

Copenhagen, Denmark, 18–19 September 2017



# Expert group meeting to enhance Health 2020 monitoring and reporting

Strengthening the measurement  
framework





WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
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# **Expert group meeting to enhance Health 2020 monitoring and reporting Strengthening the measurement framework**

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## Abstract

The adoption of Health 2020, the European policy framework for health and well-being, marked a shift towards a values-based approach to health. This new paradigm has resulted in the promotion of a number of promising values-based health concepts that are difficult to measure and report on. In response to this challenge, the WHO Regional Office for Europe convened an expert group to investigate ways of enhancing Health 2020 monitoring and reporting. The third expert group meeting was convened in September 2017 to review the action plan and discuss draft outputs, to identify two further priority concepts from the Health 2020 values base for review, and to discuss next steps for developing qualitative and quantitative measurement strategies for the priority concepts. This report outlines the recommendations made by the expert group in relation to these objectives.

## Keywords

HEALTHY PEOPLE PROGRAMMES  
HEALTH PLAN IMPLEMENTATION  
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## Executive summary

In response to the introduction of Health 2020, the European policy framework for health and well-being, the WHO Regional Office for Europe initiated a project to enhance the monitoring and reporting of the framework's values-based concepts such as well-being, community empowerment and community resilience. Since the first expert group meeting in September 2016, important progress has been made to advance the use of qualitative approaches from the humanities and social sciences to measure and report on these concepts.

The third expert group meeting, convened on 18–19 September 2017, was an important milestone in this ongoing work. The three main objectives of the meeting were to:

1. review the action plan and comment on draft outputs;
2. identify two further priority concepts from the Health 2020 values base for review; and
3. discuss next steps for developing qualitative and quantitative measurement strategies for the priority concepts.

The two-day expert group meeting resulted in significant progress across all objectives. The group provided substantial technical feedback on the development of project outputs, including two Health Evidence Network (HEN) synthesis reports and a chapter on well-being for Italy, and advised the WHO Secretariat on activities for moving forward. Finally, the group made key recommendations for next steps, including the following.

1. Continue ensuring the coherence between Health 2020 indicators and other monitoring frameworks, such as the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, in order to guarantee the relevance of this work beyond 2020.
2. Ensure collaboration in the further development of the two HEN synthesis reports on measuring and reporting on **community resilience** and **community empowerment** to prevent overlaps and enhance their complementary value.
3. Commission HEN reports to provide an overview of the latest research with regard to measuring and reporting on the following Health 2020 concepts: **life-course approach** and **whole-of-society approach**.
4. Consult the expert group to peer review the reports.
5. Commission an additional HEN report that provides an overview of the latest research on governance for health, exploring the interlinkages between the following Health 2020 concepts: responsible governance, **participatory governance**, **accountability** and **transparency**. This will provide the platform on which to develop a strategy for measuring and reporting on good governance for health.

Members agreed that the expert group will reconvene via web consultation in the first quarter of 2018 to review the progress made on the recommendations and to agree on measurement strategies for three concepts (well-being, community empowerment and community resilience) to be put forward for consultation with Member States.

## Introduction

The introduction of Health 2020, the European policy framework for health and well-being, marked an important shift towards a values-based approach to health (1). By positioning values-based concepts such as well-being, equity and empowerment at the heart of policy-making for health, a more comprehensive and people-centred approach to health may be achieved. However, this positioning also presents Member States and the WHO Regional Office for Europe with the challenge of adequately monitoring and reporting on these complex concepts.

In response to this, the Regional Office convened an expert group meeting to enhance Health 2020 monitoring and reporting in September 2016, followed by a second meeting in April 2017. The group set out to advise WHO on how to develop regional reporting on values-based concepts, and has provided important guidance on the use of a broader array of disciplinary perspectives to better capture issues that do not easily lend themselves to quantification (see Annex 1 for the action plan).

The third expert group meeting took place on 18–19 September 2017 (see Annex 2 for the programme and Annex 3 for the list of participants). Dr Claudia Stein (Director) and Dr Nils Fietje (Research Officer) of the Division of Information, Evidence, Research and Innovation at the Regional Office, welcomed participants. Mr Nick Fahy was elected Chair of the meeting, and Ms Andrea Scheel as Rapporteur. Participants were invited to declare any conflicts of interest; none were noted and the programme was adopted.

The expert group meeting's three main objectives were to:

1. review the action plan and comment on draft outputs;
2. identify two further priority concepts from the Health 2020 values base for review; and
3. discuss next steps for developing qualitative and quantitative measurement strategies for the priority concepts.

## Background and update on progress: capturing well-being in monitoring and reporting

Several developments relating to the Regional Office's strategy for health information were noted. At the 67th session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe (RC67), which took place in Budapest, Hungary, in September 2017, Member States reaffirmed their commitment to health information and monitoring. Member States approved the Secretariat's proposed process for developing a **joint monitoring framework** to align reporting on the three main international health monitoring frameworks in the WHO European Region: Health 2020, the SDGs (2) and the Global Monitoring Framework on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) (3). The joint monitoring framework will significantly reduce the burden of reporting on Member States, and pave the way for streamlined reporting on health indicators.

The **European Health Information Initiative (EHII)**, under which the expert group on enhancing Health 2020 monitoring and reporting operates, was held up by Member States during RC67 as an exemplary coordinating mechanism for health information. Several called on WHO Director-General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, who attended RC67, to use EHII as an example for other WHO regions to emulate in order to coordinate work in the areas of health information, evidence, research and innovation, and their use for policy-making. The outcomes of RC67 reiterate the continued importance of developing new approaches to health information and monitoring.

Another key development is the upcoming iteration of the **European Health Report**, the Regional Office's flagship publication reporting on progress towards achieving Health 2020 targets and

indicators. While a main focus of the European Health Report 2018 is the analysis of health trends in the Region, chapters will also explore the development of new types of evidence for health information and present an outline of what a coordinated, integrated, harmonized and interoperable health information platform in Europe will look like. As such, the European Health Report 2018 will disseminate the results of the expert groups' ongoing work and promote the validity and use of interdisciplinary evidence as a basis for decision-making in health.

Finally, the first **European Health Equity Status Report**, which will complement the European Health Report 2018, is being developed as a tool to enable the Regional Office, Member States and partners to advocate more strongly in favour of health equity and well-being within countries. It will monitor progress towards Health 2020's equity goals, and specifically describe the in-country determinants, policies and key regional drivers that are shaping health equity across the Region. It will also aim to form synergies within the targets and indicators across the SDGs in the Region.

### Recommendations

The expert group made two recommendations for next steps in this area.

1. The Regional Office should continue ensuring the coherence between Health 2020 indicators and other monitoring frameworks, such as the SDGs, in order to guarantee the continued relevance of this work beyond 2020.
2. It should also provide input and support through the work of the expert group to the development of the European Health Report 2018 and the European Health Equity Status Report, particularly with regard to the use of qualitative approaches to well-being measurement and reporting.

### Broadening the evidence base: developing mixed-methods approaches for monitoring and reporting on Health 2020 targets and indicators

New approaches are needed to adequately monitor and report on well-being in a meaningful way. The complexities of systematically engaging with subjective, lived experiences require perspectives that transcend the traditional biomedical approach to health. Qualitative approaches from the humanities and social sciences are uniquely positioned to reveal truths beyond hard numbers, and could provide valuable insights into the less tangible drivers of health and well-being.

Expert group members presented new and emerging approaches to mixed-methods monitoring and reporting from the international development arena (see Box 1), and discussed their relevance and applicability to the health sector and to the measurement and evaluation of well-being. The expert group noted with interest the participatory approaches that were presented. It emphasized the need to use the research question, its context and the type of information sought as a basis for designing a method fit for context as well as purpose.

At the same time, the expert group emphasized the need to maintain standards of scientific rigour with the introduction of new types of evidence. In the pursuit of new approaches for monitoring and reporting on complex issues, an understanding of evidence-informed policy must include an understanding of good governance of evidence.



### **Box 1. Democratizing data: a mixed-methods approach to monitoring and reporting**

Monitoring and evaluation systems often fail to capture complex contexts, including the social, political, historical and geographical realities of people's lives.<sup>1</sup> However, as Dr Vijayendra Rao explained, using qualitative and quantitative methods in tandem may generate new types of information to inform policy in a meaningful way.

Launched in 2011 by the World Bank, the Social Observatory seeks to transform project delivery through a combination of embedded research and democratized data. Today, the initiative works with projects in several Indian states, including Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Maharashtra, and serves a total of 20 million people.

To illustrate how the democratization of data works in practice, Dr Rao introduced the *Pudhu Vaazhvu* project in Tamil Nadu.<sup>2</sup> Aided by technology such as tablets, programme managers used a participatory approach that allowed recipients to design and adapt survey questions, collect data and see the results presented back to the communities. This allowed for fast data collection, but also ensured that the information obtained resonated with the contexts and lived experiences of the respondents.

<sup>1</sup> Mansuri G, Rao V. Localizing development: does participation work? Policy Research Report. Washington, DC: World Bank; 2013 (<http://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/11859>, accessed 10 October 2017).

<sup>2</sup> Khanna M, Kochhar N, Palaniswamy N. A retrospective impact evaluation of the Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation (Pudhu Vaazhvu) Project. *J Dev Stud.* 2015;51(9):1210–23. doi: 10.1080/00220388.2015.1028538.

### **Recommendation**

The expert group made one recommendation for a next step in this area.

1. The Regional Office should continue to develop mixed-methods approaches to monitoring and reporting on well-being, recognizing that the methods used must be determined by the research question, its context and the type of information sought.

### **From theory to practice: a chapter on well-being for Italy**

During the first expert group meeting in September 2016, participants advanced the key recommendation to investigate how well-being might be reported on at country and local levels in a manner that does not increase the reporting burden on Member States. In response, the WHO Secretariat commissioned the WHO Collaborating Centre on Culture and Health at the University of Exeter, United Kingdom, to produce a pilot chapter on well-being for Italy in collaboration with Italian counterparts.

The chapter would link to the existing profiles of health and well-being series and the accompanying highlights on health and well-being series, which the Regional Office produces in collaboration with Member States. The profiles and highlights give an overview of a country's health status and progress related to Health 2020 indicators, describing data on mortality, morbidity and exposure to key risk factors together with trends over time.

Italy was chosen for three main reasons. First, the Italian Government has fully embraced the importance of measuring well-being, having initiated a programme to measure well-being in 2012 called *Benessere equo e sostenibile* (BES) (4). Second, Italy has highlighted the importance of culture

as part of well-being; cultural heritage is one of the BES survey's 12 key domains of well-being. Third, the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) has been a key supporter of WHO's initiative to find ways of better reporting on well-being, and was willing to work with WHO and the Collaborating Centre on Culture and Health to produce the chapter.

The working group has made significant progress in establishing what a country-level well-being chapter might look like in the context of Italy. The chapter sets out to:

- introduce the concept of well-being;
- explain the methodological approach;
- explain how qualitative methods add value;
- provide a quantitative analysis based on available data from both WHO sources (such as the European Health for All family of databases) and country sources (such as ISTAT's BES reports); and
- provide qualitative analysis around agreed themes/case studies.

By using a mixed-methods approach, it seeks to capture both objective and subjective measures of well-being. Quantitative data will inform the country's level of well-being, but qualitative data will enable an analysis of the *how* and the *why* of certain well-being trends. The working group proposed the use of case studies to bring in alternative voices and highlight emerging issues that are not necessarily evident in the existing data. For Italy, case studies could look at the concept of the family, a cornerstone of Italian society that is rapidly changing.

Of particular interest to the expert group was the proposal to use cultural outputs as a basis for analysis in the country-level well-being chapter. Cultural outputs such as films, poems, proverbs and songs could be entry points for gaining better insight into the lived experience and the state of well-being of communities. The group recommended further examination of how to capitalize on this type of existing information in innovative ways.

Although it acknowledged that this approach is experimental, the expert group agreed that the benefits outweigh the risks. Viewing research through this qualitative lens would significantly enhance the well-being section within the country profiles and highlights. Other sections of the profiles and highlights could also feature a more narrative approach, which could help stitch together the sections and provide more analytical depth.

Moving forward, the expert group emphasized the need to develop a methodology that is applicable across Member States and yet flexible enough to reflect the particular cultural contexts of different countries. Additionally, the group stressed the importance of social inequalities when considering well-being, and recommended that qualitative analyses should endeavour to view research through an equity lens.

## Recommendations

The expert group made three recommendations for next steps in this area.

1. The Collaborating Centre on Culture and Health should develop a methodology for reporting on country-level well-being that is rooted in the official WHO definition of well-being, but also flexible enough for context-specific interpretation in analyses.
2. The Collaborating Centre on Culture and Health should explore the feasibility of using cultural outputs (films, poems, proverbs, etc.) as a basis for analysis in the reporting of country-level well-being.

3. The Regional Office should consult the expert group for peer review once a draft of the chapter has been produced.

## Expanding the Health 2020 monitoring framework

A key objective of the expert group is to advise the Regional Office on how concepts from the Health 2020 values base might be measured and reported on. At the first expert group meeting, two key concepts were prioritized: community resilience and community empowerment. In response, the WHO Secretariat commissioned two Health Evidence Network (HEN) synthesis reports to summarize the best available research on how these concepts are measured and reported on at a national level.

The following sections provide a brief overview of the progress made in the development of these outputs, followed by the identification of new concepts from the Health 2020 values base that will become the focus of two additional HEN reports.

### Progress on the HEN report on measuring community resilience at a national level

The proposed structure of and approach to developing a HEN synthesis report was presented, investigating the policy question: *What quantitative and qualitative methods have been developed to measure health-related community resilience at a national level and what reporting strategies have these resulted in?*

The HEN report will consist of a rapid review of existing research. Literature reviews covering published and grey literature will focus on core concepts – measurement and evaluation strategies for community resilience – as well as related concepts such as measurement strategies of asset-based approaches.

Academic research on resilience operates at the level of individuals, communities and systems (such as institutions, services, organizations, etc.). This research has resulted in a number of different strategies for measuring and evaluating community resilience, each serving different purposes for different levels of the population. Examples of these strategies include the Wellbeing and Resilience Measure (WARM) (5), a tool to help communities understand their own needs and capacities; the Enhancing Resilience and Capacity for Health (EnRiCH) Project (6), which focuses on community-based participatory measurement; and a conceptual framework of community resilience developed by the Carnegie UK Trust (7).

The lack of consensus on what the term community resilience means presents methodological challenges but also opportunities for the development of the HEN report. While resilience operates at individual, community and systems levels, there are also synergies between these levels. A better understanding of resilience mechanisms within communities, as well as the impact communities can have on systems, could be a valuable contribution to monitoring and reporting efforts in this area.

As community resilience can be considered a relatively new concept in public health discourse, the expert group suggested that the literature review could also include related concepts from research on community empowerment, and examine the literature in the more established field of disaster resilience. Moving forward, the group recommended that the Regional Office consider revising the existing Health 2020 definition of community resilience to better reflect the findings of the HEN report once it is published.

### Progress on the HEN report on measuring community empowerment at a national level

The expert group was presented a progress update and an outline of the methodology for the second HEN report, which addresses the policy question: *What quantitative and qualitative methods have been developed to measure community empowerment at a national level?*

Although ways of measuring individual and community empowerment exist, these have not yet been systematically integrated into WHO's regional monitoring framework. Using a rapid-review approach, the study will include a search of computerized bibliographic databases, a review of the grey literature, and consultations with key experts and organizations.

The HEN report will broadly follow the WHO definition of community empowerment as "individuals acting collectively to gain greater control of their health and the quality of life in their community" (8). While this definition is useful in that it recognizes both the process and outcome of gaining control collectively, it presents a number of challenges when reviewing the existing literature on empowerment. These include:

1. differentiating between levels of empowerment;
2. the multidimensionality of empowerment; and
3. the lack of clarity of what empowerment indicators are measuring and their context dependency.

The expert group welcomed the progress made on the HEN report and supported the proposed methodology. Agreeing with the identified challenges, the group recommended an investigation of the mechanisms of community empowerment. In particular, it identified the need for greater understanding of how and under what circumstances empowerment occurs, the relationship between community power and power in formal state structures, and the potential negative implications of social cohesion.

Given the close connection between the concepts of community empowerment and community resilience, the group agreed that further development of the two HEN reports should involve collaboration between the authors.

### Recommendations

The expert group made four recommendations for next steps on the HEN synthesis reports.

1. The Regional Office should ensure collaboration in the further development of the two HEN reports to prevent overlaps and enhance their complementary value.
2. For both HEN reports, it should develop a search strategy in Russian to ensure relevant research is captured.
3. It should reconvene the expert group once drafts of the HEN reports are complete.
4. Once the HEN reports are published, the WHO Secretariat should assess the need to update the WHO definition of community empowerment and community resilience.

### Prioritizing additional Health 2020 concepts for monitoring and reporting

Despite significant progress in enhancing Health 2020 monitoring and reporting, several key concepts from the values base are still not adequately reflected in the monitoring framework (see Box 2). An important objective of the third expert group meeting was therefore to select two additional key concepts for which to develop monitoring and reporting strategies.

The expert group evaluated the remaining values-based concepts according to the prioritization principles established at the first meeting (see Box 3). To further aid the process, the group explored them within three broad levels of analysis: the individual, society and governance. In addition to informing the level at which to target monitoring, this approach fostered a better understanding of synergies between the levels and raised interesting questions on how individual experiences may relate to broader societal structures.

Many of the remaining values-based concepts have strong links with the SDGs. To minimize the reporting burden on Member States and to enhance the added value and longevity of the work of the expert group, concepts with strategic alignment with both the SDGs and Health 2020 were prioritized. For the purpose of developing HEN reports, the group also considered the strength of existing literature and whether the various concepts would lend themselves to both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

#### **Box 2. Remaining concepts from the Health 2020 values base**

- Transparency
- Supportive environments
- Enabling environments
- Sense of belonging and/or control
- Whole-of-society approach
- Participatory governance
- Accountability
- Life-course approach
- Adaptive policies

#### **Box 3. Principles for prioritizing key Health 2020 concepts**

- Any new measures should strategically align with Health 2020 and have relevance to the SDGs.
- Any new measures should add value and have revelatory power.
- Data that are generated should stimulate meaningful action.
- Any new data collection should impose a minimal reporting burden on Member States.
- Concepts should have a capacity to promote equity.
- Concepts should lend themselves to measurement.
- Concepts should have longevity.
- Constructs and concepts should be sound and comparable across Member States.

One of the priority concepts in the Health 2020 values base is the **life-course approach**. At the WHO European Ministerial Conference on the Life-course Approach in the Context of Health 2020, held in Minsk, Belarus, in October 2015, Member States unanimously agreed that adopting the life-course approach is essential to implementing Health 2020 as well as the SDGs. The concept refers to actions that are taken early, appropriately to transitions in life, and together as a whole society (9).

Despite a large quantity of existing literature on this concept, knowledge is lacking on specific indicators to capture the life-course continuum. Given the availability of existing data and the conceptual maturity of the concept, an assessment in the form of a HEN report would provide valuable

new insight into how the adoption of a life-course approach could be measured at a national level. The expert group proposed that a HEN report could include case studies of certain aspects of health and well-being across the life-course continuum, which would allow for close examination of selected issues. For example, a case study could focus on menopause, which is often discussed in biomedical terms but rarely explored qualitatively as a highly cultural and subjective experience in a woman's life.

**Whole-of-society approach** is another key concept in the Health 2020 values base. It refers to a form of collaborative governance that can complement public policy, emphasizing coordination through establishing normative values and building trust among a variety of actors (1). By engaging a range of stakeholders, such as the private sector, civil society and communities, the whole-of-society approach has the capacity to improve well-being and strengthen health resilience.

The expert group pointed out that a whole-of-society approach is particularly relevant in the era of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (10), and that a better understanding of this concept and how to measure it will be crucial for Health 2020 implementation. The group suggested that several pre-existing Health 2020 indicators, such as sense of belonging and/or control, could be drawn on from a quantitative perspective. However, there is also substantial scope to look at ways in which the whole-of-society approach could be measured qualitatively. The expert group therefore recommended the production of a HEN report to clarify the concept and to draw on existing research to inform the feasibility of reporting on this area.

Health 2020 also contains a variety of concepts relating to good governance of health, including: **responsible governance, participatory governance, accountability and transparency**. While all of these concepts are useful in their own right, they are intrinsically connected and often used interchangeably in the broader discourse. In light of this, the expert group recommended that an additional HEN report be commissioned to clarify the different concepts and inform the way forward on good governance of health within the Health 2020 framework. This could be carried out with a view to subsequently tackle the question of how to meaningfully monitor and report on good governance of health.

## Recommendations

The expert group made three recommendations for next steps in this area.

1. As a priority, the Regional Office should commission a HEN report that provides an overview of the latest research on measuring life-course approach implementation, investigating the research question: *what is the added value of taking a life-course approach and how do you measure it?*
2. It should commission a second HEN report that provides an overview of how to measure and report on a whole-of-society approach.
3. It should commission an additional HEN report that provides an overview of the latest research on governance of health, exploring the interlinkages between the following Health 2020 concepts: responsible governance, participatory governance, accountability and transparency.

## Conclusion

The third expert group meeting resulted in clear and actionable recommendations on how to enhance Health 2020 monitoring and reporting. Recommendations included both short- and longer-term actions that will inform the continued work of the WHO Secretariat.

The WHO Secretariat confirmed that the various outputs discussed during the expert group meeting will be presented in a progress report at the 68th session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe in September 2018. In preparation, a concept note will be drafted for the Standing Committee of the Regional Committee to highlight the progress made on measuring the Health 2020 values base. The final report will include material from a Member State consultation to take place in spring of 2018, during which several options for reporting on three values-based concepts (well-being, community empowerment and community resilience) will be presented to Member States for comment.

In order to prepare for the Member State consultation and to discuss drafts of the HEN reports being commissioned by the Regional Office, a virtual meeting of the expert group to enhance Health 2020 monitoring and reporting will take place early in 2018.

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## Annex 1. Action plan 2017-2018

Actions for 2017				
Timeline	Activity	Product(s)	Contributors	Description of contributions
<b>Completed</b> April 2017	Organize a virtual meeting of the expert group to provide an update on progress, review outputs and recommend further actions.	Action plan for 2018; meeting report of the expert group	1) WHO Secretariat  2) Expert group	1) Prepare meeting and provide logistical support.  2) Attend meeting and provide input.
<b>In preparation</b>  Draft outline ready by February 2018  Report ready by May 2018	Produce a pilot country-level well-being chapter for Italy, using qualitative and quantitative information for health.	Well-being chapter for Italy	1) WHO Collaborating Centre for culture and Health, University of Exeter, United Kingdom  2) WHO Secretariat	1) Liaise with WHO colleagues, expert group members and country representatives, and produce a pilot well-being chapter for Italy.  2) Provide research and process support.
<b>In preparation</b>  Draft ready by January 2018  Report published by August 2018	Commission a synthesis review of the qualitative and quantitative techniques and approaches commonly used to measure and report on community resilience.	Health Evidence Network (HEN) evidence review on measuring community resilience at a national level	1) WHO Secretariat  2) Expert group	1) Draft terms of reference and support the production of the report.  2) Provide input on experts and literature review.
<b>In preparation</b>  Draft ready by January 2018  Report published by August 2018	Commission a synthesis review of the qualitative and quantitative techniques and approaches commonly used to measure and report on empowerment.	HEN evidence review on measuring community empowerment at a national level	1) WHO Secretariat  2) Expert group	1) Draft terms of reference and support the production of the report.  2) Provide input on experts and literature review.
<b>Completed</b> September 2017	Organize a meeting of the expert group to provide an update on progress, review outputs and recommend further actions.	Second full meeting report	1) WHO Secretariat  2) Expert group	1) Prepare meeting and provide logistical support.  2) Attend meeting and provide input.



Actions for 2018				
Timeline	Activity	Product(s)	Contributors	Description of contributions
February 2018	Organize a virtual meeting of the expert group to provide an update on progress, review outputs and recommend further actions.	Note for the record	1) WHO Secretariat  2) Expert group	1) Prepare meeting and provide logistical support.  2) Attend meeting and provide input.
<b>In preparation</b>  Draft outline ready by January 2018  Report published by August 2018	Commission a synthesis review on measuring and reporting on the implementation of a life-course approach.	HEN evidence review on implementation of life-course approach	1) WHO Secretariat  2) Expert group	1) Draft terms of reference and support the production of the report.  2) Provide input on experts and literature review.
<b>In preparation</b>  Concept note ready by January 2018  Report published by August 2018	Commission a synthesis review on measuring and reporting on the implementation of a whole-of-society approach.	HEN evidence review on implementation of whole-of-society approach	1) WHO Secretariat  2) Expert group	1) Draft terms of reference and support the production of the report.  2) Provide input on experts and literature review.
<b>In preparation</b>  Concept note ready by May 2018  Report published by January 2019	Commission an overview of the latest research on governance of health, exploring the interlinkages between the following Health 2020 concepts: responsible governance, participatory governance, accountability and transparency.	HEN evidence review on measuring and reporting on good governance of health	1) WHO Secretariat  2) Expert group	1) Draft terms of reference and support the production of the report.  2) Provide input on experts and literature review.
September 2018	Organize a meeting of the expert group to provide an update on progress, review outputs and recommend further actions.	Third full meeting report	1) WHO Secretariat  2) Expert group	1) Prepare meeting and provide logistical support.  2) Attend meeting and provide input.

## Annex 2. Programme

### Monday, 18 September 2017

#### Opening

- Welcome by WHO Secretariat and Chair
- Introductions
- WHO Secretariat: election of Rapporteur
- WHO Secretariat: expected outcomes of the meeting
- Chair: adoption of programme

#### Session 1. Update and overview of activities by the WHO Secretariat

##### *Presentations*

- WHO Secretariat (Claudia Stein): European Health Information Initiative
- WHO Secretariat (Nils Fietje): evidence for health and well-being in context

##### *Commentary*

- Bosse Pettersson
- Felicity Thomas

##### *Presentations*

- WHO Secretariat (Tina Dannemann Purnat): WHO European Health Report 2018
- Peter Goldblatt: WHO European Health Equity Status Report

##### *Commentary*

- Marieke Verschuuren
- Kseniya Kizilova

#### Session 2. Developing a mixed-methods approach to monitoring and reporting on well-being

##### *Presentation*

- Vijayendra Rao: democratizing data

##### *Commentary*

- Alonzo Plough

#### Session 3. Well-being chapter for Italy

##### *Presentation*

- Felicity Thomas: progress update and methodology outline for the report

##### *Commentary*

- Alessandra Tinto

#### Session 4. HEN report update: measuring and reporting on community resilience

##### *Presentation*

- Jane South: proposed structure of and approach to developing the report

##### *Commentary*

- Mihály Kökény

### **Session 5. HEN report update: measuring and reporting on community empowerment**

#### *Presentation*

- Glenn Laverack: progress update and methodology outline for the report

#### *Commentary*

- Bosse Pettersson

*Wrap up and conclusions from Day 1 (Chair and WHO Secretariat)*

## **Tuesday, 19 September 2017**

### **Opening**

- WHO Secretariat: background and ambitions

### **Session 6. Further concepts from the Health 2020 values base to explore in additional HEN reports**

#### *Presentation*

- WHO Secretariat (Christoph Hamelmann): Health 2020 concepts

#### *Commentary*

- Marleen De Smedt

#### *Group work*

- Discuss the list of Health 2020 concepts, prioritize two, and propose a research question for each to be addressed by further HEN reports.

### **Session 7. Finalizing topics for two additional HEN reports**

*Summary by rapporteurs of each group followed by discussion with the full panel*

### **Session 8. From theory to practice: next steps in enhancing Health 2020 monitoring and reporting**

#### *Panel discussion*

*Wrap up and conclusions from days 1 and 2 (Chair)*

## Annex 3. List of participants

### Temporary advisers

#### **Dr Marleen De Smedt**

Adviser to the Director-General  
European Commission – Eurostat  
Luxembourg  
Email: marleen.desmedt@ec.europa.eu

#### **Mr Nick Fahy (Chair)**

Senior Researcher  
University of Oxford  
Oxford, United Kingdom  
Email: nicholas.fahy@gtc.ox.ac.uk

#### **Dr Peter Goldblatt**

Professor and Senior Adviser  
Institute of Health Equity  
London, United Kingdom  
Email: p.goldblatt@ucl.ac.uk

#### **Dr Kseniya Kizilova**

Head of the Secretariat  
World Values Survey Association  
Vienna, Austria  
Email: ksenniya.kizilova@gmail.com

#### **Dr Mihály Kökény**

Senior Fellow  
Global Health Programme  
Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Email: mihaly.kokeny88@gmail.com

#### **Dr Glenn Laverack**

Honorary Professor for Health Promotion  
University of Southern Denmark  
Esbjerg, Denmark  
Email: glaverack@health.sdu.dk

#### **Dr Bosse Pettersson**

Consultant  
Stockholm, Sweden  
Email: bopson11@gmail.com

#### **Dr Alonzo Plough**

Vice President  
Research, Evaluation and Learning  
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation  
Princeton, United States of America

Email: [aplough@rwjf.org](mailto:aplough@rwjf.org)

**Dr Vijayendra Rao**

Lead Economist  
World Bank  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
Email: [vrao@worldbank.org](mailto:vrao@worldbank.org)

**Ms Andrea Scheel (Rapporteur)**

Consultant  
EAT Foundation  
Oslo, Norway  
Email: [andreascheel@msn.com](mailto:andreascheel@msn.com)

**Dr Jane South**

Professor of Healthy Communities  
Leeds Beckett University and Public Health England  
Leeds, United Kingdom  
Email: [j.south@leedsbeckett.ac.uk](mailto:j.south@leedsbeckett.ac.uk) or [jane.south@phe.gov.uk](mailto:jane.south@phe.gov.uk)

**Dr Felicity Thomas**

Research Fellow  
University of Exeter  
Exeter, United Kingdom  
Email: [f.thomas@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:f.thomas@exeter.ac.uk)

**Dr Alessandra Tinto**

Researcher  
Italian National Institute of Statistics  
Rome, Italy  
Email: [tinto@istat.it](mailto:tinto@istat.it)

**Dr Marieke Verschuuren**

Health Services Researcher  
Centre for Health Knowledge Integration, Centre for Health and Society  
National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)  
Bilthoven, the Netherlands  
Email: [marieke.verschuuren@rivm.nl](mailto:marieke.verschuuren@rivm.nl)

**Observers**

**Dr Mauro Fornasiero**

Postdoctoral Research Associate  
University of Exeter  
Exeter, United Kingdom  
Email: [mauro.fornasiero@plymouth.ac.uk](mailto:mauro.fornasiero@plymouth.ac.uk)

**Mr Kjartan Sveistrup Andsbjerg**

Consultant  
Copenhagen University

Copenhagen, Denmark  
Email: kjartan.andsbjerg@hotmail.com

## **World Health Organization**

### ***WHO Regional Office for Europe***

#### **Ms Tina Dannemann Purnat**

Unit Leader  
Health Informatics and Information Systems  
Acting Unit Leader and Programme Manager  
Health Information, Monitoring and Analysis  
Division of Information, Evidence, Research and Innovation  
Email: purnatt@who.int

#### **Dr Nils Fietje**

Research Officer  
Division of Information, Evidence, Research and Innovation  
fietjen@who.int

#### **Mr Clayton Hamilton**

Unit Leader, eHealth and Innovation  
Division of Information, Evidence, Research and Innovation  
Email: hamiltonc@who.int

#### **Ms Tanja Kuchenmüller**

Acting Unit Leader  
Evidence and Intelligence for Policy-making  
Division of Information, Evidence, Research and Innovation  
Email: kuchenmullert@who.int

#### **Dr Claudia Stein**

Director  
Division of Information, Evidence, Research and Innovation  
Email: steinc@who.int

### ***WHO European Office for Investment for Health and Development***

#### **Dr Christoph Hamelmann**

Head  
Social Determinants of Health and Development  
Venice, Italy  
Email: hamelmanncc@who.int







## The WHO Regional Office for Europe

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations created in 1948 with the primary responsibility for international health matters and public health. The WHO Regional Office for Europe is one of six regional offices throughout the world, each with its own programme geared to the particular health conditions of the countries it serves.

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## World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe

UN City, Marmorvej 51, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark

Tel.: +45 45 33 70 00 Fax: +45 45 33 70 01

Email: [euwhocontact@who.int](mailto:euwhocontact@who.int)

Website: [www.euro.who.int](http://www.euro.who.int)

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