

Health 2020 – New European health policy for better health in Europe

Zsuzsanna Jakab WHO Regional Director for Europe

13 October 2011, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina



CONGRATULATIONS!



A DECADE

OF REGIONAL COOPERATION ON PUBLIC HEALTH IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE Story of a successful partnership



Better health for our future







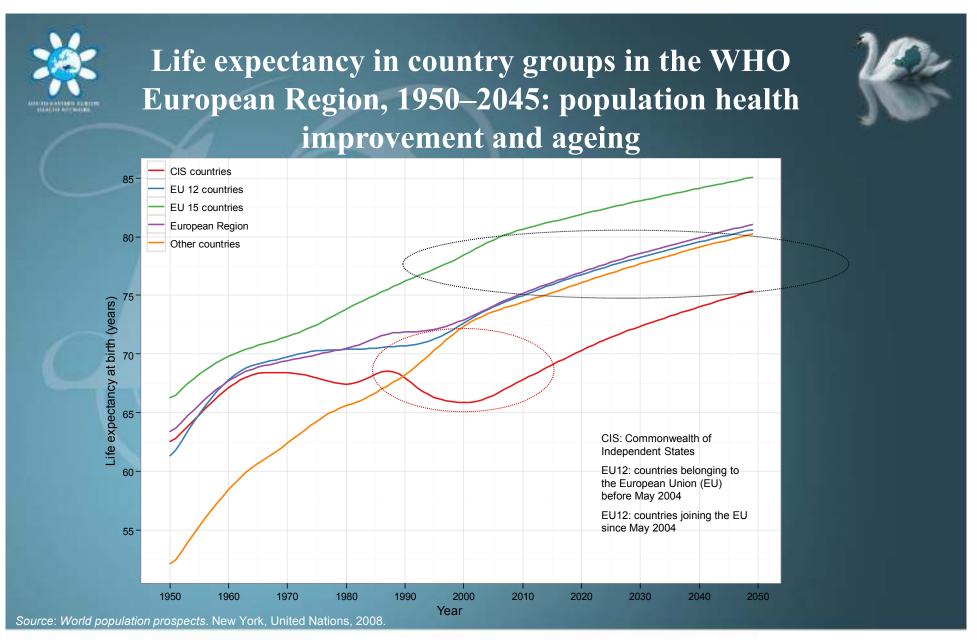


1948 WHO definition of health

"A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"

- WHO Constitution



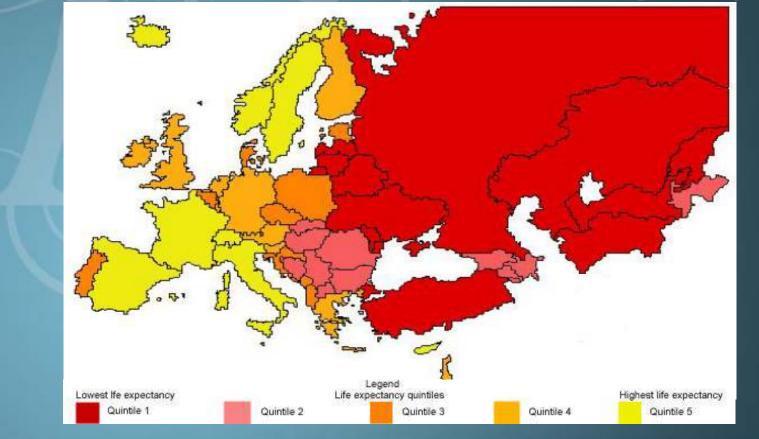




Inequities between countries



Life expectancy, in years, for countries in the WHO European Region



Source: European Health for All database (online database).



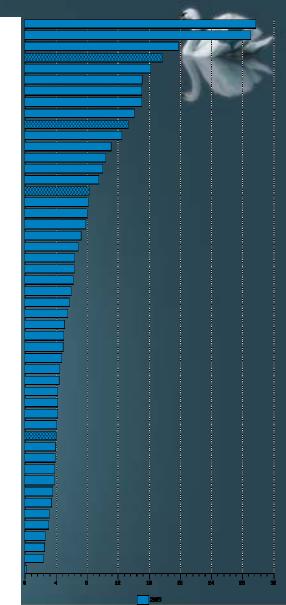


Addressing health inequities and the social determinants

While overall population health has improved, serious inequalities exist depending on ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, educational status and geographical area.

One example is infant mortality, shown on the right with 2005 WHO data.

Kyrgyzstan Turkev Georgia CARK Eur-B+C Kazakhstan Romania Uzbekistan Tajikistan CIS Republic of Moldova Russian Federation Bulgaria Ukraine Montenegro EU members since 2004 or 2007 European Region Serbia Latvia Slovakia Lithuania Poland Belarus Hungary Malta Croatia Estonia United Kingdom Netherlands EU Cyprus Denmark Israel Switzerland Austria Slovenia Eur-A EU members before May 2004 Germany Ireland Greece Spain France Czech Republic Finland Norway Luxembourg Sweden Iceland



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WHO European review on social determinants and the health divide



Provide evidence on the nature and magnitude of health inequities across the Region and their relationship to social determinants

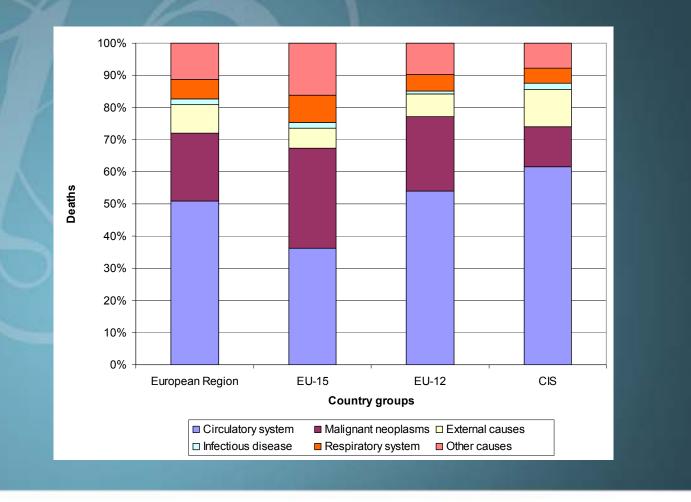
Investigate gaps in capacity and knowledge to improve health through action on social determinants.

Synthesize evidence on the most promising policy options and interventions for addressing social determinants and reducing health inequities in diverse country contexts

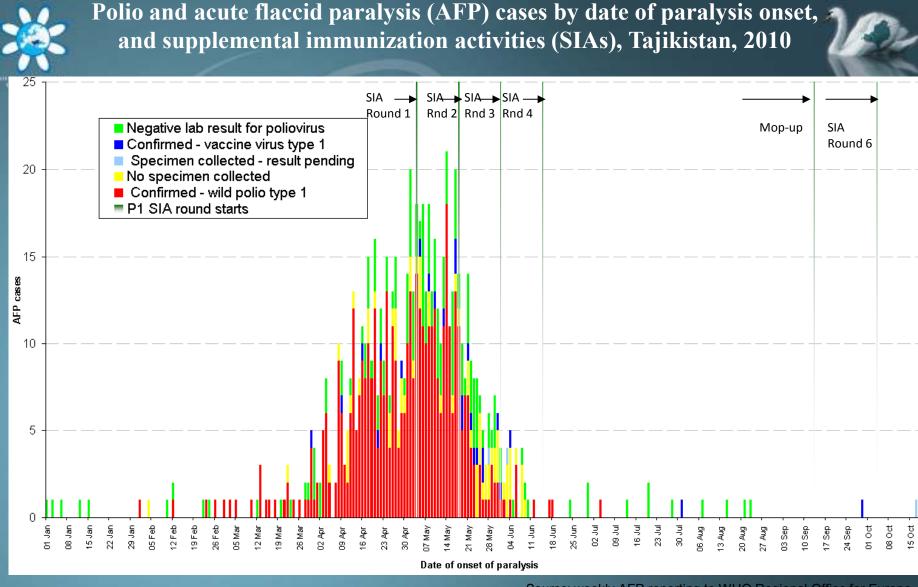




Proportionate mortality by broad groups of causes of death in the European Region by country groups, 2008







Source: weekly AFP reporting to WHO Regional Office for Europe.

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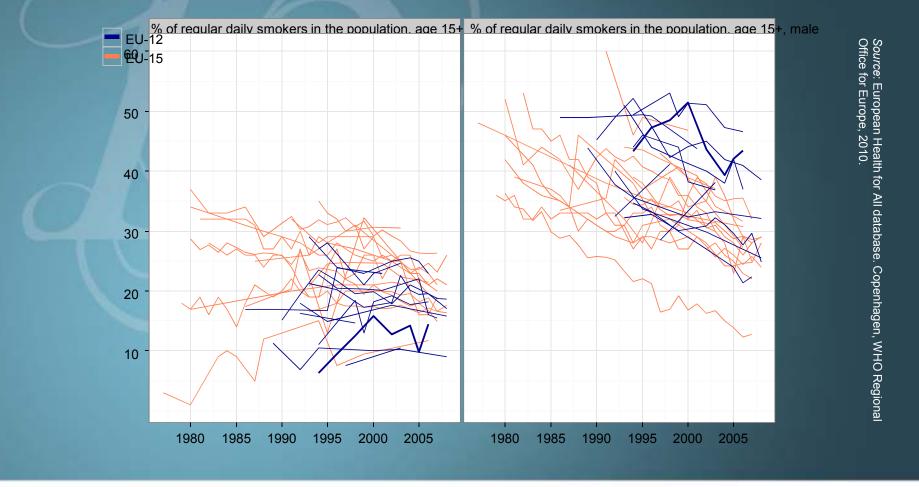


Percentage of tobacco use among adults, 2005 ≤14.6 14.7 - 22.5 22.6 - 28.5 28.6 - 36.5 >36.5 Data not available World Health Organization The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, Data Source: World Health Organization Map Production: Public Health Mapping and GIS World Health Organization or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2008. All rights reserved





Smoking prevalence trends in EU countries by sex, 1980-2008: decrease among men in some areas but women continue









In the WHO European Region, 46 countries have ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

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Tackling the chronic disease epidemic

Ensuring high-performing

Обеспечение высокой

health systems.

эффективности систем

здравоохранения

Борьба с

балезней

элидемией хронических World Health Organization The

Better Health for Europe HEALTH 2020 The New European Policy for Health

Улучшить здоровье жителей Европы Здоровье-2020

Новая европейская политика здравоохранения

Helping people achieve their full health potential and well-being

Tackling the health divide between and within countries

Improving governance for health, ensuring that all sectors understand and act on their responsibility for health

Investing in solutions that address the public health challenges of the Region

Anticipating change and fostering innovation

Оказание поддержки в полной реализации всеми людьми их потенциала здоровья и благополучия

Сокращение неравенств в отношении здоровья между странами и внутри стран

Стратегическое руководство охраной здоровья, с тем чтобы каждый сектор осознавал свою ответственность и действовал в интересах здоровья людей

Инвестирование в эффективные меры, направленные на решение задач общественного здравоохранения в Регионе

Прогнозирование изменений и содействие инновациям



Creating health

Solidari



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Why do we need a new health policy for the European Region?



- New era, with rapidly developing global and European trends
- Increasing complexity of factors that shape health and the determinants of health inequities
- Continuing and new challenges to health as a human right, a public good and as an asset for development
- Uneven progress in achieving health goals to date

These demand a new approach to health governance in the 21st century







Vision for Health 2020

"A WHO European Region where all peoples are enabled and supported in achieving their full health potential and well-being, and in which countries, individually and jointly, work towards reducing inequalities in health within the Region and beyond."





Health 2020 values



- Universality of the right to health and health care
- Equity
- Solidarity
- Sustainability
- Right to participate in decision-making relating to personal health and the health of the society in which people live
- Dignity





Proposed main goals



- **1.** Work together. Harness the joint strength of the WHO Regional Office for Europe and Member States, to further promote health and wellbeing.
- 2. Create better health. Further increase the number of years in which people live in health (healthy life-years), reduce health inequities, and deal with the impact of demographic changes.
 - Improve health governance. Illustrate how the drivers of change may affect health, and how health itself is a driver of change, by ensuring that key actors and decision-makers in all sectors are aware of their responsibility for health and their potential role in health promotion and protection



Proposed main goals (continued)



- 4. Set common strategic goals. Support the development of policies and strategies in countries, at the appropriate level, giving stakeholders and potential partners a clear map of the way forward.
- 5. Accelerate knowledge sharing. Increase the knowledge base for developing health policy by enhancing the capacity of health and other professionals to adapt to the new approach to public health and the demands of patient-oriented health care in an ageing and multicultural society.
- 6. Increase participation. Empower the people of the European Region to assess the health challenges facing them and to address them by increasing health literacy, as well as to ensure that health systems become patient centred.





Strengthening of health systems ... including public health

Renew commitment to public health and rejuvenate the work of the **Office in this important area**

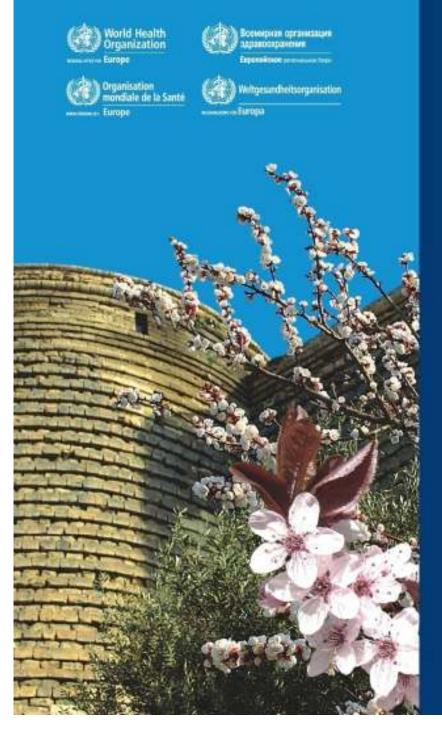
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stems for Health and Wealth

The Tallinn Charter.



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Strengthening public health capacities and services in Europe: **a framework for action**

Technical document

- Rejuvenating public health
- Scaling up disease prevention and health promotion
- Clear definitions, scope and boundaries
- Essential public health operations
- Strengthening public health services and capacities



Definitions



Public health

"Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through organized efforts of society."

> – Sir Donald Acheson, United Kingdom, 1988

Health system

The ensemble of all public and private organizations, institutions and resources mandated to improve or restore health. Health systems encompass both personal and population services as well as activities to influence the policies and actions of other sectors to address the social, environmental and economic determinants of health.

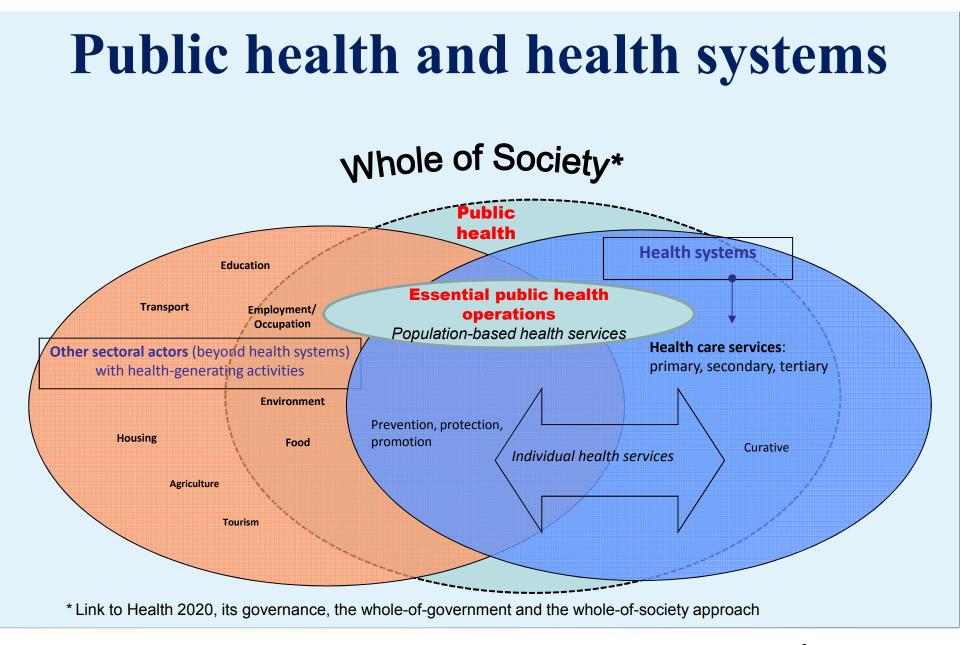
- Tallinn Charter: Health Systems for Health and Wealth, 2008



Evaluation of public health servicesA self-assessment toolSouth-eastern











Successes of health in all policies (HiAP): examples

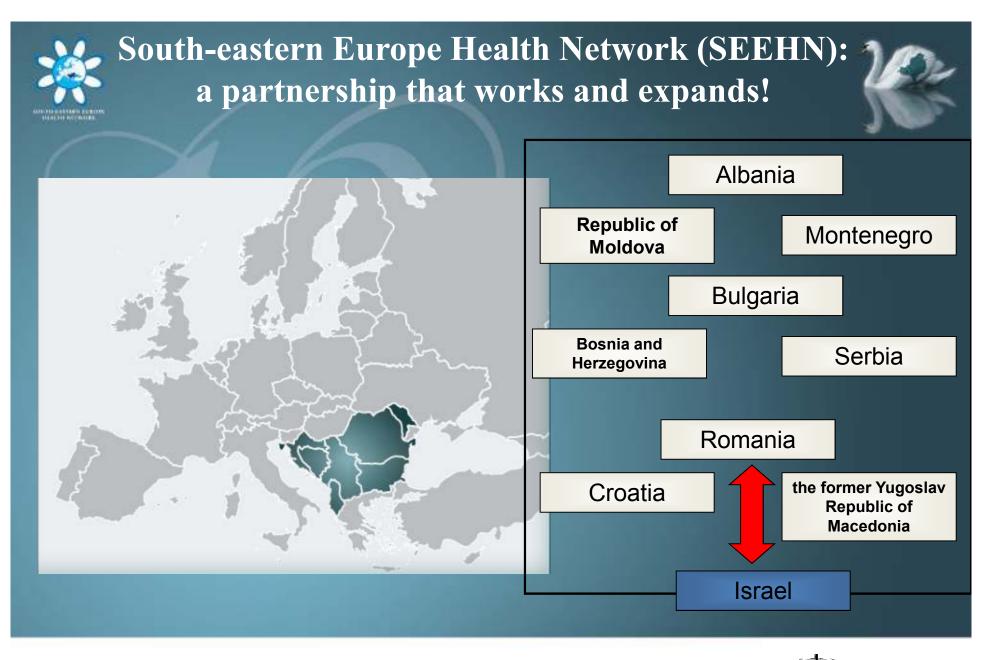
Integrated health and development plans, e.g.: Promurje region, Slovenia Whole-of-governemnt approach: Scotland, United Kingdom

COMMON PRIORITIES INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE Strategic Goals Policy & Action Areas **OF HEALTH & DEVELOPMENT** Early years and young people; HEALTH. To reduce factors in the physical AGRICULTURE, Smarter Scotland LABOUR & TOURISM, HEALTH, **REGIONAL DEV. &** and social environments in Scotland WELFARE. HEALTH Tackling poverty and increasing 🗞 REGIONAL DEV. that act to perpetuate health EDUCATION employment: Wealthier and fairer inequalities; AGRICULTURE Scotland. HEALTH healthy & traditional **PROMOTION IN :** FOOD INDUSTRY offer in gastronomy To build the resilience and capacity Physical environment and transport: local community • more fruit & of individuals, families and recreation programs Greener Scotland vegetables •marginal groups communities to improve their health prevention programs •ecological farming in health spas schools and Harms to health and wellbeing: ·local supply chain workplace wellness on alcohol, drugs and violence; countryside To enhance the contribution that safe & healthy foor Safer and Stronger Scotland public services make to reducing **HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT** Health and wellbeing; Healthier health inequalities. Natural, living, socio- economic Scotland

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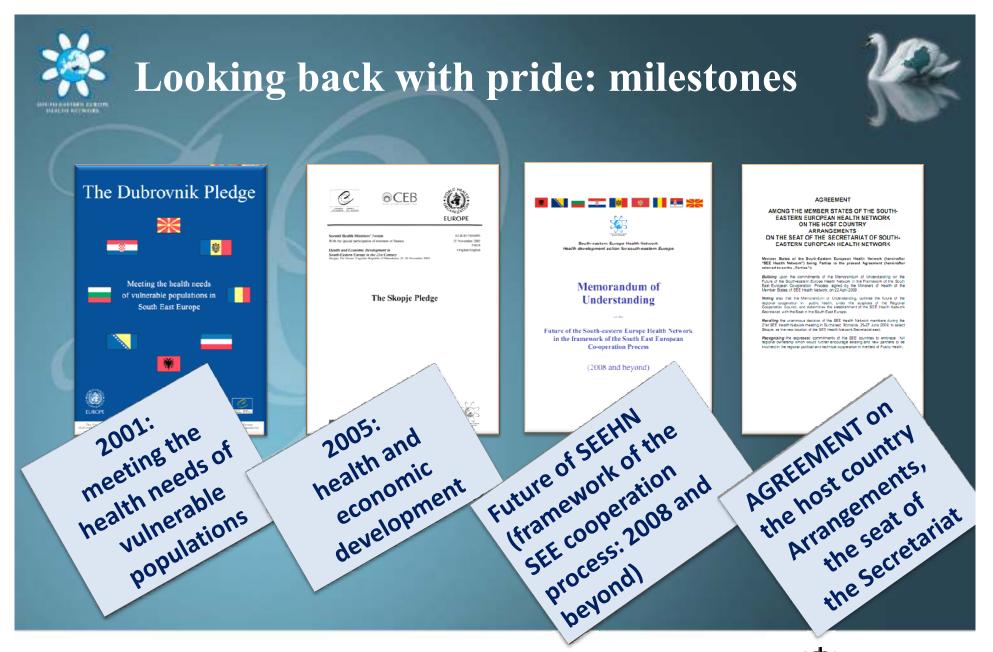
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Looking into the future: a new historic milestone



The Banja Luka Pledge

"Health in All Policies in South-eastern Europe: a Shared Goal and Responsibility"

Committing the 10 SEEHN Member States to better health through HiAP

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" If you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together" - Gaudenz Silberschmidt, Switzerland

Thank you!

