

# 68TH SESSION OF THE WHO REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE

Rome, Italy, 17–20 September 2018

## Strategy on the health and well-being of men in the WHO European Region

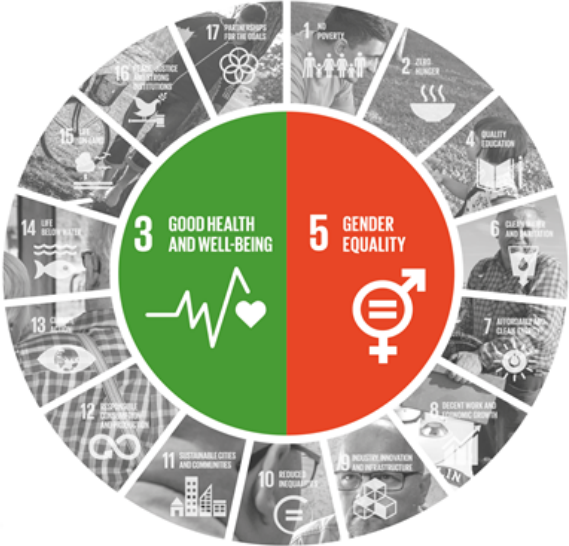
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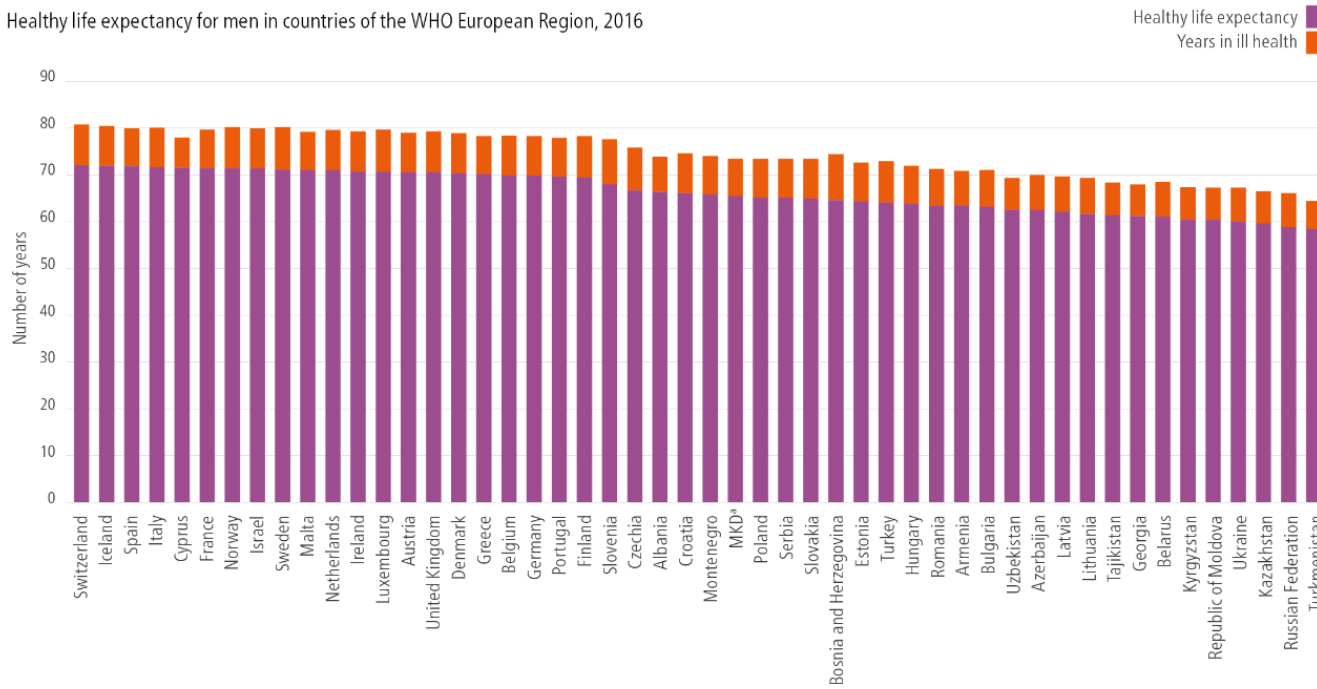
# Connecting important agendas



# Increasing attention to the mortality gap and NCDs among men

Fig. 1.3.

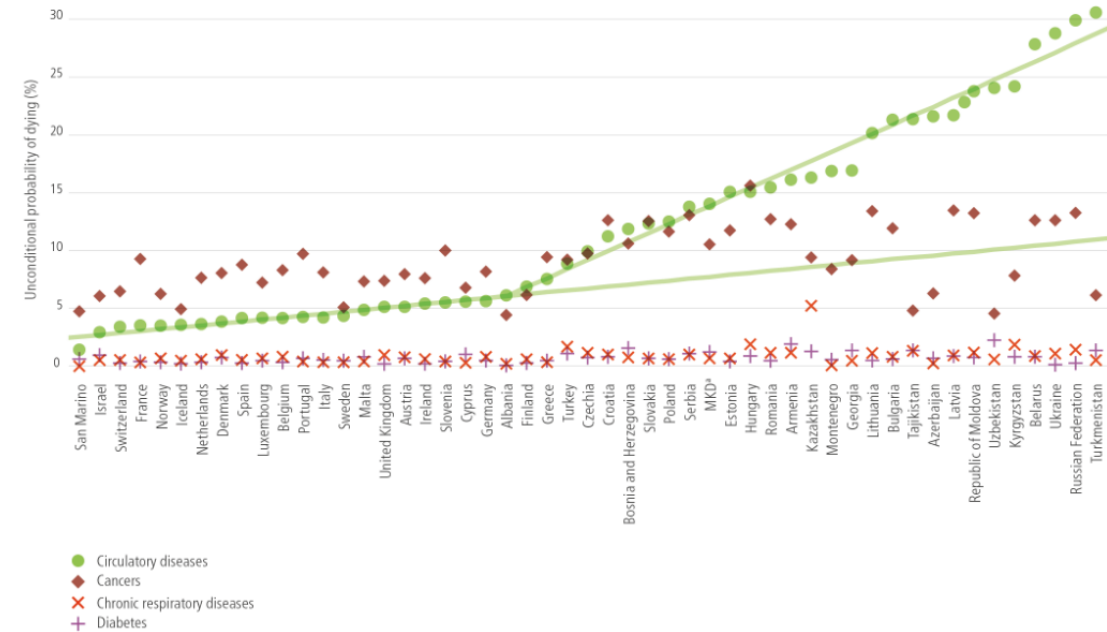
Healthy life expectancy for men in countries of the WHO European Region, 2016



\*The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD is an abbreviation of the ISO). Source: WHO (2018a).

Fig. 1.6.

Probability of premature mortality from NCDs for men in countries of the WHO European Region, latest available data



\*The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD is an abbreviation of the ISO). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (2018a).

# A growing body of evidence on the impact of gender



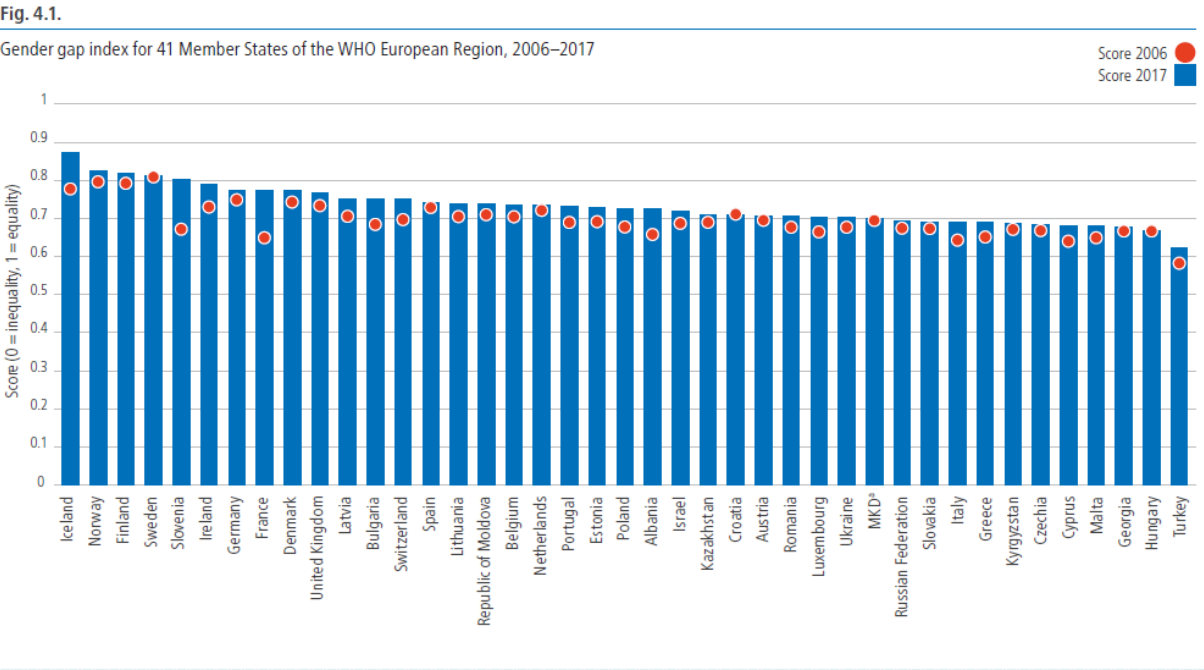
**Fig. 2.4.**

Estimated death rates from suicide by age and sex, WHO European Region, 2016

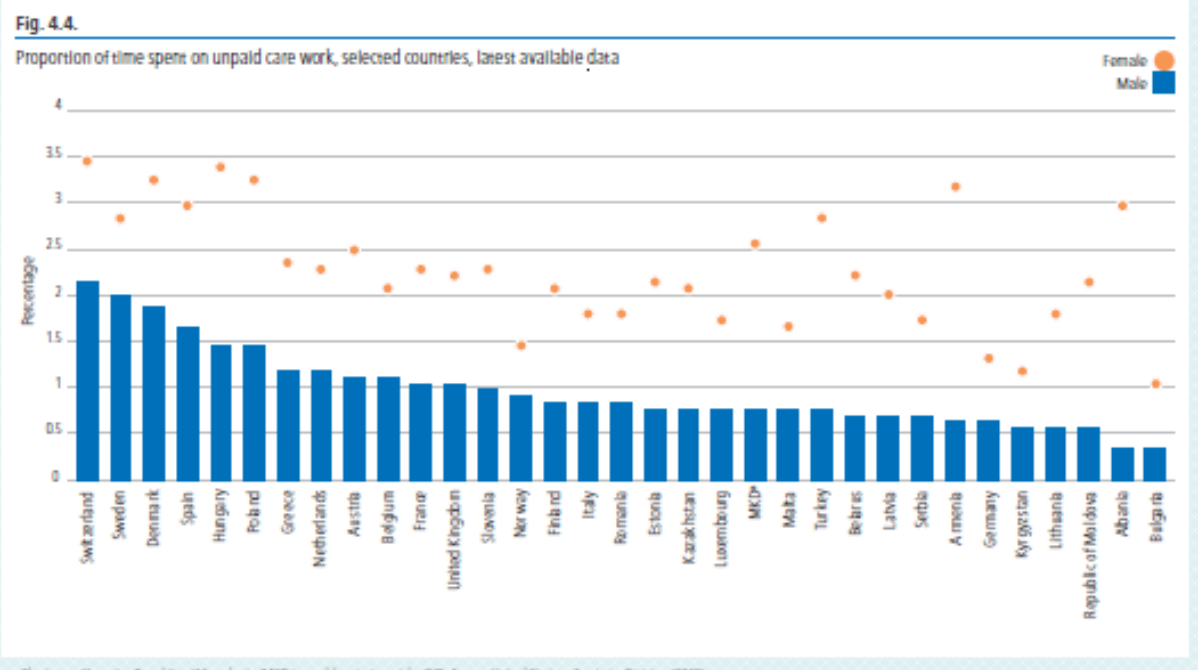


Source: WHO (2018b).

# Gender equality as a goal and an accelerator



Source: World Economic Forum (2017). \*The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD is an abbreviation of the ISO).



\*The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD is an abbreviation of the ISO). Source: United Nations Statistics Division (2018).



# The evidence behind a WHO/Europe report on men's health

1


**1 Health and well-being of men in Europe: highlights through the life-course**

Men's life expectancy across the Region; progress with remaining gaps

What are the causes of ill health for men?

Main risk factors for NCDs

Well-being



2

**2 Links between sex, gender, masculinities and socioeconomic determinants of health**


Masculinities, social determinants and the life-course

Boys and adolescents: differences from the start

Adult men: exposure to risk

Ageing and quality of life

Impact of intersections between masculinities and terms of exclusion and discrimination



World Health Organization  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe



**The health and well-being of men in the WHO European Region: better health through a gender approach**



3


**3 A people-centred health systems' response to men's health and well-being**

Health needs and patterns of health-seeking behaviour

Health-service responses to men with known risks; the missing men

Using masculinities to understand health-seeking behaviours

Accounting for men's and boys' attitudes and circumstances; the case for health promotion



4

**4 Governance for men's health and for gender equality**

Men's health and gender equality: the need for policy coherence

Engaging men in gender equality

Mechanisms for transformative change



# Strategy on the health and well-being of men in the WHO European Region



To reduce premature mortality among men from NCDs and unintentional and intentional injuries



To reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and well-being between men of all ages across the Region and within countries



To improve gender equality by engaging men in self-care, fatherhood, unpaid care, preventing violence, and sexual and reproductive health

# A transformative agenda for men's health and well-being





# A transformative agenda: highlights

Ensuring **policy coherence**: gender in health policies and men in gender policies

Promoting positive and healthy gender norms from **early child development**

Ensuring that **Leave No One Behind** initiatives include men experiencing social exclusion

Focusing on **adolescents** to promote equitable patterns of care

Promoting policies that increase **shared parental responsibility** and care

Engaging men in **prevention of violence** among men and against women

Responding to men's **health needs** and patterns of health-seeking behaviour

Making **primary health-care services** appropriate and accessible, particularly for men at high risk of cardiovascular disease

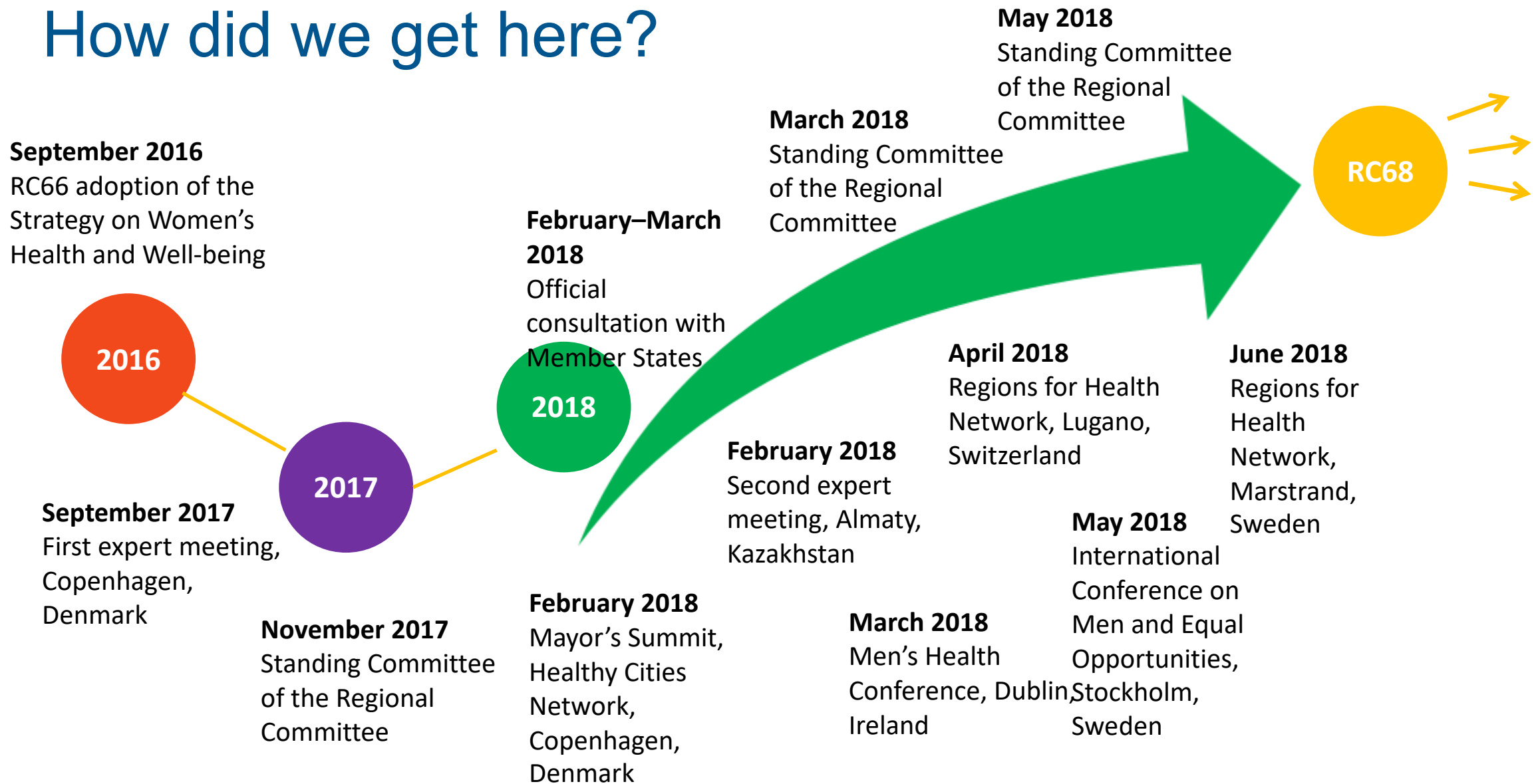
Developing gender-appropriate instruments to **identify and treat depression** and reduce suicide

Focusing on the **main risks**: alcohol, tobacco, substance abuse, road traffic injuries

Using **life transitions** such as adolescence, fatherhood and retirement as opportunities

**Meeting men** where they are

# How did we get here?



# The process has already fostered action: examples of next steps

Sitges outcome and  
policy brief

Cultural context and  
health-seeking  
behaviour: Health  
Evidence Network report

Gender analysis of  
STEPwise approach to  
surveillance survey

Gender analysis of health  
systems barriers to NCDs

Gender analysis in the  
Health Equity Status  
Report

# Monitoring strategy implementation



Combined monitoring and reporting of the:

- Strategy on Women's Health and Well-being (2016)
- Strategy on the Health and Well-being of Men (2018)

Reporting to the Regional Committee in 2020 and 2023





# Thank you

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Organization**

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**Europe**



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