

Presentation – Health status of the Europeans – challenges and main tasks

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WHO Regional Director for Europe

6 October 2017, Debrecen, Hungary





Photo: Malin Bring



Health at the centre of development

Health at the centre of development

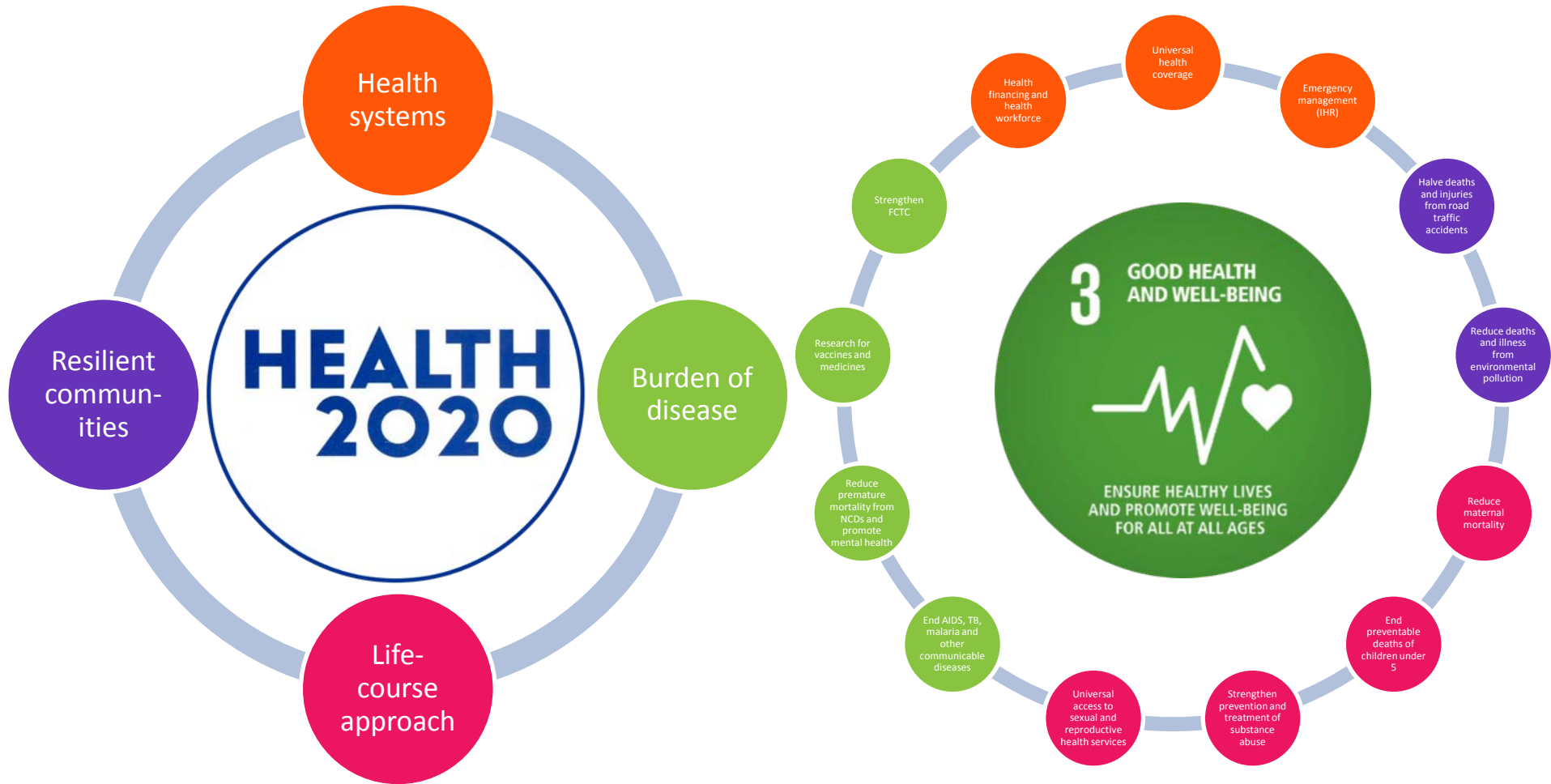


Health is a political choice

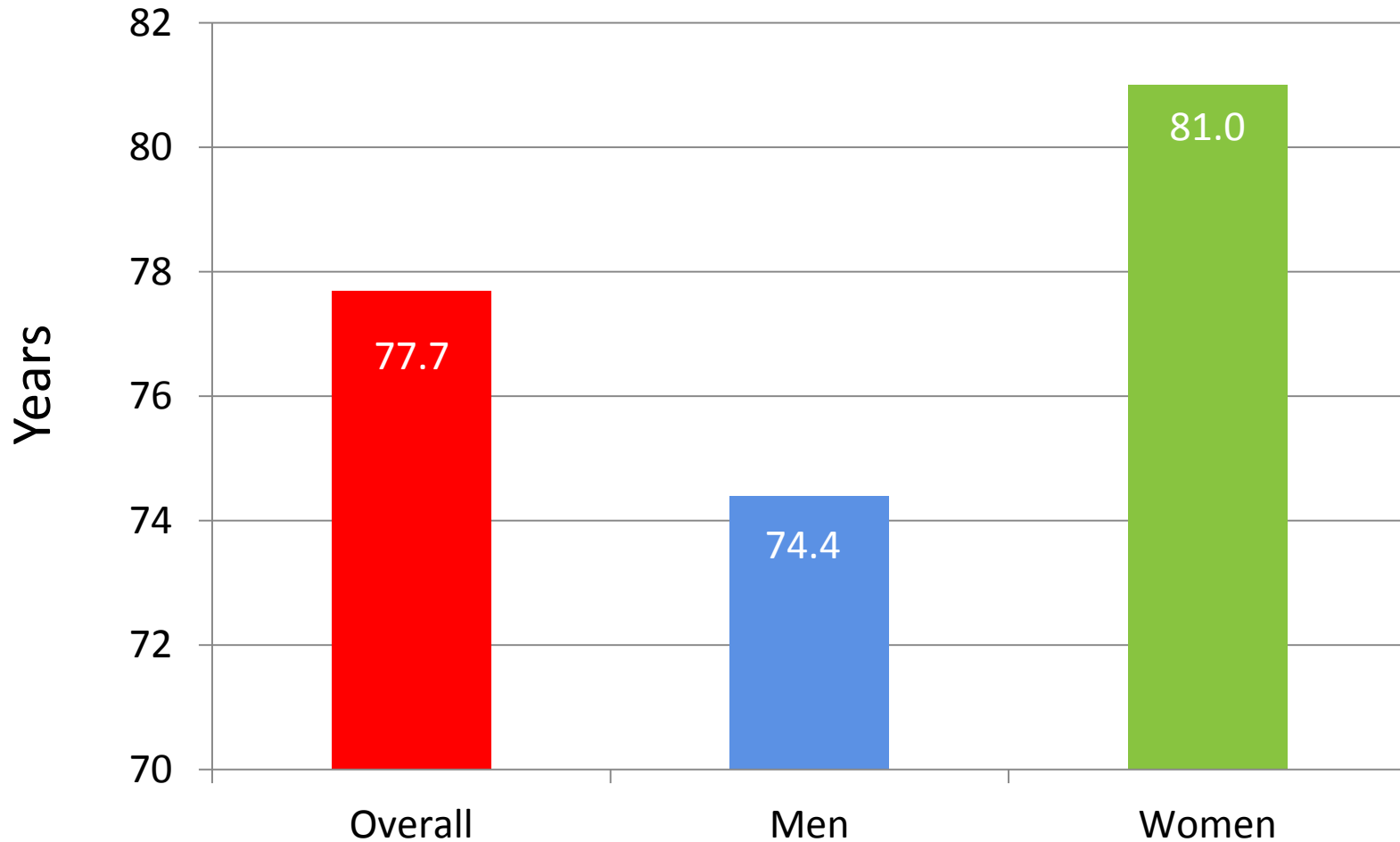
Moving towards joint commitments

1. Focus on inequities
2. Achieve universal health coverage
3. Strengthen health systems
4. Work upstream: health promotion and disease prevention
5. Address all the determinants of health
6. Strengthen emergency preparedness and response

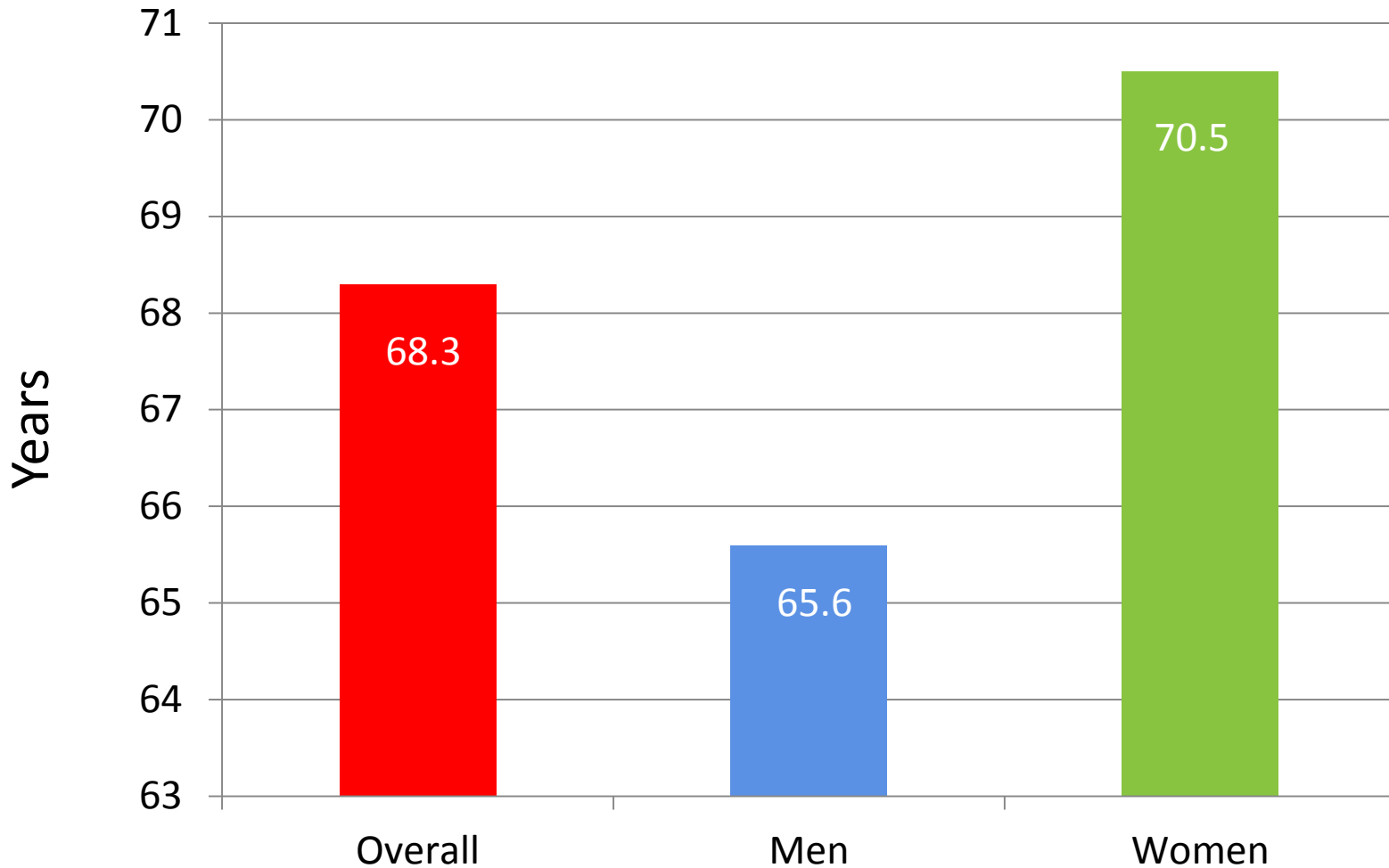
Health 2020 is fully aligned with the SDGs



Life expectancy is increasing in the WHO European Region



Healthy years at birth has reached 68 years across the Region



The NCD mortality trend for those aged 30–69 is declining.



Decline in premature mortality



2–3% annual average decline in premature mortality in most countries

Aim is a decline of 40% by 2025

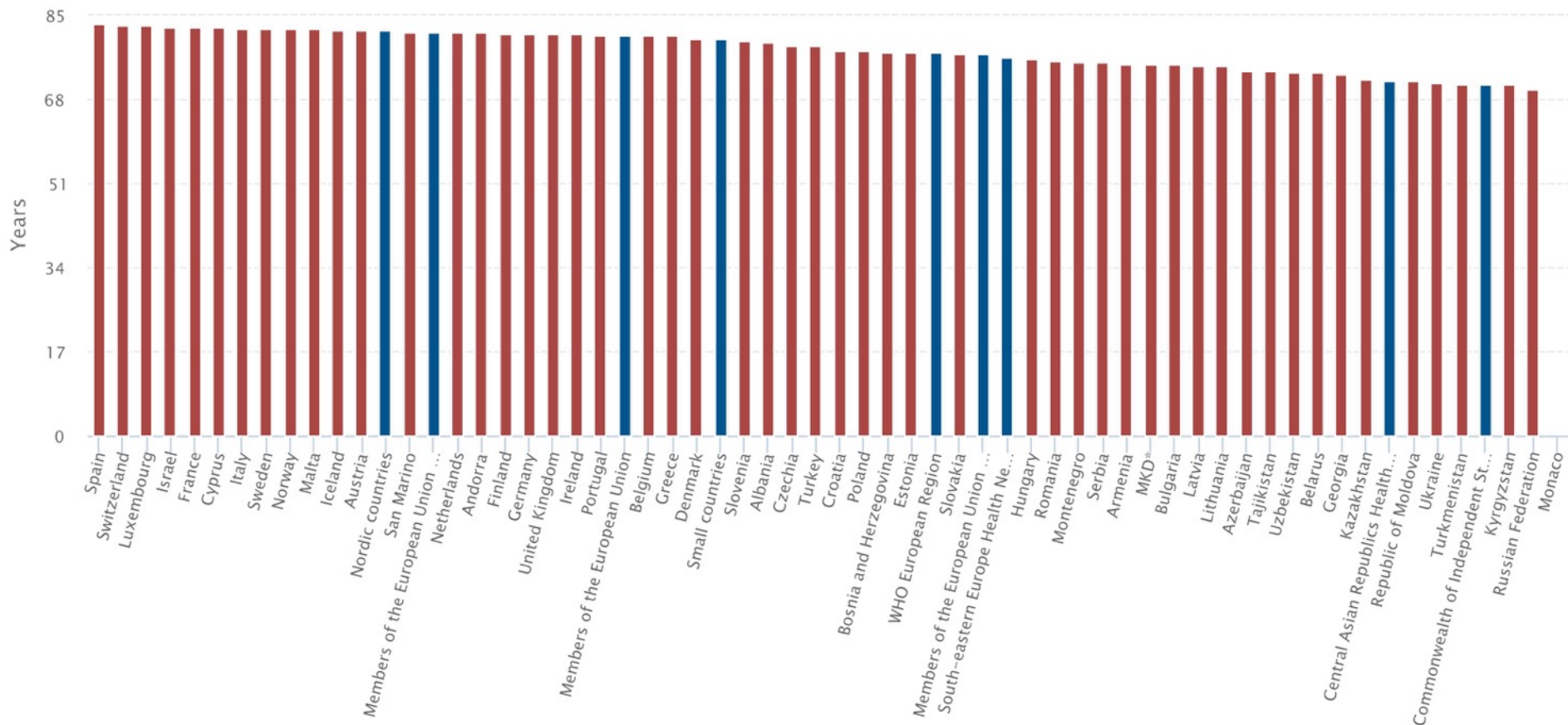
Progress so far in the Region

- Infant mortality: **6.7 per thousand live births**
- Children vaccinated against measles and rubella: **94%**
- Proportion of children not enrolled in school: **boys 2.5%, girls 8.3%**
- Populations with improved sanitation facilities: **92.9%**



Discrepancies remain

Life expectancy at birth (years)



* The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD is an abbreviation by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO))

Life expectancy at birth ranges from
71.2 to 83.4 years

Healthy years of life ranges from
59.8 to 73.1 years

Discrepancies remain



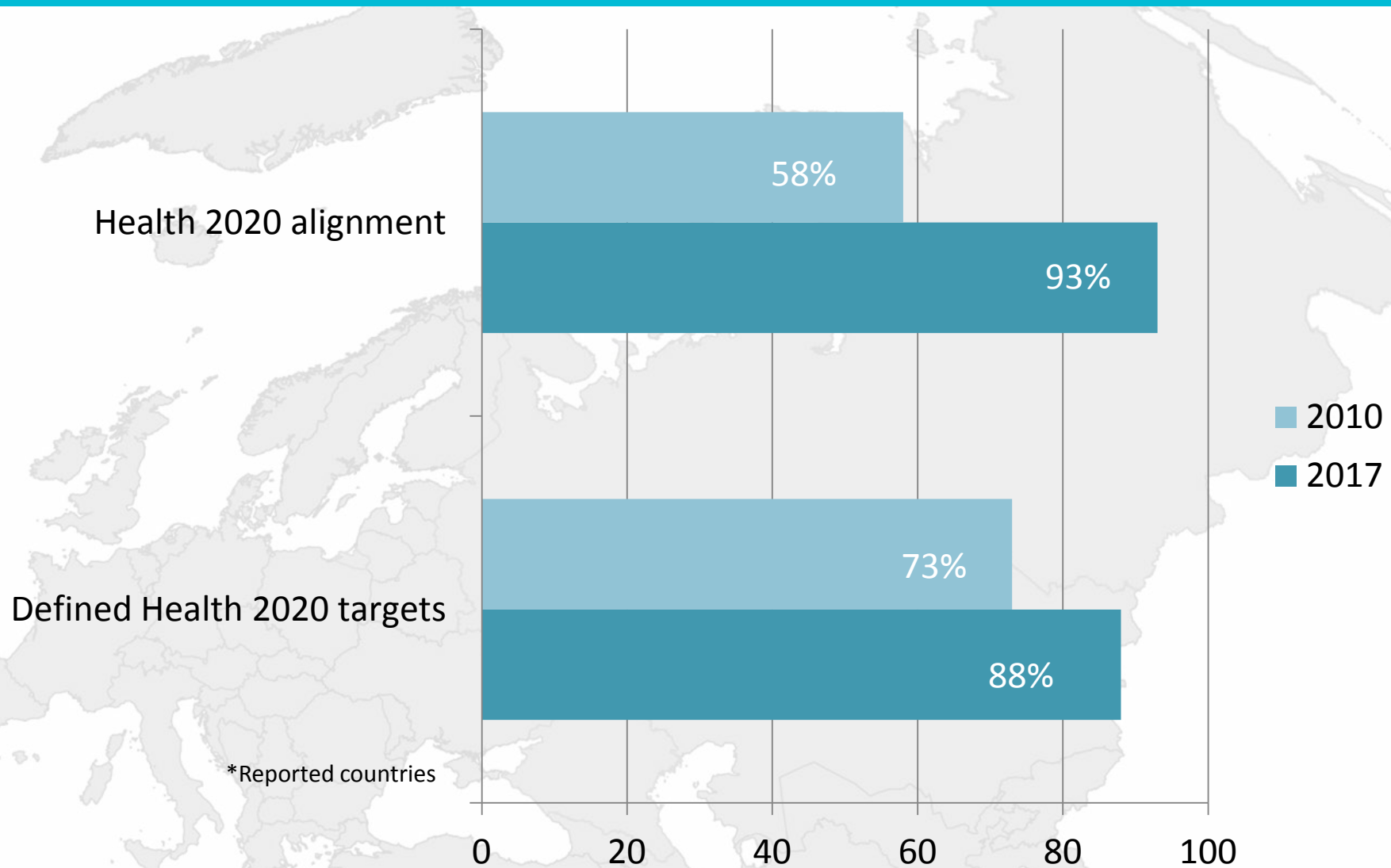
Infant mortality ranges from
1.9 to 22.1



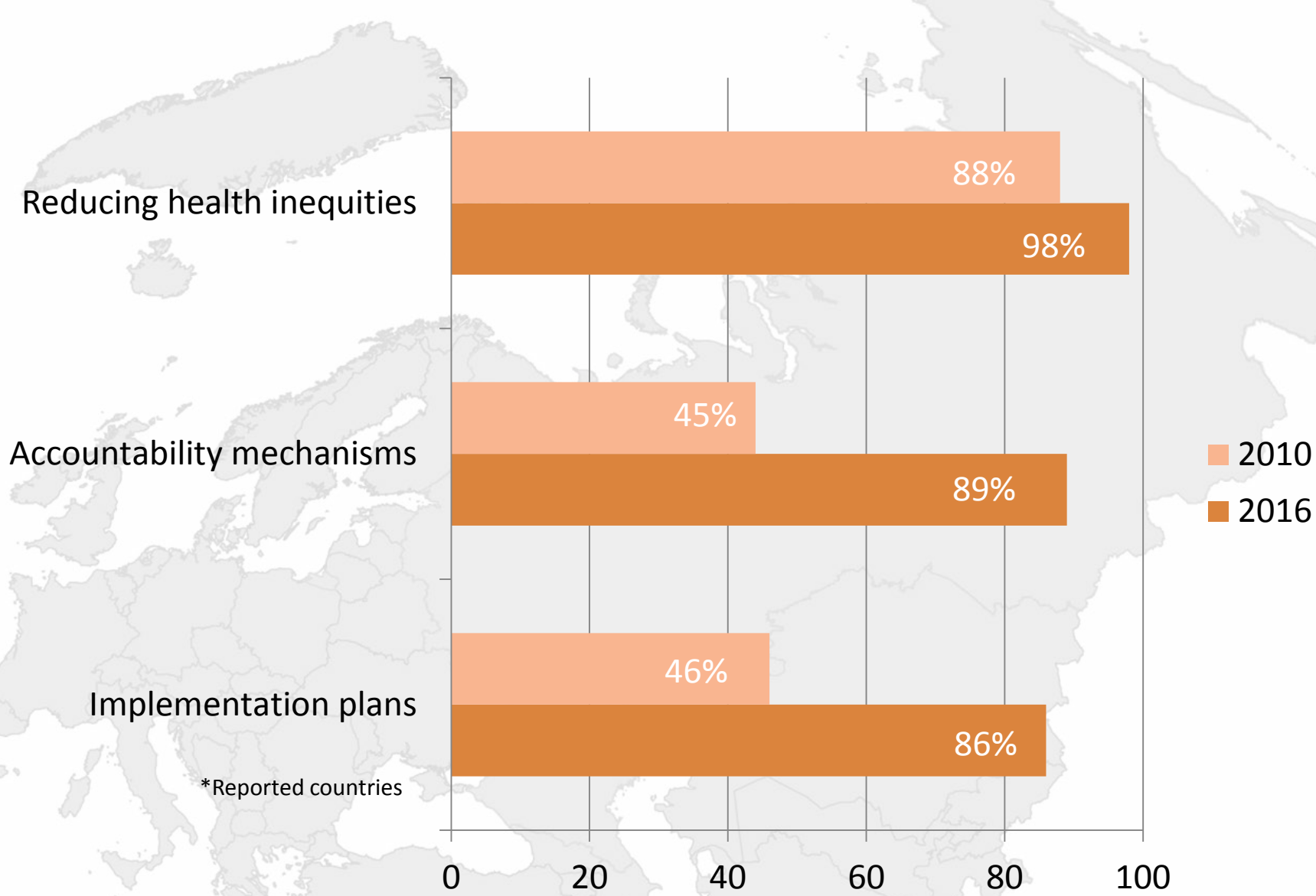
Rubella vaccination ranges from
42% to 99%

National and local networks –
catalysing action towards common goals

Health 2020 increasingly incorporated into national health policies



Most countries have policies addressing health inequalities





Investing in public health
pays back.

We need a new, invigorated public
health movement, since public health is
a driver of equitable health
improvement.

High returns for public health investments

- For every £1 invested in public health, £14 is returned to the wider health and economy.
- Reducing health inequality by 1% a year increases the annual rate of GDP growth by 0.15%.

Health promotion and preventions works

- A 10% reduction in heart disease saves €20 billion annually in lower- and middle-income countries.





Investing in the positive effects of universal social protection pays back.

- Early years development investment is estimated to produce a 17-fold return.

The cost of non-action is significant.

- The direct and indirect costs of high disease burden in countries can consume 15–20% of GDP.

There is scope for increased investments in public health.

- An average of **only 3%** of national health budgets is spent on public health in the Region.

Moving the public health agenda forward

- Review commissioned to look at the future of public health to contribute strongly to achieving the SDGs and Health 2020



The image features a central white circle with a blue border containing the text 'HEALTH 2020'. This central circle is surrounded by three smaller circles: an orange one at the top, a purple one on the left, and a green one on the right. A light blue arc connects the top and right circles, and another light blue arc connects the bottom and left circles. The background is a solid orange color.

**Health
systems**

Resilient
communities

**HEALTH
2020**

Burden of disease



Universal health coverage



"It is unacceptable that
people become poor as a
result of ill-health"

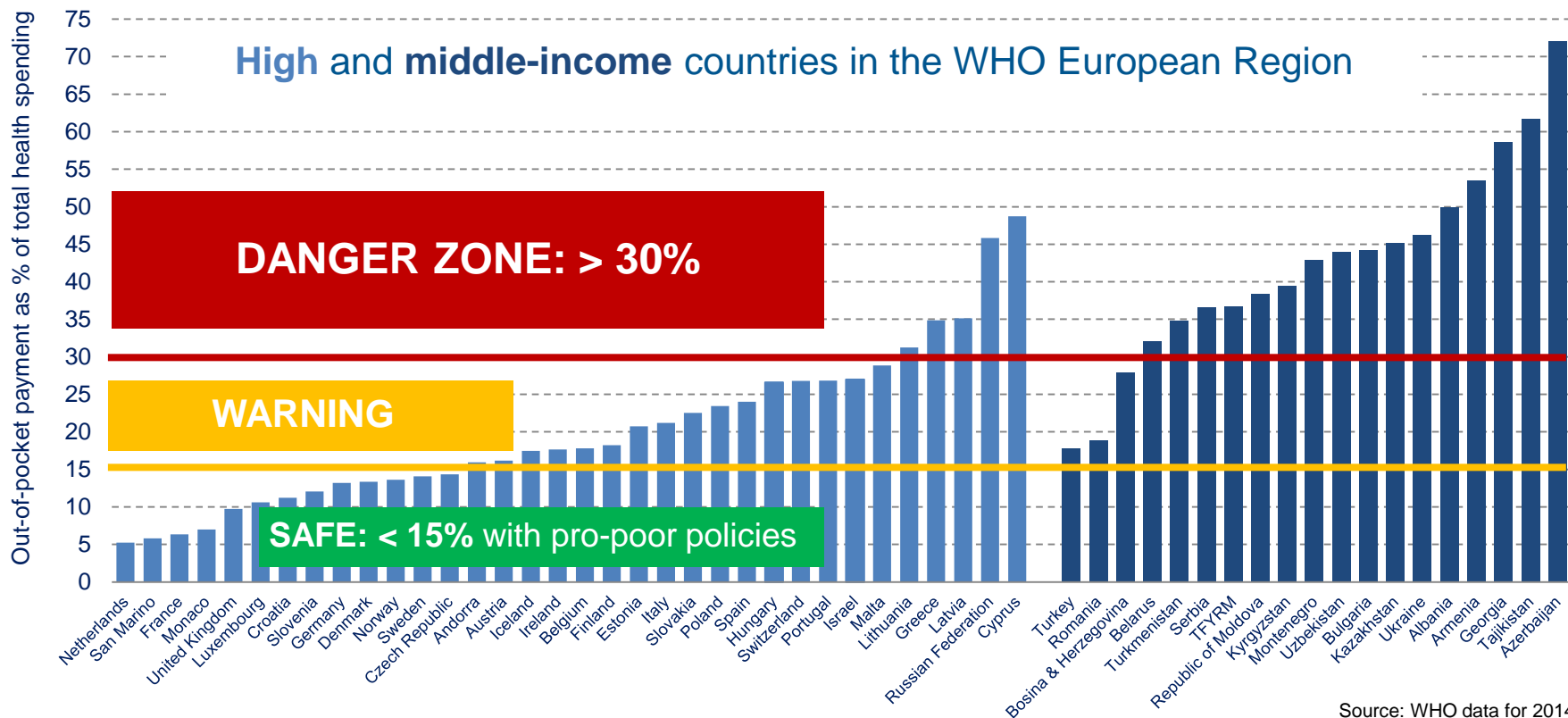
The Tallinn Charter



WHO Euroopa ministrite
konverents tervisesüsteemidest
„TERVISESÜSTEEM,
TERVIS JA JÕUKUS“

Tallinn, Eesti, 25–27 juuni 2008

Out-of-pocket payment share of total health spending high in many countries



Source: WHO data for 2014

Health systems respond to NCDs

High-Level Regional
MEETING

Health Systems Respond to NCDs:

Experience in
the European
Region

Sitges, Spain
16-18 April 2018



CELEBRATE

SHARE

INSPIRE



Visit our website
for country
experiences and
good practices:

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-systems-response-to-NCDs>



A vision for health systems in Europe: the future of the Tallinn Charter

Celebrating the 10th anniversary of
the Tallinn Charter

Tallinn, Estonia
13–14 June 2018



INCLUDE

INVEST

INNOVATE

40th
anniversary
Alma Ata
Declaration
2018



Tackling the main disease burdens

Vaccines and medicines

Reduce premature mortality from NCDs and promote mental health

End AIDS, TB, malaria and other

3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

We can do better



We can do better



COMMITTED TO
IMPROVING THE STATE
OF THE WORLD

From Burden to “Best Buys”:

Reducing the Economic Impact of Non-Communicable Diseases
in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

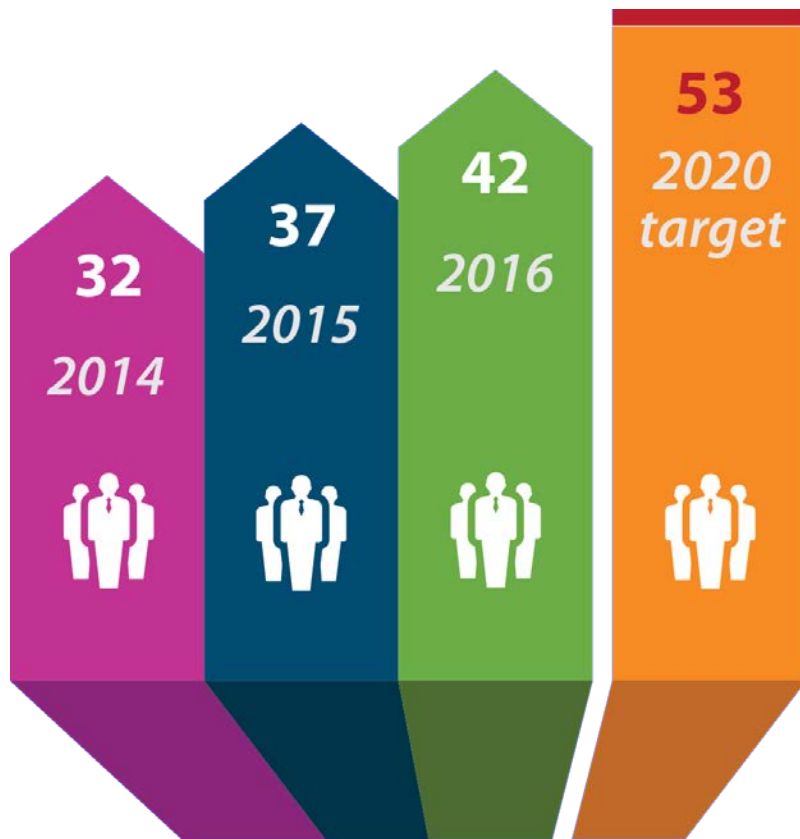


We could achieve further reductions in disease burden by fully implementing the available evidence on cost-effective actions.



Accelerating progress towards disease prevention
and elimination

Major gains in measles and rubella elimination



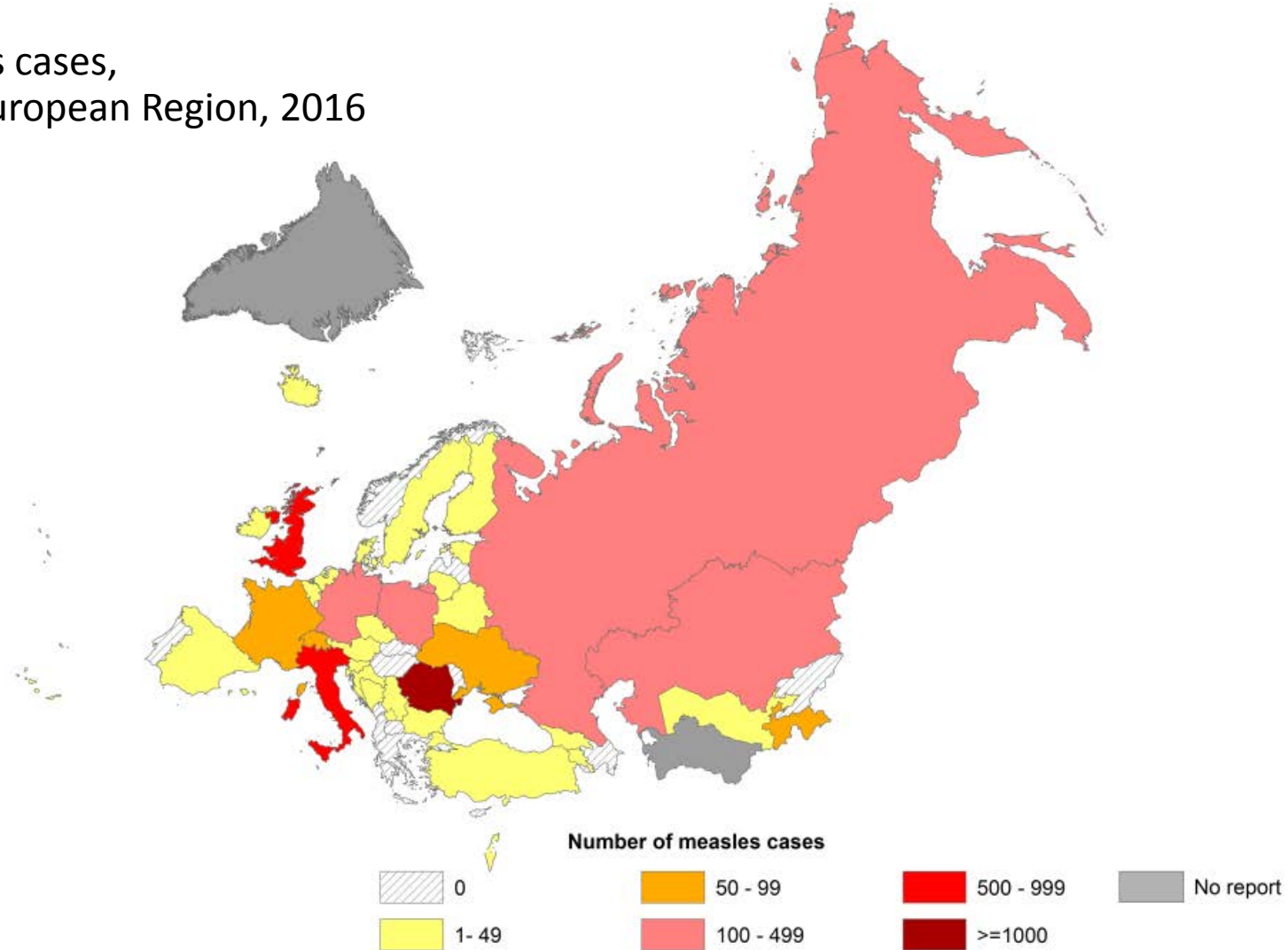
Number of countries that have interrupted endemic transmission of measles.



Number of countries that have interrupted endemic transmission of rubella.

Progress hampered by setbacks

Measles cases,
WHO European Region, 2016



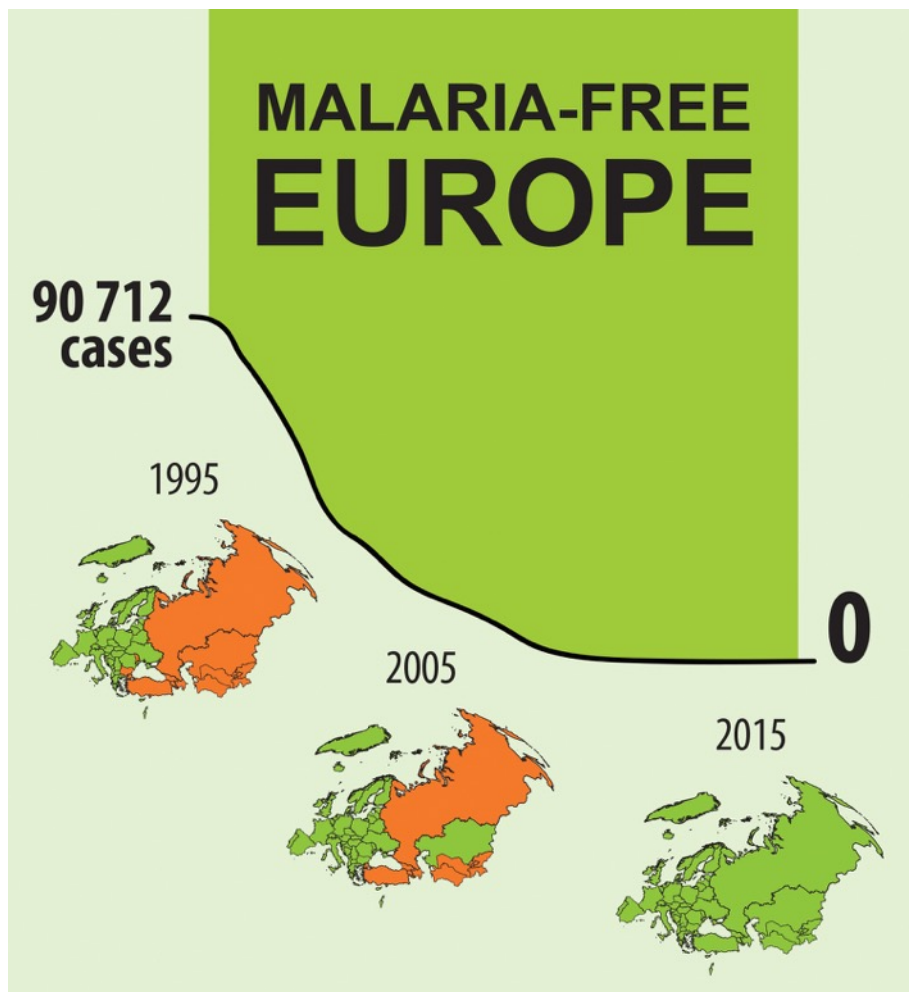
Immunization: Leaving no one behind



European Vaccine Action Plan 2015-2020



From malaria elimination to maintaining malaria-free status



THE ASHGABAT STATEMENT


Dr Levon Altunyan
Minister of Health,
Armenia


Dr Ogtay Shiraliyev
Minister of Health,
Azerbaijan


Dr David Sergeenko
Minister of Labour, Health and
Social Affairs,
Georgia


Dr Yelzhan Birtanov
Minister of Health,
Kazakhstan


Dr Talantbek Batyraliev
Minister of Health,
Kyrgyzstan


Dr Veronika Skvortsova
Minister of Health,
Russian Federation

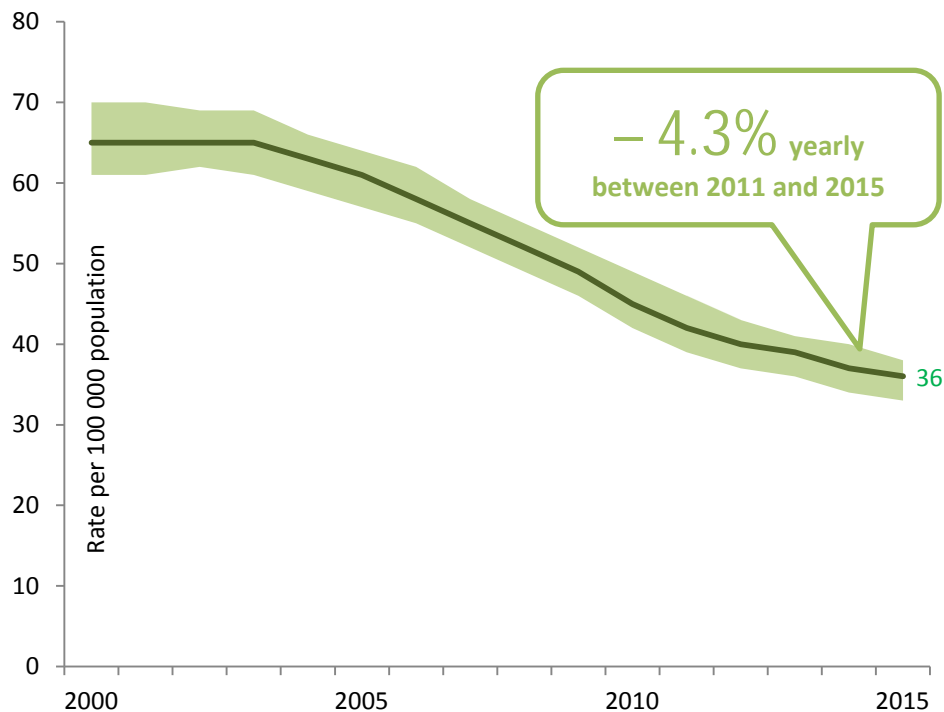

Dr Nasim Hoja Olimzoda
Minister of Health and
Social Protection,
Tajikistan


Dr Recep Akdağ
Minister of Health,
Turkey

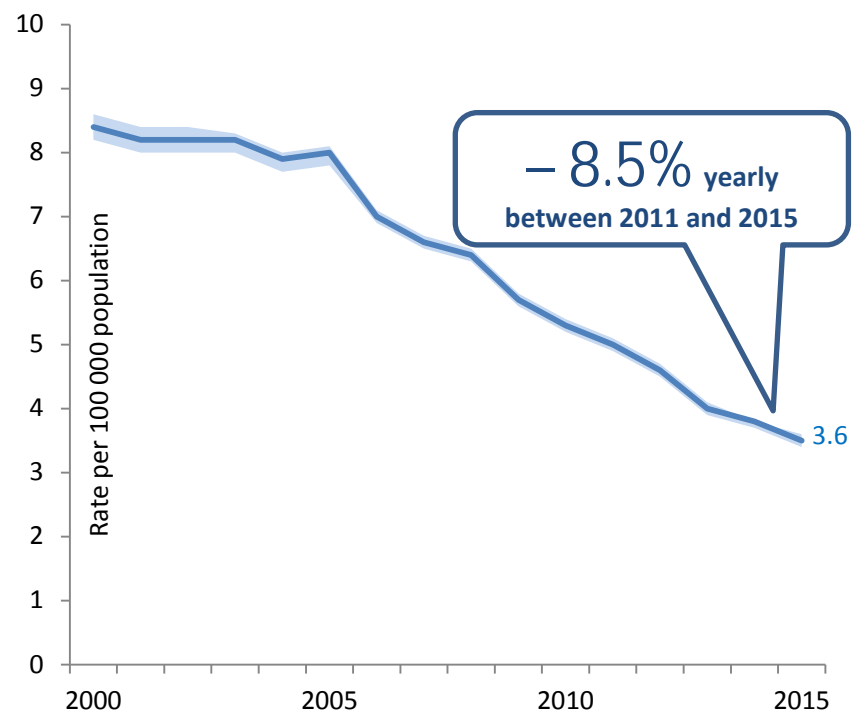

Dr Nurmuhammet Amanepesov
Minister of Health and Medical
Industry,
Turkmenistan


Dr Alisher Shadmanov
Minister of Health,
Uzbekistan

The Region has the fastest decline in TB incidence and mortality

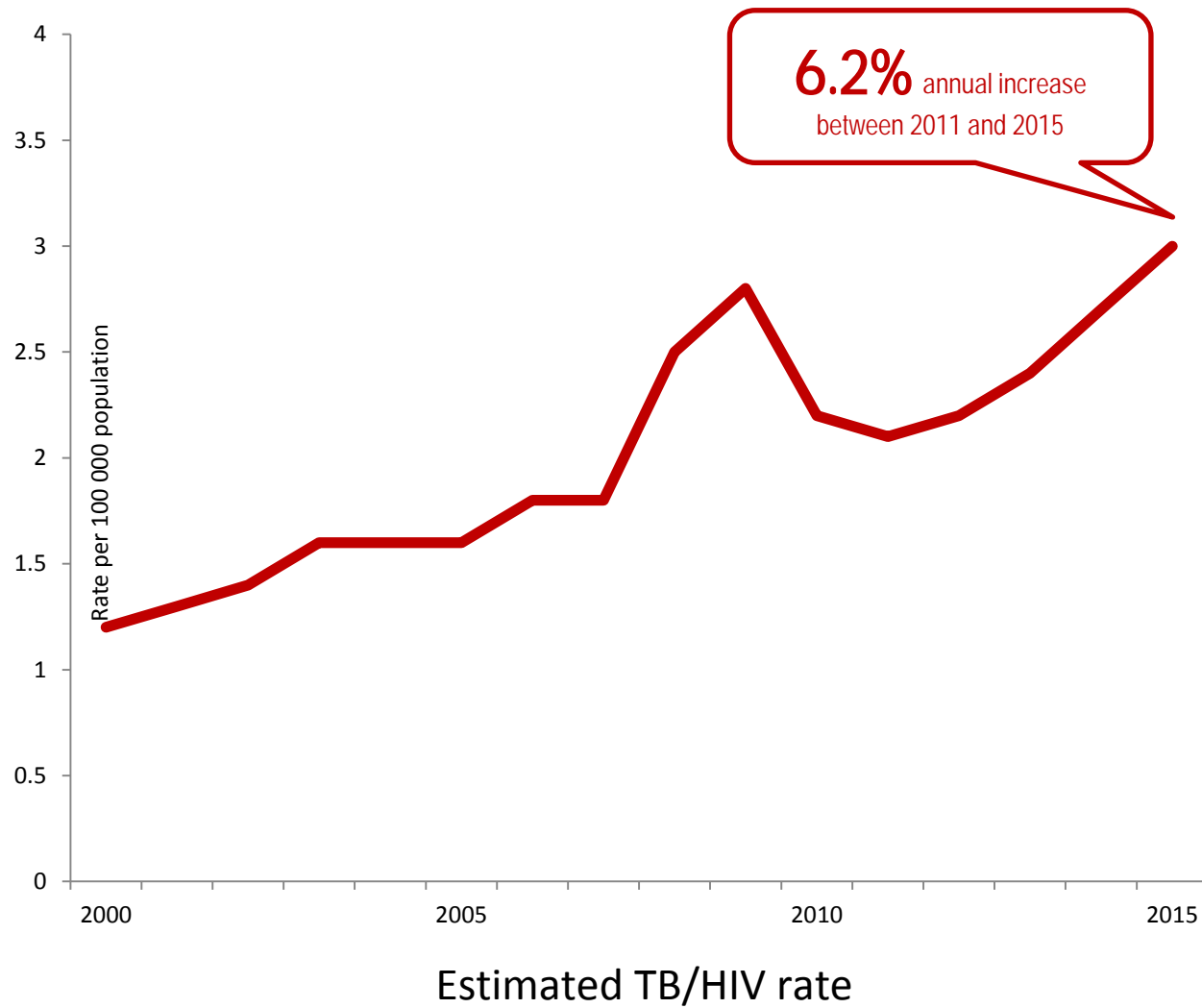


Estimated TB incidence rate

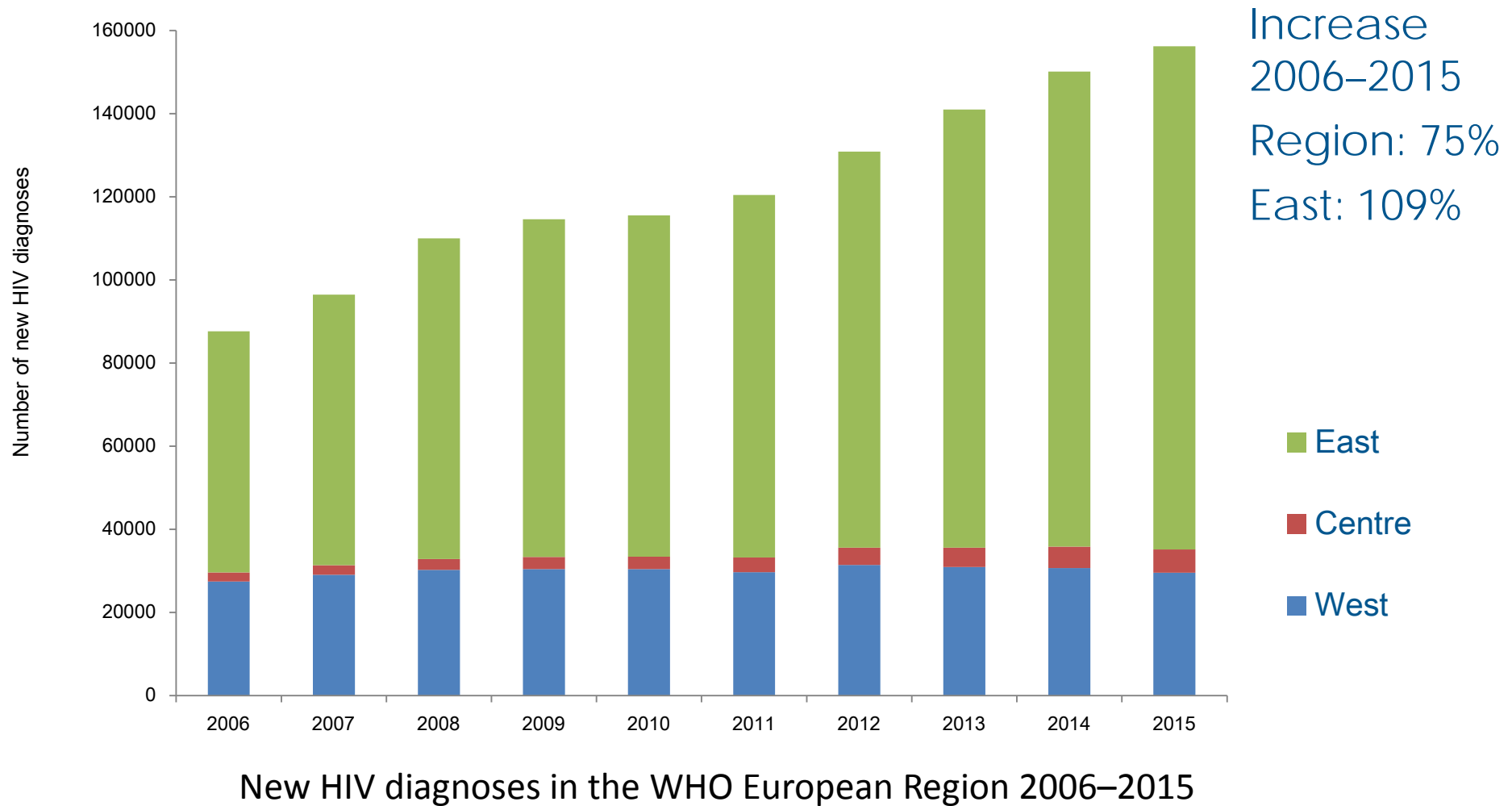


Estimated TB mortality rate

TB/HIV coinfection on the rise



HIV epidemic moving at an alarming rate



Action plan for the health sector response to viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region



Building on the momentum to eliminate viral hepatitis

Regional Committee for Europe
66th session

Copenhagen, Denmark, 12–15 September 2016

EUR/RC66/R10

14 September 2016
160771

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Resolution

Action plan for the health sector response to viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region

The Regional Committee,

Having considered the Action plan for the health sector response to viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region;¹

Recognizing the importance of tackling viral hepatitis within the framework of Health 2020 – the European policy framework,² adopted in resolution EUR/RC62/R4 in 2012, to improve health and well-being in the Region and to reduce health inequalities;

Noting Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³ and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG target 3.3 (AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases, hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases) of SDG 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) specifically calling for combatting viral hepatitis;

Comprehensive response guided by national strategies





HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



21 SEPTEMBER 2016, UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK



Stronger partnerships across sectors and institutions to combat AMR

Health emergencies, preparedness,
surveillance and response

WHO Emergency Programme is fully functional



ERF | EMERGENCY
RESPONSE
FRAMEWORK
Second edition



Roles

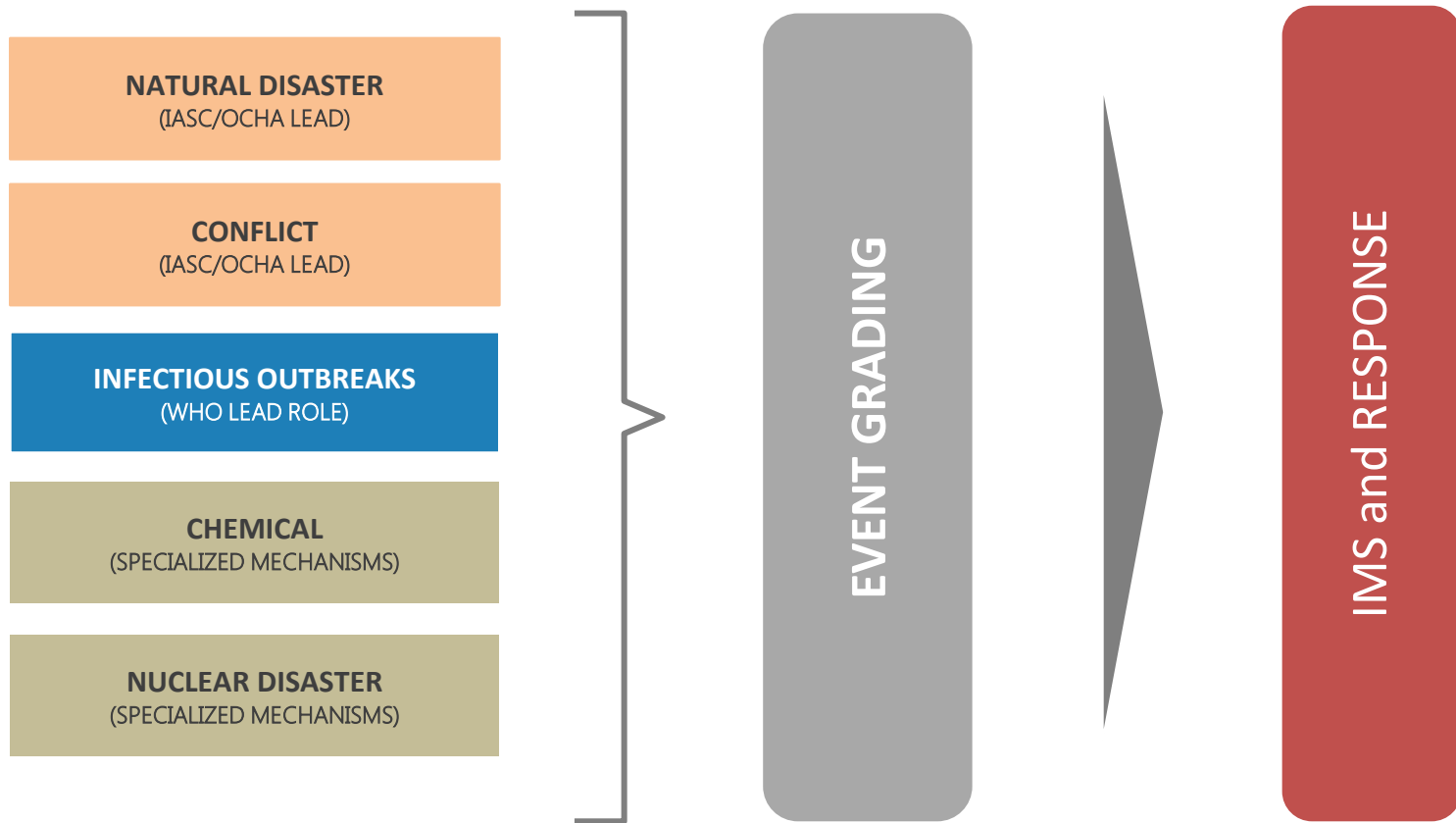
Responsibilities

Accountabilities

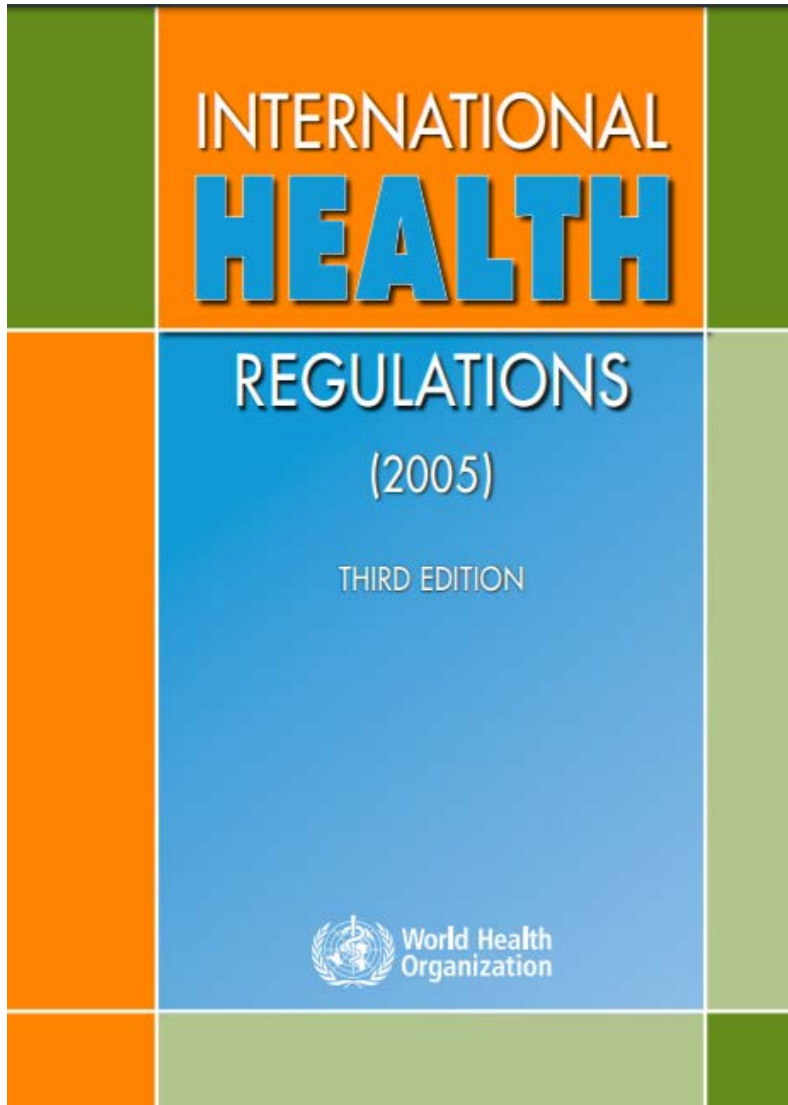
Timelines

Partnerships

Rapid and efficient response



10th anniversary of IHR



Essential public health operations





3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

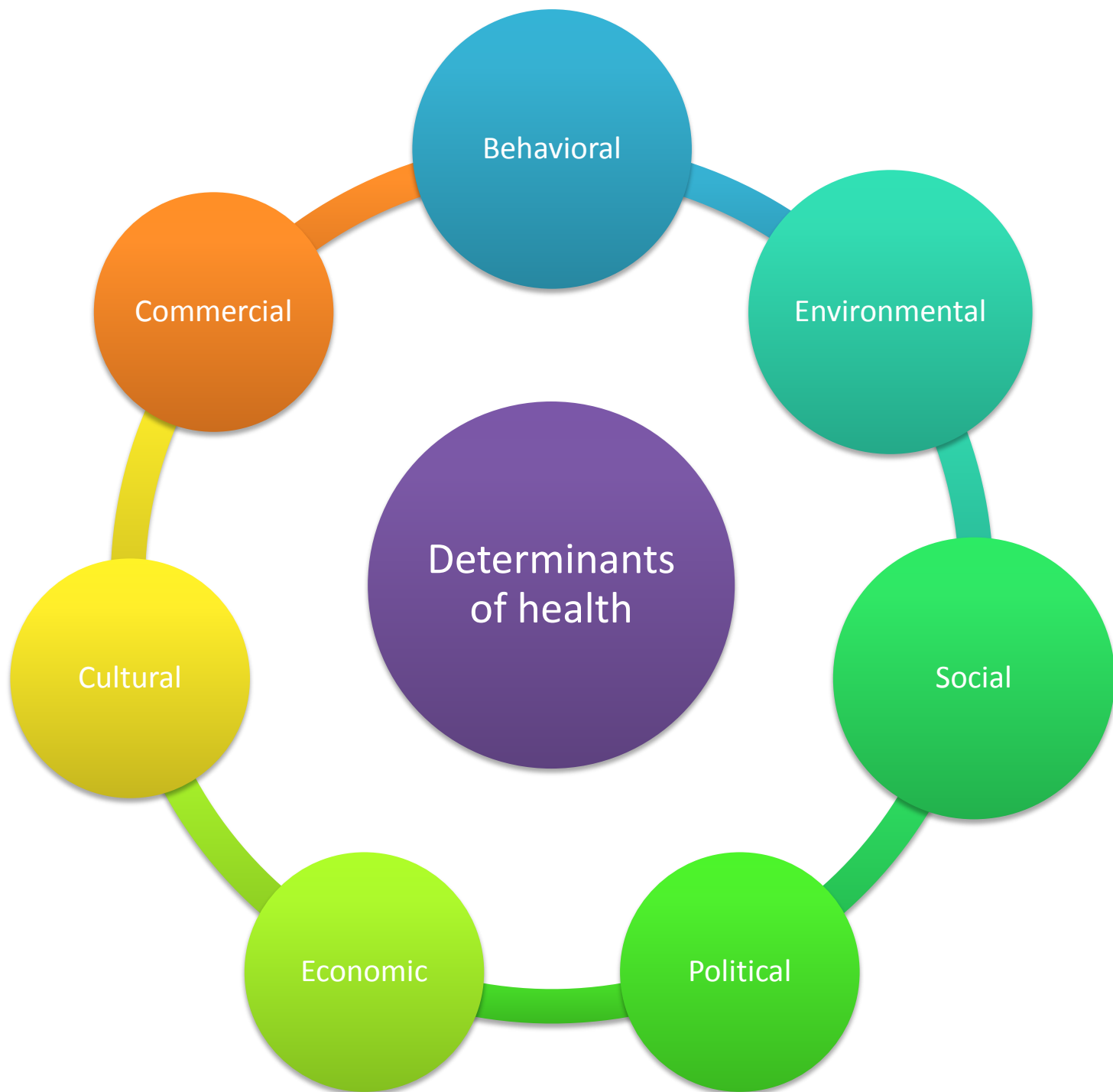
4 QUALITY EDUCATION

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

5 GENDER EQUALITY

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Focusing on behavioral determinants





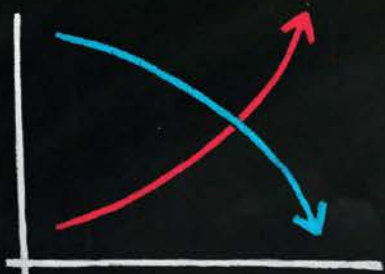
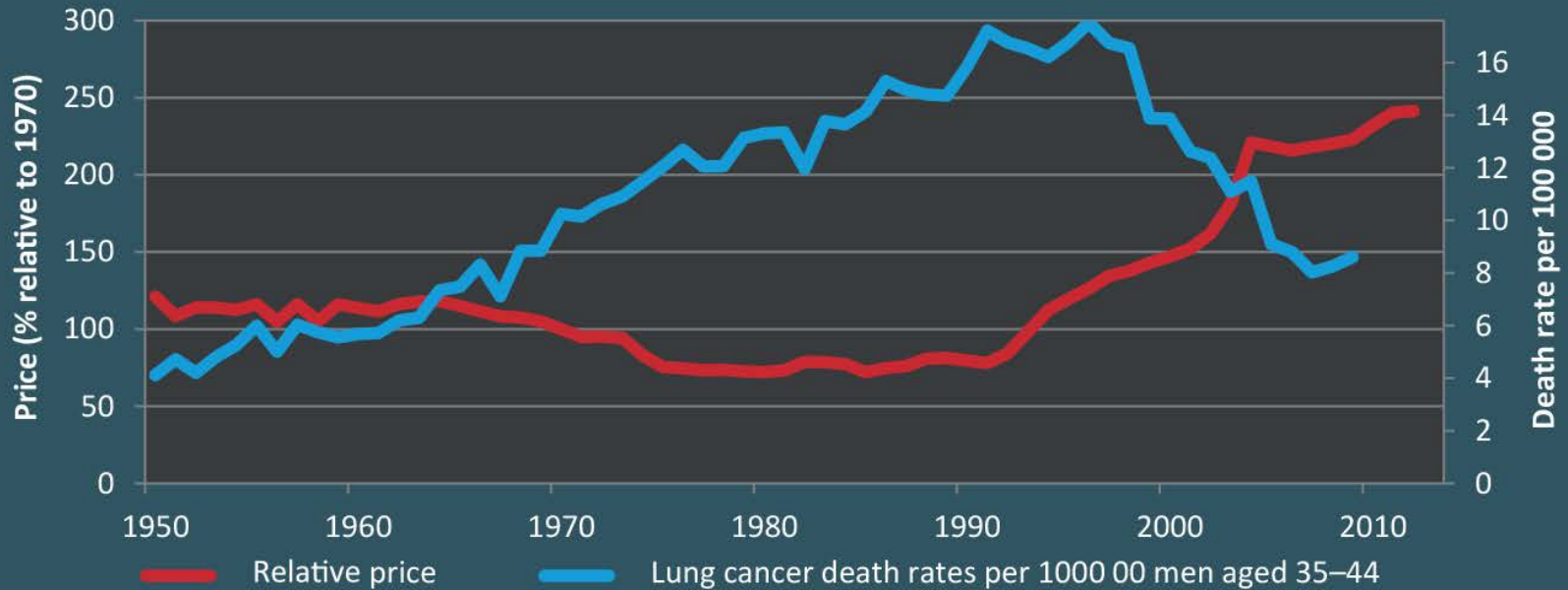
Making good progress on tobacco control

Tobacco plain packaging legislation now in:

- France
- Georgia
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Norway
- Slovenia
- United Kingdom

Tobacco taxation works

Fig. 1. Prices (rising with tax increases) and lung cancer death rates, France, 1950–2010

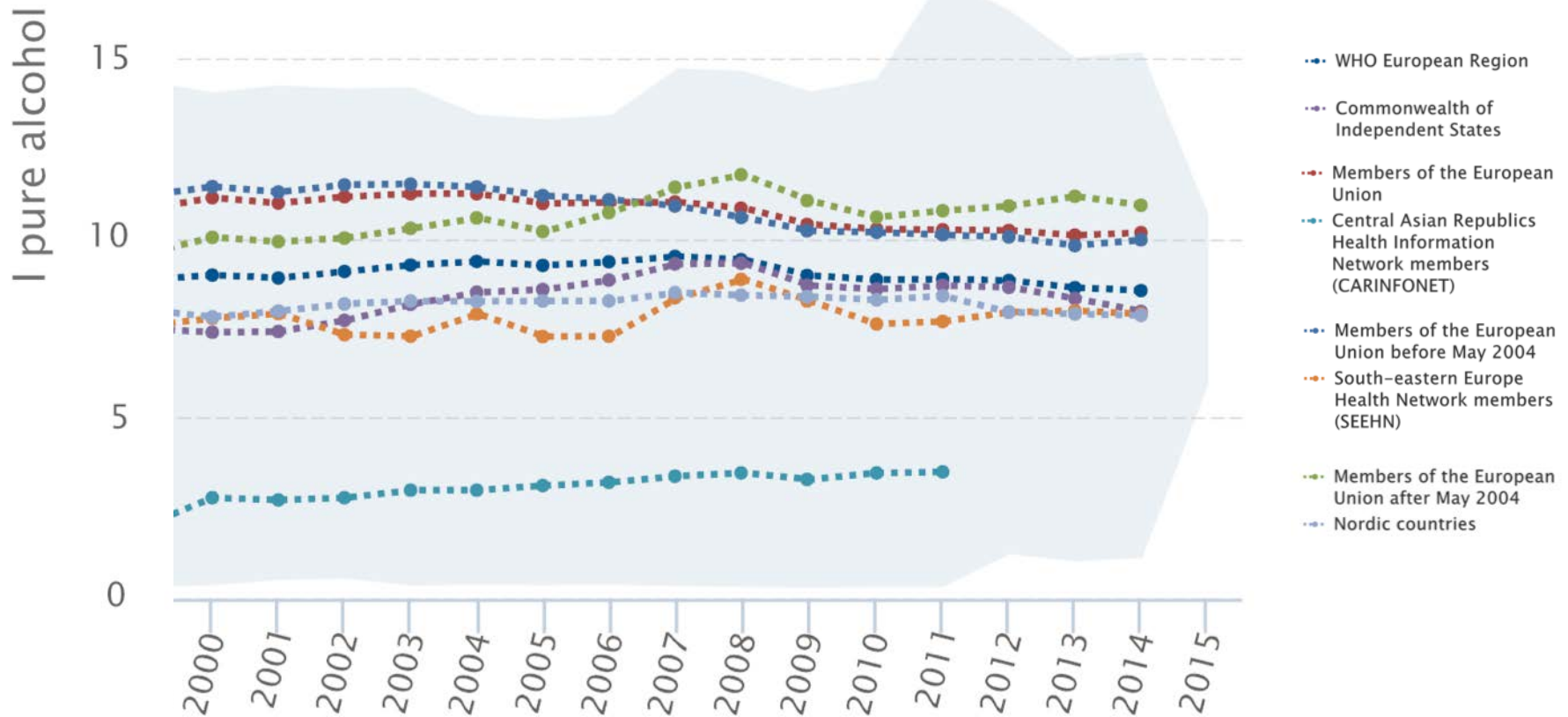


RAISE TOBACCO TAX

LOWER DEATH AND DISEASE

Alcohol consumption declining too slowly

Per capita alcohol consumption among people over 15 years within a calendar year



Alcohol consumption declining too slowly



We are aiming for a 10% decline until 2025 to achieve the 2030 global target



Obesity prevalence for over 18s: men – 21.0%, women – 23.9%

Overweight and obesity alarmingly on the rise

In the WHO European Region

1 in 3 
11-year-olds is

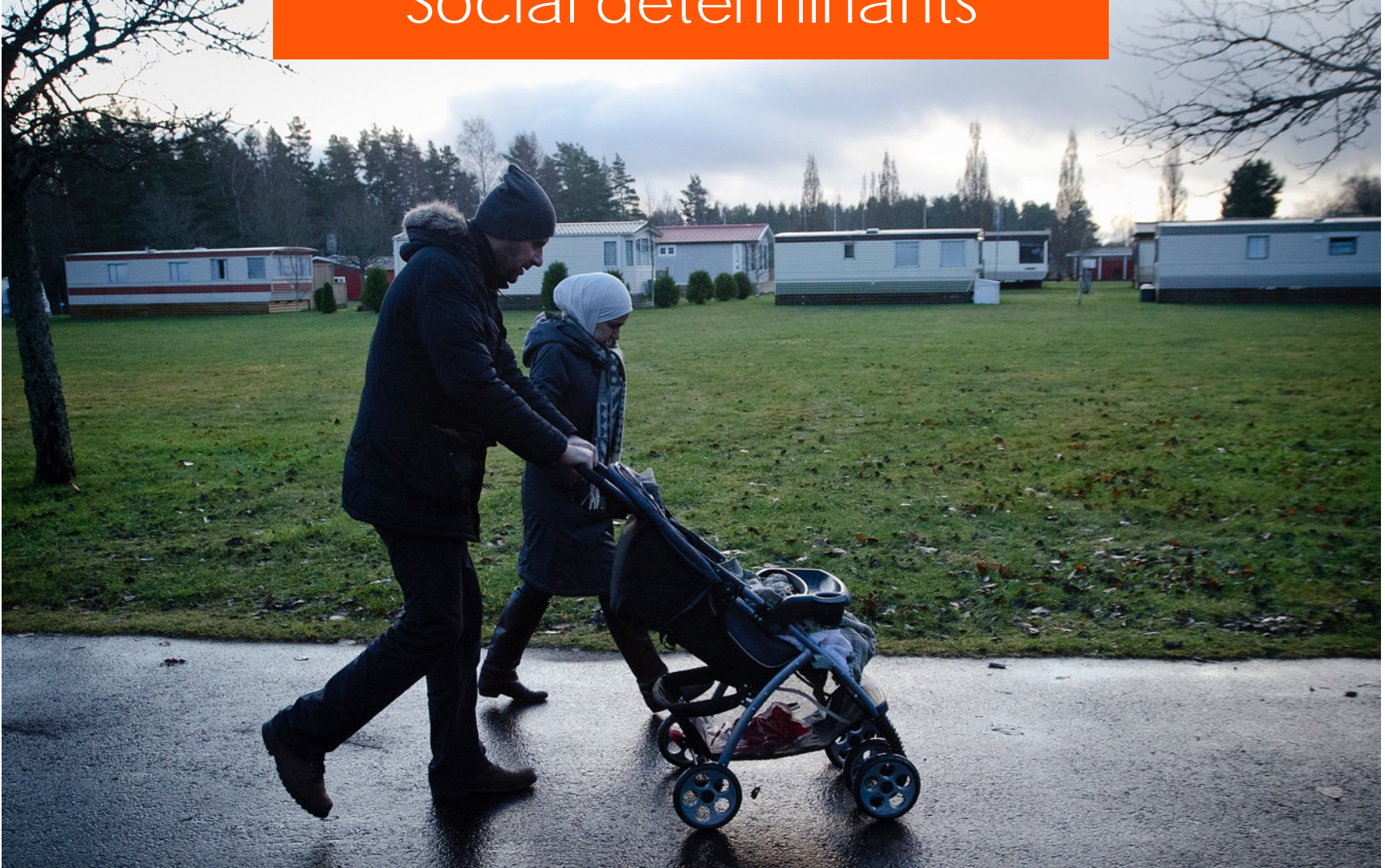
overweight
or
obese



Social determinants



Social determinants



1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
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Environmental determinants





Ostrava Declaration: European countries committed to national implementation by 2018











World Health Organization
Organisation mondiale de la Santé

World Health Organization
Organisation mondiale de la Santé

World Health Organization
Organisation mondiale de la Santé



Thank you

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REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

**World Health
Organization**
Europe



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**Organisation
mondiale de la Santé**
Europe



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Europa



**Всемирная организация
здравоохранения**
Европейское региональное бюро