

# Noncommunicable disease and development in the WHO European Region

25 November 2010, Oslo, Norway

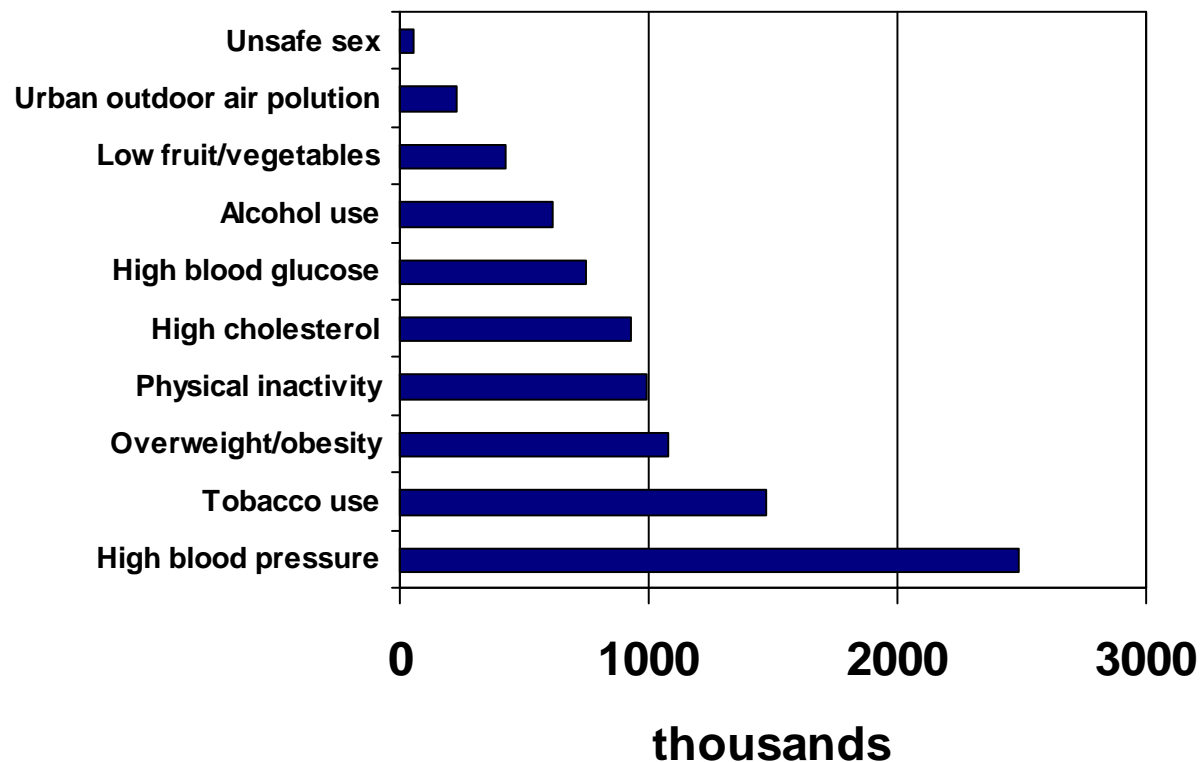
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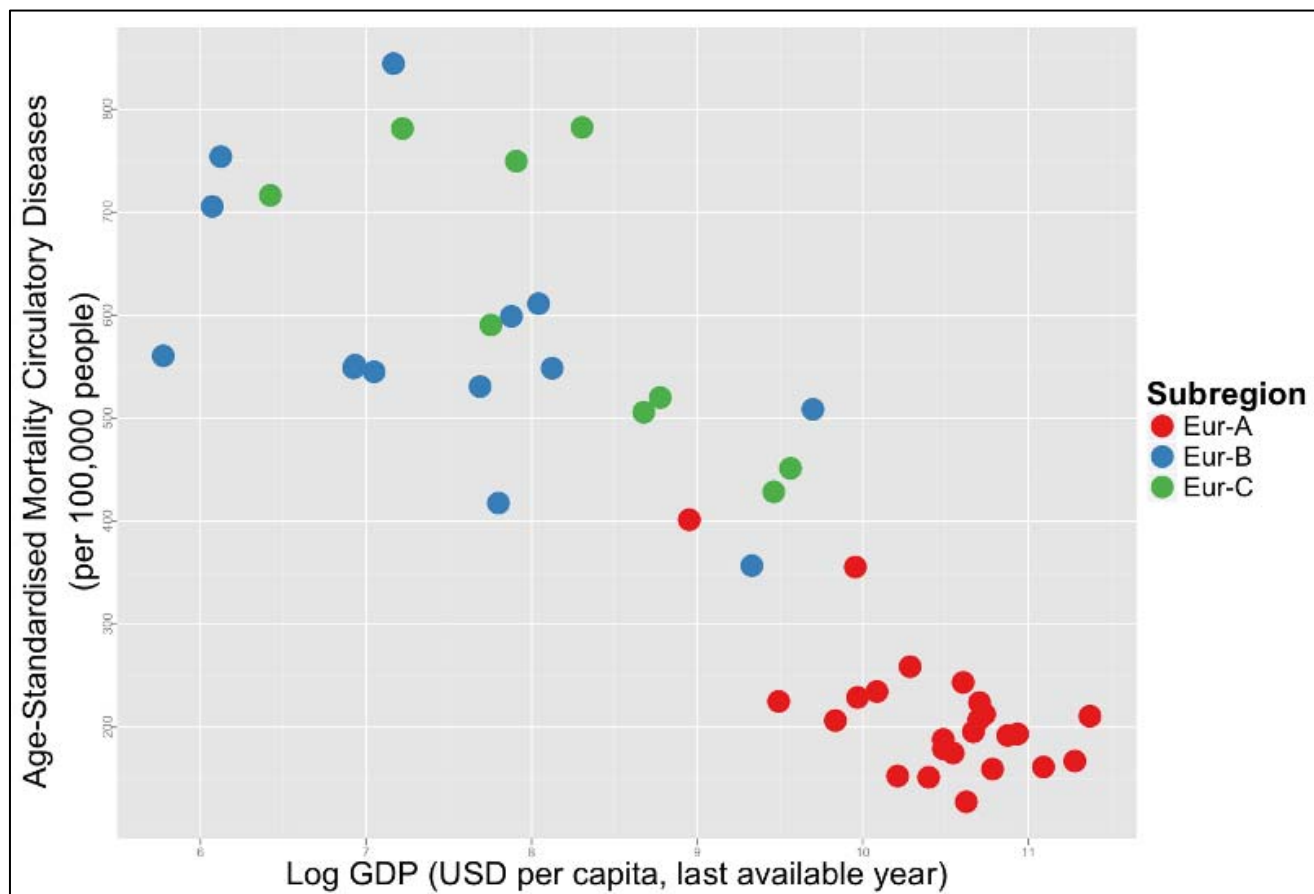
World Health Organization (WHO)

Regional Office for Europe

# Deaths in the WHO European Region due to selected risk factors, 2004



# Mortality from cardiovascular disease, by European sub-region and level of GDP

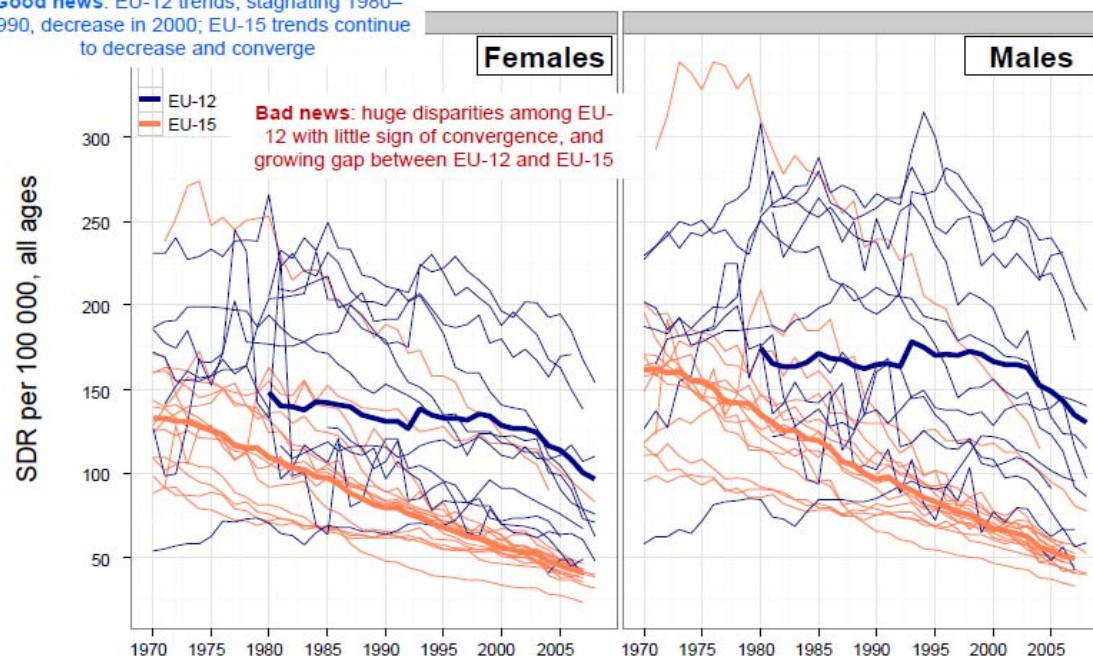




# Trends in mortality from cerebrovascular disease

## Trends in mortality from cerebrovascular disease in EU countries, 1970–2007

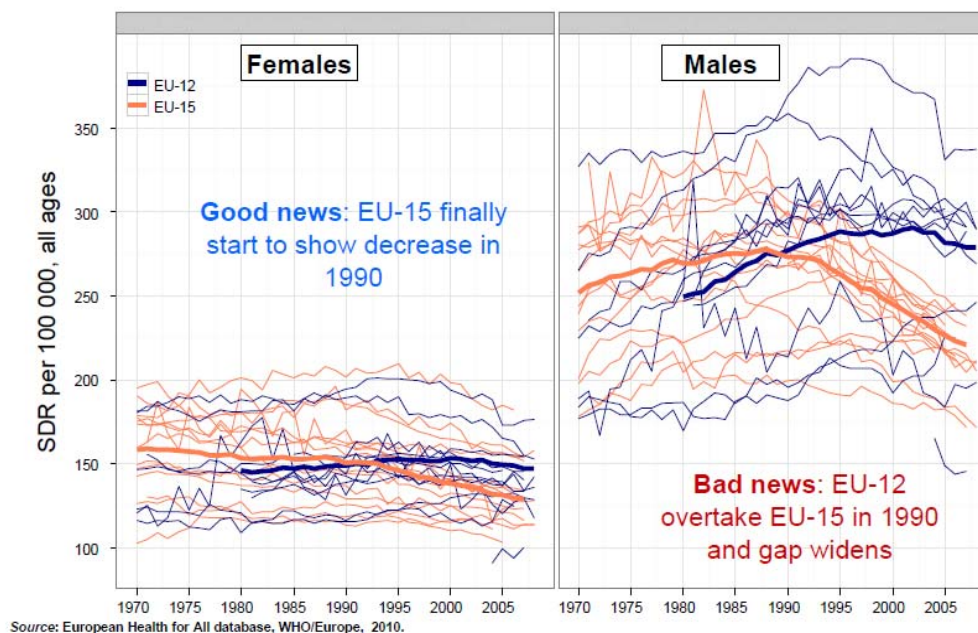
Good news: EU-12 trends, stagnating 1980–1990, decrease in 2000; EU-15 trends continue to decrease and converge



Source: European Health for All database, WHO/Europe, 2010.

# Trends in mortality from malignant neoplasms

## Trends in mortality from malignant neoplasms in EU countries, 1970–2007



## In summary

- Mortality from noncommunicable disease is highest in countries with lower levels of GDP.
- Premature death from noncommunicable disease is highest in countries lower down the human development index.
- Even among richer countries there are disturbing inequities.

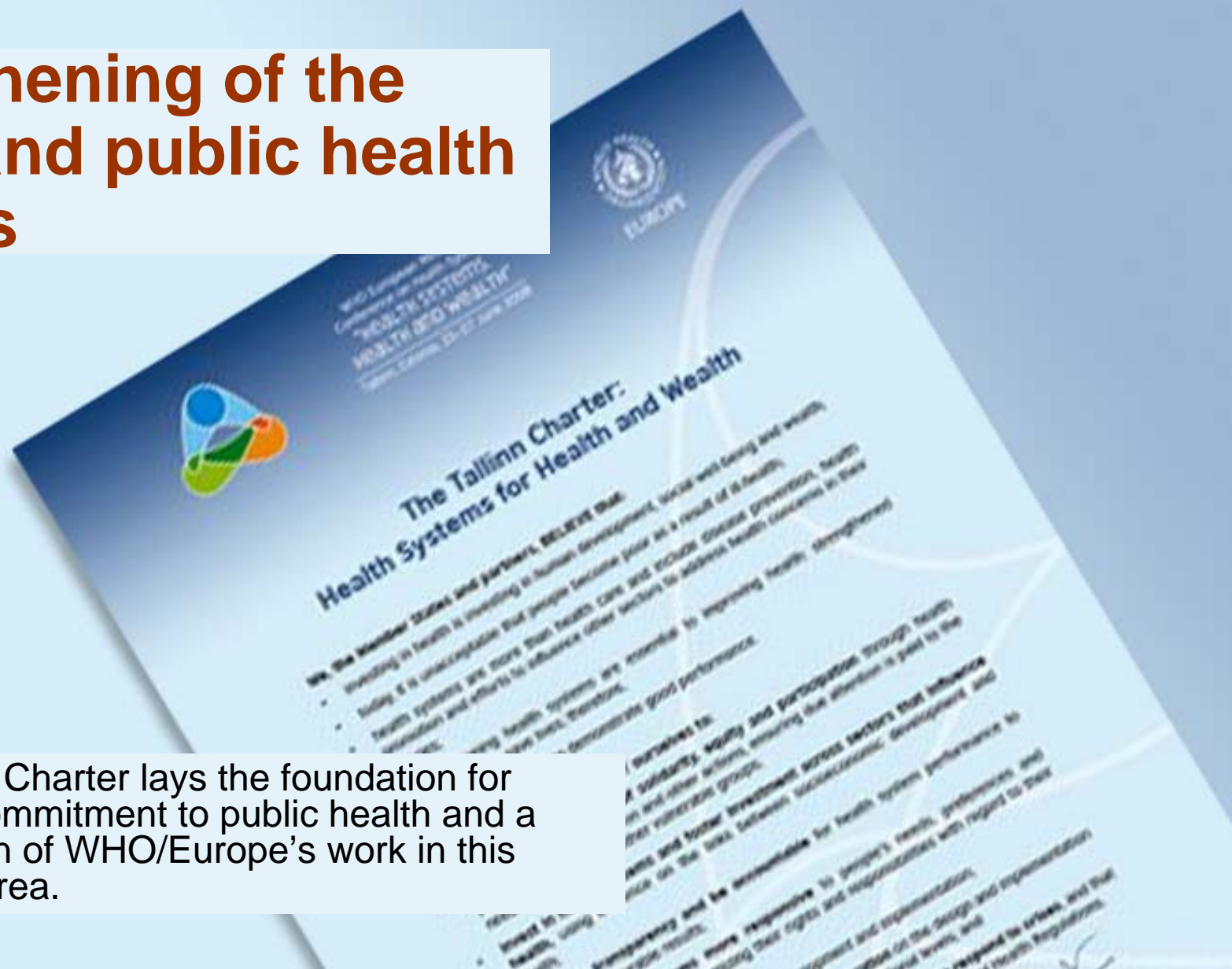


# Strategy

## **A Mandate for the WHO EURO Region**



# Strengthening of the health and public health systems



The Tallinn Charter lays the foundation for renewed commitment to public health and a rejuvenation of WHO/Europe's work in this important area.

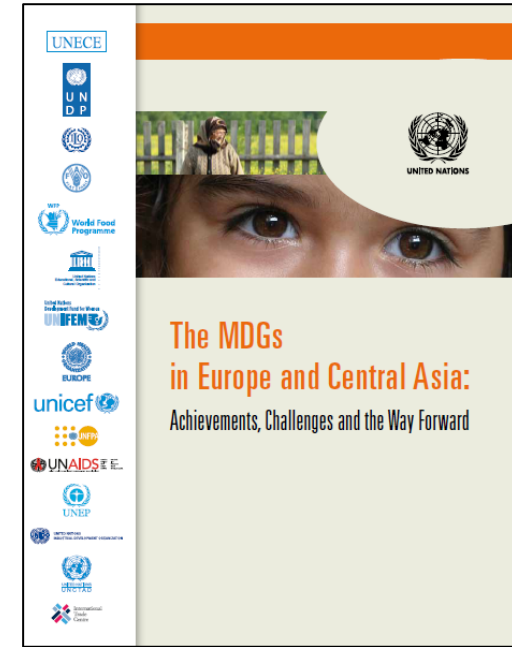
# Key features of HiAP approach

- A coordinated (joined-up) approach to government policies where health and health equity are considered core values in government vision and strategies
- HiAP (health in all policies) applies to the international level, as well as to all levels of government in countries
- Health most often is not an (explicit) value or goal in most other sectors' policies, so aiming for common, consistent (health enhancing) goals is essential
- HiAP is increasingly becoming an imperative in the light of accumulating knowledge on the determinants of health (and the root causes of ill health) and a number of pressing global challenges: climate change, economic crisis, ageing of population, urbanization, chronic diseases, growing inequalities, migration trends

# Millennium Development Goals



- Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) undermine the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- The World Health Assembly Resolution and UN MDG Summit Outcome Document in 2010 recognize the growing burden of NCDs
- Development initiatives and poverty reduction strategies must incorporate NCDs
- Comprehensive goals, targets and indicators to reduce deaths must be established.
- Official Development Assistance is instrumental in tackling NCDs in low- and middle-income countries



# New European Health Policy: Health 2020

- Will be developed through participatory process with Member States, sectors and partners
- Will be informed and underpinned by a European study on social determinants
- Will integrate policy areas and renew the Regional Office's commitment to public health
- Will renew emphasis on further developing public health systems, capacities and functions and promoting public health as a key function in society
- Will clarify the links between public health and health care system, particularly primary health care (Tallinn Charter, 2008)
- Will position health as a critical development sector, and make links with the other sectors to promote health as a governmental responsibility under the health ministry
- Will be an inspiration to Member States to develop, renew and update their national health policy and strategies
- Will be led by the Global Policy Council



# Questions

- Link to global development initiatives?
- Goals as drivers of action?
- Resourcing at national and regional level?