

The global and regional policy context: Implications for Cyprus

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Health in the 21st Century
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A dramatically changing world

- Rapid ageing of society
- NCDs and multi-morbidities dominate
- Economic and financial pressures
- Climate change, migration, conflicts
- New technologies and social media



Today's challenges require new approaches

- Political, economic, social and cultural determinants of health
- Environmental factors
- Behavioral risk factors (lifestyle)
 - Tobacco, alcohol, diet, inactivity

The European Health Policy Framework, Health 2020

Improve health for all and reduce the health divide


Health 2020

→ Health is a political choice
→ Coherent government policy, with health and well-being as a priority

communicable diseases

health capacity and emergency preparedness, surveillance and response

Create resilient communities and supportive environments



Poor health is a drain on a country's economy

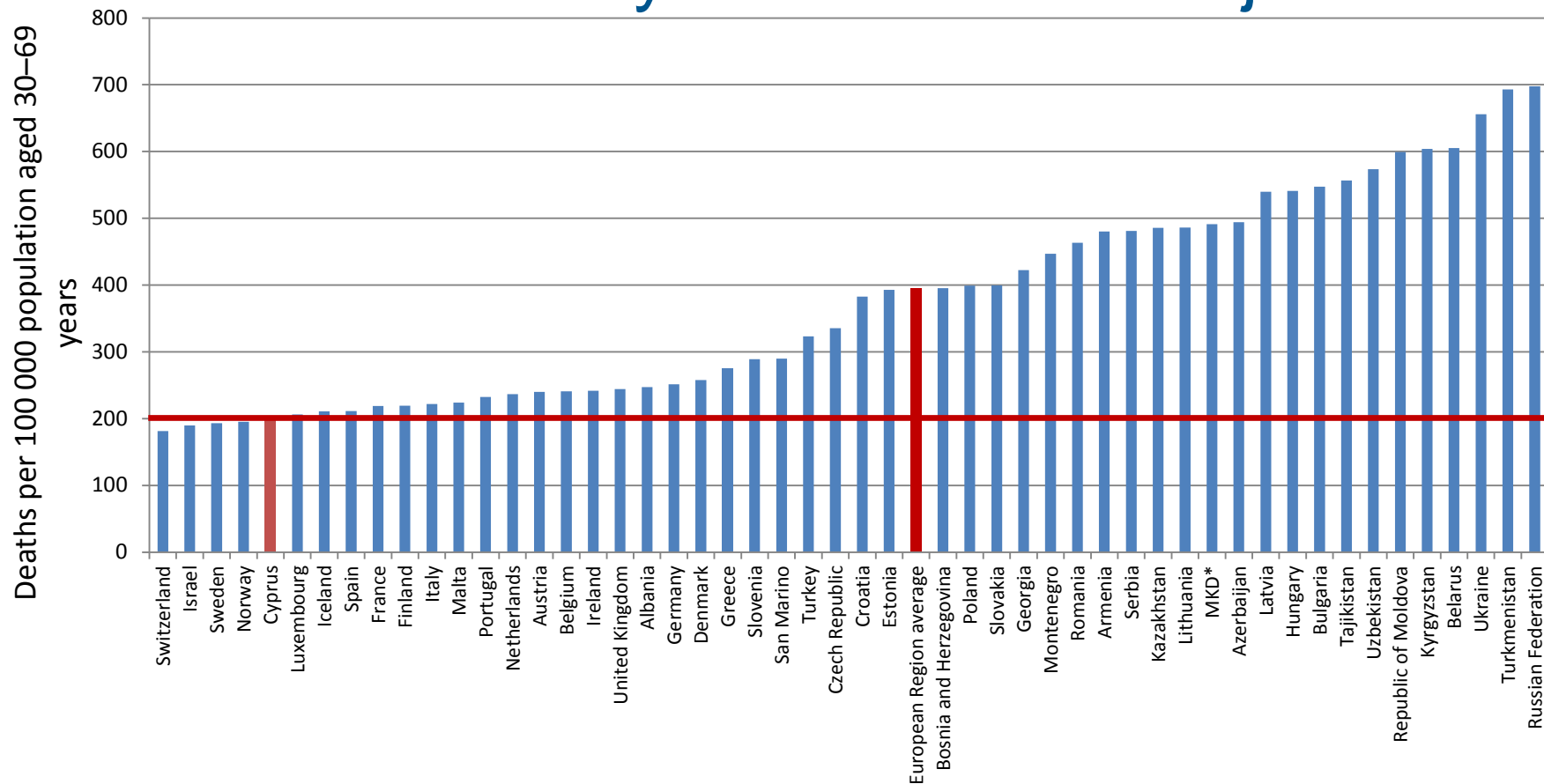
- NCDs are costly due to:
 - Direct treatment costs
 - Indirect costs resulting from productivity losses due to work loss
- Estimates show 7–12% of GDP lost annually due to NCDs

The situation in Cyprus

- Population ageing more rapidly
- Life expectancy increases in line with trends of Members of the EU13 and WHO European Region
- Life expectancy above average of WHO European Region and Members of the EU13 (males: 80 years; females: 85 years, in 2013)

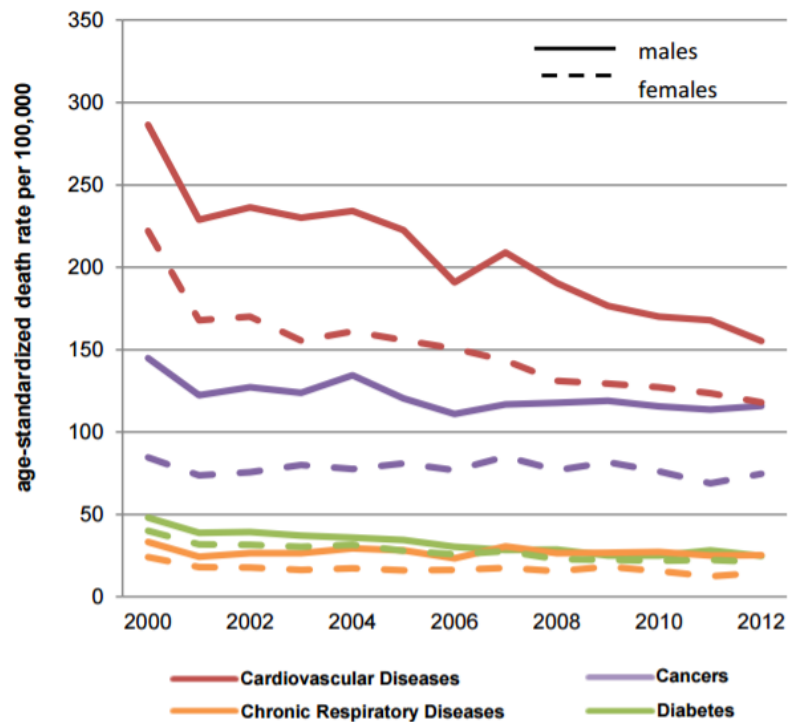


Premature mortality from the four major NCDs

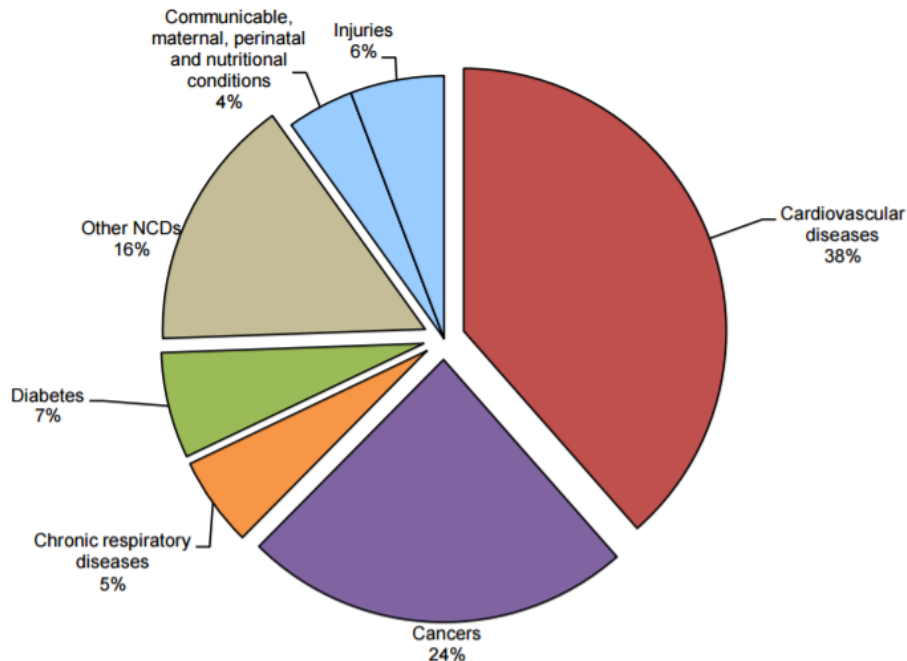


Target 1. Reduce premature mortality rate in Europe: Cyprus

Age-standardized death rates



Proportional mortality (% of total deaths, all ages, both sexes)

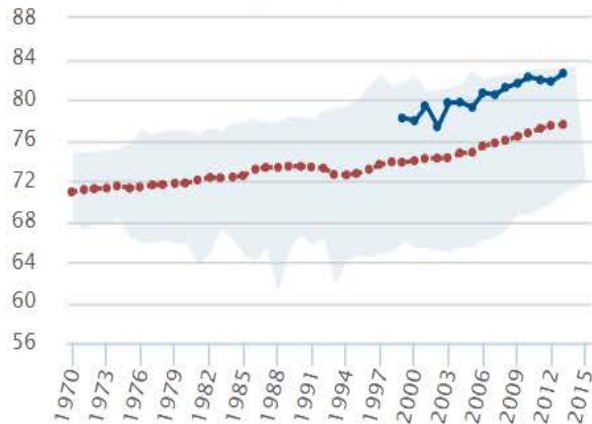


Total deaths: 6,200
NCDs are estimated to account for 90% of total deaths.

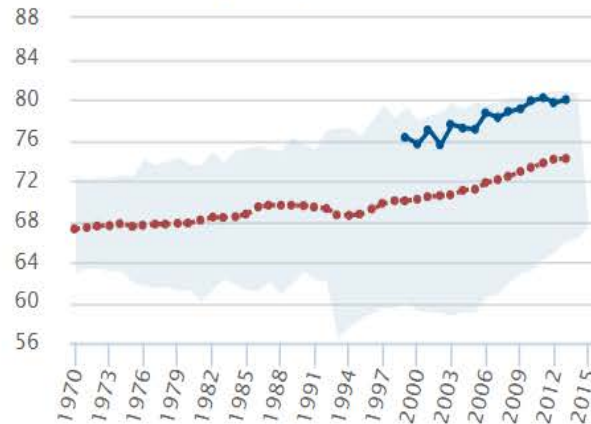


Target 2: Increase life expectancy in Europe: Cyprus

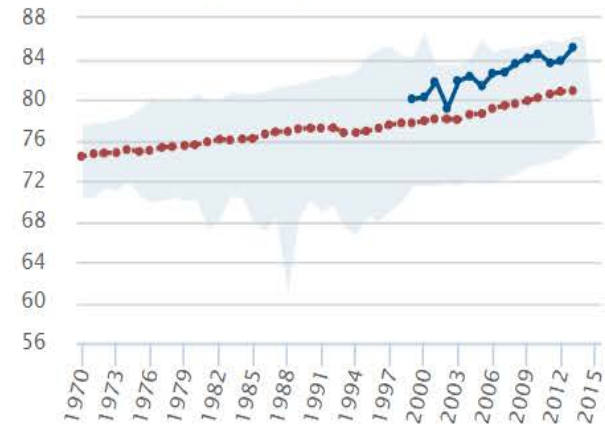
Life expectancy at birth



Life expectancy at birth, males

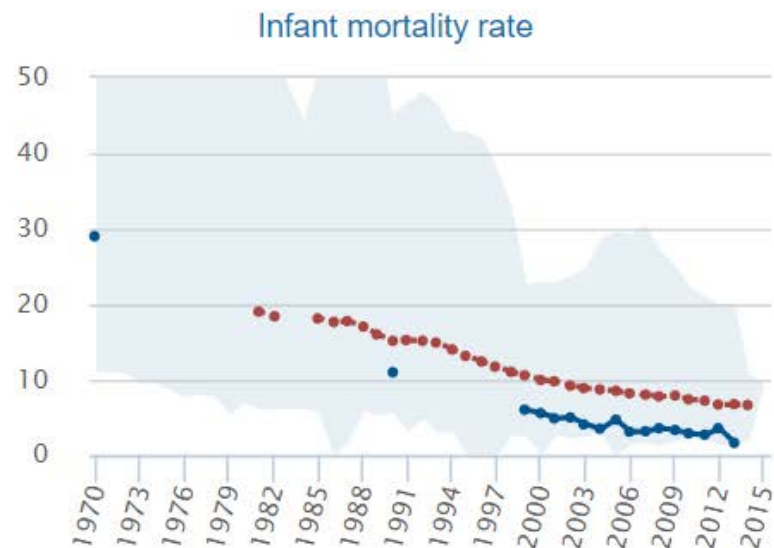
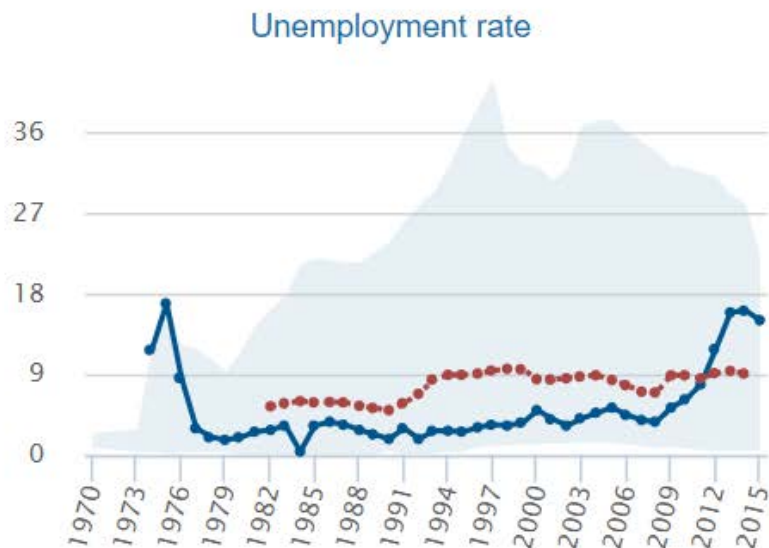


Life expectancy at birth, females



— Cyprus WHO European Region

Target 3: Reduce inequities in Europe: Cyprus

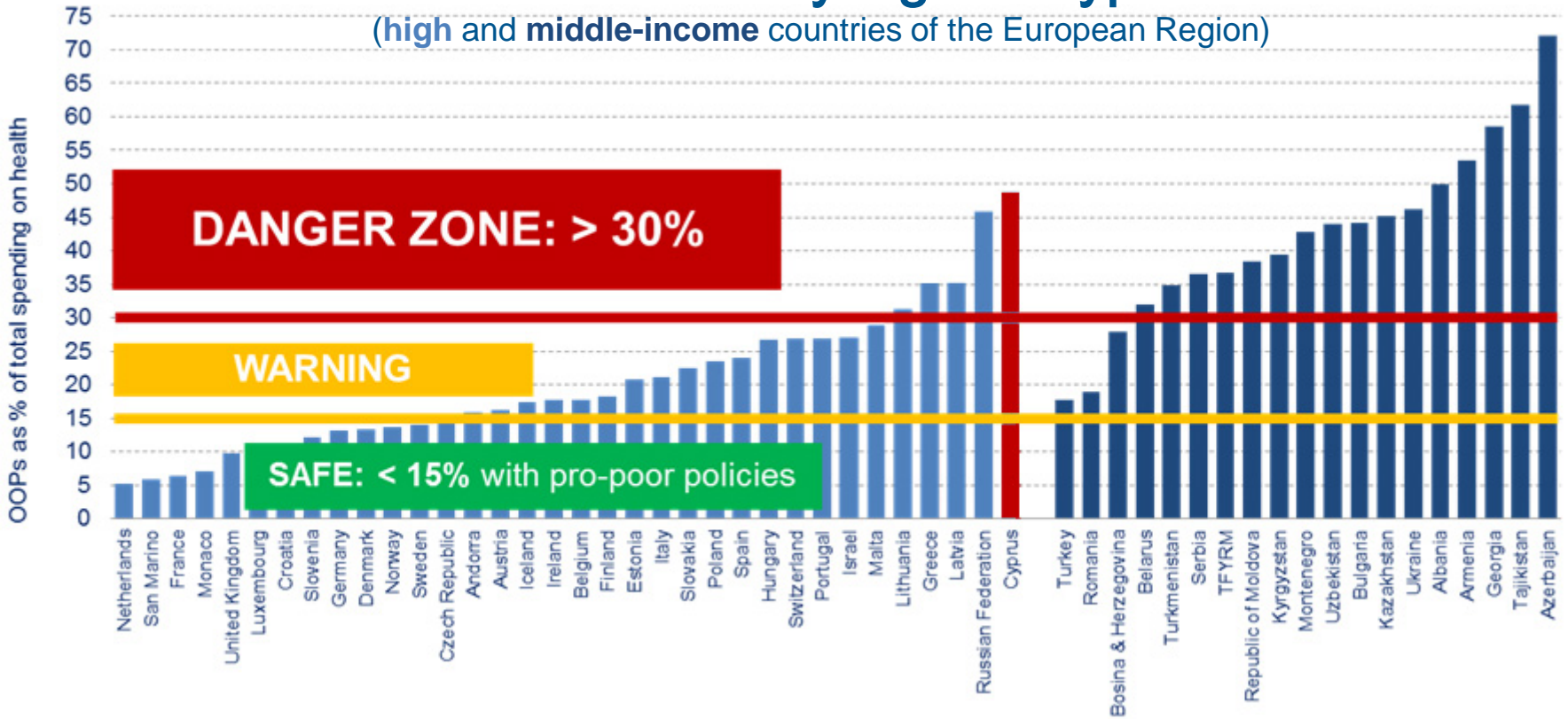


— Cyprus ···· WHO European Region



Out-of-pocket payments (OOPs) as a % of total spending on health is very high in Cyprus

(high and middle-income countries of the European Region)



Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Health and wellbeing are essential components of all SDG

Health 2020 and the SDGs are aligned



Where are we?

What needs to be done?



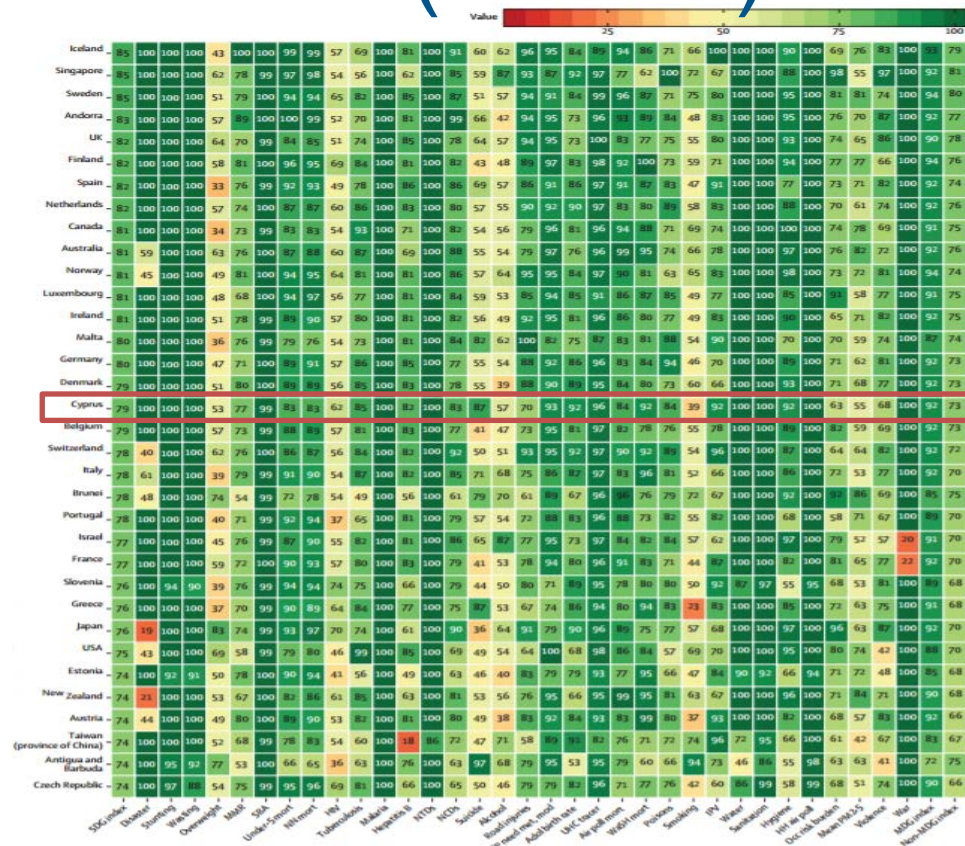
Measuring progress on the health-related SDGs index (76/100)

Cyprus ranks:

- 10 of 51* countries in European region
- 13 of 188 countries globally**

Key challenges for Cyprus:

- **Smoking**
- **Alcohol consumption**
- **Overweight**



* Rankings calculated using only European countries for which there are global burden of disease (GBD) data (<http://healthdata.org>)

** Source: Lancet, September, 2016; DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)31467-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31467-2)

Cyprus – SDG profile

Global rank

Score

Regional average

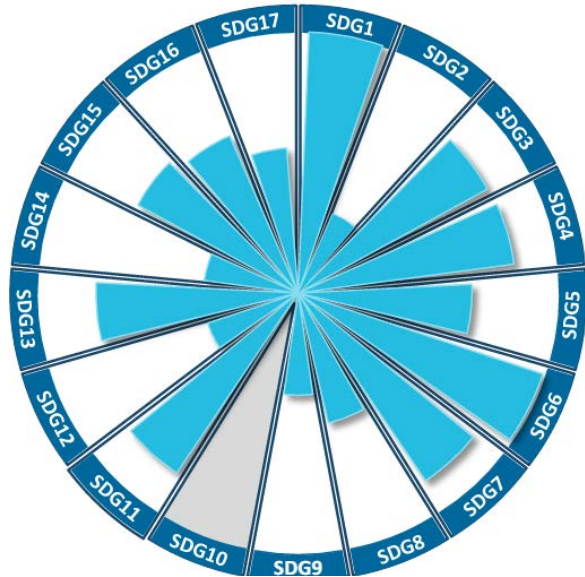
(Eastern Europe and central Asia)

SDG index

45 (of 149)

66/100

65/100



Average performance by SDG

The SDG dashboard



Source: <http://sdgindex.org>

What should be done? (1)

- Invest in those areas and services that
 - encourage economic growth and reduce unemployment
 - reinforce solidarity and equity, such as health, education, unemployment and social protection
- Continue investing in health systems
 - to build primary health care
 - to seek universal coverage

What should be done? (2)

- Invest in public health
- Establish a new paradigm for public health that emphasizes all the determinants of health and utilizes all-of-government and all-of-society approaches to improve health outcomes and reduce inequities
- Localize the SDGs to put health at the center of Cyprus' development agenda

Thank you