



Progress on the targets of Millennium Development Goal 6 in central and eastern Europe and central Asia

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Moscow, Russian Federation

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Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

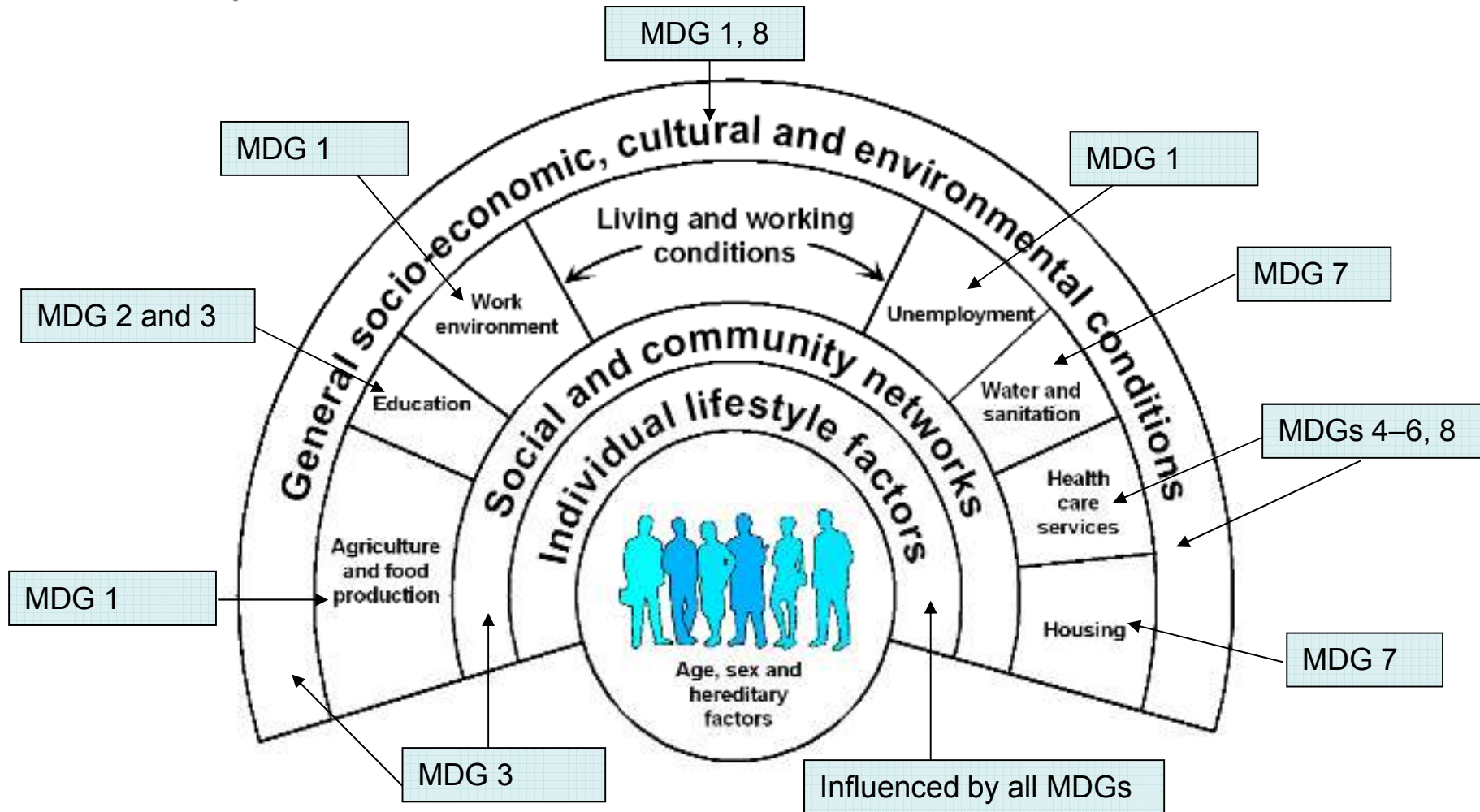


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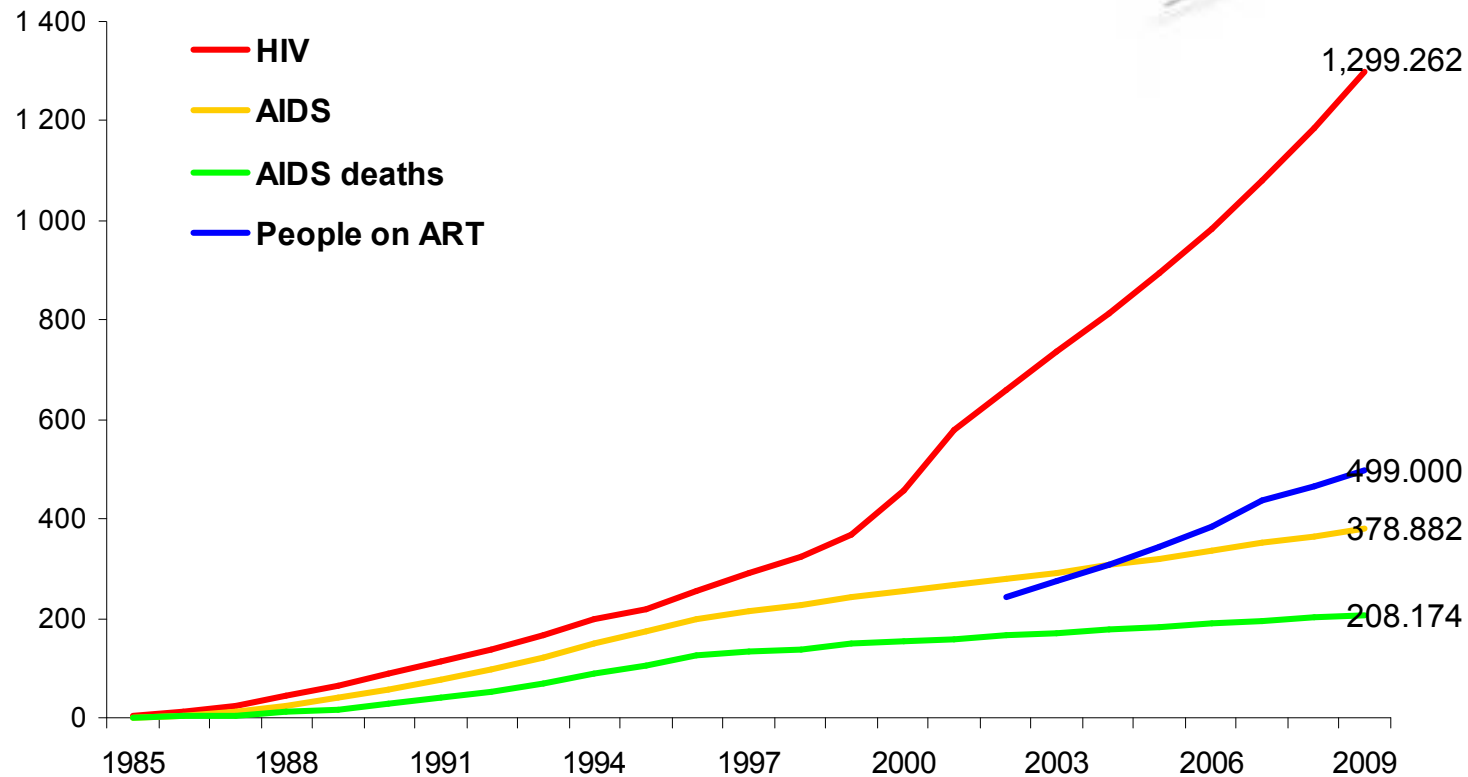
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MDGs, as a framework for tackling multidimensional poverty and addressing key determinants of health

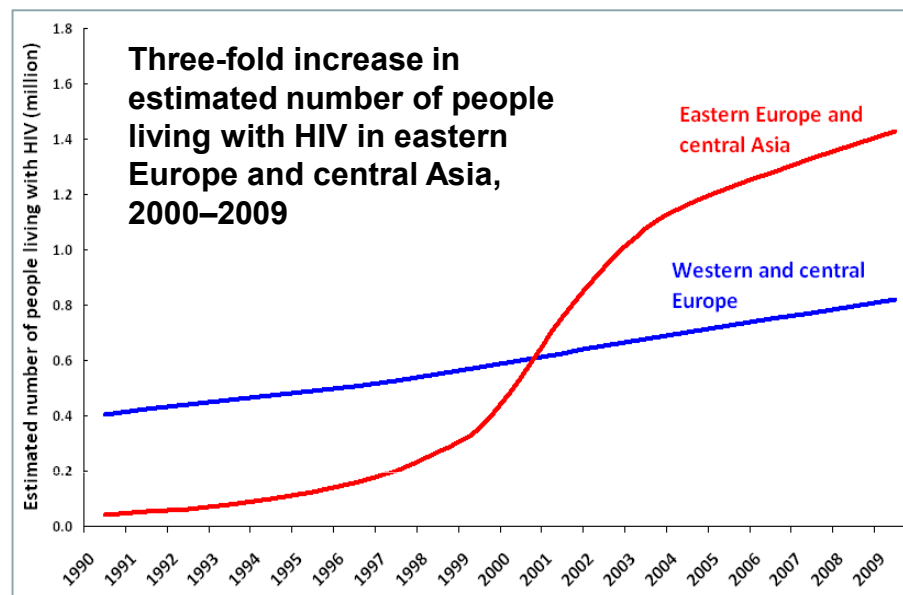


MDG 6a and 6b: HIV/AIDS: cumulative number of reported cases and deaths (thousands), WHO European Region, 1985–2009



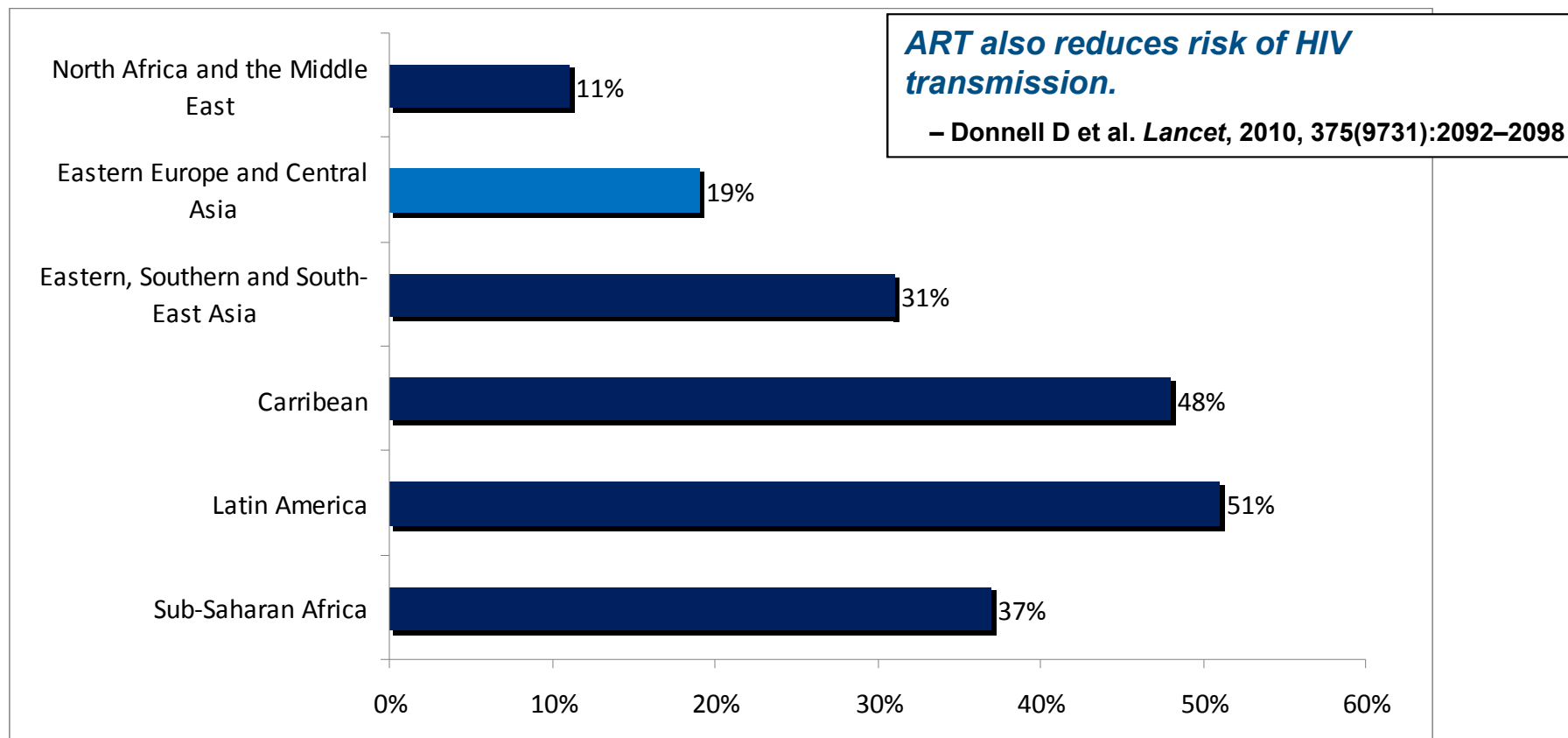
MDG 6a and 6b: need for accelerated action to halt HIV/AIDS epidemic in the WHO European Region

- HIV epidemic is growing fastest in the east
- It is concentrated in key population groups that face structural barriers to HIV services
- Evidence-based interventions are not fully implemented
- Scaling up progress through cost-effective priority interventions targeting key populations – a good investment



Key populations in Europe: men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs and their sexual partners, prisoners, sex workers and migrants from high-prevalence countries

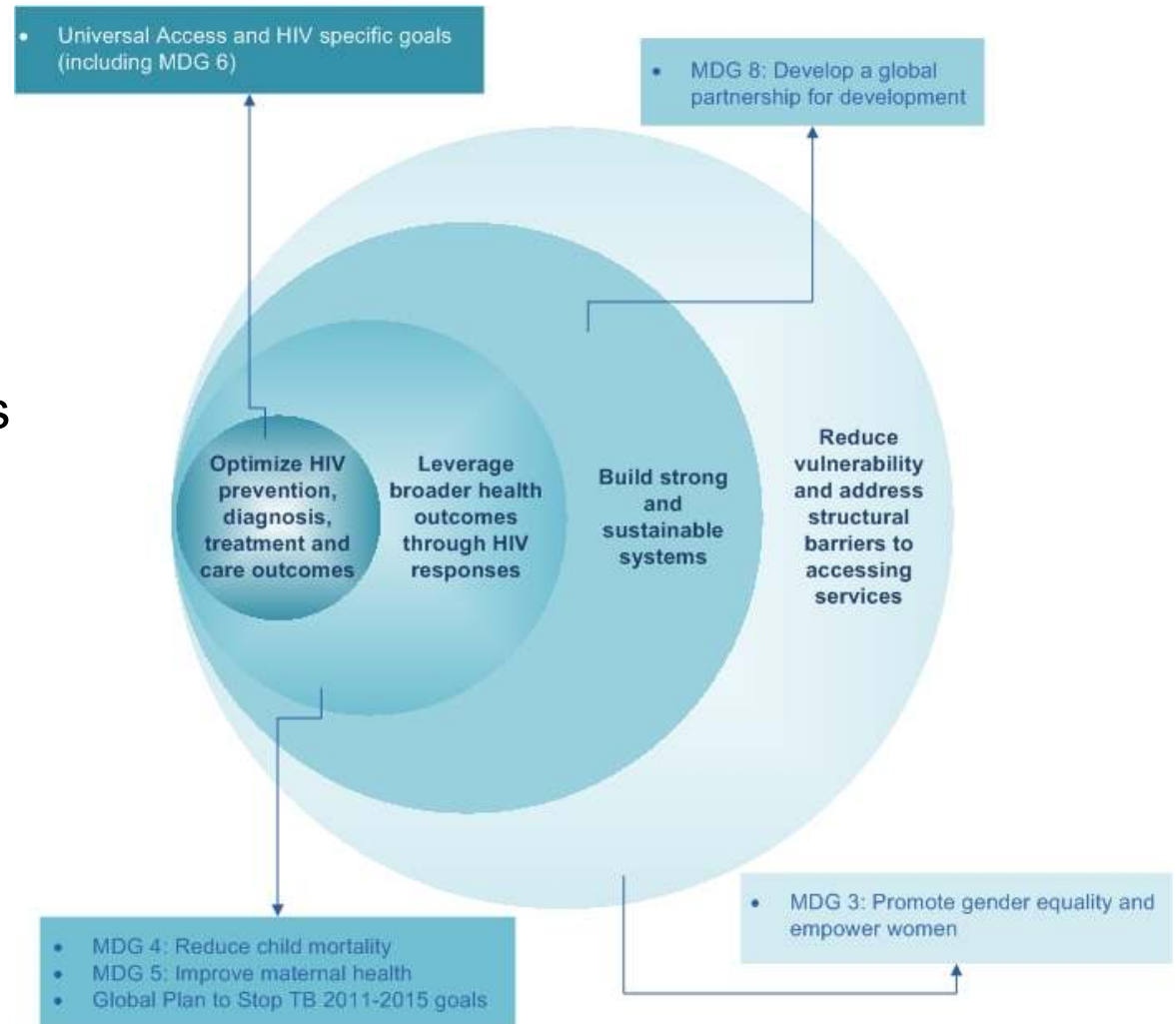
MDG 6a and 6b: antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage in eastern Europe and central Asia among the worst globally



European Action Plan for HIV/AIDS 2012–2015: links to MDGs

Goals:

- to immediately halt and reverse the spread of HIV
- to achieve universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support
- to contribute to the attainment of the MDGs



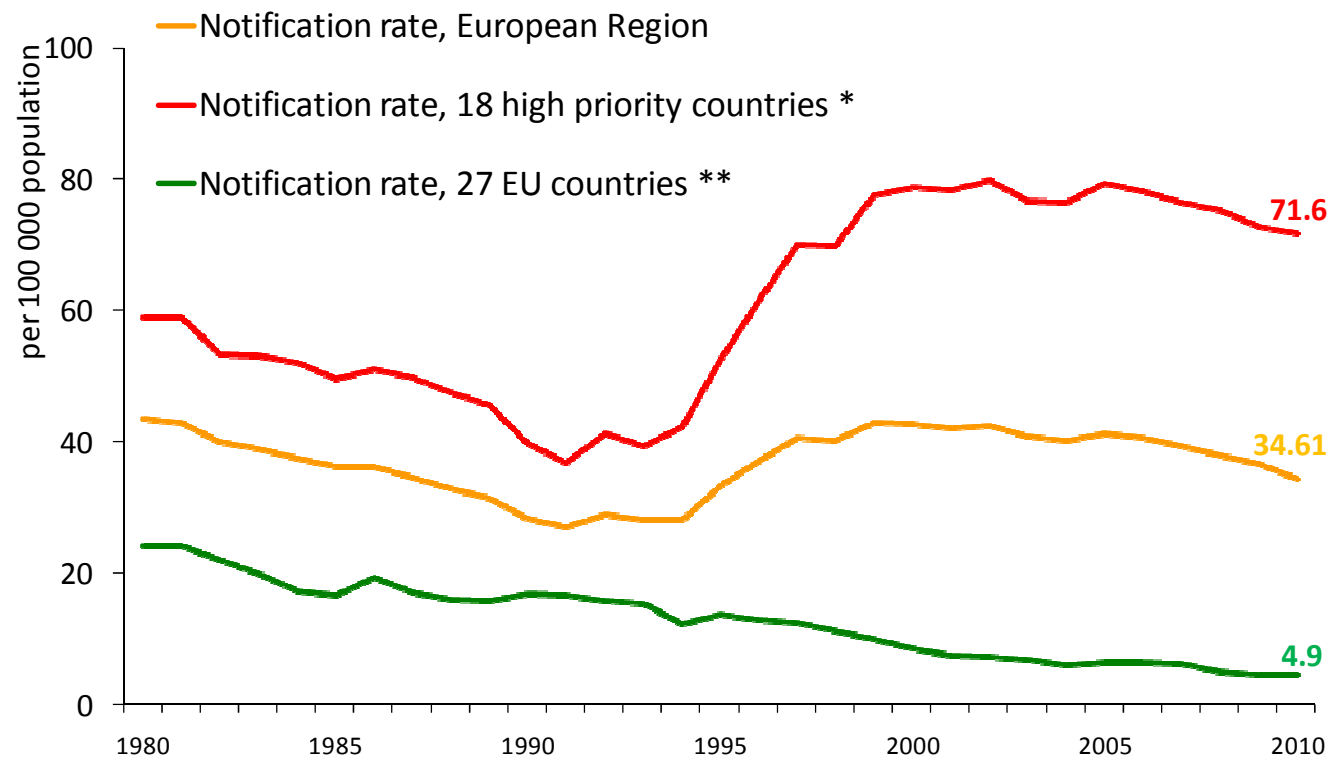
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MDG 6c: tuberculosis (TB): notification rate and estimated incidence, WHO European Region, 1980–2010

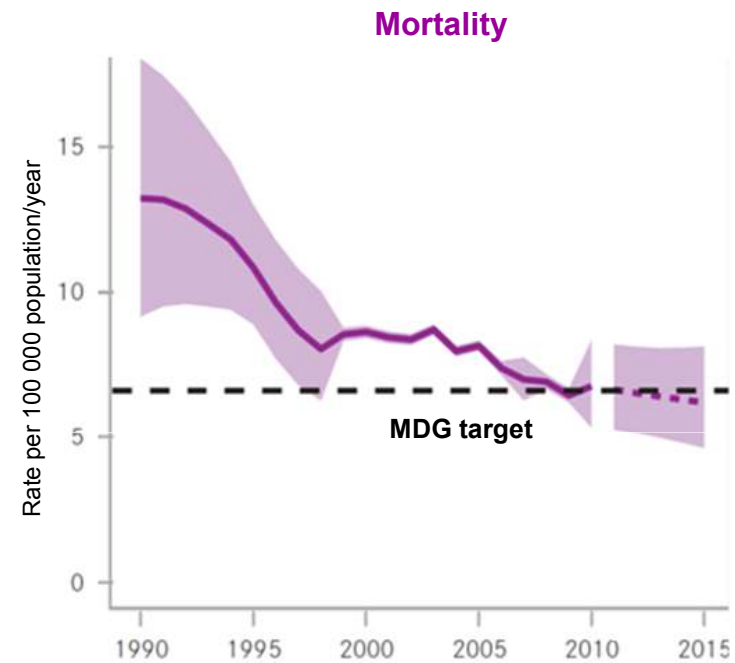
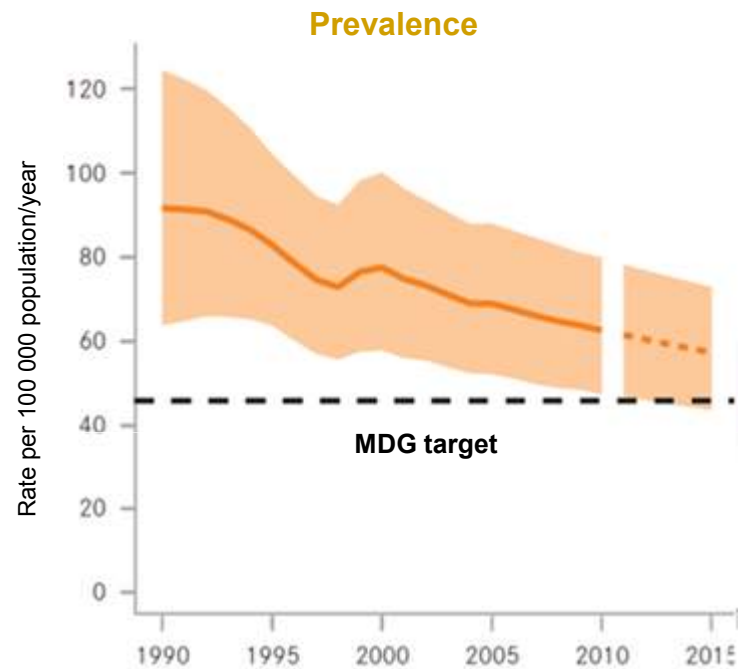
* 18 high-priority countries



- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bulgaria
- Estonia
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Republic of Moldova
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Tajikistan
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

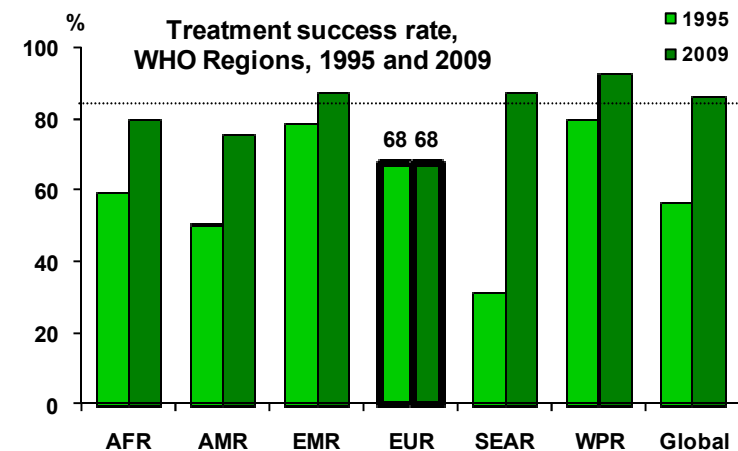
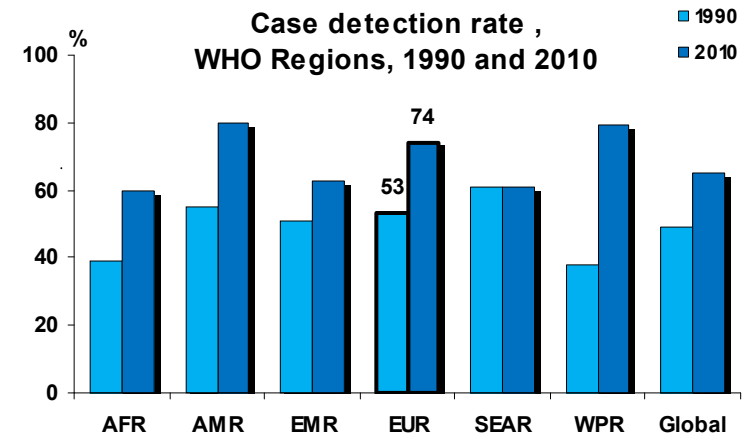
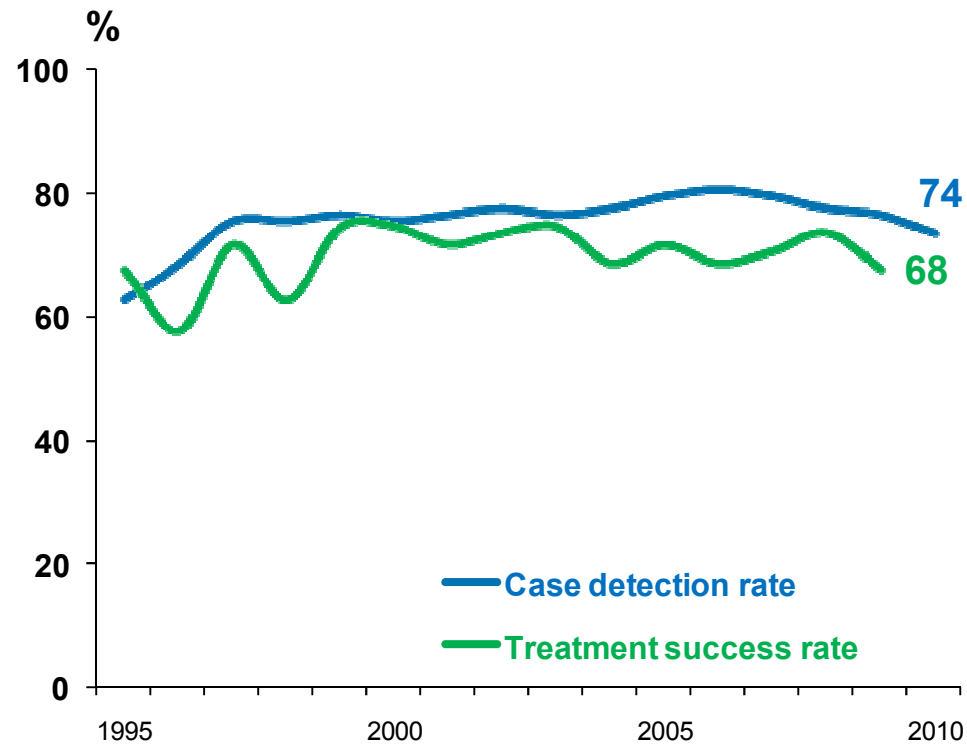
** Excluding Bulgaria and Romania, which entered the EU in 2007.
 Source: Global tuberculosis database. Geneva. World Health Organization, 2011 (accessed on 10 October 2011).

MDG 6c: TB: estimated incidence, prevalence and mortality, WHO European Region, 1990–2010



Source: *Global tuberculosis control*. Geneva. World Health Organization 2011.

MDG 6c: TB: case detection rate and treatment success rate, WHO European Region, 1995–2010



Source: Global tuberculosis database. Geneva. World Health Organization, 2011 (accessed on 10 October 2011).

Consolidated action plan to prevent and combat multidrug-/extensively drug-resistant tb (M/XDR-TB) in the European Region 2011–2015

- Failure of health systems to prevent and control TB – low adherence to evidence-based interventions
- More than 80 000 cases of MDR-TB per year
- HIV/TB co-infection a growing problem

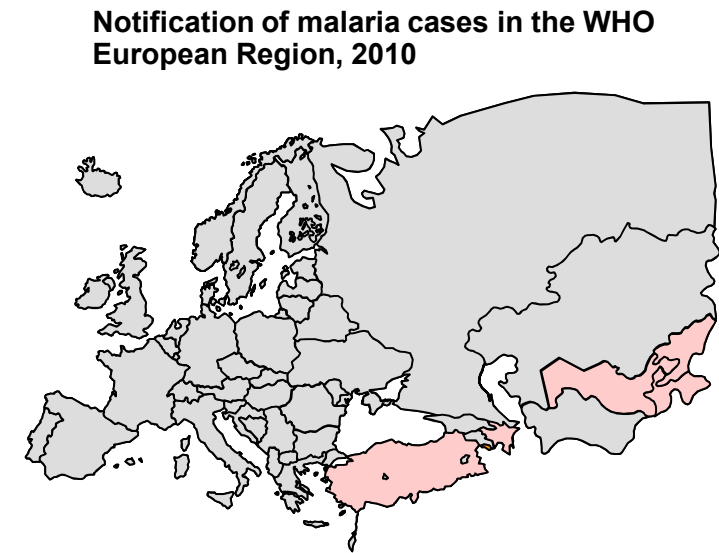
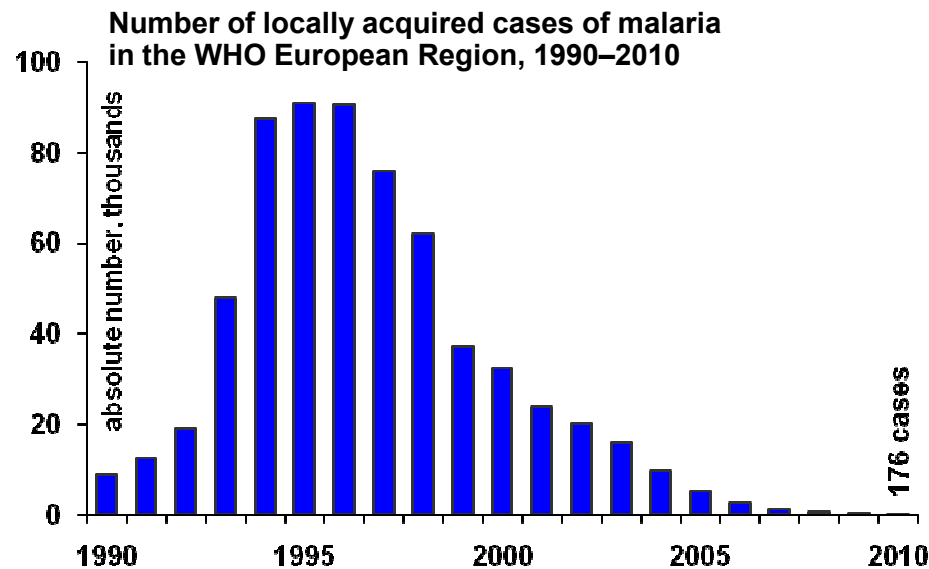
Regional Director's special project launched

Consolidated action plan aligned with global plan

Time to act: save 120 000 lives and US\$ 12 billion by 2015



MDG 6c: malaria elimination by 2015 is an achievable target for the WHO European Region

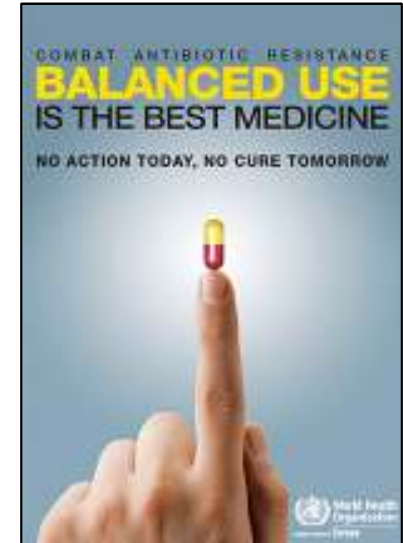


- **Turkmenistan:** WHO certification of malaria elimination in 2010
- **Armenia:** WHO certification of elimination expected in 2011
- **Georgia:** interruption of malaria transmission in 2010

MDG 6c: new strategy for antibiotic resistance in WHO European Region

- Major burden: costing lives, livelihoods and money
 - Antimicrobial resistance as high as 25% in some Member States
 - About €1.5 billion in extra hospital, treatment and societal costs every year
- No new drugs in the pipeline
- Complex driving factors
 - Misuse of antibiotics, in sectors including agriculture
 - Weak regulations
 - Poor hygiene in health care settings
 - Lack of awareness

New European strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance, with seven strategic objectives



MDG 6c: call for action for viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region

- Estimated burden:
 - 14 million people with chronic hepatitis B
 - 9 million people with hepatitis C
- Viral hepatitis B and C responsible for 80% of liver cancer and cirrhosis
- Estimated annual deaths:
 - 36 000 (hepatitis B)
 - 86 000 (hepatitis C)
- People who inject drugs – the most vulnerable (up to 97% of hepatitis C prevalence)

Regional and national strategies employing comprehensive integrated approach

European action plan on viral hepatitis



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WHO Regional Office for Europe's work on health-related MDGs

- Scaling up action towards the health-related MDGs an Office-wide priority:
 - double burden of communicable and noncommunicable diseases
 - child and adolescent health
 - maternal, sexual and reproductive health
- Relevant know-how for tackling inequities in MDG progress being produced through the European review on social determinants and the health divide
- United Nations interagency working group aims to improve progress towards MDGs for disadvantaged populations, including Roma



Time to act!

- The WHO European Region is in a prime position to show global leadership in scaling up progress to meet the MDGs

Principles

- The eight MDGs, viewed together as a framework for tackling aspects of multidimensional poverty, addressing key determinants of health and including equity (with a human rights approach) in all national policies
- Accelerated action for MDG 6 in line with regional action plans, implementing evidence-based interventions targeting key populations
- Policy coherence for health and comprehensive approach to links between all MDGs, fully incorporated into national development plans
- Fulfilling commitments regarding official development assistance by 2015, as well as improving donor and aid coordination



Thank you



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