



Report on the work of the WHO Regional Office for Europe

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16 September 2013



**World Health
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR
Europe



**Organisation
mondiale de la Santé**

BUREAU RÉGIONAL DE L'
Europe



Weltgesundheitsorganisation

REGIONALBÜRO FÜR
Europa



**Всемирная организация
здравоохранения**

Европейское региональное бюро

Better health for Europe



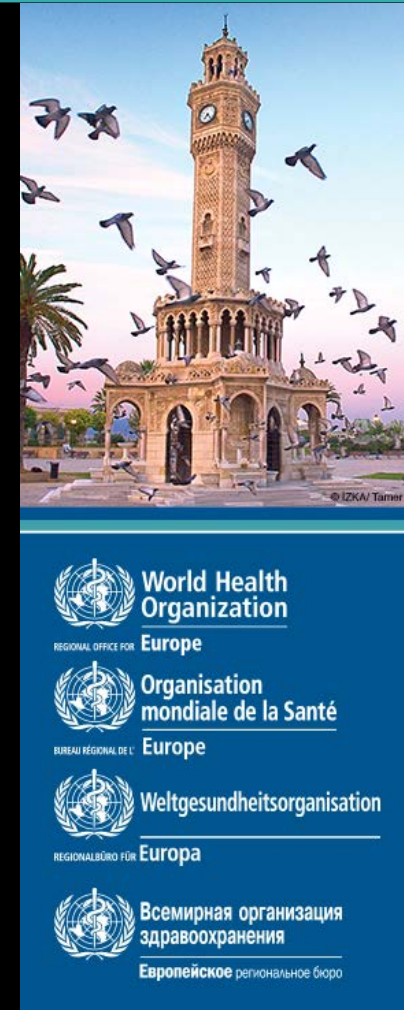
2010



2011



2012



2013

WHO reform and Health 2020 in the global and regional contexts

HEALTH 2020



Demographic and epidemiological changes

Widening of health gaps

Challenging economic times

Advancing of well-being

Public health values and rights

WHO reform and Health 2020 in the global and regional contexts



“Good health can no longer be seen as an outcome of one sector alone: sustainable and equitable improvements in health are the product of effective policy across all parts of government and collaborative efforts across all parts of society.”

– Margaret Chan, WHO Director-General

Presentation structure: Health 2020

Strategic objectives

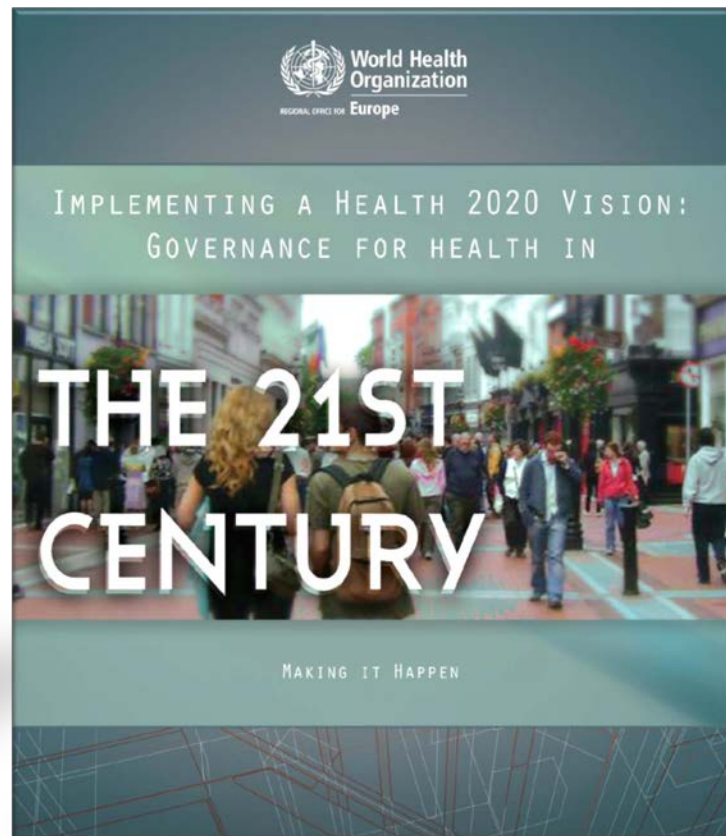
1. Improving health for all and reducing health inequalities
2. Improving leadership and participatory governance for health

Priority areas

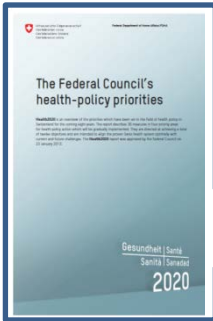
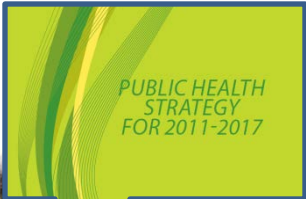
<p>Life-course approach Invest in health through life-course approach and empower citizens</p>  <p>Strategic objectives Reducing inequalities Better governance</p> <p>WHO European policy framework for health and well-being HEALTH 2020</p>	<p>Burden of disease Tackle Europe's major disease burdens of noncommunicable and communicable diseases</p>  <p>Strategic objectives Reducing inequalities Better governance</p> <p>WHO European policy framework for health and well-being HEALTH 2020</p>	<p>Health systems Strengthen people-centred health systems and public health capacity</p>  <p>Strategic objectives Reducing inequalities Better governance</p> <p>WHO European policy framework for health and well-being HEALTH 2020</p>	<p>Resilient communities Create supportive environments and resilient communities</p>  <p>Strategic objectives Reducing inequalities Better governance</p> <p>WHO European policy framework for health and well-being HEALTH 2020</p>
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Increasing momentum in Europe

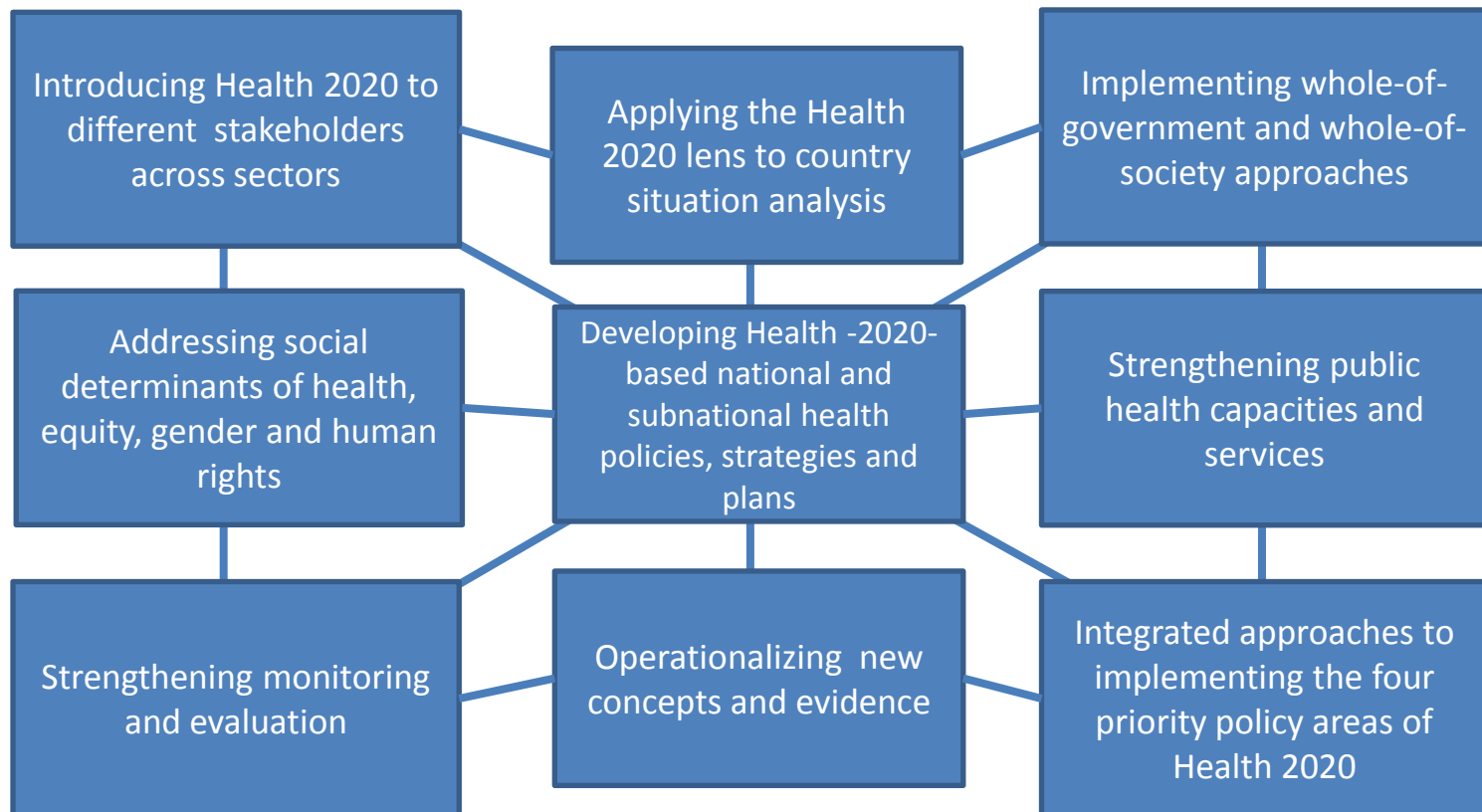
Core studies underpinning Health 2020



Health 2020: helping countries take up the challenge



Health 2020 implementation package



Health 2020: addressing social determinants of health and governance



WHO European Office for Investment for Health and Development, in Venice, Italy

Health 2020 targets and monitoring framework

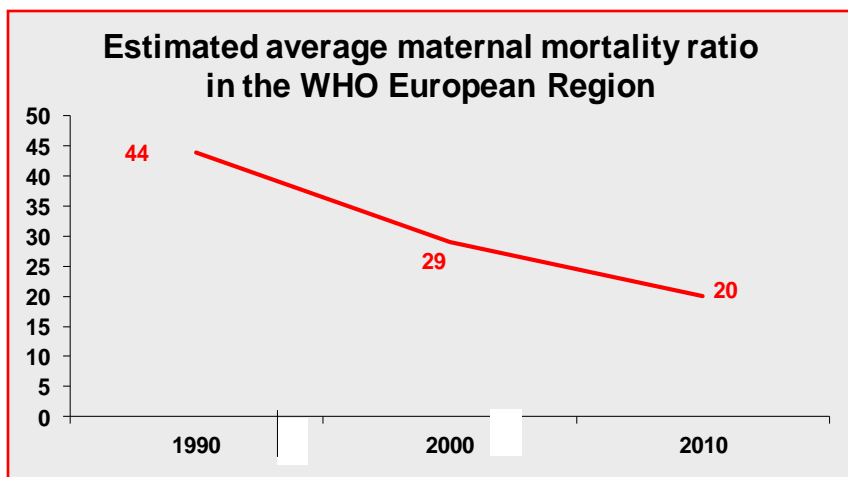
1. Reduce premature mortality by 2020.
2. Increase life expectancy.
3. Reduce inequalities in health.
4. Enhance the well-being of the population.
5. Ensure universal coverage and the right to the highest attainable level of health.
6. Set national goals and targets related to health in Member States.





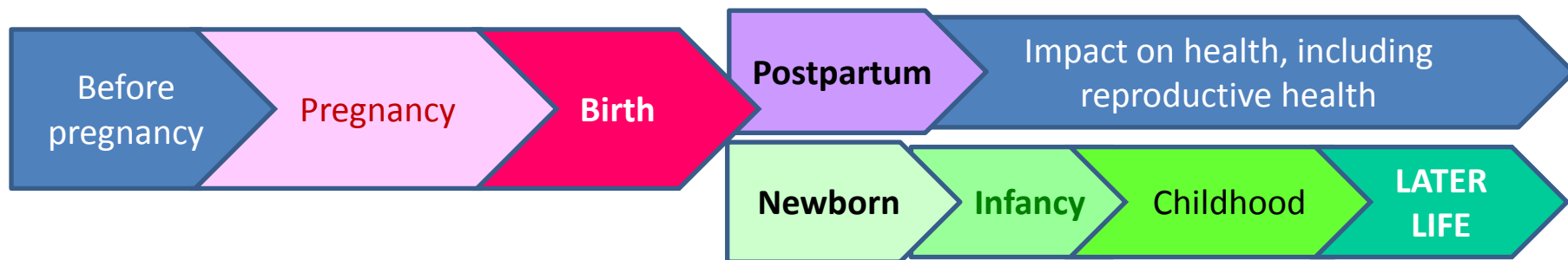
Invest in health through a life-course approach and empower citizens

Maternal, newborn, sexual and reproductive health



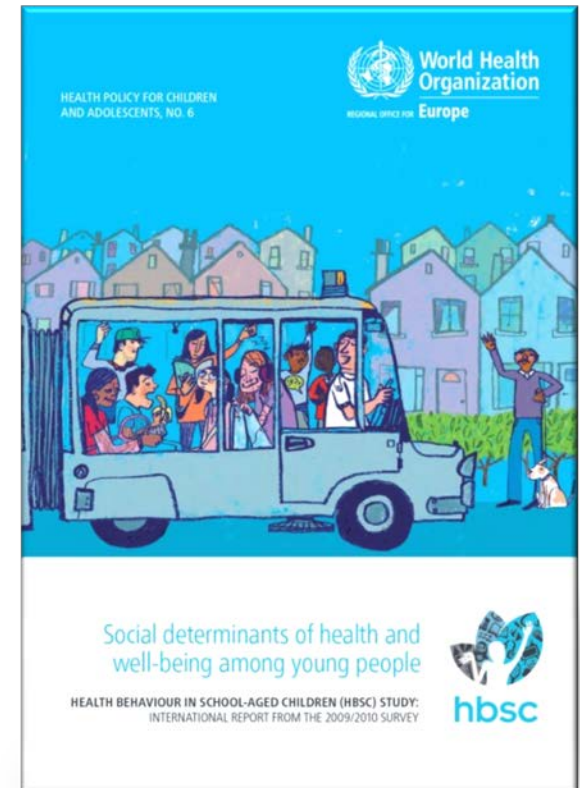
Maternal mortality ratio decreased by 54% since 1990

but more than 40 times difference in related risks between highest and lowest



Child and adolescent health and well-being

WHO project on improving
paediatric hospital care
in central Asia

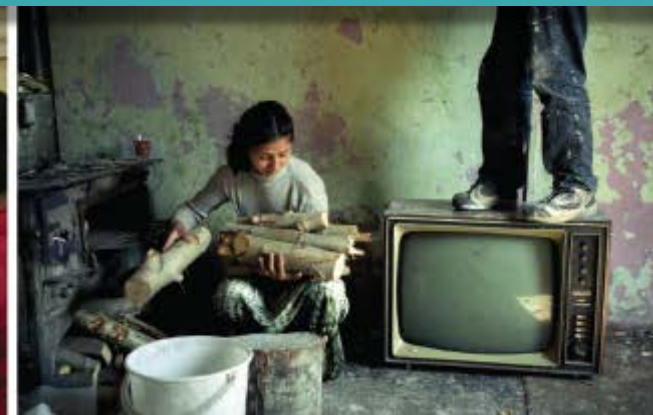


Healthy ageing: guide towards age-friendly environments in Europe





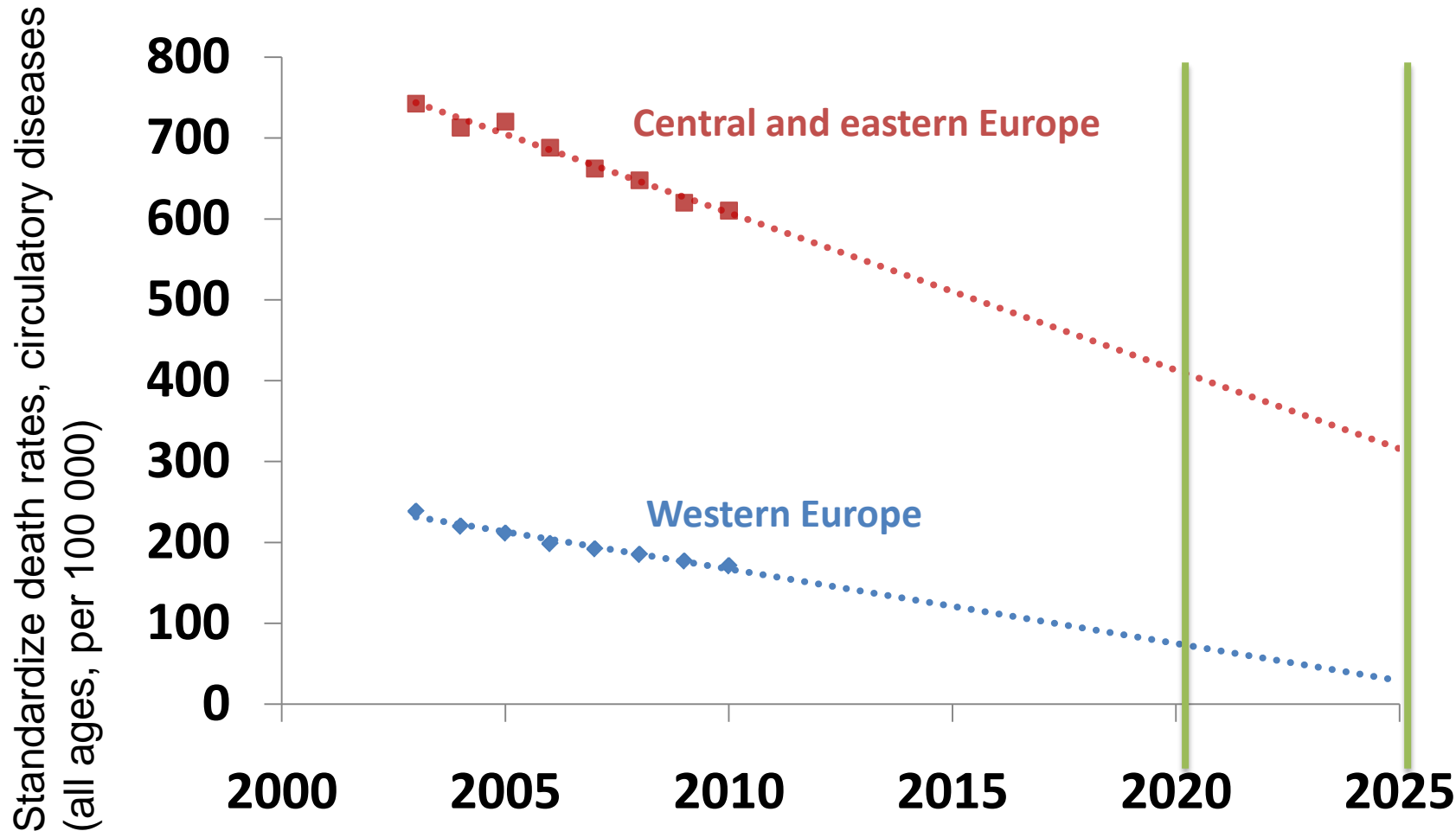
Tackle Europe's major disease burdens of **noncommunicable** and communicable **diseases**



Global action plan and global monitoring framework



Accelerating the decline in circulatory diseases



Source: WHO European Health For All database (July 2013 update).

World Health Day 2013



Cut your risk of heart attack and stroke.
Control your blood pressure.

WORLD HEALTH DAY 2013
www.who.int/control-blood-pressure

 World Health Organization

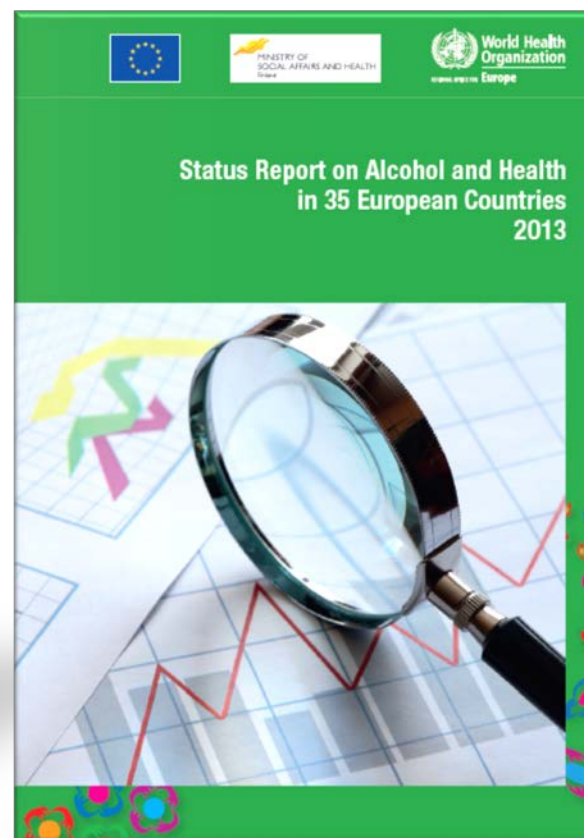
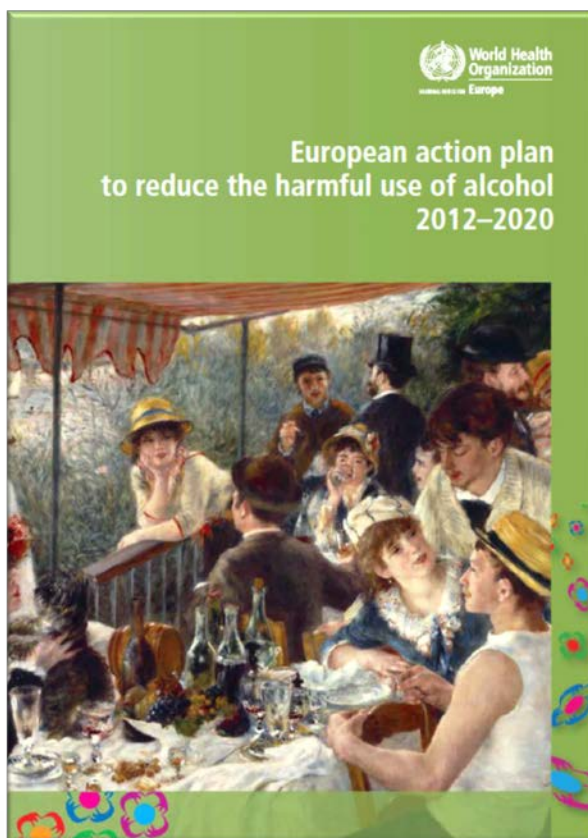
The image shows a diverse group of people at an outdoor event. Overlaid on their heads are digital displays of blood pressure readings. The readings include: 140/93, 140/70, 120/80, 202/105, 172/89, 193/90, 140/93, 182/93, 188/83, 140/93, and 140/95. The background is a busy outdoor setting with tents and other people.

European Ministerial Conference on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases



Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
3–4 December 2013

Reducing harmful use of alcohol



Promoting healthy behaviour: tobacco control



F C T C

WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON TOBACCO CONTROL

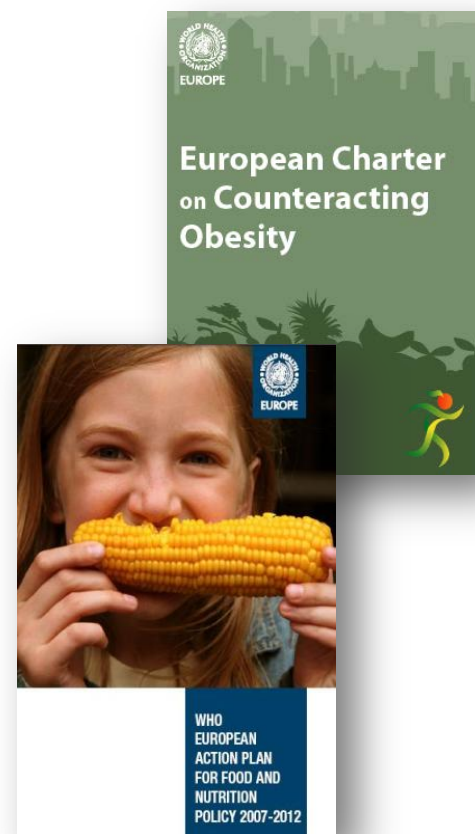
Framework ratified

by 50 Member States in the
WHO European Region

Nutrition, obesity and physical activity: major achievements, but big challenges

European Charter on Counteracting Obesity and the Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Policy

- Monitoring and surveillance systems established and scaled-up
- 49 Member States developed or updated national policies
- Several Member States evaluated national policies



The Vienna Declaration



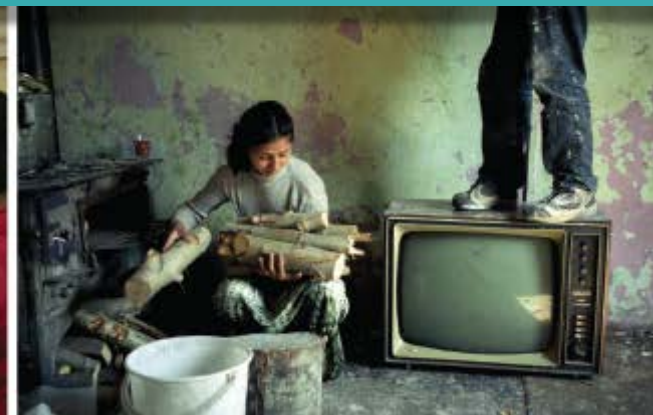
WHO European Ministerial Conference on Nutrition and Noncommunicable Diseases in the Context of Health 2020

4–5 July 2013, Vienna, Austria





Tackle Europe's major disease burdens of noncommunicable and **communicable diseases**



Implementing European strategic action plan on antimicrobial resistance



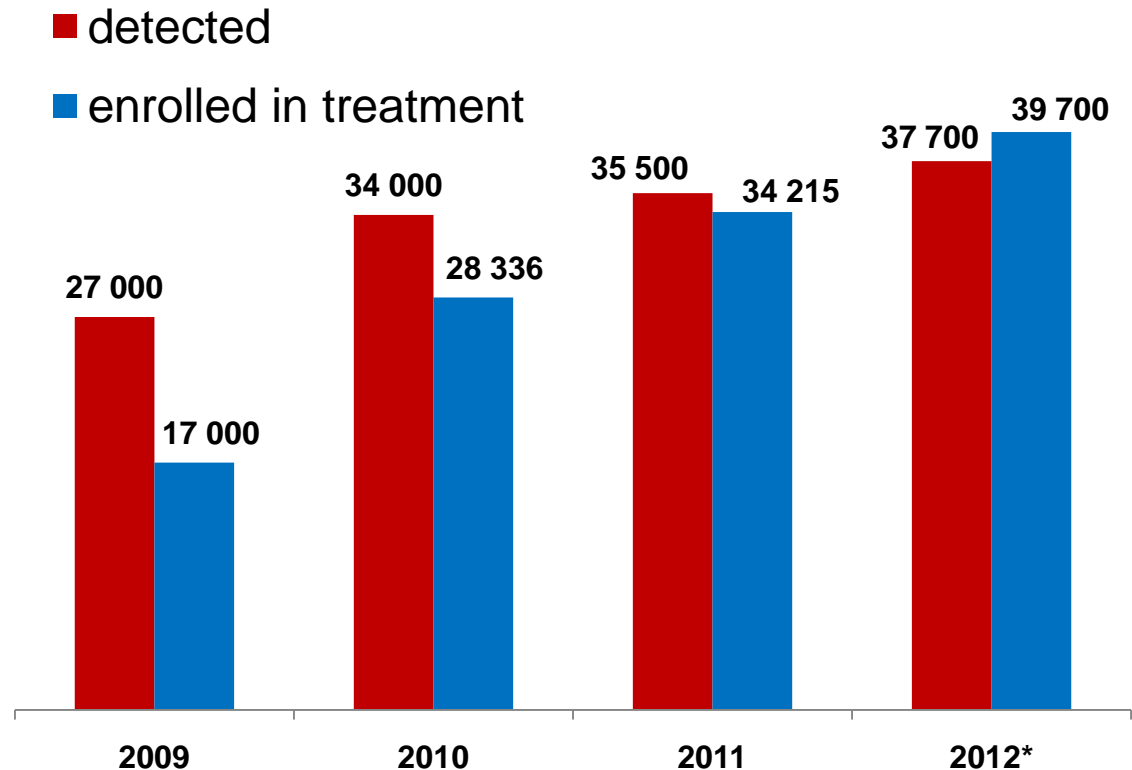
Launching the Central Asia and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR) network with partners



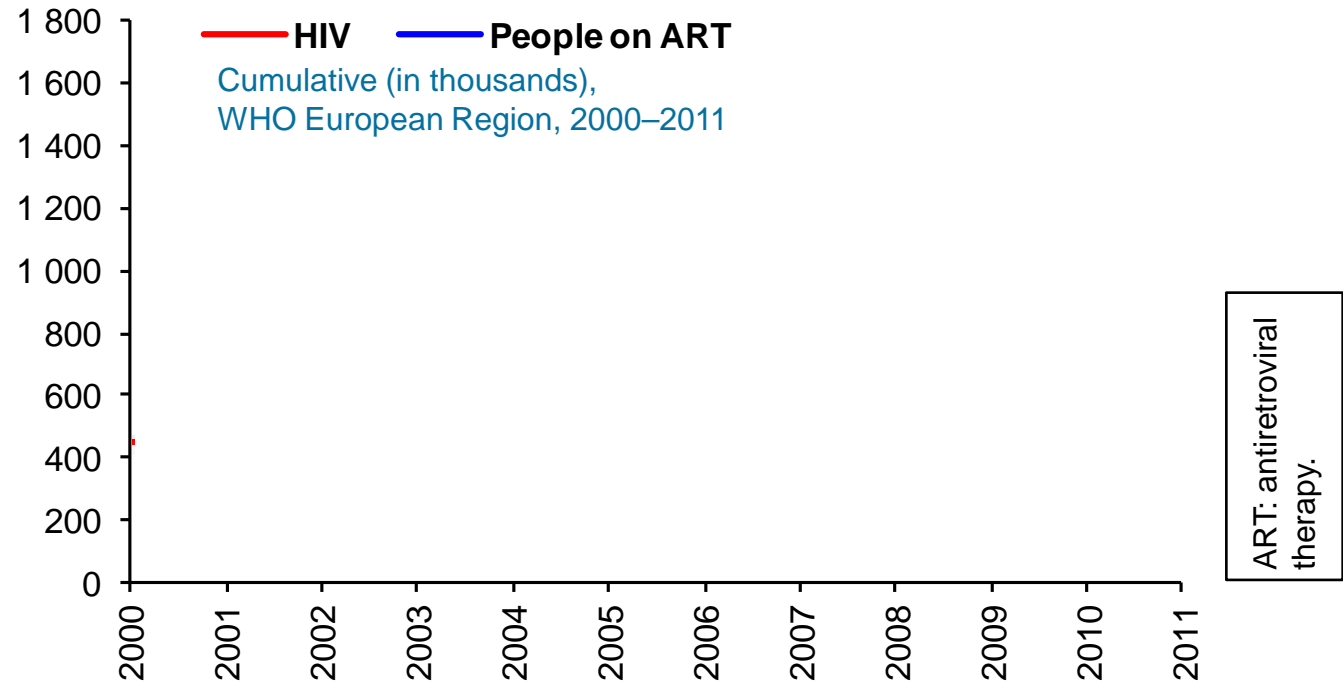
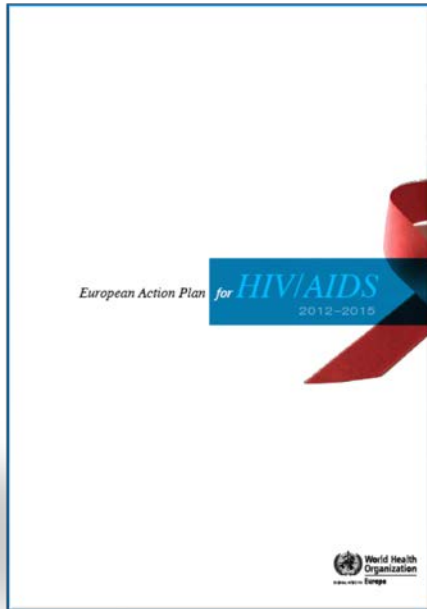
Official statement by Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Mary of Denmark for European Antibiotic Awareness Day 2012

Increasing capacity to detect and treat drug-resistant tuberculosis

- 78 000 people are estimated to fall sick with multidrug- and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (M/XDR-TB) yearly
- 40 000 are diagnosed and start treatment

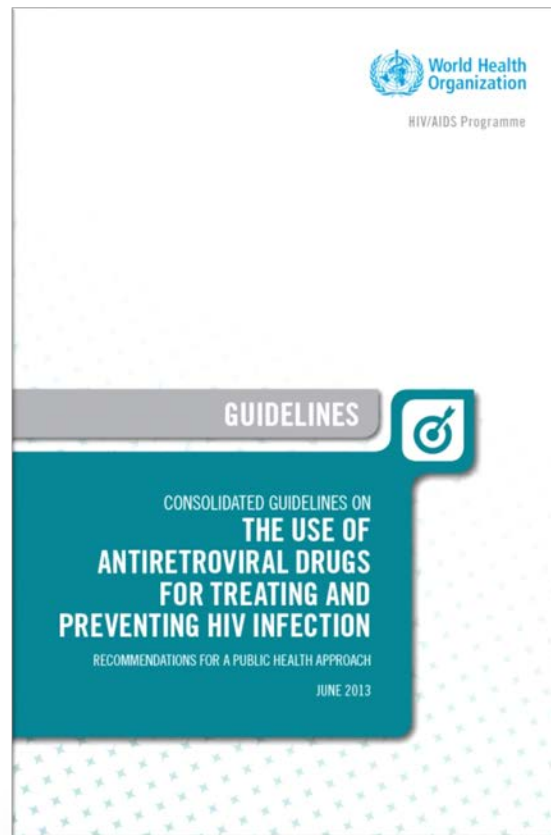


Key initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases



Sources: ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe. *HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2011*. Stockholm, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, 2012; Unified Interagency Information-statistics System of the Federal Statistics Agency of the Russian Federation, 2012; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) country progress report Uzbekistan 2012.

Key initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases

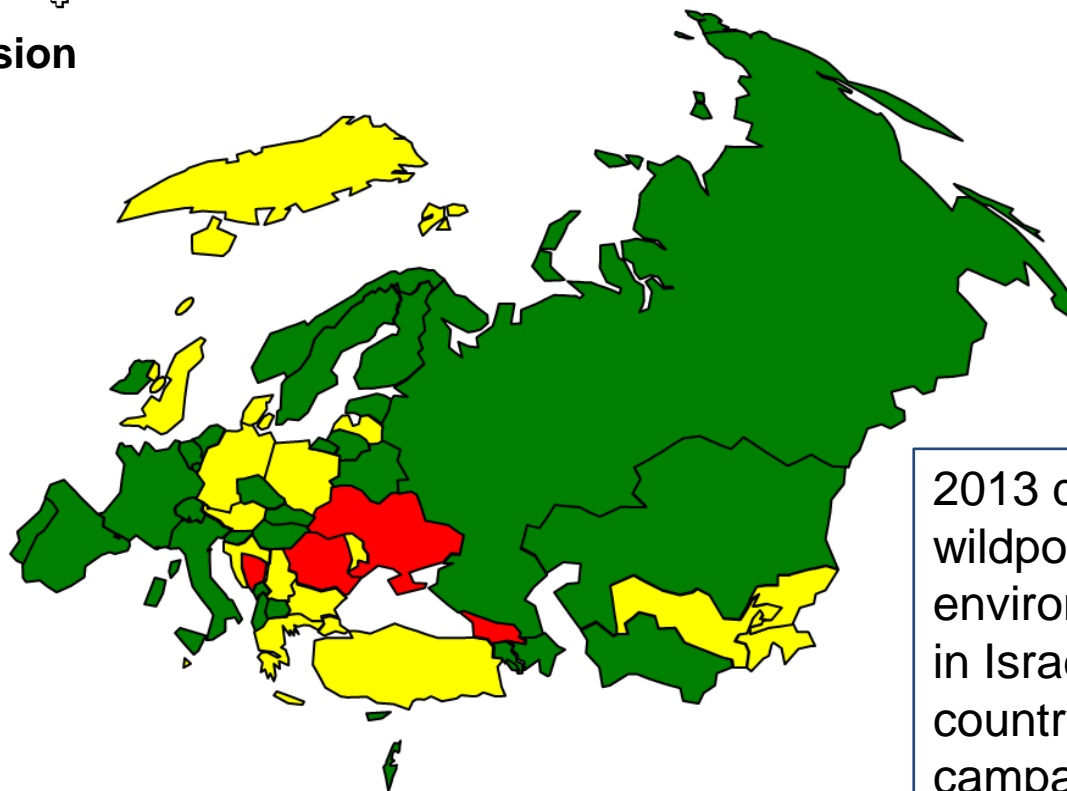
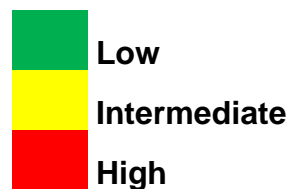


Measles and rubella: the elimination challenge



Unrelenting threat of poliomyelitis

Risk of transmission



2013 detection of wildpoliovirus type 1 in environmental samples in Israel triggered a country-wide vaccination campaign

Unrelenting threat of poliomyelitis




A child receives oral polio vaccine at a children's health clinic in Jerusalem
(Photo: Yonatan Sindel/Flash90)

The only answer: commitment to immunization



European
Immunization
Week

Prevent Protect Immunize



Vaccination :
êtes-vous à jour ?

> Parlez-en à votre médecin, à votre sage-femme
ou demandez conseil à votre pharmacien.

SEMAINE EUROPÉENNE
DE LA VACCINATION
20 au 27 avril 2013



OPERATIE
VACCINATIE

GEEF DE MAZELEN HUN FATALE PRIK

Dit is de
vaccinatieweek 2013
Verspreid dit bericht
via al uw infokanalen

De Europese
Vaccinatieweek

De Europese Vaccinatieweek is
een jaarlijkse initiatief van de
Werldgezondheidsorganisatie
(WHO).

Tijdens die week wordt overal
in de Europese Regio aandacht
gebesteed voor het belang van
vaccinatie.

Dit jaar leest de Europese
Vaccinatieweek van 22 tot 27
april 2013.

In Vlaanderen willen we de
vaccinatie tegen mazelen
verleggen, vooral bij de
toppingen van het vliegveld,
toespraak

Europese
Vaccinatie
Week
Katholieke Universiteit
Leuven

PREVENT PROTECT IMMUNIZE

SEMAINE EUROPÉENNE
DE LA VACCINATION
20 au 27 avril 2013

Operatie
Vaccinatie
Week

Malaria and re-emerging vector-borne diseases

- Only 253 malaria cases in 2012
- Possibility for European Region to be the first to complete elimination (deadline: 2015)





Strengthen people-centred **health systems** and public health capacity

Towards universal health coverage



Two pillars

1. Access to high-quality health services
2. Protection from financial hardship

Tallinn Charter: “Health Systems for Health and Wealth”

35th anniversary of Declaration of Alma-Ata



Tallinn, 2008



Alma-Ata, 1978

Policy responses to economic crisis



WHO Barcelona Office for Health Systems Strengthening



High-level meeting on health systems in times of global economic crisis, Oslo, Norway, 17–18 April 2013



Barcelona Course on Health Financing

Supporting changes in health systems



Health security and emergency preparedness and response

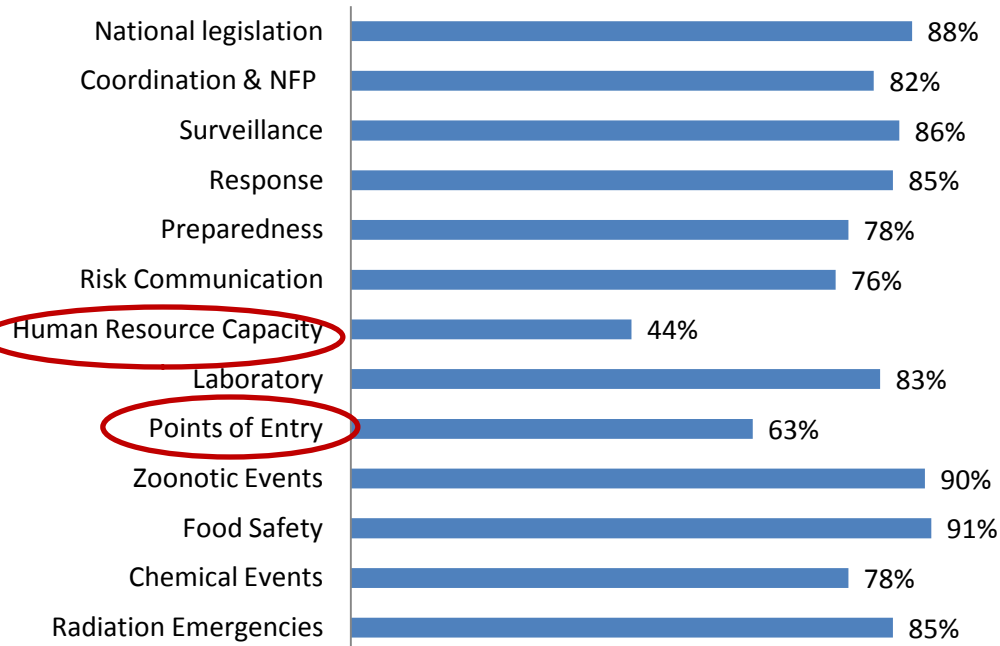


Preparedness for health and humanitarian emergencies

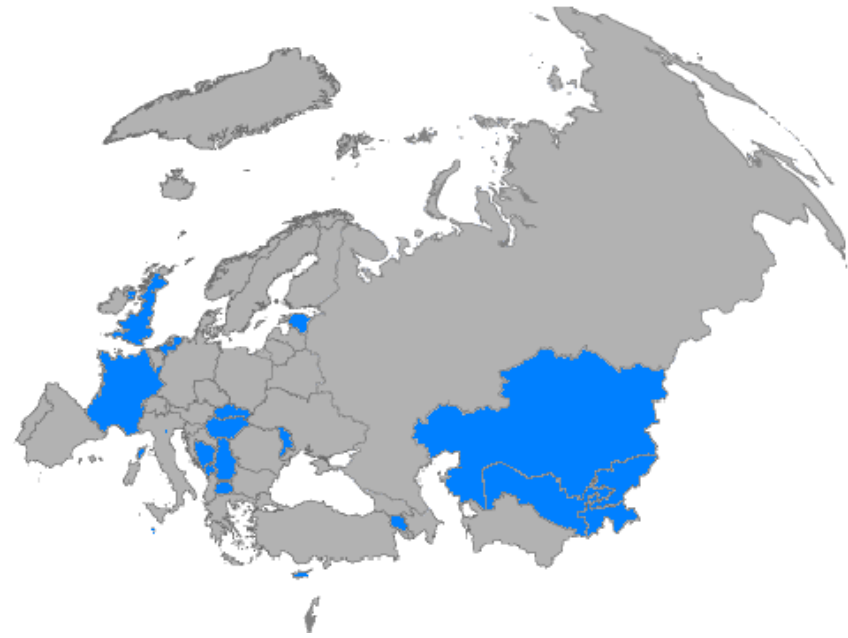
- New emergency operations centre
- Simulation exercises to test the Emergency Response Framework
- Country assessments and training
- Supporting preparedness for mass gatherings



Building core capacities for the International Health Regulations



Regional scoring of core capacities, points of entry and hazards (European Region), 2012



21 of 55 States Parties requested extensions of deadline, 15 with specific action plans

Response to emergencies and crises



Crisis in Syrian Arab Republic – Turkey

- Joint United Nations/Ministry of Health assessment
- Supporting WHO's global response
- WHO field presence in southern Turkey



Create supportive environments and resilient communities



European Environment and Health Ministerial Board



New evidence and tools to support action on environment and health



Move to UN City, Copenhagen, Denmark



WHO reform



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Reform: Latest news

In brief

What is WHO reform?

WHO reform positions the Organization to better address the increasingly complex challenges of health in the 21st century. In short, these reforms enable WHO to more effectively fulfill its constitutional mandate as the **“directing and coordinating authority on international health work.”** By establishing clear priorities and adopting better management and governance practices, WHO can better serve the global health community, and, ultimately, protect health and save lives.

[Click here to learn more about reform and access related documents](#)

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Stakeholders speak

Listening to external and internal stakeholders is key to policy making and strategic communications.

3500 external and internal stakeholders took part in a recent stakeholder perception study. The findings highlight a paradox – most people value the important work of WHO, but a significant number have concerns regarding the independence of the Organization and the influence of vested interests. This is an important area for further work to address these concerns.

Here’s a summary of the key findings:

- More than 80% of external stakeholders and 94% of WHO staff see WHO as being either indispensable, or important for work to improve people’s health.
- Two thirds of external stakeholders and WHO staff perceive WHO first and foremost as providing leadership on health matters.
- 90% see WHO as the most effective organization when it comes to influencing policy for improving people’s health at the global level.
- Although the majority of respondents have confidence in WHO and its work, 24% of external stakeholders and 40% of employees expressed the opposite view.
- 21% of external and 25% of internal respondents have doubts regarding WHO’s ability to take the necessary measures to ensure

World Health Organization April 2013 Reform: Latest news

the independence of its public health experts, similar proportions voiced concerns about WHO’s independence from inappropriate industry influence.

- Nearly 90% of stakeholders view WHO’s information as being reliable and accurate. A third of external respondents and over two fifths of employees said delivery of WHO’s information was too slow and difficult to navigate.

Grayling, a global communications consultancy, undertook the confidential survey on behalf of WHO in the second half of 2012, with financial support from the UN Foundation. The survey findings will now contribute to the development of a global communications strategy for WHO, and provide baseline and targets to measure progress in the future. The survey will be repeated every 18-24 months to identify the effectiveness and direction of our communications.

[Click here to read the full perception survey and comment on this article](#)

80%

More than 80% of external stakeholders see WHO as being indispensable or important for work to improve people’s health



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WHO reform: governance



Sixty-second session of the
WHO Regional Committee for
Europe

Malta, 2012

WHO's Programme Budget 2014–2015

Communicable diseases

- HIV/AIDS
- Tuberculosis
- Malaria
- Neglected tropical diseases
- Vaccine-preventable diseases

Noncommunicable diseases

- Noncommunicable diseases
- Mental health and substance abuse
- Violence and injuries
- Disabilities and rehabilitation
- Nutrition

Promoting health through the life-course

- Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health
- Ageing and health
- Gender, equity and human rights mainstreaming
- Social determinants of health
- Health and the environment

Health systems

- National health policies, strategies and plans
- Integrated people-centred health services
- Access to medicines and health technologies and strengthening
- Health systems information and evidence

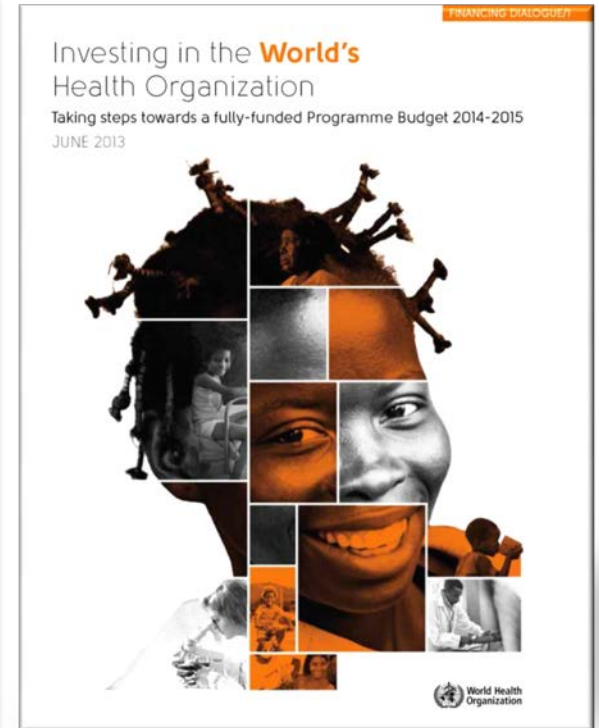
Preparedness, surveillance and response

- Alert and response capacities
- Epidemic- and pandemic-prone diseases
- Emergency risk and crisis management
- Food safety
- Emergencies**
- Polio eradication
- Outbreak and crisis response

Corporate services/ enabling functions

- Leadership and governance
- Transparency, accountability and risk management
- Strategic planning, resource coordination and reporting
- Management and administration
- Strategic communications

WHO reform: financing dialogue



Strengthening partnerships











Strengthening partnerships



Strengthening partnerships



Hand in hand with Member States







Signing ceremony for the first European country cooperation strategy



New seat of the South-eastern Europe Health Network (SEEHN) Secretariat inaugurated in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

