Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases: a key issue of governance for health

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A rapidly changing world
Tuberculosis (TB) incidence (per 100 000 population) and case detection and treatment success rates (percentage), WHO European Region, 1990–2010
WHO addresses antimicrobial resistance in the European Region

WHO European action plan, adopted by all 53 Member States, recognizes that:

- antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is neglected in many countries of the Region;
- there is no systematic AMR surveillance in a large part of the Region;
- there is a need for intersectoral coordination;
- there is international spread of disease through travel and trade;
- there is a need to share international standards and data.
Implementation of action plan

Specific focus on supporting non-European Union (EU) Member States in:

• intersectoral coordination (including One Health);
• developing national action plans;
• surveillance of antibiotic consumption and resistance; and
• awareness raising (including European Antimicrobial Awareness Day).

For example, through country assessments, national and subregional workshops, training, twinning and consultancies
Progress of CAESAR network
(Central Asian and eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance)

- Network of national surveillance networks
- Compatible with EU surveillance
- In close collaboration with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

Status:
- 12 countries engaged in activities
- 4 countries submit data to WHO
WHO collects Region-wide data on antimicrobial use

- Technical support to analyze consumption data
- Compatible with EU surveillance
- In close collaboration with ECDC

- Status:
  - *Lancet* paper with data from 13 countries/regions
  - Countries follow up with action
Measles incidence in the WHO Region 2004–2011

Data Source: Monthly Measles Rubella Surveillance data, CDS/WHO/ EURO
Data as of 1 Dec 2011
Expansion of influenza surveillance from EU and European Economic Area countries to all 53 WHO European Member States

Before expansion

After expansion

Source: WHO/ Euroflu
Health implication of migration: why important for the health sector?

• In a globalized world defined by profound disparities, skill shortages, demographic imbalances and climate change, as well as economic and political crises and natural and man-made disasters, migration is omnipresent.

• Migration is also essential to compensating demographic trends and skill shortages and to assist home communities.
The WHO European Region and migration
53 Member States; 886 million people

In the WHO European Region migrants represent 36% of the population: 77 million migrants

Six of the top 10 countries in the world with most immigrants are in the WHO European Region

High level of diversity in gross domestic product (GDP)/person/year (2009)

- Tajikistan: US$1900 [rank 192]
- Luxembourg: US$79 600 [rank 3]
Ethical and public health aspects of migration

- Ensure migrants’ health rights
- Avoid disparities in health status and access
- Public health approach to migrants’ health
- Reduce excess mortality and morbidity
- Minimize negative impact of the migration process
2008: World Health Assembly resolution WHA61.17 on the health of migrants pertains to migrant-sensitive health policies; equitable access to services; information systems to assess migrant health; best practices; building the capacity of health-service providers and professionals; intersectoral action.

2009: World Health Assembly resolution WHA62.14 on reducing health inequities through action on the social determinants of health notes the recommendations of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health.

2010: World Health Assembly resolution WHA63.15 on monitoring the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) focuses on protecting the health of the most vulnerable by constantly monitoring progress towards achievement of the health-related MDGs.

2010: Global consultation on migrant health, Madrid, Spain took stock of actions by Member States and stakeholders; reached consensus on priority areas and strategies; initiates an operational framework.
WHO project on the public health aspects of migration

WHO and the National Operational Centre of the Ministry of Health of Greece are preparing to assess the health sector’s capacity to manage a large influx of migrants.

Areas of technical collaboration:

- health-system capacity for emergency preparedness and risk management in case of a large influx of migrants
- surveillance of communicable and noncommunicable diseases among migrant populations during crises
- equitable access to health services for migrants
- strengthening the health information system
In May 2005, the Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly adopted the revised International Health Regulations

➢ To prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic.
People living with HIV: numbers fast growing in eastern Europe and central Asia

Estimated number of people living with HIV in Europe, 1990–2011

- **Europe** (total estimated): 2.4 million [2.1–2.7 million]
- **Eastern Europe and central Asia**: 1.5 million [1.3–1.8 million]
- **Western and central Europe**: 860,000 [780,000–960,000]

Reducing HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users (IDUs): the greatest challenge
HIV infections reported in Greece transmission group 2006-2011


MSM: men who have sex with men
HIV prevalence in new injectors: Athens

IDUs injecting 2 years or less as a proxy for incidence

2011: 543
HIV prevalence in new injectors, Athens

IDUs, 2 years or less: proxy for incidence

![Graph showing HIV prevalence in new injectors, Athens](Image)
Four strategic directions of the European action plan for HIV/AIDS 2012-2015

- Reduce vulnerability and address structural barriers to accessing services
- Build strong and sustainable systems
- Leverage broader health outcomes through HIV response
- Optimize HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care outcomes
Optimize HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care outcomes

Leverage broader health outcomes through HIV responses

Photo: WHO/Piotr Malecki

Photo: Phoenix Design Aid A/S
Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection
Health systems and the right policies go hand in hand
What is Health 2020?

Health 2020 is a value-based, action-oriented policy framework, adaptable to different realities in the countries of the WHO European Region.

Health 2020 is addressed to ministries of health but also aims to engage ministers and policymakers across government and stakeholders throughout society who can contribute to health and well-being.