Introduction, rationale and immediate tasks to advance the new European Health Policy: Health 2020

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Andorra, 9-11 March 2011
WHO Regional Committee for Europe – sixtieth session

A new European health policy to tackle public health challenges
Health 2020: A long tradition

- 1977 Health for All by the Year 2000
- 1978 The Declaration of Alma Ata on Primary Health Care
- 1996 The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion
- 1998 Health21
- 2008 The Tallinn Charter
Strengthening the health and public health systems

Renew the commitment to public health and rejuvenate the work of the Regional Office in this important area

to advance the new European Health Policy: Health 2020
Health inequities in Europe

Infant deaths per 1000 live births

Source: WHO EURO (2011) Health For All Database.
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Demographic Shifts (1980 to 2010)
Changing distribution of population in WHO European Member States

Source: WHO EURO (2010) Health For All Database.
Burden of noncommunicable diseases

Burden of disease by broad cause group and region, 2004

Alcohol-attributable DALYs

Alcohol-attributable burden of disease in disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) as proportion of all DALYs by sex and WHO region in 2004

Communicable diseases

Laboratory confirmed polio cases, AFP cases negative for poliovirus, and AFP cases pending results by date of paralysis onset, Tajikistan, 2010

Total 707 AFP Cases (including 458 confirmed wild poliovirus type 1)
Data as of 28 October 2010

Source: Weekly AFP reporting to WHO European Region
Vision of Health 2020

“A WHO European Region where all peoples are enabled and supported in achieving their full health potential and well-being, and in which countries, individually and jointly, work towards reducing inequalities in health within the Region and beyond”.

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Health in All Policies: An Intersectoral Approach

The case for intersectoral action: the example of heart disease

- Physical activity
- Age
- Fat intake
- Education
- Income
- Alcohol
- Overweight
- Smoking
- Cholesterol
- Blood pressure
- Type 2 diabetes
- Ischaemic heart disease

= requiring intersectoral action
Health in All Policies: Successes

Integrated health and development plans, e.g.:
Promurje region, Slovenia

Whole-of-government approach:
Scotland, United Kingdom

**Common Priorities**

- **Integrated governance of health & development**
  - Health, labour & welfare, education
  - Agriculture, regional dev & health
  - Tourism, health, & regional dev

- **Health & environment**
  - Natural, living, socio-economic

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**Strategic Goals**

- To reduce factors in the physical and social environments in Scotland that act to perpetuate health inequalities;
- To build the resilience and capacity of individuals, families and communities to improve their health and
- To enhance the contribution that public services make to reducing health inequalities.

**Policy & Action Areas**

- Early years and young people; Smarter Scotland
- Tackling poverty and increasing employment; Wealthier and fairer Scotland
- Physical environment and transport; Greener Scotland
- Harms to health and wellbeing: alcohol, drugs and violence; Safer and Stronger Scotland
- Health and wellbeing; Healthier Scotland
WHO European Review on Social Determinants and the Health Divide

• Provide evidence on the nature and magnitude of health inequities across the Region and their relationship to social determinants

• Investigate gaps in capacity and knowledge to improve health through action on social determinants

• Synthesize evidence on the most promising policy options and interventions for addressing social determinants and reducing health inequities in diverse country contexts
New European Health Policy: Health 2020

- Developed through a participatory process with Member States, sectors and partners
- Informed and underpinned by a European study on social determinants
- Integrate policy areas and renew the commitment to public health
- Renew emphasis on further developing public health systems, capacities and functions and promoting public health as a key function in society
- Clarify the linkages between public health and the health care system, in particular primary health care (Tallinn Charter 2008)
- Position health as a critical development sector, and make linkages with and reach to the other sectors to promote health as a whole-of-government responsibility, with a strong leadership role by ministries of health;
- An inspiration to Member States to develop, renew and update their national health policy and strategies
Strategic partnerships

- **Objective**: to create strategic relations with all partners in the public health arena at international, regional and national levels

- **New partnership strategy** to be presented for endorsement by the WHO Regional Committee for Europe in 2011

- **First steps taken**: partnership agreement with the European Commission (EC), discussions with the Global Fund and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
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