The European Action Plan for Strengthening Public Health

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Strengthening Public Health Services and Capacity across the European Region

Regional Committee Approval
• Resolution
• European Action Plan
• Including 10 Essential Public Health Operations

Supported by Background Documents
• Review of public health services and capacity
• Review of Legal and Policy Tools and Instruments
• Review of institutional models for delivering public health services

VISION: Sustainable Health and Well being

PURPOSE: Strengthen integrated public health services and reduce inequalities

World Health Organization

HIGH LEVEL MEETING WITH SELECTED MEMBER STATES
Malta, 8-9 September 2012
Public Health Challenges for the European Region – A Public Health Service for the 21st Century

• Inequalities and the Economic crisis
• Globalisation, migration and urbanisation
• Environmental degradation and Climate Change
• Public Health emergencies
• Changes in lifestyle behaviours and increasing prevalence of non-Communicable Diseases
• Emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases
Life expectancy in European country groups in 1950-2045: population health improvement and ageing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CIS countries</th>
<th>EU 12 countries</th>
<th>EU 15 countries</th>
<th>European Region</th>
<th>Other countries</th>
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Source: UN Population Division, World Population Prospects 2008
Clustering of Essential Public Health Operations (EPHOs) - to deliver Public Health services

VISION: Sustainable Health & Well-Being

**CORE EPHOs**

**INTELLIGENCE**
- EPHO 1 + 2
- Surveillance
- Monitoring
  - *Informing health assessments and plans*

**SERVICE DELIVERY**

- Health Promotion
- Health Protection
- Disease Prevention

**ENABLER EPHOs**

- Governance
- PH Workforce
- Funding
- Communication
- Research
- EPHO 6
- EPHO 7
- EPHO 8
- EPHO 9
- EPHO 10

World Health Organization

HIGH LEVEL MEETING WITH SELECTED MEMBER STATES
Malta, 8-9 September 2012
WHO European country assessments
Where there are greater health inequalities there are generally less well developed public health services and capacities.
Public Health Challenges in Europe and the EPHOs that especially need to be strengthened

<table>
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<th>PH Challenges</th>
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<td>Emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases</td>
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</table>

- **Strongest relevance**
- **Relevant**
- **Some relevance**
Estimate of coverage and quality of EPHOs across the WHO European Region

Coverage
Estimated percentage of countries that have some activities related to the EPHO

Quality
Estimated degree to which activities fulfil the complete EPHO definition

EPHO 1

EPHO 2

EPHO 3

EPHO 4

EPHO 5

EPHO 6

EPHO 7

EPHO 8

EPHO 9

NA

EPHO 10
Estimate of coverage and quality of EPHOs in CIS countries

- **Coverage**: Estimated percentage of countries that have some activities related to the EPHO.
- **Quality**: Estimated degree to which activities fulfil the complete EPHO definition.

Legend:
- NA: Estimated percentage of countries that have no activities related to the EPHO.

EPHOs and their estimated coverage and quality:
- EPHO 1
- EPHO 2
- EPHO 3
- EPHO 4
- EPHO 5
- EPHO 6
- EPHO 7
- EPHO 8
- EPHO 9
- EPHO 10
Evaluation results NIS

Strengths

• Food and water safety, hygiene-related measures and control, environmental health regulations, occupational health remain as major responsibilities of PHS
• Prevention of infectious diseases, particularly through vaccination
• Initial important efforts in inter-sectoral cooperation, including the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture and Sports, the State Environmental Protection Agency, NGOs and the media.

Weaknesses

• Health protection is mainly carried out through “damage control/sanction”,
• No evaluation of PH programmes.
• HIV/AIDS prevention developed through vertical structures poorly integrated in the health system
• Prevention of NCD remains underdeveloped.
• Screening programmes of NCD not based on evidence and lack qualified staff
• Overall lack of collaboration with other sectors.
The contribution of prevention and treatment related to the decline in global CHD morbidity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Treatment %</th>
<th>Risk factors %</th>
<th>Unexplained %</th>
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<td>Hunink USA, 1980-90</td>
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<td>Beaglehole New Zealand, 1974-81</td>
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<td>Goldman USA, 1968-76</td>
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<td>54</td>
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</table>

Source: NEJM 2007: 2388
Estimated expenditure on prevention and public health as % of total health expenditure

Source: Derived from global health expenditure database, 2012.
## Number of Public Health policy and legal instruments classified in each EPHO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPHO</th>
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<td>Total Number of tools</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>14</td>
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</table>

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2012
The Essential Public Health Operations – NIS priorities to take forward

EPHO 1.: Surveillance of population health and wellbeing
EPHO 2.: Monitoring and response to health hazards and emergencies
EPHO 3.: Health protection including environmental, occupational, food safety and others
EPHO 4.: Health promotion including action to address social determinants and health inequity
EPHO 5.: Disease prevention, including early detection of illness
EPHO 6.: Assuring governance for health and wellbeing
EPHO 7.: Assuring a sufficient and competent public health workforce
EPHO 8.: Assuring sustainable organizational structures and financing
EPHO 9.: Advocacy, communication and social mobilization for health
EPHO 10.: Advancing public health research to inform policy and practice
Discussion points on how to implement the European Action Plan

1. Do they agree with the priorities identified in the previous slide?
2. Which areas are most important for them to strengthen earlier?
3. What sort of support would they require from WHO?
4. Would they prefer individual country support or capacity building in the form of a network or forum?
5. What action can they take to support the implementation of the European Action Plan for Strengthening Public Health Services and Capacity