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Health in the SDG era

Health is a precondition, driver and outcome of sustainable development.







































SDG 3: Targets and indicators



Goals within goal 3

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births.
- **3.2** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births.
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

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SDG 3: Targets and indicators (cont)



- **3.6** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- **3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
- **3.8** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- **3.9** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

SDG 3: Targets and indicators (cont)



Goals and instruments within a goal

- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

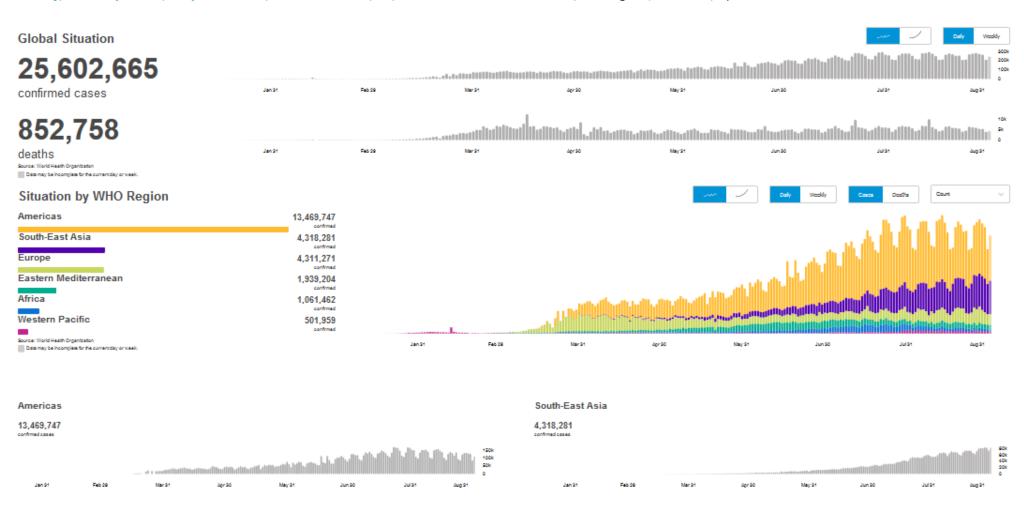
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Global epidemiological situation

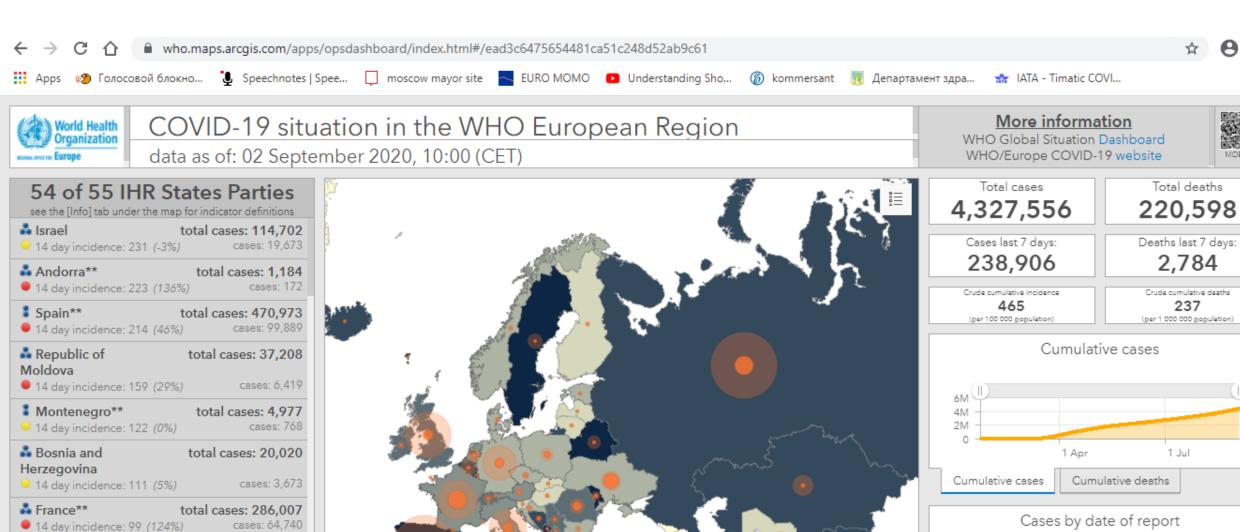




Globally, as of 3:56pm CEST, 2 September 2020, there have been 25,602,665 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 852,758 deaths, reported to WHO.







* Monaco

* Malta

& Luxembourg

14 day incidence: 98 (280%)

14 day incidence: 97 (-36%)

Sort by 14 day incidence

total cases: 141

total cases: 1.909

total cases: 6.677

cases: 38

cases: 427

Subnational

Cases by date of report

60k
40k
20k
0
1 Apr
1 Jul

New cases by date
New deaths by date

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Epi curve

Status

Doubling rates

Info

Russian Federation





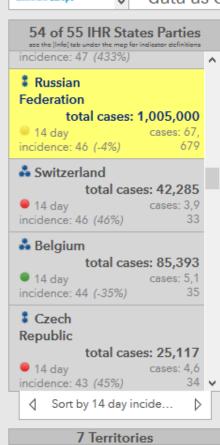
COVID-19 situation in the WHO European Region

data as of: 02 September 2020, 10:00 (CET)

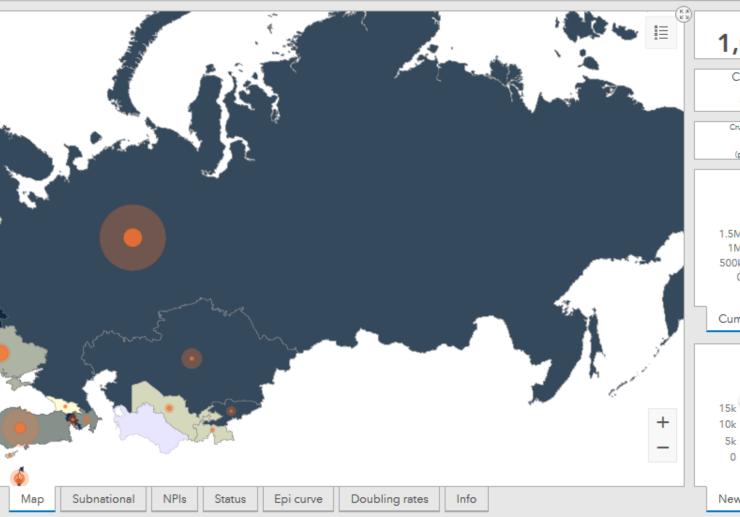
More information O Global Situation Dashboar

WHO Global Situation Dashboard WHO/Europe COVID-19 website



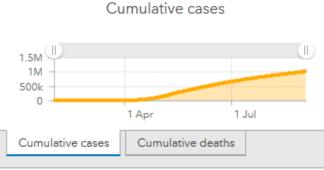


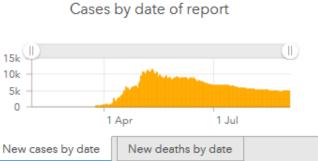




Crude cumulative incidence
689
(per 100 000 population)

Crude cumulative deaths 119.4 (per 1 000 000 population)





Impact of COVID-19 on Health Care Professionals

For health care workers

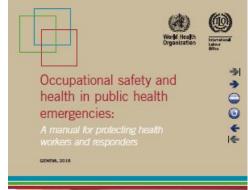
- Psychological impact
- Fatigue
- Heat stress and skin damage from working in PPE
- Back injury from patient handling, slips, trips and falls

For healthcare institutions

- Entire wards, ICUs closed
- COVID-19 hospital outbreak
- Low X High bed occupancy
- Fluctuating healthcare workforce

For patients and visitors

Challenges to establish patient-healthcare workers relationship when you can only see the eyes





https://www.who.int/publicationsdetail/occupational-safety-and-health-inpublic-health-emergencies-a-manual-forprotecting-health-workers-andresponders



Rational use of personal protective equipment for coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and considerations during severe shortages

6 April 2020



Background

rational use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in health care and home care settings, as well as during the handling of cargo; it also assesses the current disruption of the globa

In this context PPE includes gloves medical/surgical fac in this context, PPE mentodes gloves, medical sisting call face masks - hereafter referred as "medical masks", goggles, face shield, and gowns, as well as items for specific procedures-filtering facepiece respirators (i.e. N95 or FFP2 or FFP3 standard or equivalent) - hereafter referred to as "respirators" - and aprons. This document is intended for those involved in distributing and managing PPE, as well as public health authorities and individuals in health care and nome care settings involved in decisions about PPE use an

transmitted between people unough core consect mis-droplets. Airborne transmission may occur during aerosol-generating procedures and support treatments (e.g. tracheal imbastion, non-invasive ventilation, tracheotomy, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, manual ventilation before intubation, bronchoscopy)¹; thus, WHO reco

- maintaining physical distance (a minimum of metre) from other individuals;

https://www.who.int/publicationsdetail/rational-use-of-personal-protectiveequipment-for-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-and-considerations-duringsevere-shortages

Essential health services:



Survey among Member States

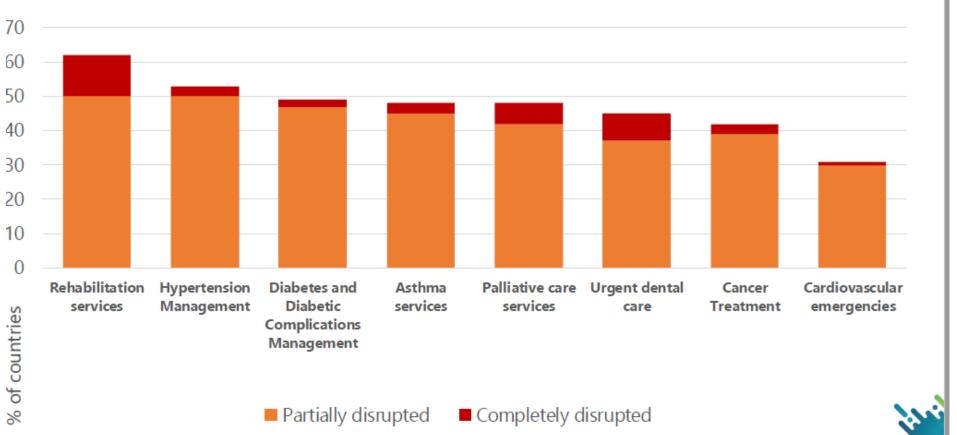
- Routine immunization: outreach services(70%) and facility-based services(61%),
- Non-communicable diseases diagnosis and treatment(69%),
- Family planning and contraception(68%),
- Treatment for mental health disorders(61%),
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment(55%).
- TB services (ongoing assessment)
- Services for HIV/AIDS (prevention)

Impact on essential services: NCDs



120 countries reported that NCD services are disrupted





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Impact on mental health



Direct: uncertainty, anxiety, fear

Physical distancing & lock-downs: isolation, loneliness, lack of social support (youth and children, elderly)

Increased violence & domestic violence, lack of access to social, security and health services

Loss of job, unemployment

Increased risk behaviours (alcohol consumption, smoking, unhealthy eating – problem of persons with eating disorders)

Lack of access to treatment to individual health services at PHC, continuation of treatment for chronic mental health patients

Lack of services for persons with dementia

Policy measures in WHO European Region countries

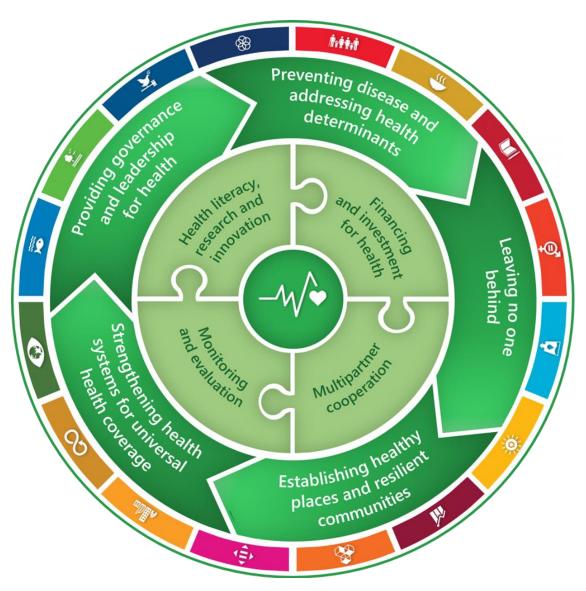


>15 days after the first death
10-15 days after the first death
5-9 days after the first death
1-4 days after the first death
Before the first death
Easing restrictions

| | | Ban on mass gatherings | All schools closed | Closure of non- essential businesses | Restriction of non-essential domestic movement | Full closure of land borders | State of Emergency declared | Date of first easing of restrictions | Date of first death |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | Albania | 9 Mar | 9 Mar | 10 Mar | 16 Mar | 15 Mar | 24 Mar | 26 Apr | 13 Mar |
| | Armenia | 17 Mar | 2 Mar | 24 Mar | 25 Mar | 17 Mar | 16 Mar | 23 Apr | 27 Mar |
| C | Azerbaijan | 2 Mar | 3 Mar | 31 Mar | 31 Mar | 1 Apr | | 27 Apr | 19 Mar |
| | Belarus | | | | | | | 7 Apr | 1 Apr |
| | France | 5 Mar | 16 Mar | 15 Mar | 17 Mar | 20 Mar | 22 Mar | 11 May | 29 Jan |
| | Germany | 8 Mar | 16 Mar | 22 Mar | 22 Mar | 16 Mar | | 20 Apr | 10 Mar |
| * | Israel | 4 Mar | 15 Mar | 19 Mar | 19 Mar | 11 Mar | 19 Mar | 19 Apr | 21 Mar |
| | Italy | 9 Mar | 4 Mar | 12 Mar | 15 Mar | | 31 Jan | 14 Apr | 24 Feb |
| | Kazakhstan | 16 Mar | 16 Apr | 16 Mar | 16 Apr | 16 Mar | 15 Mar | 4 May | 28 Mar |
| 38 | North Macedonia | 10 Mar | 10 Mar | 14 Mar | 22 Mar | 16 Mar | 18 Mar | 28 May | 23 Mar |
| | Poland | 13 Mar | 11 Mar | 13 Mar | 16 Mar | 31 Mar | 14 Mar | 19 Apr | 13 Mar |
| | Russian Federation | 10 Mar | 21 Mar | 21 Mar | 30 Mar | 18 Mar | | 24 Apr | 26 Mar |
| <u> </u> | Spain | 11 Mar | 15 Mar | 15 Mar | 15 Mar | 17 Mar | 15 Mar | 13 Apr | 5 Mar |
| | Sweden | 12 Mar | | | | | | | 21 Mar |
| | Tajikistan | 25 Apr | 4 May | | | 10 Apr | | | 5 May |
| C* | Turkey | 5 Apr | 16 Mar | 22 Mar | 27 Mar | 31 Mar | | 4 May | 19 Mar |
| | UK | 23 Mar | 20 Mar | 23 Mar | 23 Mar | | | 13 May | 6 Mar |
| | Ukraine | 14 Mar | 11 Mar | 14 Mar | 18 Mar | 16 Mar | 25 Mar | 4 May | 14 Mar |
| | Uzbekistan | 21 Mar | 15 Mar | 23 Mar | 24 Mar | 16 Mar | 15 Mar | 29 Apr | 28 Mar |

Health policies – a tool to implementing the SDG









Transition plan: dual track health system capacity

- address resurgence/waves of covid-19
- ensure access to vaccines and pharmaceuticals
- Monitor KPIs SDGs as the key impact indicator
- Ensure UHC covid-19 as the opportunity

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Way forward: Health at the top of the political agenda



Rethinking policy priorities in the light of Pandemics



"Our goal is to position health at the top of the political agenda within the Sustainable Development Goals, and to strengthen the resilience of health and social care systems in the 53 Member States of the WHO European Region.

This new Pan-European Commission collectively pools the knowledge and wisdom of a continent-wide network of leaders, policy-makers, scientists and civil society to identify, formulate and address key questions about the future of health and social care systems in the WHO European Region."

27 August 2020, Launch of the Pan-European Commission on Health and Sustainable Development: Rethinking Policy Priorities in the light of Pandemics

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World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe



Organisation mondiale de la Santé

BUREAU RÉGIONAL DE L' Europe



REGIONALBÜRO FÜR Europa



Всемирная организация здравоохранения

Европейское региональное бюро