

The Globe as Patient Can Health Care make a difference?

Peace, Health and Medical work
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The Globe as Patient Can Health Care make a difference?

Part one: **Diagnosis**

- Health status of the Globe and Strategies for improvement

Part two: **Plan**

- New Trends in International Aid

Part three: **Treatment**

- Mechanisms of Poverty - Health and Peace
 - Experiences from Caucasus

Health status of the Globe and Strategies for improvement

- Health status of the Globe
- Strategies for improvement
 - Health for All
 - Millennium Goals

The development

During the last 50 years has the average public health improved more than during the previous 3000 years!

(WHO Bulletin, Editor)

Increasing gap between rich and poor

- The rich 20% have increased their longevity tremendously
- The poor 80% have not improved their longevity
 - In some countries (AIDS) the longevity has been reduced
- Some indigenous people in former Soviet have still an expected longevity at birth less than 40 years

The Global Health Status

The children's death rate

- Less than 4 out of 5 children in the poor countries will survive their 5. birthday
- In the most developed countries less than 11 children die out of 1000 before their 5. birthday

The big killers

- Infections and parasites kill more than 14 millions every year (25% of all deaths)
- The main children killers:
 - » AIDS
 - » Malaria
 - » Tuberculosis
 - » Pneumonia
 - » Infectious diarrhoeas
 - » Measles

Health and Poverty

- In poor countries 2 millions children die every year from conditions preventable by vaccines
- 30 millions children out of the 130 millions born every year lack access to vaccines
- Nutrition and starvation
 - 5 millions children die in poor countries due to starvation or poor nutrition per year

The Global Health Status

Maternity deaths

- 20 millions of women experiences serious health threat during pregnancies and labour ever year
- In the Western world 6 mothers die per 100 000 deliveries
- In Sierra Leone 1800 mothers die per 100 000 deliveries

Women's poverty

- 70% of the 1,2 billions extremely poor (less than 1\$ per day) in the world are women
- Women's relative part of the extreme poor people in the world has increased by 17% during the last 20 years!

War and violence

- Accidents and violence
 - Deaths or invalidity due to wars, traffic accidents and violence are rapidly increasing
 - » This represents about 14 % of the world's total "burden of diseases"
 - Conditions of non-infections due to wars, accidents and violence will in 2020 represent 80% of the world's burden of diseases
 - » Many of these will end up as permanently invalids

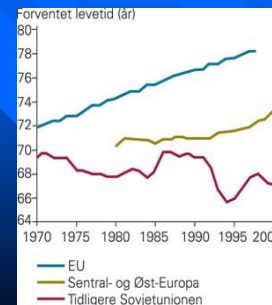
Invalidity

- Loss of skills
- Social exclusion
- Shame
- Increasing risk of poverty
- Other family members are suffering
 - Specially women
 - Only 2% of the invalid in the world have access to health care

Inequity as risk factor of reduced longevity

- Kaplan, Wilkinson, Kennedy:
 - There is a strong correlation between inequity in wealth and longevity
 - » It is worse to be poor in a society with big gaps between poor and rich than poor in a more egalitarian society
 - » Even the rich in societies with big inequity in wealth have poorer health than equally rich people in more egalitarian societies

Longevity



Health For All

WHO Policy Framework

HFA 2000

HFA21:

- Two main aims
 - Promoting and protecting the people's health throughout the course of their lives
 - Reducing the incidence of and suffering from the main diseases and injuries

HFA21

Three basic values:

- Health is a fundamental human rights
- Equity in health and solidarity in action between countries, between groups and people within countries and between genders
- Participation by and accountability of individuals, groups and communities and institutions, organizations and sectors in health development

HFA21: Four strategies for action

- Multisectorial strategies to tackle the determinants of health, taking into account physical, economic, social, cultural and gender perspectives and ensuring the use of health impact assessments
- Health-outcome-driven programmes and investments for health development and clinical care
- Integrated family- and community-oriented primary health care, supported by a flexible and responsive hospital system
- A participatory health development process that involves relevant partners for health, at all levels – home, school, and worksite, local community and country – and that promotes joint decision-making, implementation and accountability

WHO Global HFA21 - 10 main targets

- Increase equity in health
- Improve longevity and quality of life
- Reverse global trends of major pandemics
- Eradicate and eliminate polio, measles, neonatal tetanus
- Improve access to comprehensive, essential, high quality health care
- Improve access to water, sanitation, food and shelter
- Promote healthy lifestyles and discourage health-damaging ones
- Support research for health
- Implement global and national health information and surveillance systems
- Develop, implement and monitor national HFA policies

The Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target for 2015: Halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and those who suffer from hunger.

2. Achieve universal primary education

Target for 2015: Ensure that all boys and girls complete primary school.

Millennium Development Goals

3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Targets for 2005 and 2015: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.

4. Reduce child mortality

Target for 2015: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

Millennium Development Goals

5. Improve maternal health

Target for 2015: Reduce by three-quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth

6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target for 2015: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Millennium Development Goals

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.*
- *By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water.*
- *By 2020 achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.*

Millennium Development Goals

8. Develop a global partnership for development

- *Develop further an open trading and financial system that includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – nationally and internationally*
- *Address the least developed countries' special needs, and the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States*
- *Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems*
- *Develop decent and productive work for youth*
- *In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries*
- *In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies – especially information and communications technologies.*

The progress so far?

- **East Asia, Pacific and China:** - significant progress, almost halved the extreme poverty
- **Arab States, Latin America and Caribbean:** - will be a great challenge to reach the goals by 2015
- **Sub-Saharan Africa:** - will reach universal primary education by 2130
 - Halve extreme poverty by 2147
 - Cut child mortality by two-thirds by 2165

What are the differences between the HFA and the MDG as policy statements?

- HFA is a WHO policy statement with no commitments, and no mechanisms to achieve the targets
- MDG is a UN and WB policy statement with economical means as mechanisms to reach the targets

The Global Health Status

- AIDS
 - The main cause of reduction of expected longevity during the 1990-ies south of Sahara
 - Of the 40 millions living with HIV/AIDS today 95% live in poor countries
- Malaria
 - 300 millions new clinical cases per year
 - 1 million dies of Malaria every year

The Global Health Status

- Acute respiratory infections
 - 4 millions die yearly
 - 99% of those who die are living in poor countries
 - Most of them could have survived by cheap antibiotics
- Acute diarrhoea
 - Kills 1,5 millions per year

The Global Health Status

- Tuberculoses
 - 8 millions develop tuberculoses every year
 - 1,5 millions die from it every year
 - 20-25% of the new cases of tuberculoses in Russia are multiresistant

Health effects of collapse of Soviet Union

- Over the night the state disappeared :
 - » The employer for all employees
 - » The salaries
 - » All public budgets
 - » All institutions collapsed
 - » The systems infrastructure
 - » The social security
 - » The health system

According to the World Bank

The Norwegian-Russian boarder demarcate the world's highest social and health difference across any national boarder in the world



Break