

Health and sustainability- environment and health

WHO Regional Office for Europe Perspective

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What is sustainability?

- “Meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

Bruntland Report 1987





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



What's new?



The 2030 Agenda and its Goals are:

- *Universal* = Relevant to all countries, developing & developed
- *Transformative* = Human rights-based, addressing governance & local dimension, focused on equity and on reaching those hardest to access, inclusive (“leave no one behind”)
- *Involving new actors*, including private sector and civil society
- *Silo breaker* = Require collaboration of different sectors



Health is central to development

Health and well-being
are an **outcome**,
a **determinant** and
an **enabler**
of the Goals.



Where are we?

What needs to be done?



“Public health is wrapped around the reality of change”

Rayner & Lang (2012)

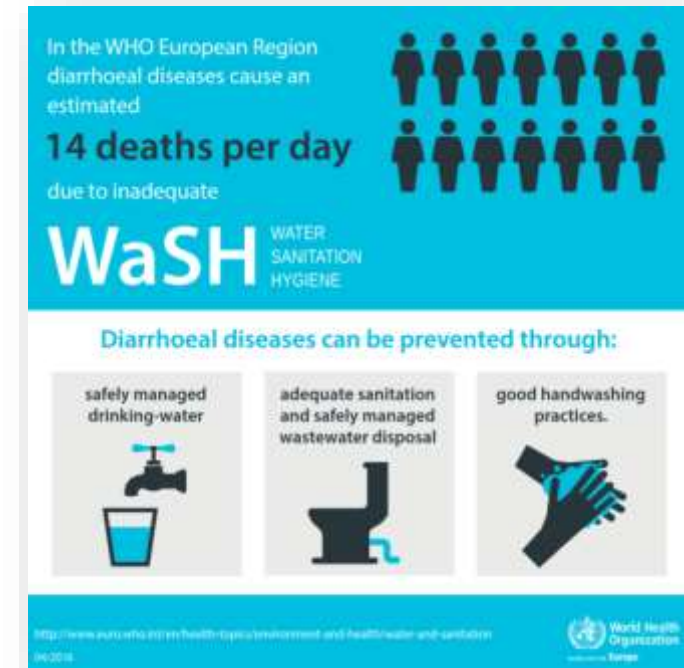
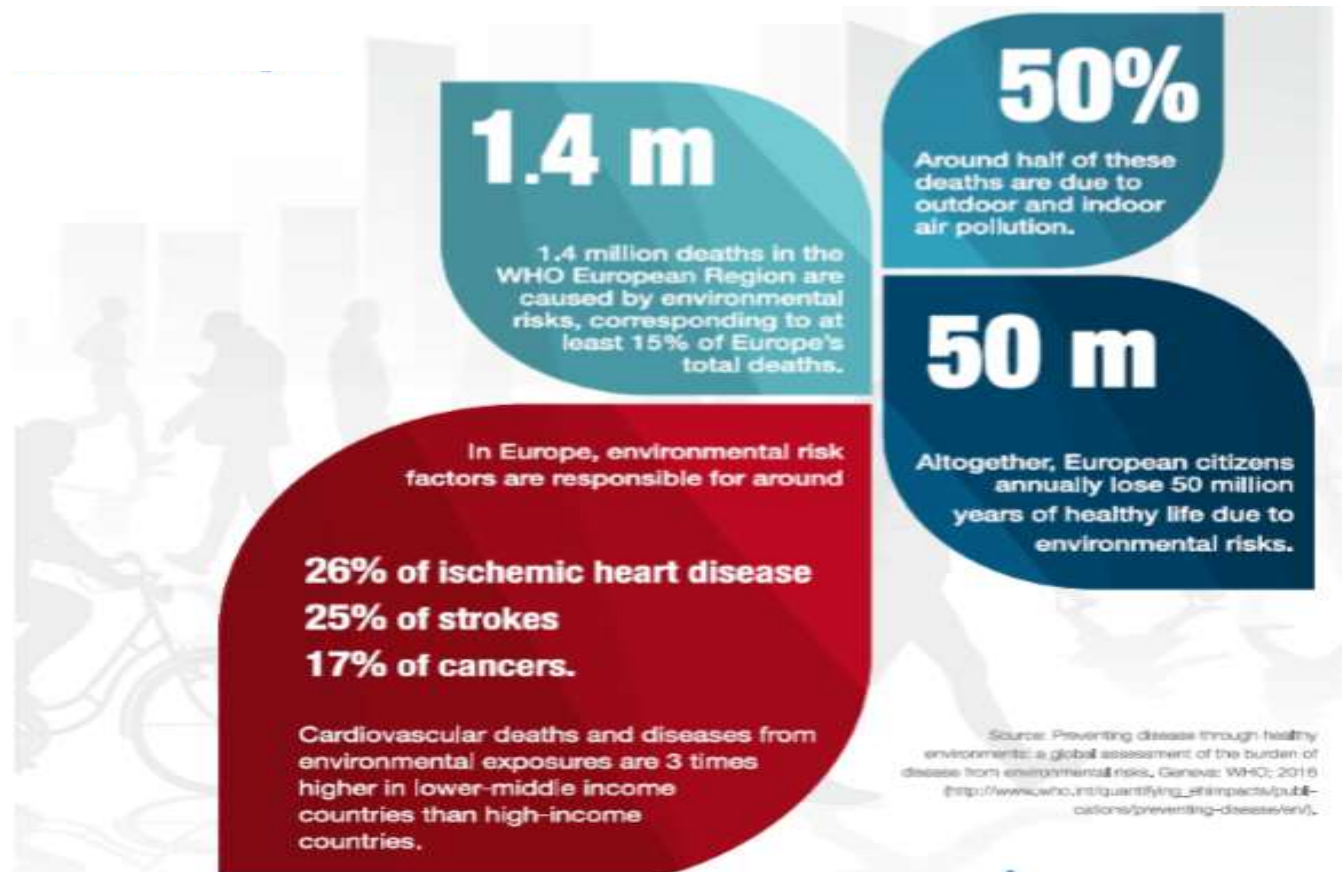
Sustainable Development Goals and Health and Environment

Impetus is set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

Health and well-being linked to environmental and work-related factors are outcomes, determinants and enablers of sustainable development.



Disease burden



Ostrava Declaration



Signed on 15 June 2017 in Ostrava, Czech Republic

Lubomír Zaorálek
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Czech Republic

Dr. Zsuzsanna Jakab
Regional Director
WHO Regional Office for Europe

Declaration of the Sixth
Ministerial Conference on
Environment and Health

Annex 1: Compendium of
possible actions to
advance the
implementation of the
Ostrava Declaration

Priority areas:

- Air pollution
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Chemicals
- Waste and contaminated sites
- Climate change
- Cities
- Environmentally sustainable health systems

Policy Action Areas for Increasing Equity in health

The living environment

- Affordable good housing and access to basic services
- Outdoor environment / Transport/ Green spaces
- Climate change

Personal and community capabilities

- Early childhood development/ Education & Lifelong Learning
- Community cohesion and social participation

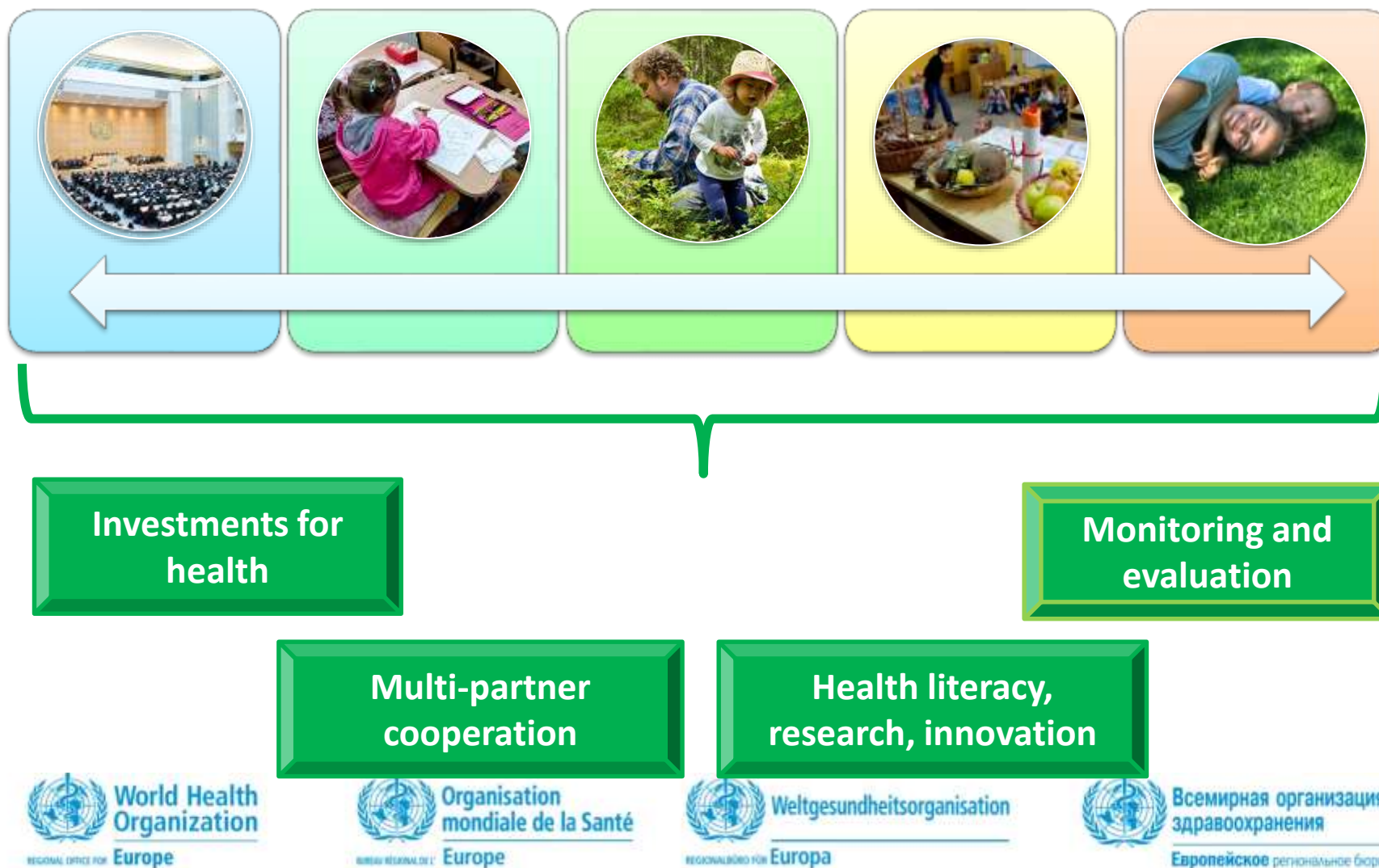
Employment and working conditions

- Inclusive investment
- Active Labor Market Policies
- Working conditions

Social Protection

- Social transfers
- Health and social care services

Four enablers for SDG implementation





Why are investments in health at the same time the investments in well-being?

High returns for public health investments

- Every £1 invested in public health, £14 return to the wider health and economy
- Reducing health inequality by 1% a year increases annual rate of GDP growth by 0.15%

Health promotion and preventions works

- 10% reduction in heart diseases saves €20 billion annually in lower and middle income countries

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