

# European Health Strategy Health 2020 and Agenda 2030 as the enablers for workers' health protection

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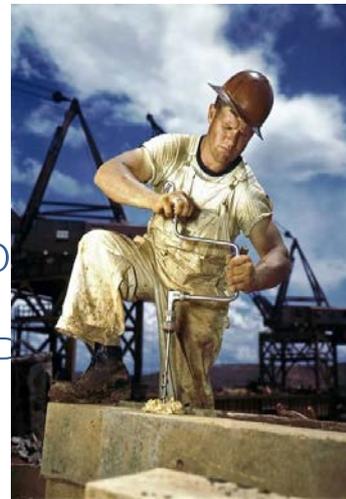


# Presentation layout

- Overview of the human and economic work related burden
- SDGs as the joint platform for health for all at all ages (Goals 3 and 8)- No one left behind in workers' health protection; WHO Resolutions; European Health 2020 Strategy
- Working in partnerships for better workers' health (WHO Collaborating Centres, BSN, SEENWH)
- Future prospects and challenges in workers' health protection

# Human and economic burden of occupational diseases is substantial

- Globally, more than 2.3 million people die each year from occupational accidents or work-related diseases (300 000 in Europe)
- Globally, around 4% of annual GDP is lost as a result of occupational diseases and accidents (5% in Europe)



Source: ILO, 2011. Introductory Report: Global Trends and Challenges in Occupational Safety and Health

# Global burden of disease attributable to occupational risk factors, 2013

Occupational risks	Deaths (thousands)		DALYs (thousands)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>(641 to 801)</b>	<b>55 352</b>	<b>(44 589 to 67 890)</b>
Occupational carcinogens	304	(263 to 341)	5 803	(5 076 to 6 526)
Occupational PM, gases, fumes	205	(164 to 251)	8 802	(7 012 to 10 740)
Occupational injuries	159	(127 to 206)	9 947	(7 886 to 12 927)
Occupational asthmagens	52	(42 to 70)	2 771	(2 227 to 3 521)
Occupational noise	-		7 119	(4 549 to 10 329)
Occupational ergonomic factors	-		21 109	(14 206 to 29 304)

Global, all-age, all-cause, for both sexes combined

Source: GBD 2013 Risk Factors Collaborators, Lancet Sept 11, 2015

# Burden of occupational diseases and injuries in WHO European Region

Unhealthy working conditions contribute to 1.6% of the burden of disease in the Region.

The major occupational risks:

- injuries (32% of the occupational burden of disease)
- noise (21%)
- carcinogens (16%)
- airborne particulate matter (27%)
- ergonomic hazards (4%)



Source: WHO (2004)

[http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global\\_burden\\_disease/cra/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/cra/en/index.html)

# Burden of disease attributable to occupational risk factors in WHO European Region, 2004

Occupational risk	Deaths (in thousands)		DALYs (in thousands)	
	Total	Low and middle income	Total	Low and middle income
Risk factors for injuries	27	24	823	709
Carcinogens	42	27	408	291
Airborne particulates	46	27	676	392
Ergonomic stressors	-	-	99	67
Noise	-	-	538	376

Source: WHO, 2009 Global health risks: mortality and burden of disease attributable to selected major risks

# Global megatrends - implications for workers' health

- Growing informal economy
- Changing relations at work – no workers-employer contract
- Agriculture
- Outsourcing, subcontracting
- Family business
- Child labour
- Informal workers
- Migrant workers



Source: EEA, 2015 The European environment - state and outlook 2015

# ‘Human health is a precondition for, and an outcome, and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development’





# End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets	Indicators <sup>1</sup>	Public health interventions
<p>1.3 <u>Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</u></p>	<p>1.3.1. Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, <u>work injury victims</u>, poor and vulnerable</p>	<p>Early detection and case management of occupational diseases and injuries</p> <p>Providing health surveillance of high risk workers</p> <p>Improving the rate of reporting occupational diseases and injuries</p>

1 UN Economic and Social Council, Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators  
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf>



Targets	Indicators <sup>1</sup>	Public health interventions
<p>3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from <b><u>non-communicable diseases</u></b> (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote <b><u>mental health</u></b> and wellbeing</p>	<p>3.4.1 Mortality of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substitute occupational carcinogens</li> <li>• Dust control</li> <li>• Improve work organization</li> <li>• Prevent and manage stress</li> <li>• Workplace health promotion</li> <li>• Smoke free workplaces</li> </ul>
<p>3.8 achieve <b><u>universal health coverage</u></b> (UHC), 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.</p>	<p>t.b.d.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacities of primary care to deliver essential interventions for workers' health</li> <li>• Scale up coverage with basic and specialized occupational health services</li> <li>• Provide health coverage to all workers, including in the informal sector</li> </ul>
<p>3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of <b><u>deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals</u></b> and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<p>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to hazardous, chemicals, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe management of chemicals at the workplace</li> <li>• Pesticide safety</li> </ul>

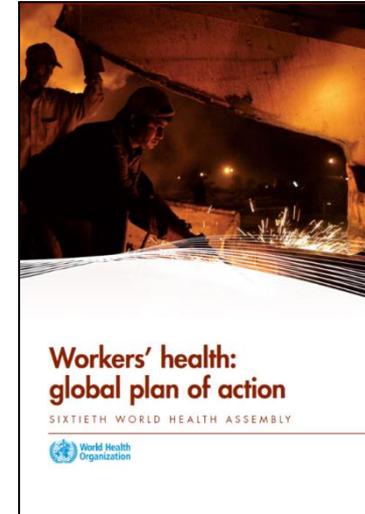


# Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Targets	Indicators <sup>1</sup>	Public health interventions
8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and <b><u>elimination of the worst forms of child labour</u></b> , eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers	8.7.1 Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour, by sex and age group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detection and prevention of hazardous child labour</li> <li>• Prohibition of hazardous child labour</li> </ul>
8.8 protect labour rights and <b><u>promote safe and secure working environments</u></b> of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulations and enforcement for occupational safety and health</li> <li>• Hazard mitigation and substitution</li> <li>• Engineering and administrative controls</li> <li>• Health education of workers</li> <li>• Personal protection</li> <li>• Health surveillance</li> </ul>

# Resolution 60.26 WHA: Workers' Health: Global Plan of Action (GPA) 2008-2017

- Devise and implement policy instruments on workers health
- Protect and promote health at the workplace
- Improve the performance and access to occupational health services
- Provide and communicate evidence for action and practice
- Incorporate workers' health into other policies



# Health approach promoted by WHO

## Occupational Health

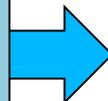
Labour contract

Only at the workplace

Employer's responsibility

Only work-related health issues

Negotiation between workers  
and employers



## Workers Health

All workers

Beyond the workplace

Responsibility of everybody

All health determinants

Health protection not subject to  
collective negotiation

Other stakeholders: health and  
environment authorities,

# The baseline in GPA implementation, EURO: policy instruments

Policy framework present in 79%

Elements included:

- Established inter-sectorial cooperation - 84%
- Strengthening the role of ministry of health - 53%
- Funding for workers' health - 55%



Source: WHO, 2013. GPA, Baseline Survey 2008/2009, Methodology and statistical annexes

# The baseline in GPA implementation, EURO: policy instruments

Main actors involved:

- Ministries of labour - 95%
- Ministries of health - 87%
- Occupational health professionals - 66%
- Academia - 63%
- Workers' compensation - 58%
- Ministries of environment - 53%



Source: WHO, 2013. GPA, Baseline Survey 2008/2009, Methodology and statistical annexes

# The baseline in GPA implementation, EURO: policy instruments

Aspects covered:

- Occupational health (97%) & safety 92%
- Workplace health promotion - 92%
- Chemical safety - 79%
- Environmental health - 66%
- Mental health - 82%
- NCD prevention at the workplace - 79%
- Prevention of communicable diseases at the workplace - 58%



Source: WHO, 2013. GPA, Baseline Survey 2008/2009, Methodology and statistical annexes

# The baseline in GPA implementation, EURO: national profiles

25% of countries did not develop profiles

Aspects addressed:

- Occupational accidents and diseases statistics - 100%
- Occupational health and safety legislative framework - 91%
- Other health polices/programmes related to workers' health - 51%
- Incorporation of workers' health in other non-health policies - 40%
- Statistics of communicable and NCDs among workers - 23%
- Prevalence of individual risk factors among workers - 26%



Source: WHO, 2013. GPA, Baseline Survey 2008/2009, Methodology and statistical annexes

# Non-communicable diseases and the workplace

- Protect and promote health at the workplace
- NCDs account for at least 86% of all deaths in the WHO European Region
- The workplace is a suitable setting for public health interventions to tackle non-communicable diseases and health inequalities
- With health, well-being and economic benefits

# Incorporation of workers' health into other policies

Relevant environmental policies and initiatives:

- Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
- Multilateral environmental agreements: Rotterdam, Basel, Stockholm, and Minamata conventions
- Emergency preparedness and response
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies
- Sectoral policies for branches with highest health risks

# Regional framework: Health 2020

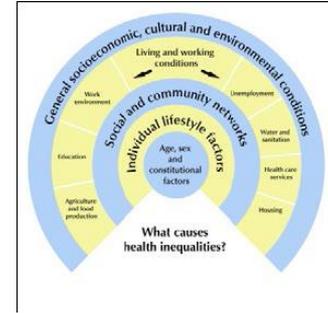


- Health as a human right
- Health and well-being essential for economic social development
- Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to equitable improvement in health
- Shared priorities and collaboration with other sectors
- The importance of community and individual resilience and empowerment

**... a regional mechanism to incorporate workers' health into other policies**

# Health 2020 - four priority areas

- Invest in health through a life-course approach and empower citizens
- Tackle Europe's major disease burdens of communicable and non-communicable diseases
- Strengthen people-centred health systems and public health capacity, including emergencies
- Create supportive environments and resilient communities



# Future prospects and challenges in workers' health protection



## Opportunities for workers' health

- Green jobs - healthy, safe and decent
- Full cost pricing - include social (health) externalities in the price of energy and products
- Green technologies - prevention through design
- Sustainable production and consumption - workers' health and well-being as a measure of business sustainability
- Key sectors - renewable energy, green construction, public transport, waste management

# Thank you for your kind attention

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health>

