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WHO Public Health Report

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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JUST FOUR INDUSTRIES CAUSE 2.7 MILLION DEATHS IN THE EUROPEAN REGION EVERY YEAR

New WHO report highlights how big industry fuels chronic diseases, obstructs health policy and targets vulnerable people



A pioneering report from the WHO Regional Office for Europe spells out clearly how specific powerful industries are driving ill-health and premature mortality across Europe and central Asia, including through interfering in and influencing prevention and control efforts for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers and diabetes, and their risk factors including tobacco, alcohol, unhealthy diets and obesity. The report calls on governments to implement mechanisms to identify conflicts of interest and protect public policies from industry interference.

Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health, Frank Vandenbroucke, launched the report at a day-long event in Brussels, Belgium, in partnership with the WHO European Forum on Commercial Determinants of NCDs, hosted by the Federal Public Service (FPS) Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment.

The new report, "Commercial determinants of noncommunicable diseases in the WHO European Region", sheds light on the wide range of tactics industries employ to maximize profits and undermine public health. Those practices fuel inequality and rates of cancer, cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes, and create a major barrier to prevention policies. The report identifies actions for governments, academia and civil society to reduce the disproportionate influence of the commercial sector in the health policy sphere.

Unhealthy products: the big four

Four corporate products – tobacco, ultra-processed foods, fossil fuels and alcohol – cause 19 million deaths per year globally, or 34% of all deaths. In the European Region alone, these industries are wholly or partly responsible for 2.7 million deaths per year. The report explains how consolidation of these industry sectors and others, into a small number of powerful transnational corporations, has enabled them to wield significant power over the political and legal contexts in which they operate, and to obstruct public interest regulations which could impact their profit margins.

[Commercial determinants of health](#)

More on this topic: <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/12-06-2024-just-four-industries-cause-2.7-million-deaths-in-the-european-region-every-year>

HELPING FOOTBALL FANS STAY SAFER THIS SUMMER: NEW PUBLIC HEALTH ADVICE DEVELOPED FOR THE UEFA EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP



This year's UEFA European Championship, UEFA EURO 2024, kicked off in Germany on 14 June 2024 and runs for a whole month until 14 July 2024, pitting Europe's national football teams against each other. Each of the matches will be held in a stadium that can hold as many as 70 000 people, many of whom will have travelled from far and wide to enjoy this sporting spectacle held every four years.

WHO, together with the German Federal Centre for Health Education (*Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung* or BZgA) and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), have jointly developed public health advice for UEFA EURO 2024 to promote the health, safety and well-being of spectators attending matches. The advice, covering a broad range of topics, seeks to enhance the overall experience for fans while prioritizing health and safety in light of the potential health risks associated with mass gatherings.

Spectating safely

The public health advice, available online, offers easily accessible information on topics that range from the vaccines travellers may need before they undertake their journeys to information on how to protect against various illnesses, such as respiratory diseases and tick-borne illnesses. As temperatures rise, the advice offers guidance on how to stay cool, prevent sunstroke and stay hydrated. It also includes information on sexual health and the use of alcohol, tobacco and cannabis in Germany, and provides useful websites and phone numbers for anyone needing medical help.

Michaela Goecke, Head of the Department of Theme-specific Health Education at BAGa said: *"I am pleased that together with WHO and ECDC we have developed sound public health advice, which is very useful for all sports fans. In summer, it is particularly important to protect yourself from excessive heat and UV radiation. Use moderation in your alcohol consumption and avoid binge-drinking. Take care and have fun watching the games!"*

Gundo Weiler, WHO/Europe's acting Regional Emergency Director, added, *"Attending UEFA matches wherever they are held is an exciting experience, but sports fans should not forget to stay healthy. Our joint advice reminds them to hydrate, practise good hygiene, prevent illnesses and be aware of local health advisories. Ensure your vaccinations are up to date, including for measles and COVID-19. Enjoy the games safely!"*

[Public health advice for travellers attending UEFA EURO 2024](#)

KEEP COOL IN THE HEAT AND ENJOY A SPORTING SUMMER!



Temperatures are expected to soar across the WHO European Region this summer. It is important that we are all aware of the risks of extreme heat and how to protect our health so that we can enjoy the sporting events and festivals taking place over the coming months.

Heat stress is the leading cause of climate-related death in the Region. Over the past 20 years, there has been a 30% increase in heat-related mortality, with heat-related deaths estimated to have increased in almost all countries of the Region where monitoring is in place.

Temperature extremes can also exacerbate chronic conditions, including cardiovascular, respiratory and cerebrovascular diseases, and diabetes-related conditions. Additionally, extreme heat can place an additional burden on pregnant women. However, the adverse health effects of hot weather are largely preventable through good public health practices.

WHO #KeepCool campaign

WHO/Europe is launching its annual #KeepCool campaign to raise awareness about the dangers of extreme heat and provide simple guidance on how everybody can stay safe.

- ✓ **Keep out of the heat:** avoid going out and doing strenuous activities during the hottest time of day. If you are vulnerable to heat, take advantage of opportunities such as special shopping times for older people in the cooler mornings and evenings. Stay in the shade, do not leave children or animals in parked vehicles and, if necessary and possible, spend 2-3 hours of the day in a cool place.
- ✓ **Keep your home cool:** use the night air to cool down your home. Reduce the heat load inside your apartment, house or hotel room during the day by using blinds or shutters and turning off as many electrical devices as possible.
- ✓ **Keep your body cool and hydrated:** use light and loose-fitting clothing and light bed linen, take cool showers or baths, and drink water regularly while avoiding sugary, alcoholic or caffeinated drinks due to their dehydrating effect on the body.

It is important to take care of yourself and to check on family, friends and neighbours who spend much of their time alone. Vulnerable people might need assistance on hot days. If anyone you know is at risk, help him or her to get advice and support.

[#KeepCool in the heat – information sheet](#)

More on this: <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/13-06-2024-keep-cool-in-the-heat-and-enjoy-a-sporting-summer>

GAVI TO BOOST ACCESS TO LIFE-SAVING HUMAN RABIES VACCINES IN OVER 50 COUNTRIES



Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, in collaboration with partners, is announcing support for human rabies vaccines for post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) as part of routine immunisation. Eligible countries are receiving [guidance](#) on how to access these vaccines under Gavi's co-financing policy. The first round of applications will be accepted by mid-July 2024. Ninety-five percent of human rabies deaths occur in Africa and Asia, most often in marginalised communities that lack access to care.

This development complements ongoing global efforts of the *Zero by 30* campaign, led by United Against Rabies partners including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) with the goal of eliminating dog-mediated human rabies by 2030.

"This commitment from Gavi is crucial and will expedite efforts to halt human fatalities caused by dog-mediated rabies," said Dr Jérôme Salomon, Assistant Director-General for Universal Health Coverage, Communicable and Noncommunicable Diseases at WHO. *"WHO will provide technical assistance to countries, not only to support their funding applications to Gavi but to draw up comprehensive plans of action that can deliver real progress towards the Zero by 30 goal."*

In more than 150 countries where dog rabies remains a serious public health problem, stocks of human rabies vaccines in public health systems are often extremely limited, especially in marginalised communities. Where human rabies vaccine is available through private facilities, the cost of PEP can impose a catastrophic financial burden on families and communities.

"Gavi's aim with this program is to contribute to global rabies efforts and save lives by helping countries ensure that human rabies vaccines are available to anyone who needs them and that vulnerable and marginalised communities have equal access to these essential medicines," said Aurélia Nguyen, the Chief Programme Officer at Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

Rabies is a viral disease that causes severe inflammation of the brain. In 99% of cases, it is transmitted to humans by a rabid dog. Once the virus reaches the central nervous system and an infected person shows clinical symptoms, rabies infection is nearly 100% fatal.

The deadly nature of rabies and its traumatic symptoms make it one of the world's most feared diseases. However, rabies infection is preventable by prompt PEP, which consists of thorough wound washing, administration of a course of good quality human rabies vaccine, and immunoglobulins if needed.

[Zero by 30 campaign](#)

More on this: <https://www.who.int/news/item/13-06-2024-gavi-to-boost-access-to-life-saving-rabies-vaccines-human-in-over-50-countries-gavi-who-and-uar>

WHO RELEASES REPORT ON STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIBACTERIALS



The World Health Organization (WHO) released its latest [report](#) on antibacterial agents, including antibiotics, in clinical and preclinical development worldwide. Although the number of antibacterial agents in the clinical pipeline increased from 80 in 2021 to 97 in 2023, there is a pressing need for new, innovative agents for serious infections and to replace those becoming ineffective due to widespread resistance.

First released in 2017, this annual report evaluates whether the current research and development (R&D) pipeline properly addresses infections caused by the drug-resistant bacteria most threatening to human health, as detailed in the [2024 WHO bacterial priority pathogen list \(BPPL\)](#). Both documents aim to steer antibacterial R&D to better counter the ever-growing threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

AMR occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites no longer respond to medicines, making people sicker and increasing the risk of spread of infections that are difficult to treat, illness and deaths. AMR is driven largely by the misuse and overuse of antimicrobials. Yet, at the same time, many people around the world do not have access to essential antimicrobial medicines.

“Antimicrobial resistance is only getting worse, yet we are not developing new trailblazing products fast enough to combat the most dangerous and deadly bacteria,” said Dr Yukiko Nakatani, WHO’s Assistant Director-General for Antimicrobial Resistance a.i. *“Innovation is badly lacking yet, even when new products are authorized, access is a serious challenge. Antibacterial agents are simply not reaching the patients who desperately need them, in countries of all income levels.”*

Not only are there too few antibacterials in the pipeline, given how long is needed for R&D and the likelihood of failure, there is also not enough innovation. Of the 32 antibiotics under development to address BPPL infections, only 12 can be considered innovative. Furthermore, just 4 of these 12 are active against at least 1 WHO ‘critical’ pathogen – critical being the BPPL’s top risk category, over ‘high’ and ‘medium’ priority. There are gaps across the entire pipeline, including in products for children, oral formulations more convenient for outpatients, and agents to tackle rising drug resistance.

Encouragingly, non-traditional biological agents, such as bacteriophages, antibodies, anti-virulence agents, immune-modulating agents and microbiome-modulating agents, are increasingly being explored as complements and alternatives to antibiotics. However, studying and regulating non-traditional agents is not straightforward. Further efforts are needed to facilitate clinical studies and assessments of these products, to help determine when and how to use these agents clinically.

[2023 Antibacterial agents in clinical and preclinical development: an overview and analysis](#)

More on this: <https://www.who.int/news/item/14-06-2024-who-releases-report-on-state-of-development-of-antibacterials>

WHO ISSUES UPDATED GUIDANCE FOR STRENGTHENING HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS



WHO/Europe has updated its guidance for assessing and strengthening health information systems. The latest version of the support tool helps countries evaluate the current state of their systems, define a strategic vision, prepare an improvement plan and monitor progress.

“In the WHO European Region, as elsewhere, the cornerstone of effective public health interventions is our ability to understand health trends, identify disparities and target resources where they are most

needed,” said Dr Natasha Azzopardi-Muscat, Director of WHO/Europe’s Division of Country Health Policies and Systems. *“Robust data and health information systems are the foundation upon which countries build health strategies and policies. The updated WHO/Europe support tool is designed to help Member States reinforce their health information systems and safeguard the health of all people in our Region,”* she added.

The backbone of informed health policy-making

Health information systems can be defined as infrastructures for the monitoring of health activities, population health outcomes and policies with a significant impact on health. They encompass the people, institutions, interinstitutional relationships, legislation, values, technologies and standards that contribute to data processing. The data generated by a health information system supports evidence-informed decision-making at every level of a health system.

In other words, health information systems are comprised of all the resources, stakeholders, activities and outputs that enable evidence-informed health policy-making.

In order to be effective, health information systems need clear and reliable data. A lack of data standardization (such as the definitions, calculations and formats of the data), delays in receiving data, lack of integration and interoperability between different data and information systems, and lack of trained people to manage and use the data are among the main reasons why countries struggled to effectively leverage health information systems in support of the COVID-19 pandemic response.

Dr David Novillo Ortiz, WHO/Europe’s Regional Adviser for Data and Digital Health, explained, *“While often overlooked and under-resourced, health information systems are the backbone of countries’ ability to monitor, evaluate and respond to health challenges. Investing in their development, both financially and in terms of human resources, is not an option but a necessity. By building health information systems fit for modern challenges, countries can ensure that everyone can benefit from equitable and accessible health care.”*

More on this: <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/11-06-2024-who-issues-updated-guidance-for-strengthening-health-information-systems>

SMALL COUNTRIES PLEDGE ACTION TO IMPROVE CANCER CARE AND BUILD CLIMATE-RESILIENT HEALTH SYSTEMS



The 11 smallest countries in the WHO European Region have jointly committed to stronger action to improve the health of their populations. Ministers and senior officials from Andorra, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, San Marino and Slovenia signed the Cyprus Declaration at the 10th High-Level Meeting of WHO/Europe's Small Countries Initiative (SCI) in Limassol, Cyprus on 10-12 April 2024. During the meeting, North Macedonia officially became the 12th SCI Member State.

The Cyprus Declaration sets out a way forward for small countries to act jointly on a range of issues. These include the cancer care continuum, climate change, access to medicines, and the looming health workforce crisis, which are all issues that small countries have been battling with for decades. The SCI meeting also shared successes in implementing the “Roadmap for better health in smaller countries in the WHO European Region, 2022–2025”, which includes human resources for health (HRH), access to novel medicines, and health and tourism – a vital source of income for many of the SCI Member States.

“In this room, we are more than just health ministers; we are architects of change, advocates for progress, and guardians of public health,” said Cyprus Minister of Health, Michael Damianos, as he welcomed the delegates. *“We have the power to transform health in our nations and lead the way for a brighter and healthier future for generations to come.”*

A roadmap for better health

Since the creation of SCI in 2013, six Member States have developed national strategies for HRH and the other five have integrated the health workforce into national health strategies. Ten countries have joined the WHO Novel Medicines Platform (NMP) to improve affordable and equitable patient access to effective, novel, high-cost medicines in the Region.

With the Cyprus Declaration, small countries reinforced their commitment to ensuring that their health systems are climate-resilient, decarbonized and environmentally sustainable, and to promoting health and well-being in national and local efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. To this end, by 2026, they will develop stand-alone or integrated national health and climate action plans, according to national contexts and priorities.

More on this: <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/05-06-2024-small-countries-pledge-action-to-improve-cancer-care-and-build-climate-resilient-health-systems>

WHO'S VENICE OFFICE AT 20: PROMOTING HEALTH EQUITY FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET



Sebastiano Maccioni, 105 years of age, attributes his long and happy life to the strong social connections he's always maintained within his community in Nuoro, Italy. His lifestyle has contributed significantly: he has a healthy diet, stays active and, most importantly, he keeps his mind engaged through various activities, such as tending to his vegetable garden and reading the newspaper. Sebastiano always had access to fundamental necessities: a steady job, good food, safe shelter, and clean air. His life exemplifies the essence of well-being and health equity, which extends beyond financial wealth.

Sebastiano provides us with a real-life example of the ongoing work of the WHO European Office for Investment for Health and Development (Venice, Italy) with countries, regions and cities. For 20 years, the Venice Office has developed invaluable evidence, metrics and policy guidance to support decision-makers and partners to implement solutions to reduce inequities and ensure people can live healthy lives and prosper.

Celebrating two decades of work for equity and well-being

"The best way of realizing the value and impact of our Venice Office over the past 20 years is to imagine it didn't exist," said WHO Regional Director for Europe, Dr Hans Henri P. Kluge, as he opened the event celebrating the Office's 20th anniversary on 9 April 2024 in Venice, Italy. *"The Venice Office is truly one of WHO/Europe's success stories: a powerhouse and an ally to policy-makers working on reducing inequalities, from local to global. A centre of excellence that convenes leaders and experts from different disciplines around this common goal."*

"Reducing inequalities to reach the goal of leaving no one behind is connected to our institutional objective," said Giovanni Leonardi, Chief of the Department of One Health and International Relations at the Ministry of Health in Italy. *"Italy currently holds the Presidency of the G7, which has life-long prevention and healthy aging as one of its priorities."*

More on this: <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/05-06-2024-who-s-venice-office-at-20--promoting-health-equity-for-people-and-planet>

WHO IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

World Food Safety Day; 7 June 2024

On the occasion of the World Food Safety Day, the International Conference "One Health - current situation and challenges for implementation" was held in Mostar on 7 June 2024.

With the presence of representatives of the European Food Safety Agency (EFSA), the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the conference was attended by around 90 representatives of relevant institutions from the food safety, veterinary, public health and environment, academic community and nongovernmental sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina and from neighbouring countries. The conference was organised by the Food Safety Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with support of EFSA and UNDP.

In addition to lectures and a plenary discussion on unique health and presentations of activities from the aforementioned field in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the conference presented opportunities for improving cooperation with the European Food Safety Agency through projects, capacity building and scientific cooperation.

Dr Erwin Cooreman, Special Representative of WHO in Bosnia and Herzegovina, gave a presentation on the global and regional context for operationalizing the One-Health concept. Dr Mirza Palo, National Professional Officer, took part in the roundtable discussion on "One Health: Working together for the health of humans, animals, plants and the environment."



WHO EMERGENCIES

Health emergencies list

The health emergencies list details the disease outbreaks, disasters and humanitarian crises where WHO plays an essential role in supporting countries to respond to and recover from emergencies with public health consequences.

[Conflict in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory](#)

[Armenia refugee response](#)

[Climate crisis: extreme weather](#)

[Türkiye and Syria earthquakes](#)

[Monkeypox](#)

[Ukraine emergency](#)

[Coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) pandemic](#)

[Syrian crisis: WHO's response in and from Turkey](#)

[Ukraine's humanitarian crisis 2014-2022](#)

[Measles emergency in the European region](#)

[Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus \(MERS-CoV\) and the risk to Europe](#)

PUBLICATIONS

2023 WHO Global Vaccine Market



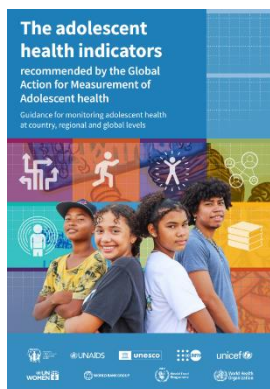
This report contains the collective views of an international group of experts, and does not necessarily represent the decisions or the stated policy of the World Health Organization.

The 2023 report provides an update on key facts and figures and reinforces the call-to-action that appeared in the 2022 Global Vaccine Market Report in the light of ongoing landmark regional and global initiatives, including the Pandemic Accord discussions and the African Union's call for a New Public Health Order for Africa.

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/B09022>

The adolescent health indicators recommended by the Global Action for Measurement of Adolescent health

This document is an interactive guide for the uniform collection, compilation, reporting, and use of adolescent health data. See the details of each section below and click on the blocks to jump to the relevant section.



This document presents a list of 47 indicators recommended by the Global Action for Measurement of Adolescent health (GAMA). The systematic, participatory indicator selection process included five steps: (i) identification of core measurement areas; (ii) scoping review of adolescent health indicators for selected core areas; (iii) selection of draft indicators; (iv) further assessments of the draft indicators for implementation feasibility in countries, alignment with survey programmes and global data availability; and (v) refinement and finalization of the indicators based on these assessments.

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240092198>

Guidance on Selection and Use of One Health Operational Tools



The One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) of the Quadripartite Organizations defined One Health as “an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems.”

It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and interdependent. The Tripartite which comprised the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) later became the Quadripartite when the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) joined the One-Health alliance in 2022. There are global and regional Quadripartite Secretariats consisting of officials of headquarters and regional offices, respectively.

Over the years, the Tripartite/Quadripartite organizations and other partner agencies have developed several One-Health assessment and operational tools to support Member States in assessing their core capacities to achieve compliance with the requirements of international standards such as the International Health Regulations 2005 (IHR), WOA’s Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes, World Trade Organization’s Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO-SPS), FAO/WHO Codex standards, etc. Technical areas that the existing tools currently support include progress monitoring, coordination and collaboration mechanisms, and capacity building for prevention, detection, preparedness, and response to health threats emerging at human-animal-environment interface. More One-Health operational tools are in the pipeline.

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789290211426>

2023 Antibacterial agents in clinical and preclinical development: an overview and analysis

The World Health Organization’s (WHO) “2023 Antibacterial agents in clinical and preclinical development: an overview and analysis” report evaluates the pipeline of antibacterial candidates in different stages of development.

This report presents an analysis of antibacterial agents in preclinical (fourth annual review) and clinical (sixth annual review) development. The analysis covers traditional (direct-acting small molecules) and non-traditional antibacterial agents in development worldwide. It evaluates to what extent the present pipeline addresses infections caused by priority pathogens according to the updated 2024 [WHO bacterial priority pathogens list](#). The report also provides an



assessment of the traditional agents with respect to whether they meet a set of predefined criteria for innovation, namely absence of known cross-resistance, new target, mode of action and/or class. It also includes an overview of the agents that obtained authorization since 1 July 2017.

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240094000>

Fiscal policies to promote healthy diets: WHO guideline



In current food environments, energy-dense, nutrient-poor foods are readily available, heavily marketed and relatively cheap. Consumers are challenged to make healthy and affordable food-related decisions that are consistent with a healthy diet. Affordability of food is a key determinant of the food environment and changes in price influence consumer demand for many foods and beverages. Fiscal measures, including both taxation and subsidies have long been recognized as a viable policy option to promote healthy diets. Despite some progress in implementing fiscal measures, governments continue to face challenges in their attempts to develop such measures.

This WHO guideline provides Member States with recommendations and implementation considerations on fiscal policies to promote healthy diets, including on food and beverage taxation, and on food subsidies that have the primary intention to change consumer behaviour by lowering prices of targeted products at retail level.

Guidelines on other policies to improve the food environment are currently under development.

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240091016>

WHO EVENTS & COURSES

International dialogue on sustainable financing for NCDs and mental health; 20-21 June 2024, Washington, DC

The International financing dialogue is one of the preparatory meetings WHO is organizing to support preparatory process leading up to the [Fourth High-level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of NCDs and mental health in 2025](#). The meeting is a collaboration between WHO and the World Bank.

[Sign-up to let us know that you are interested and will attend the livestream](#)

<https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2024/06/20/default-calendar/international-dialogue-on-sustainable-financing-for-ncds-and-mental-health>

14th meeting of the European Environment and Health Task Force; 26-27 June 2024; Utrecht, The Netherlands

Members of the European Environment and Health Task Force (EHTF) will convene for its 14th meeting, hosted by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (*Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu* or RIVM) in Utrecht, The Netherlands. The two-day event will review the progress achieved since the Seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, held in Budapest, Hungary in 2023. At the Ministerial Conference, countries adopted the Budapest Declaration, which prioritizes urgent, wide-ranging action on health challenges related to climate change, environmental pollution and biodiversity loss along with, and in the context of, recovery from COVID-19.

Within the Budapest Declaration, the “Roadmap for healthier people, a thriving planet and a sustainable future 2023–2030” guides countries in accelerating the transitions needed towards making communities sustainable. The Roadmap explains why urgent action is needed in a particular area, offers a list of commitments countries can consider, and suggests measures to achieve them.

<https://www.who.int/europe/news-room/events/item/2024/06/26/default-calendar/14th-meeting-of-the-european-environment-and-health-task-force>

Central Asia International Health Investment Forum; 26-27 June 2024, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

WHO/Europe and the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic are organizing the Central Asia International Health Investment Forum in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, on 26-27 June 2024. Under the patronage of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Forum will create a high-level platform to:

- highlight the value of investing in health and the Roadmap for Health and Well-being in Central Asia, endorsed by the Presidents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, as a driver for sustainable development;
- discuss best practices to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 – ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages – across Central Asia; and
- facilitate new partnerships for investment projects and technical assistance for health.

Bringing together key international, regional and national political and financial stakeholders, the Forum aims to result in:

- a clear commitment to increased investments in health in Central Asia to accelerate progress towards SDG 3; and
- a new multistakeholder partnership group overseeing the implementation of this commitment.

<https://www.who.int/europe/event/central-asia-international-health-investment-forum>

WHO FACTSHEETS

[Commercial determinants of health](#)

[Endometriosis](#)

[Rabies](#)

WHO VIDEOS

<https://www.youtube.com/c/who/playlists>

WHO PODCASTS

Episode #119 – UV radiation

Did you know that putting on your sunglasses is one of the ways to protect your eyes from cataract? Learn about ways to protect yourself from UV radiation from Dr Cornelia Baldermann, Scientific Senior Consultant, at the German Federal Office for Radiation Protection. Dr Baldermann explains where UV radiation comes from and how it impact our health in Science in 5.

<https://www.who.int/podcasts/episode/science-in-5/episode--119---uv-radiation>

The Fourth Dimension: Youth participation for quality mental health care services

One of the most important dimensions of Quality of Care is person-centredness. A word that is broadly used but not thoroughly discussed as to what it should look like. On this episode we discuss with two young members of the WHO Pan-European Mental Health Coalition, Inês Mália Sarmiento and Dion Ras, and with Dr Jen Hall, WHO technical officer for mental health, what active participation looks like and how health policies can be improved through co-creation.

#PersonCentredCare

#MentalHealthCoCreation

Find out more: <https://www.who.int/europe/health-topics/quality-of-care>

<https://www.buzzsprout.com/2180367/15182394-youth-participation-for-quality-mental-health-care-services>

SOURCES

- <https://www.who.int/>
- <https://www.un.org/en/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/c/whoregionalofficeforeurope>
- <https://www.bmj.com/company/>

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