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Weekly Public Health Report

Bosnia and Herzegovina

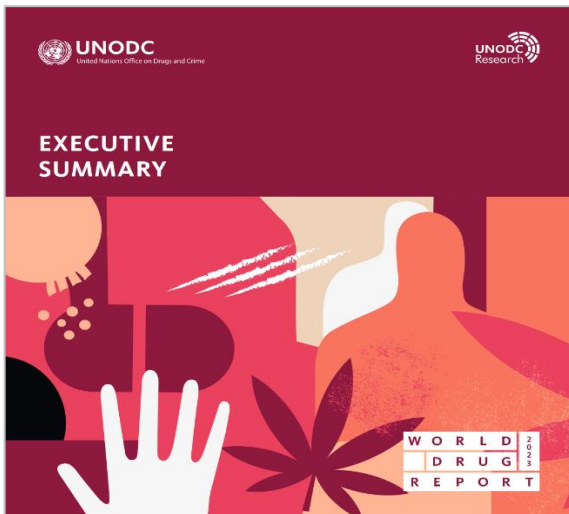
30 June 2023

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UNODC WORLD DRUG REPORT 2023 WARNS OF CONVERGING CRISES AS ILLICIT DRUG MARKETS CONTINUE TO EXPAND



Continued record illicit drug supply and increasingly agile trafficking networks are compounding intersecting global crises and challenging health services and law enforcement responses, according to the World Drug Report 2023 launched by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

New data put the global estimate of people who inject drugs in 2021 at 13.2 million, 18 percent higher than previously estimated. Globally, over 296 million people used drugs in 2021, an increase of 23 percent over the previous decade. The number of people who suffer from drug use disorders, meanwhile, has skyrocketed to 39.5 million, a 45 percent increase over 10 years.

The Report features a special chapter on drug trafficking and crimes that affect the environment in the Amazon Basin, as well as sections on clinical trials involving psychedelics and medical use of cannabis; drug use in humanitarian settings; innovations in drug treatment and other services; and drugs and conflict.

The World Drug Report 2023 also highlights how social and economic inequalities drive – and are driven by – drug challenges; the environmental devastation and human rights abuses caused by illicit drug economies; and the rising dominance of synthetic drugs.

The demand for treating drug-related disorders remains largely unmet, according to the report. Only one in five people suffering from drug-related disorders were in treatment for drug use in 2021, with widening disparities in access to treatment across regions. Youth populations are the most vulnerable to using drugs and are also more severely affected by substance use disorder in several regions. In Africa, 70 percent of people in treatment are under the age of 35.

Public health, prevention, and access to treatment services must be prioritised worldwide, the report argues, or drug challenges will leave more people behind. The report further underscores the need for law enforcement responses to keep pace with agile criminal business models and the proliferation of cheap synthetic drugs that are easy to bring to market.

Reacting to the findings of the report, UNODC Executive Director Ghada Waly said “*We are witnessing a continued rise in the number of people suffering from drug use disorders worldwide, while treatment is failing to reach all of those who need it. Meanwhile, we need to step up responses against drug trafficking rings that are exploiting conflicts and global crises to expand illicit drug cultivation and production, especially of synthetic drugs, fuelling illicit markets and causing greater harm to people and communities.*”

[World Drug Report 2023 homepage](#)

For more information on this, please visit <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2023/June/unodc-world-drug-report-2023-warns-of-converging-crisis-as-illicit-drug-markets-continue-to-expand.html?testme>.

STATEMENT – 36 MILLION PEOPLE ACROSS THE EUROPEAN REGION MAY HAVE DEVELOPED LONG COVID OVER THE FIRST 3 YEARS OF THE PANDEMIC



The Regional Director for Europe, Dr Hans Kluge, warned on 27 June 2023 that the risk of COVID-19 has not gone away, saying it was still responsible for nearly 1000 deaths a week in the European Region.

"Whilst it may no longer be a global public health emergency, however, COVID-19 has not gone away," Hans Kluge told reporters.

The global health body announced on 5 May 2023 that the COVID-19 pandemic was no longer deemed a "global health emergency."

"Close to 1000 new COVID-19 deaths continue to occur across the Region every week, and this is an underestimate due to a drop in countries regularly reporting COVID-19 deaths to WHO," the Regional Director added, and urged authorities to ensure vaccination coverage of at least 70 percent for vulnerable groups.

Dr Hans Kluge also said estimates showed that one in 30, or some 36 million people, in the Region had experienced so called "long COVID" in the last three years, which "remains a complex condition we still know very little about.

"Unless we develop comprehensive diagnostics and treatment for long Covid, we will never truly recover from the pandemic," Dr Kluge said, encouraging more research in the area which he called an under-recognised condition.

The Regional Director also mentioned the unusually warm summer we are experiencing. A new report from the European Union and the World Meteorological Organization recently warned that Europe has been warming twice as fast as the global average since the 1980s, and extreme heat in the summer months is becoming the norm, not the exception.

Last year in our region, extreme heat claimed 20 000 lives between June and August. Last week, Spain and Portugal recorded temperatures in excess of 40 degrees, greatly increasing the risk of wildfires. Earlier this month, Kazakhstan saw deadly wildfires claim the lives of at least 15 people, 14 of whom were firefighters.

At the same time, other parts of our region saw flash flooding and landslides, which also claimed lives.

The full statement can be found at: <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/27-06-2023-statement---36-million-people-across-the-european-region-may-have-developed-long-covid-over-the-first-3-years-of-the-pandemic>.

CROSS-REGIONAL EXTERNAL ADVISORY GROUP ESTABLISHED FOR THE WHO TRADITIONAL MEDICINE GLOBAL SUMMIT



WHO has appointed 11 experts in traditional medicine, public health and policy to its External Advisory Group to provide strategic and technical advice to the WHO Traditional Medicine Global Summit.

The Summit, to be held on 17 and 18 August in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India under the theme “**Towards health and well-being for all**”, will facilitate exchange of best practices and game-changing evidence, data and

innovation, with the aim of mobilizing political commitment and evidence-based action on traditional medicine, aligned with science and nature.

“An evidence-based integration of the principles of traditional medicine into our approaches to health will promote the interconnected well-being of individuals, communities, and our planet,” said Dr Susan Wieland, Director of the Cochrane Complementary Medicine Field and co-chair of the External Advisory Group.

“Traditional knowledge systems can inspire fresh research and innovation to help us meet health-related Sustainable Development Goals. Adopting a ‘One World, One Health, One Well-being’ approach is essential, as it values integration and evidence-based methods for health and well-being for all,” said Professor Bhushan Patwardhan, National Research Professor-AYUSH¹, Interdisciplinary School of Health Science, Savitribai Phule University, Pune, India and co-chair of the External Advisory Group.

In their initial review of the concept and planning for the Summit, the External Advisory Group has identified key emerging themes, including planetary health and well-being as an overarching focus; research and evidence; global data, regional trends and country best practice; innovation, including digital health and artificial intelligence; biodiversity and sustainability; indigenous knowledge, rights and resources; integration with universal health coverage, primary health care and health systems, including barriers and opportunities; legal and policy frameworks, including for regulation; equity including in trade, intellectual property and fair and equitable sharing of benefits; and political leadership and multistakeholder partnership for a transformative agenda towards planetary health and well-being for all.

The full list of [11 experts](#) in traditional medicine.

More on [WHO Traditional Medicine Global Summit](#).

More on [Cochrane Complementary Medicine Field](#).

More information is available at: <https://www.who.int/news/item/23-06-2023-cross-regional-external-advisory-group-established-for-the-who-traditional-medicine-global-summit>.

¹ AYUSH is an acronym for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy and are the six Indian systems of medicine prevalent and practiced in India and some of the neighboring Asian countries

SEIZE THE MOMENT TO TACKLE ROAD CRASH DEATHS AND BUILD A SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



Heads of National Road Safety Agencies from nearly 100 countries are meeting to advance their road safety strategies. The world is coming together to end the scourge of road crash deaths and injuries, and to embrace a new vision for mobility that promises a wealth of benefits for everyone, everywhere.

Right in front of us but so often overlooked, road crashes kill more than 1.3 million people every year – more than two every minute – with nine in ten deaths occurring in low- and middle-income

countries. Road traffic crashes remain the leading cause of death for children and youth aged 5-29 worldwide.

Yet with a renewed determination to end these preventable tragedies, in 2020 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution to proclaim the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021–2030, with a goal of halving road crash deaths and injuries globally by 2030.

WHO and partners then developed a Global Plan to meet this crucial target, calling for a fundamental shift in how we approach mobility that puts safety first, adopts a wholistic approach to our mobility systems and ensures that all stakeholders meet their responsibilities. Aimed at senior policy makers, it offers a blueprint to create national and local road safety plans and targets.

It is crucial that we seize the moment of this landmark gathering and turn global momentum into real-life advances on the ground. In this respect, we must:

- Develop clear, measurable targets to reduce deaths and injuries, especially for the most vulnerable road users such as pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists.
- Share best practices on establishing coordination mechanisms to achieve road safety targets, ensuring systematic engagement with all stakeholders at all levels, including from transport, health, education, finance, the environment and infrastructure sectors.

To learn more about [UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021–2030](#).

To learn more about the [Global Plan](#).

For more information: <https://www.who.int/news/item/25-06-2023-seize-the-moment-to-tackle-road-crash-deaths-and-build-a-safe-and-sustainable-future>.

MESSAGE BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNIZATION, VACCINES AND BIOLOGICALS AT WHO - JUNE 2023



Since the last Global Immunization Newsletter in May 2023, we concluded a highly active Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly (WHA76), focused on accelerating progress towards 2030 global health goals and future pandemic preparedness. The assembly was a key moment in the drumbeat towards the Seventy-ninth UN General Assembly (UNGA 79) in September

2024. The UNGA in 2023 will have a health focus, with high-level meetings on antimicrobial resistance, tuberculosis (TB), and Universal Health Coverage (UHC), each of which have substantive roles for vaccines and immunization.

My appreciation goes to partners, government representatives, civil society and health workers who contributed to making WHA76 a success especially for the vaccine and immunization discussions. The participation of individuals, organizations and agencies at all levels – local, national, regional and global – to catch up on vaccination coverage and strengthen immunization programmes is rapidly growing in scale, scope and commitment.

Particular thanks to everyone who contributed to the two impactful side events on immunization which took place during the WHA.

As part of the main agenda items, Members of the Assembly discussed the [Global Roadmap on Defeating Meningitis by 2030](#), and adopted the secretariat's recommendations on member states implementation, monitoring, capacity building and research and innovation. Meningitis remains an important global public health challenge. Approximately 2.5 million people are diagnosed with it every year and it caused an estimated 250 000 deaths in 2019. The next progress report will be submitted to the Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly in 2025.

More on [Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly \(WHA76\)](#).

More on [Global Roadmap on Defeating Meningitis by 2030](#).

More information is available at: <https://www.who.int/news/item/26-06-2023-message-by-the-director-of-the-department-of-immunization--vaccines-and-biologicals-at-who---june-2023>.

Related: [Global Immunization Newsletter Archive](#).

GLOBAL PARTNERS GATHER TO FOSTER COLLABORATION TO ADDRESS SUBSTANCE USE AND ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOURS

The World Health Organization (WHO) is hosting the fourth Forum on Alcohol, Drugs and Addictive Behaviours from 27-30 June in Geneva, Switzerland.

During the event, delegates from around 50 countries will discuss and share knowledge and strategies on enhancing international collaboration among key stakeholders to prevent and reduce the burden caused by substance use and addictive behaviours with a focus on gambling and gaming.

The Forum will also discuss progress on the implementation of international commitments including those outlined in the Global Alcohol Action Plan (2022-2030), which was approved by the World Health Assembly in 2022.

“As the world emerged out of the COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly impacted our lives and public health priorities, the importance of strong international collaboration to address substance use and addictive behaviours as important determinants of mental health and well-being has become even more evident,” said Dr Jérôme Salomon, WHO Assistant Director-General for Universal Health Coverage, Communicable and Noncommunicable Diseases.

During the meeting, delegates from civil society, academia, healthcare, intergovernmental organizations and member states, will discuss a range of issues including progress towards the achievement of SDG health target 3.5 on strengthening prevention and treatment of substance abuse and the commercial determinants of substance use and addictive behaviours.

The Forum will also feature presentations by people with lived experience of substance use disorders and addictive behaviours.

on [Global Alcohol Action Plan \(2022-2030\)](#).

For more information, please visit <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-06-2023-global-partners-gather-to-foster-collaboration-to-address-substance-use-and-addictive-behaviours>.

WHO ANNOUNCES THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GUIDELINE ON THE HEALTH OF TRANSGENDER AND GENDER DIVERSE PEOPLE



WHO's Departments of Gender, Rights and Equity – Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (GRE-DEI); Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes (HHS); and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research (SRH) are developing a guideline on the health of transgender and gender diverse people.

This new guideline will provide evidence and implementation guidance on health sector interventions aimed at increasing access and utilization of quality and respectful health services by transgender and gender diverse people. The guideline will focus on five areas: provision of gender-affirming care, including hormones; health workers education and training for the provision of gender-inclusive care; provision of health care for transgender and gender diverse people who suffered interpersonal violence; health policies that support gender-inclusive care, and legal recognition of self-determined gender identity.

Following WHO guidance for guideline development, a guideline development group (GDG) will be composed of members from all WHO regions acting in their individual capacity (not representing any organization of which they are affiliated). The GDG members are not commissioned and do not receive any financial compensation. Members of GDG for this guideline were chosen by WHO technical staff based on their relevant technical expertise, end-users (programme managers and health workers) and belong to affected communities.

The GDG will meet in October and November 2023 aiming to:

- examine the grading of recommendations assessment, development and evaluation (GRADE) evidence profiles or other assessments of the quality of the evidence used to inform the recommendations on the five above mentioned areas;
- interpret the evidence, with explicit consideration of the overall balance of benefits and harms;
- formulate recommendations, taking into account benefits, harms, values and preferences, feasibility, equity, acceptability, resource requirements and other factors, as appropriate; and
- suggest implementation considerations and highlight research gaps for the guidelines.

More on [WHO guidance for guideline development](#).

More information is available at: <https://www.who.int/news/item/28-06-2023-who-announces-the-development-of-the-guideline-on-the-health-of-trans-and-gender-diverse-people>.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE CAN SAVE 1.4 MILLION LIVES PER YEAR, SAYS NEW WHO REPORT



Half of the world's population still does not have adequate access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) which could have prevented at least 1.4 million deaths and 74 million disability-adjusted life years in 2019, according to the latest report by the World Health Organization (WHO) and an accompanying article published in *The Lancet*.

“With growing WASH-related health risks seen already today through conflicts, the emergence of antimicrobial resistance, the re-emergence of cholera hotspots, and the long-term threats from climate change, the imperative to invest is stronger than ever” said Dr Maria Neira, Director, WHO Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health. *“We have seen improvements in WASH service levels over the last 10 years, but progress is uneven and insufficient”*

The report *“Burden of disease attributable to unsafe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene: 2019 update”* presents estimates of the burden of disease attributable to unsafe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for 183 WHO Member States disaggregated by region, age and sex for the year 2019. The estimates are based on four health outcomes - diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, undernutrition, and soil-transmitted helminthiases. Diarrhoeal diseases accounted for most of the attributable burden, with over one million deaths and 55 million DALYs. The second largest contributor was acute respiratory infections from inadequate hand hygiene, which was linked to 356 000 deaths and 17 million DALYs.

Among children under five, unsafe WASH was responsible for 395 000 deaths and 37 million DALYs, representing 7.6% of all deaths and 7.5% of all DALYs in this age group. This included 273 000 deaths from diarrhoea, and 112 000 deaths from acute respiratory infections. These are the two leading infectious causes of mortality among infants under the age of five worldwide.

The full report is available here: https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/wash-documents/burden-of-disease/wash-bod-exec-summary.pdf?sfvrsn=87d558c9_3&download=true.

More information is available at: <https://www.who.int/news/item/28-06-2023-improving-access-to-water--sanitation-and-hygiene-can-save-1.4-million-lives-per-year--says-new-who-report>.

NEW REPORT CALLS FOR GREATER ATTENTION TO CHILDREN'S VITAL FIRST YEARS



Launched this week by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, a new progress report highlights the need to step up investment in nurturing care – especially in the poorest and most fragile countries – with the first years of a child’s life providing irreplicable opportunities to improve lifelong health, nutrition and well-being.

The report tracks progress against the global Nurturing care framework, a seminal guidance document for supporting the physical, intellectual, and emotional development of young children. This

Framework promotes an integrated approach to early childhood development, covering nutrition, health, safety and security, early learning, and responsive caregiving as essential areas for interventions.

“Early childhood development provides a critical window to improve health and well-being across life – with impacts that resonate even into the next generation,” said Dr Anshu Banerjee, Director of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Ageing at WHO. *“While this report shows encouraging progress, greater investment is needed in these foundational early years so that children everywhere have the best possible start for a healthy life ahead.”*

A child’s early experiences have a profound impact on their overall health and development. They affect health, growth, learning, behaviour and – ultimately– adult social relationships, well-being and earnings. The period from pregnancy to the age of three is when the brain develops fastest, with over 80% of neural development happening during this time.

“Every child has the right to the best start in life,” said Dr Victor Aguayo, Director of Nutrition and Child Development at UNICEF. *“This includes the right to good nutrition and stimulation, responsive care and early learning, health and a safe environment. These rights provide children with the opportunity to grow and develop to their full potential. As children thrive, entire communities grow, and a sustainable future is possible.”*

More on [Nurturing care framework](#).

More on [Early Childhood Development Index 2030](#).

Download full report here: <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/369449>.

For more information see: <https://nurturing-care.org>.

More information is available at: <https://www.who.int/news/item/29-06-2023-new-report-calls-for-greater-attention-to-children-s-vital-first-years>.

NEW WHO–HBSC DATA SHED LIGHT ON COVID-19 PANDEMIC'S EFFECTS ON CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Four new reports highlight impacts and recommendations going forward

New data released by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic has affected children and adolescents from lower socio-economic backgrounds, those enduring prolonged school closures, and those lacking vital support structures such as family and teachers more severely. Significantly, older schoolgirls have been more adversely impacted, particularly in terms of their mental health, compared to younger boys.

The findings are presented in four reports that detail survey data collected in 2021-2022, focusing on factors such as the pandemic's impact on young people's mental health, the influence of socio-economic background, the effects of school closures, and the roles of age and gender. Key findings reveal that the pandemic has had an uneven impact, hitting children from disadvantaged backgrounds and those with prolonged school closures particularly hard.

Between 15% and 30% of adolescents reported negative impacts across various domains. Despite having the same level of social support, adolescents from less affluent families were more likely to report negative impacts. Around 30% of young people reported a negative impact on their mental health, and girls were more affected. Low life satisfaction was reported by 16% of adolescents. Those who reported negative impacts on school performance and relationships were more likely to experience poor mental health.

Social support emerged as a crucial factor in mitigating the pandemic's impact, with support from families being the most influential. Extended school closures were linked to increased school pressure, with every 100 additional days of closure leading to a 74% rise in the likelihood of students experiencing school pressure.

The study recommends immediate policy interventions that create supportive environments in schools, families, and peer groups, tailor mental health support to adolescents' needs, recognize the critical role of families and peers, support parents, provide teachers with necessary resources, and offer additional support to adolescents from less affluent families.

About the HBSC study

The Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HBSC) study is a unique cross-national research study into the health and well-being of adolescents across Europe and North America, conducted in collaboration with WHO/Europe. The study and its surveys are organized and developed by a network of HBSC national teams that include researchers based in a variety of academic and public health institutions.

More information is available at: <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/28-06-2023-new-who-hbhc-data-shed-light-on-covid-19-pandemic-s-effects-on-children-and-adolescents>.

WHO PUBLICATIONS

Burden of disease attributable to unsafe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene: 2019 update



The report summarises the estimates of the burden of disease attributable to unsafe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene for the year 2019 for four health outcomes: diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, soil-transmitted helminthiases, and undernutrition. These are included in the reporting of the Sustainable Development Goal indicator 3.9.2. The report includes estimates at global, regional and country level for 183 WHO Member States.

Nurturing care framework progress report 2018-2023: reflections and looking forward



The progress report looks back on the five years since the Nurturing care framework was launched. It documents achievements and presents areas for future action. Annotated with stories of change, the report provides a snapshot of progress in relation to each of the five strategic actions of the Framework and shows the breadth of activities that have been undertaken.

WHO's response to health emergencies: annual report 2022



In December 2022, WHO was responding to 53 health emergencies, including 13 grade 3, reaching millions of people. The annual report on WHO's response to health emergencies in 2022 outlines the increasingly critical role of WHO at global, regional and country levels, and across the key elements of effective emergency response, including emergency coordination and planning, operational and logistic support, and community engagement and protection. The huge scale

and complexities of health emergencies in the 21st century require a strategic shift towards not only meeting the immediate needs of vulnerable communities, but also building community and health system resilience to all hazards – a challenge that both WHO and its partners must continue to meet.

WHO EVENTS

Launch of the WHO guideline on Policies to protect children from the harmful impact of food marketing; 3 July 2023; 12:30-13:30 CET; Virtual meeting

The Department of Nutrition and Food Safety at the World Health Organization is launching its new guideline on 'Policies to protect children from the harmful impact of food marketing'. The guideline provides countries with recommendations on measures to restrict food marketing to which children are exposed, including policy design elements to improve the measures' effectiveness.

Children and adolescents continue to be exposed to powerful food marketing in settings where they gather (e.g. schools, sport clubs), or through their favourite media, including television channels and digital spaces. Such marketing predominantly promotes less healthy food options, such as sugar-sweetened beverages, chocolate and confectionery, and uses a wide variety of marketing strategies that are likely to appeal to children, including celebrity/sports endorsements, promotional characters, product claims, gifts/incentives, tie-ins, competitions and games. Such marketing negatively shapes children's food preferences, their food choice and dietary intake.

To address this challenge, and to support Member States in protecting children from the harmful impact of food marketing, the World Health Organization (WHO) has developed this evidence-informed guideline. Join us at the virtual launch event, which will cover the evidence behind the guideline and a call to action by multiple stakeholders. Harmful food marketing to which children are exposed can and should be regulated.

The WHO guideline on Policies to protect children from the harmful impact of food marketing will be available from 3 July 2023, 12:30 pm CEST.

[Registration link.](#)

NCD Hard Talks webinar: Take as prescribed. How behavioural science can support medication adherence for NCDs; 5 July 2023 12:00-13:30 CET

In this session we will hear from distinguished experts who will share insights into the behaviours associated with NCD medication adherence. Speakers will highlight challenges at different levels of the system: patient, practice and programme; and will reflect on factors that influence behaviour: psychological, social, and environmental. Moving from theory to practice, we will challenge panellists and the audience to identify realistic solutions for application on the ground.

Please register for the session here: https://who.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_kc7q3ymdSHmWhlyQwRmoog.

Seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health; 5-7 July 2023 Budapest, Hungary

The Seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health will define the future environment and health priorities and commitments for the WHO European Region, with a focus on addressing the health dimensions of the triple environmental crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental pollution.

The Conference will take into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and opportunities for a healthy recovery on the path towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This will be the seventh conference in a series started in 1989 under the framework of the European Environment and Health Process (EHP).

In spite of progress achieved over the past 30 years, more than 1.4 million deaths per year in the Region are still attributable to environmental risk factors, with air pollution being the leading one. The COVID-19 pandemic revealed the depth and breadth of systemic failures in preventing, recognizing and addressing the environmental root causes of zoonotic diseases, linking the pandemic to the concomitant triple environmental crisis.

This drives a need to rethink governance, policies and action for health and the environment. We need to create capacities to embrace integrated, transdisciplinary and multisectoral approaches that fully recognize and act upon these interlinkages, forging partnerships to advance action that leaves no one behind.

For more information, please contact: euceh@who.int

Third Steering Committee: Public Health and Emergency Workforce Roadmap; 6-7 July 2023 Rome, Italy

The [2021 Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers](#), under the Italian G20 presidency, recognized clearly the "importance of investing in and protecting an adequate and well-trained health workforce and community-based health services, addressing a global shortage, increasing productive capacities to meet needs in the face of health risks and emergencies as well as insufficient human resource capacity at national and local levels." Health ministers committed to prioritizing investment in public health systems and services to advance health-related Sustainable Development Goals.

Continuing the leadership and commitment demonstrated through the G20 Declaration, Italy's Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) will host the third Public Health and Emergency Workforce Roadmap Steering Committee meeting from 6-7 July in Rome. The Roadmap members and steering committee are a partnership of associations, institutions and schools of public health represented through their national, regional and international bodies.

During the two-day session, the steering committee will discuss progress across the three roadmap action areas and workstreams; review and endorse technical tools; and initiate development of a simplified technical package for contextualization and benchmarking at country level. Over 75 attendees are expected to participate in this hybrid meeting.

Summer school in Nice, France: A systems approach to the promotion of healthy lifestyles for healthy ageing across the life course; 18 – 20 July 2023 Nice, France

The WHO European Office for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, the Université Côte d'Azur and the Ulysseus European University invite you to apply to join a three-day summer school course on how to navigate the concept of systems thinking and systems-based approaches from theory to practice.

The course will provide insights on how these approaches can facilitate consensus among different stakeholders while also providing a platform for strengthening multisectoral collaboration across complex systems.

WHO WEBINARS

Alcohol and Public Health (open for all)

As part of the training course on alcohol and public health in Europe that started in May 2023, WHO/Europe is launching a series of webinars for everyone with an interest in alcohol from a public health perspective.

The series is primarily aimed at graduate and post-graduate students, early career researchers, and young professionals in various fields like public health, social sciences, medicine and economics, but anyone is welcome to join. You do not have to be a training course participant to watch the webinars.

All webinars are free to attend. Registration in advance is required and can be completed using the [Webinar Registration form](#).

The webinars are 60 minutes in length and are held in English. Recordings will be available on the WHO website after the webinar.

TOPICS & DATES

5 July 2023, 14:00-15:00 CEST

Alcohol and inequalities and inequities: evidence and policy options

12 July 2023, 14:00-15:00 CEST

Alcohol and cancer: an overlooked link and decades of evidence and implications for policies

25 July 2023, 10:00-11:00 CEST

Alcohol use disorders: early detection and treatment

4 September 2023, 10:00-11:00 CEST

Alcohol cultures and stigma: overview of key concepts

WHO VIDEOS

Check out our official video channel on YouTube for the latest video news on our work from around the globe:

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

SOURCES

- <https://www.who.int/>
- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/index.html>
- <https://cam.cochrane.org/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/c/who/playlists>
- <https://nurturing-care.org/>

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