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Author(s)	葛西, 健
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変容する各国の医療保健ニーズと パートナーシップ

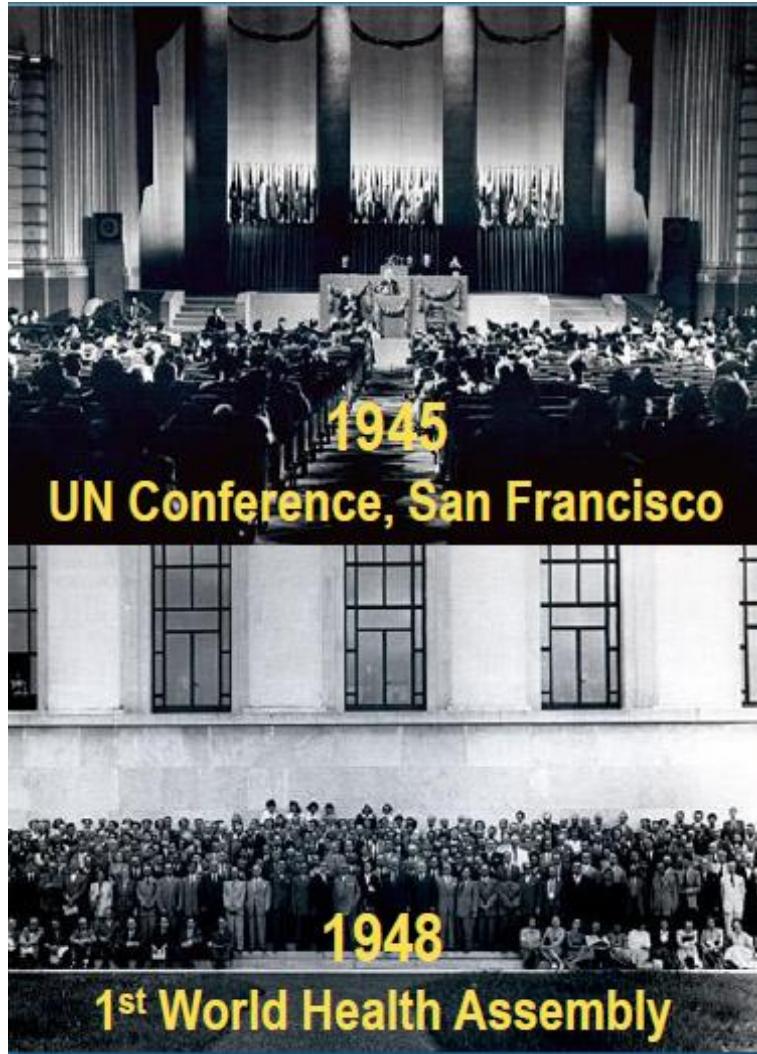
Partnerships in health to address the changing health
needs of countries

“Left no-body behind”

Dr Takeshi Kasai, Director Programme Management
WHO for the Western Pacific Region

65年を超える歴史を持つ国連の専門機関：世界保健機関

The World Health Organization: The UN Specialized Agency in Health



WHO

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

The STATES parties to this Constitution declare, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, that the following principles are basic to the happiness, harmonious relations and security of all peoples:

Healthy development of the child is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing social environment is essential to such development.

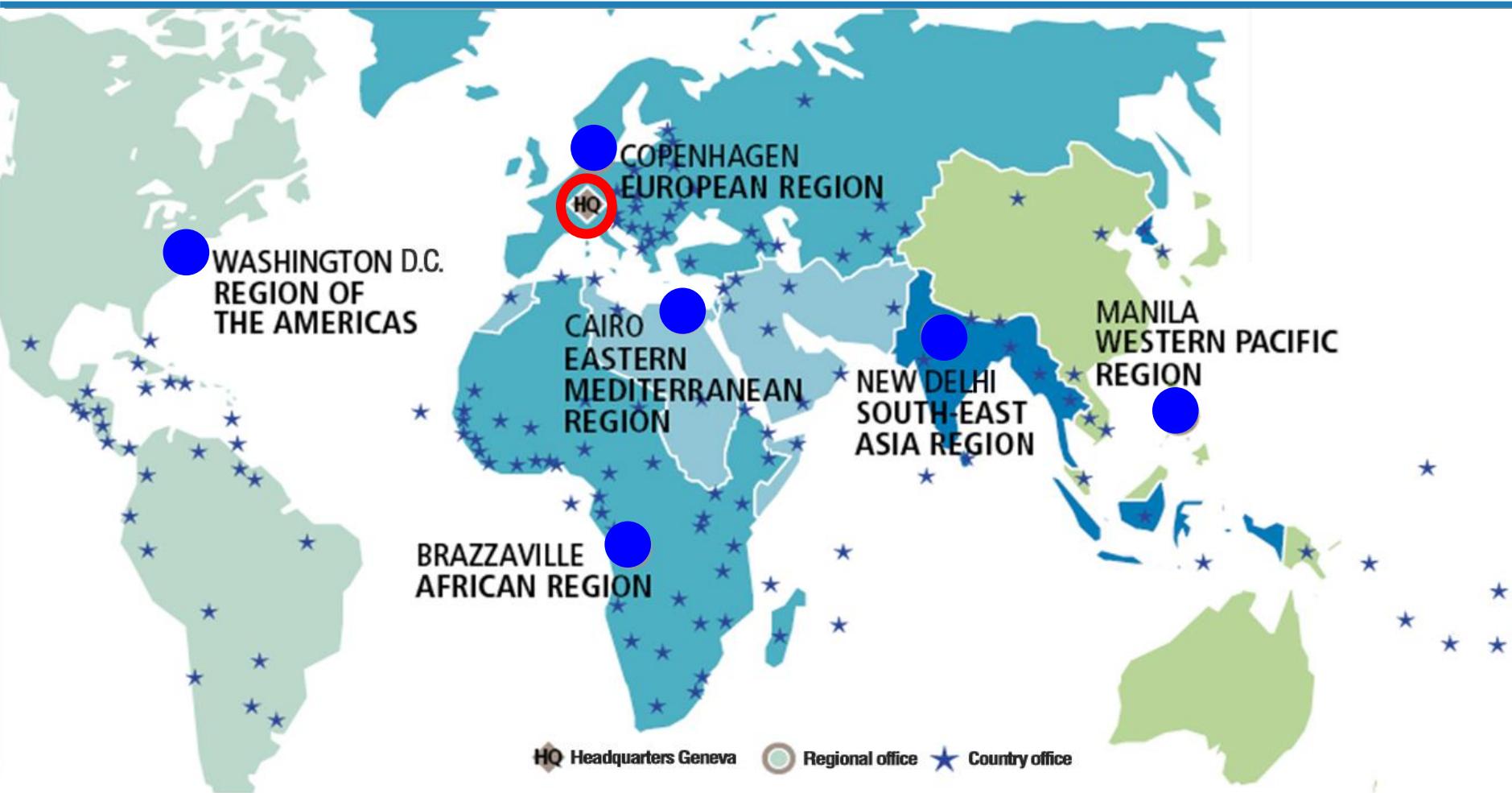
The extension to all peoples of the benefits of medical, psychological, and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health.

Informed opinion and active co-operation on the part of the public are of the utmost importance in the improvement of the health of the people.

Governments have a responsibility for the health of their peoples which can be fulfilled only by the provision of adequate health and social measures.

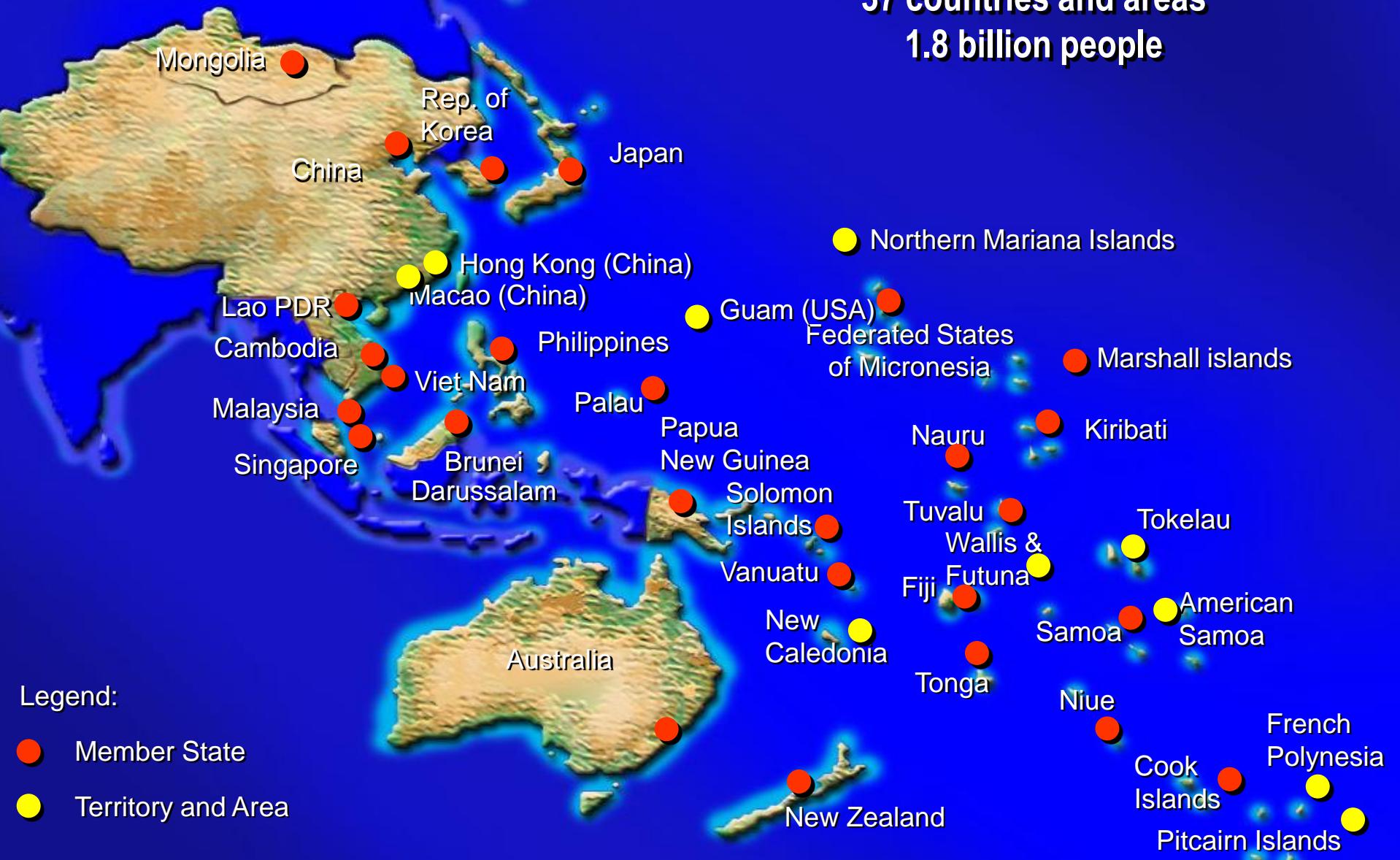
ACCEPTING THESE PRINCIPLES, and for the purpose of cooperation among themselves and with others to promote and protect the health of all peoples, the contracting parties agree to the present Constitution and hereby establish the World Health Organization as a specialized agency within the terms of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations.

世界のWHOネットワーク／WHO Network



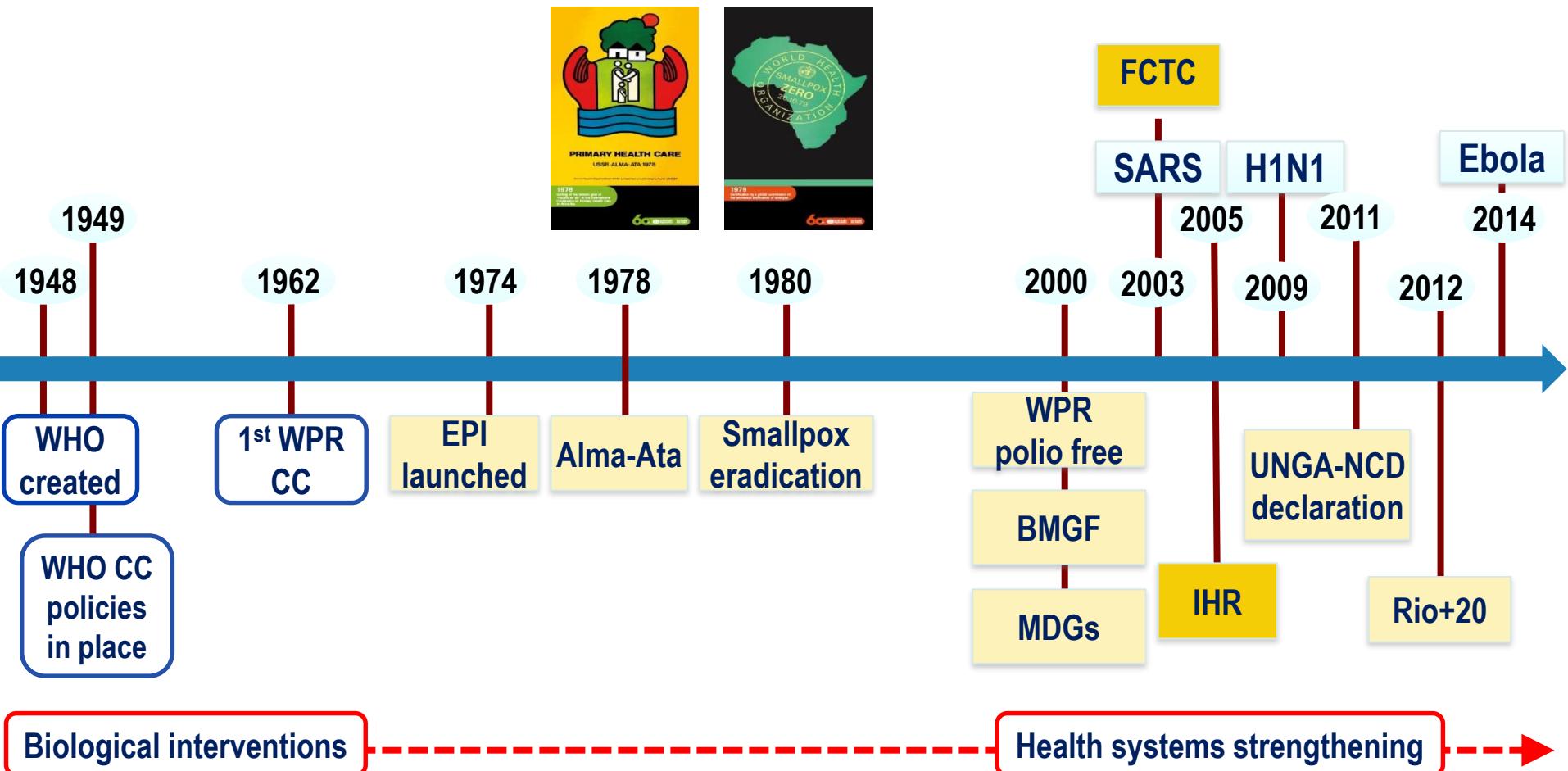
西太平洋地域

37 countries and areas
1.8 billion people



これまでの軌跡

History: the evolution of global health



保健医療をとりまく状況の変化／Evolving landscape



人口構成の変化／Changing demographics



急速な都市化／Urbanization and globalization



技術進歩／Rapid improvements in technology



情報化／Huge increases in access to information



格差拡大／financial crises; Poverty; Inequality

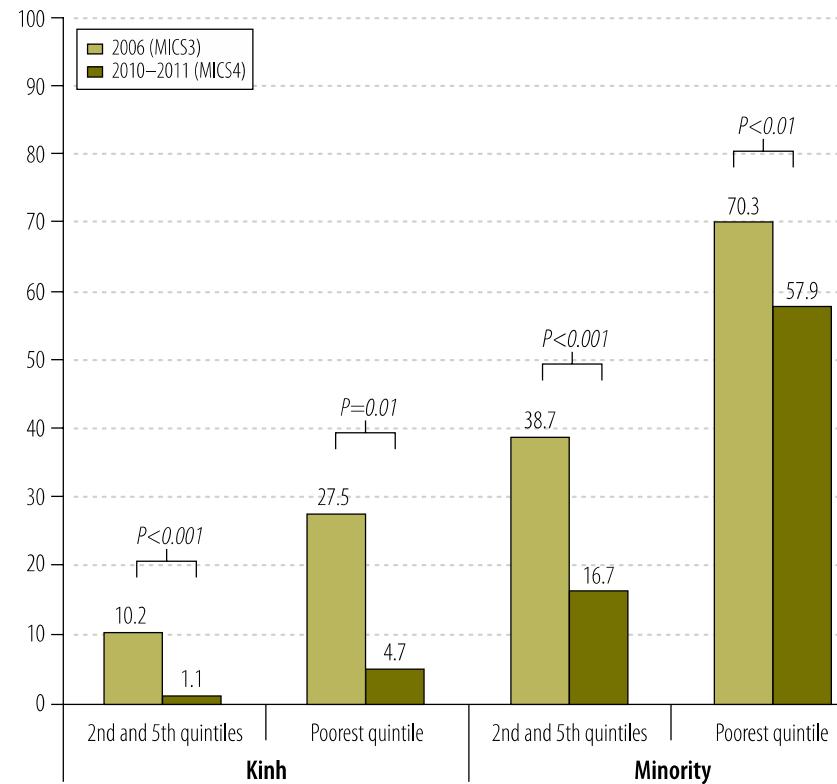


気候変動／Climate change



感染症／New threats and diseases

急速な経済発展と格差拡大／Rapid economic development and equity



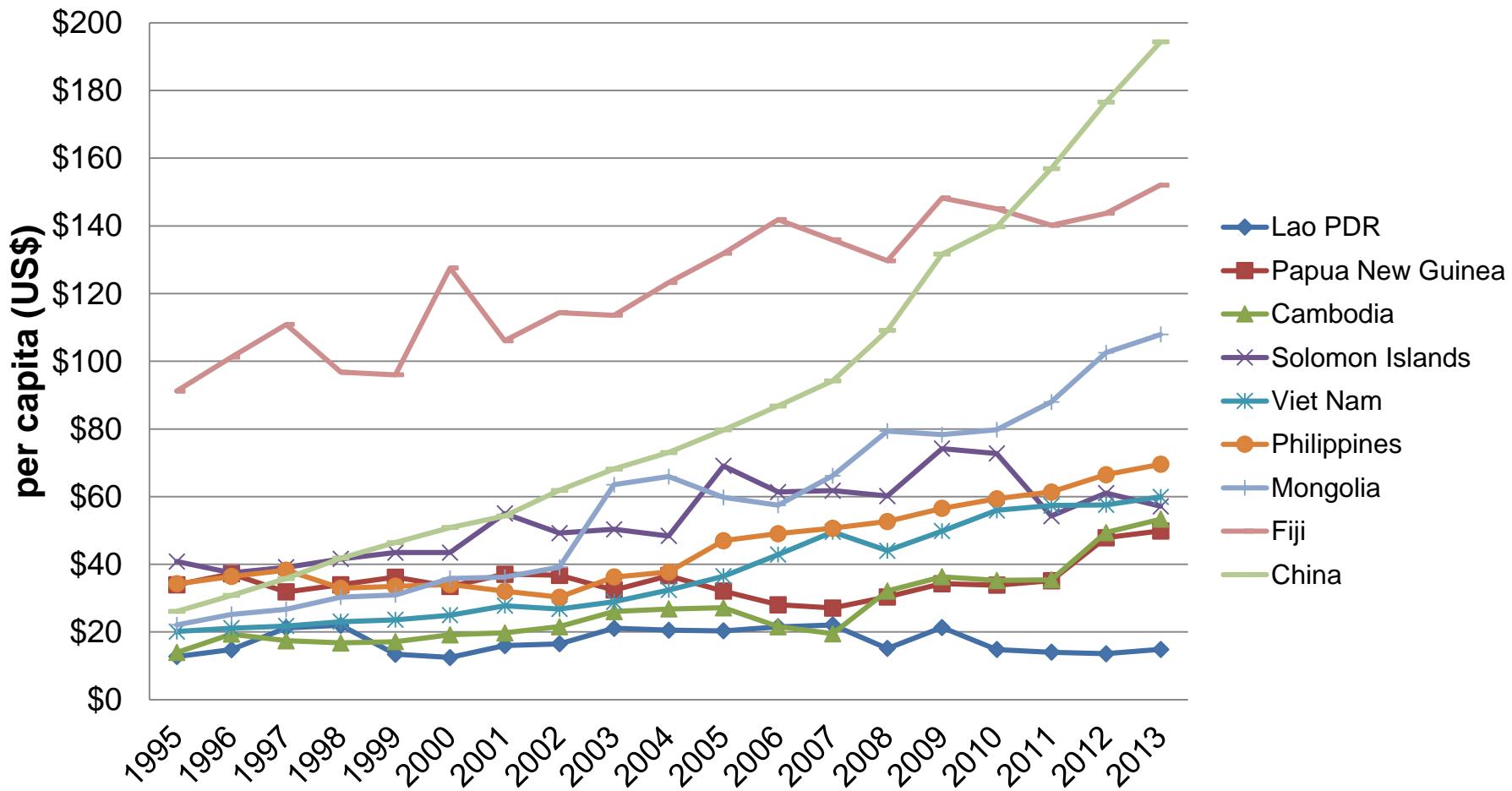
MICS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

Note: Pearson's χ^2 test was used to detect differences between groups.

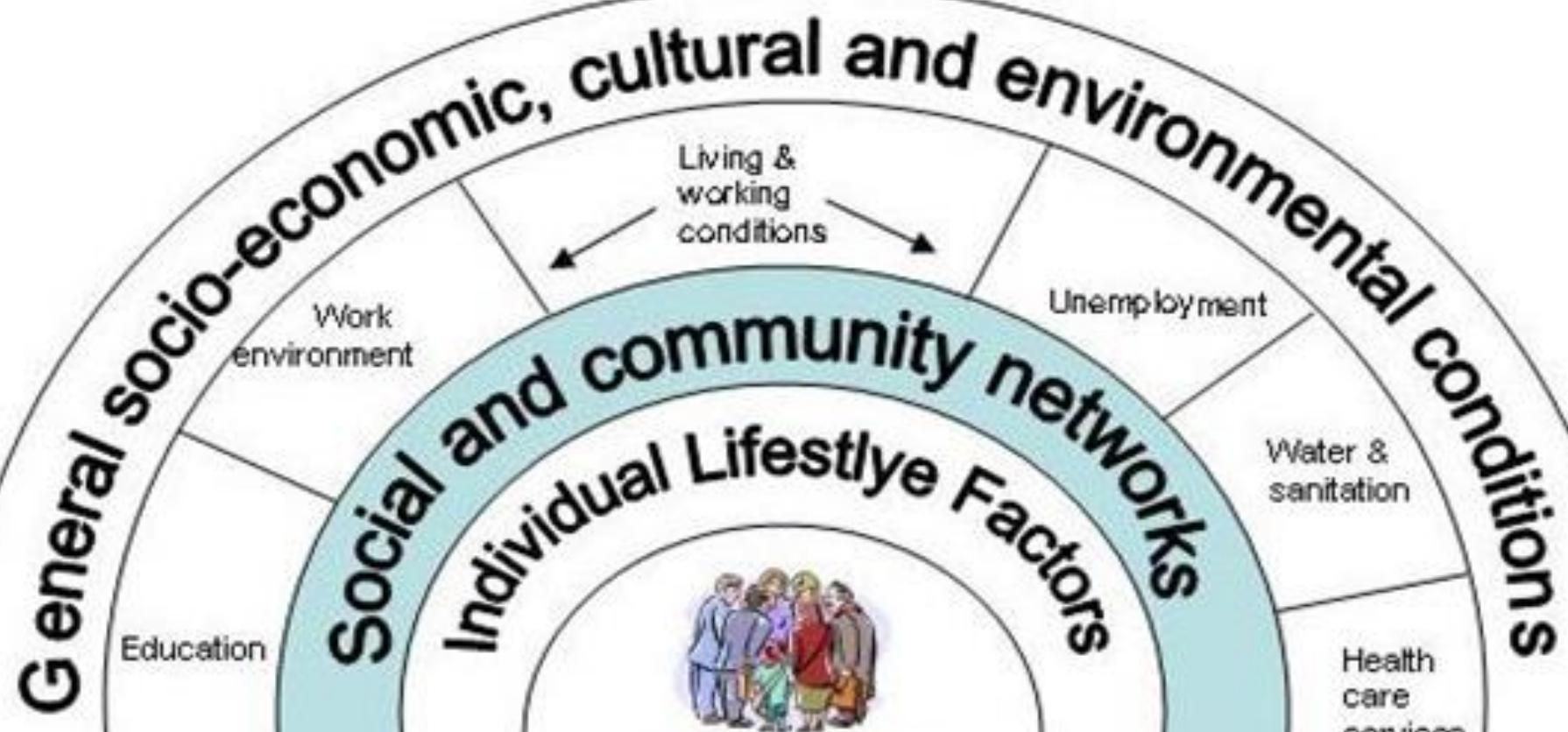


増加する医療費

Total Health Expenditure per capita (US\$),
1995-2013, for select low to upper-middle income countries



Source: WHO Global Health Expenditure Database



**Social
determinants of
health**

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Here is one example:

Worldwide

1 IN 8 DEATHS

is linked to
air pollution exposure



TO TACKLE AIR POLLUTION COLLABORATION IS NEEDED

CLEAN ENERGY

SUSTAINABLE,
CLEAN FUELS



HOUSING

HEATING AND LIGHTING



CONSTRUCTION
STANDARDS

URBAN PLANNING

COMPACT AND EFFICIENT



TRANSPORT

LOW EMISSION
VEHICLES



INDUSTRY

REPLACE SMOKE STACKS



WASTE MANAGEMENT

EMISSION CONTROLS



LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

PLANNING CODES



HEALTH MINISTRY

TRACK HEALTH IMPACT



The health sector drives conversations within all sectors to keep good health at the top of everyone's mind

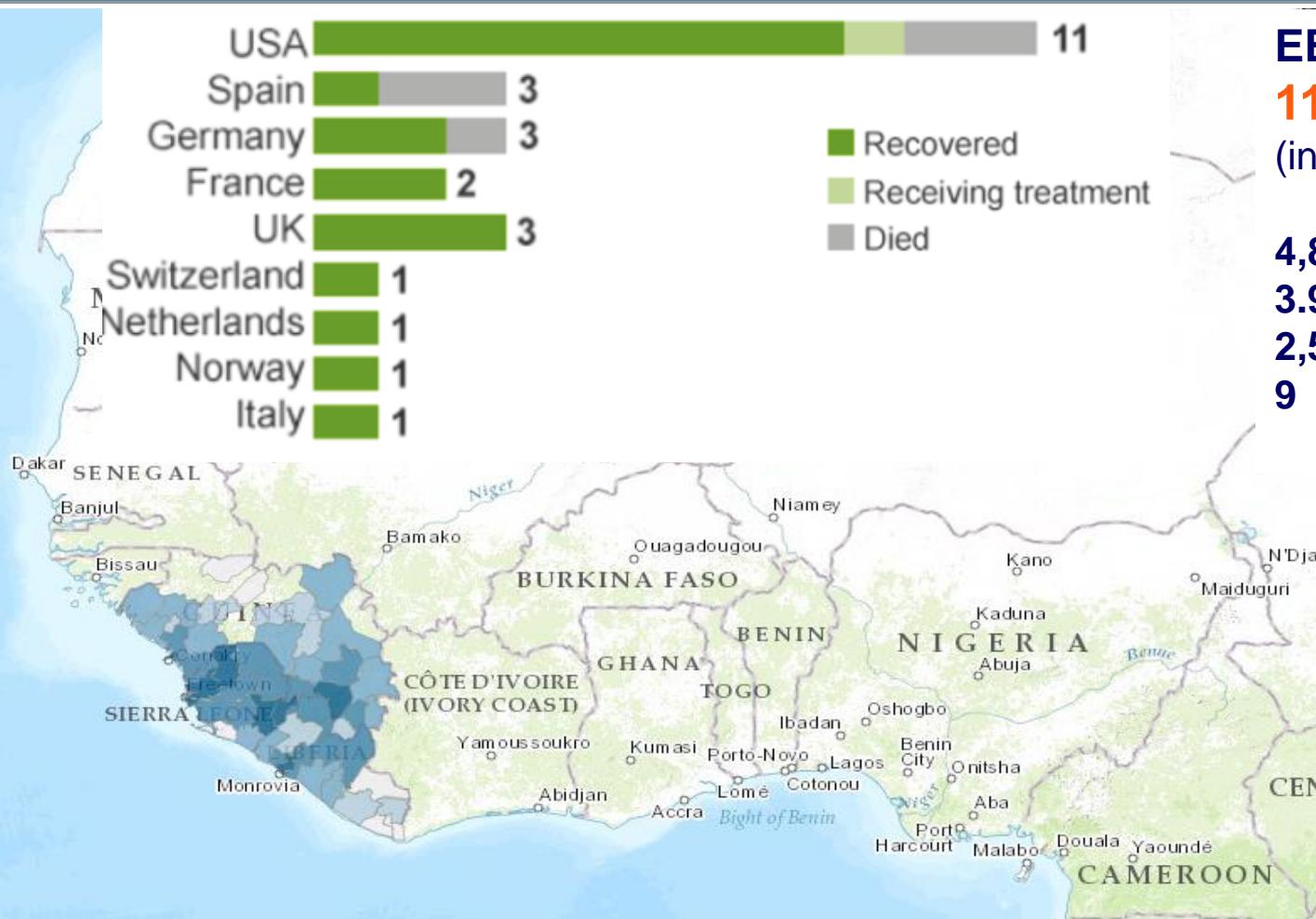
DEATHS CAUSED BY OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION

- 40 per cent—ischaemic heart disease
- 40 per cent—stroke
- 11 per cent—chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- 6 per cent—lung cancer
- 3 per cent—acute lower respiratory infections in children

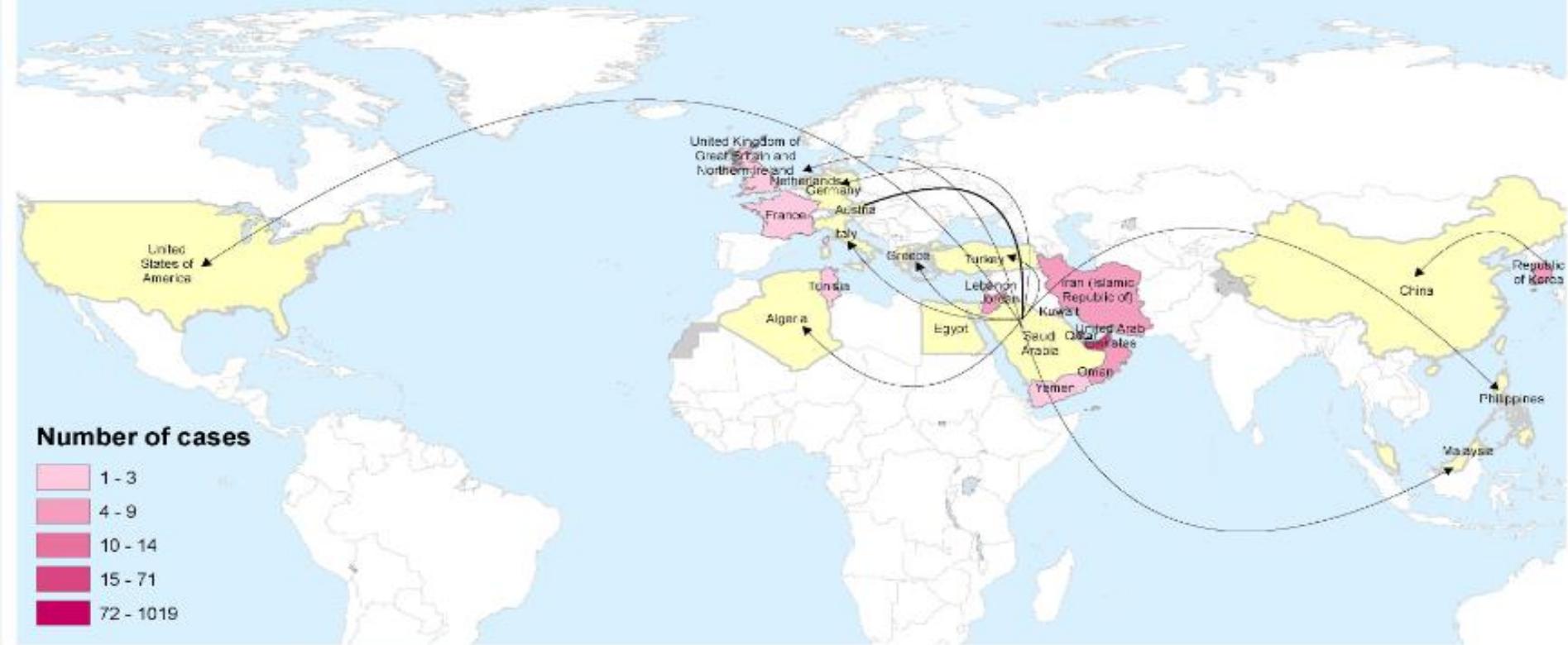
DEATHS CAUSED BY INDOOR AIR POLLUTION

- 34 per cent—stroke
- 26 per cent—ischaemic heart disease
- 22 per cent—COPD
- 12 per cent—acute lower respiratory infections in children
- 6 per cent—lung cancer

エボラウィルスの流行

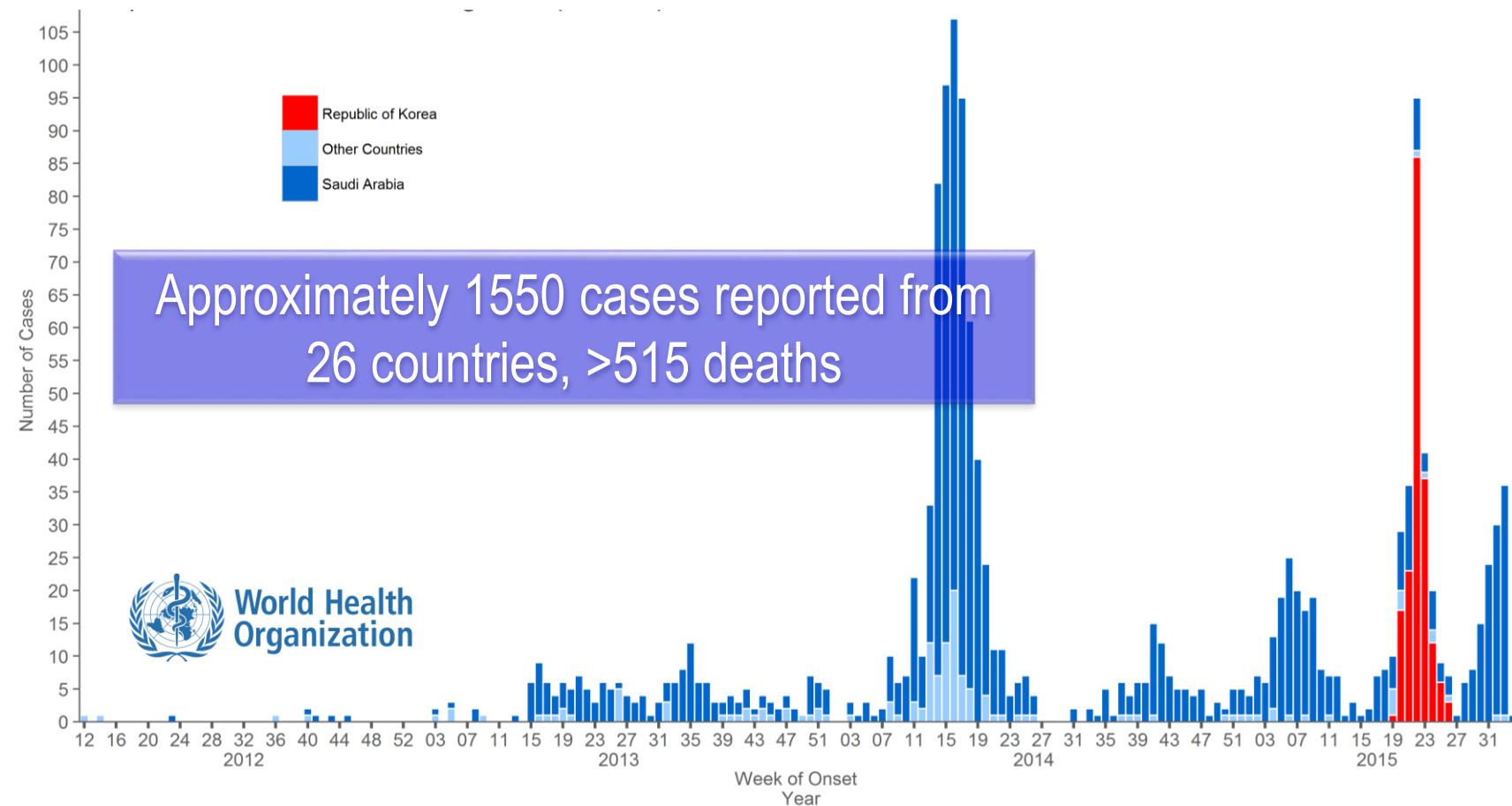


国境を越える感染症：中近東コロナウイルス



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

韓国でのMERS-CoV



Other countries: Algeria, Austria, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Netherlands, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yemen

Please note that the underlying data is subject to change as the investigations around cases are ongoing. Onset date estimated if not available. Source: WHO.

国際保健からグローバルヘルスに International Health to Global Health

International Health

Focuses on health issues of countries other than one's own, especially those of low-income and middle-income

Development and implementation of solutions usually requires binational cooperation

Global Health

Focuses on issues that directly or indirectly affect health but that can transcend national boundaries

Development and implementation of solutions often requires global cooperation

2000年以降急増した保健医療に従事する 国際団体



新たな方向性と優先課題

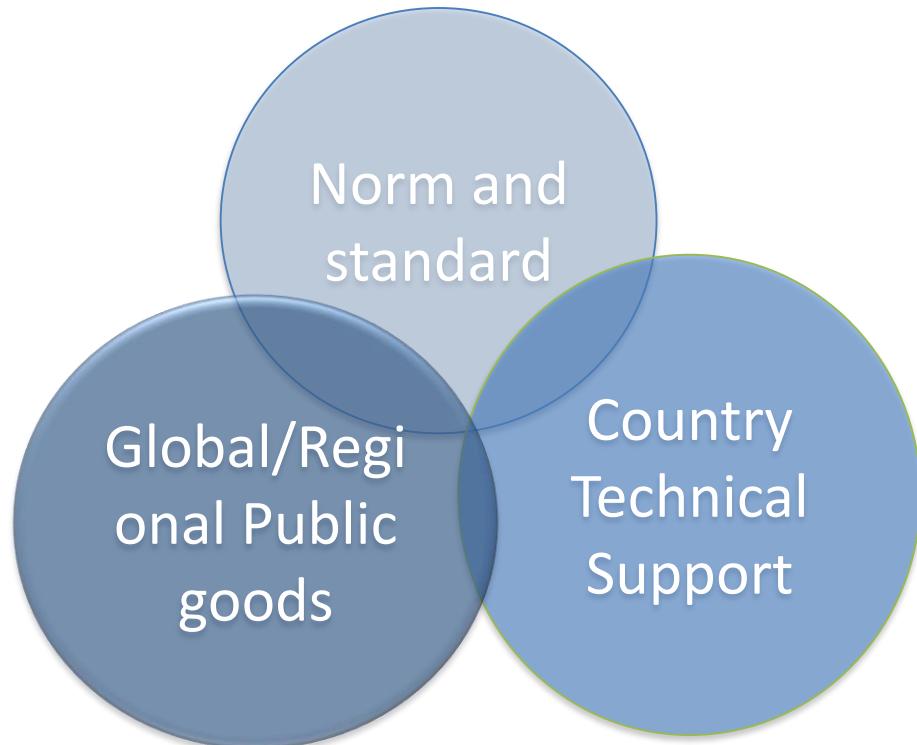
Health is a basic
human right: left
no-body behind

Country
centered

Offer global
and regional
platform

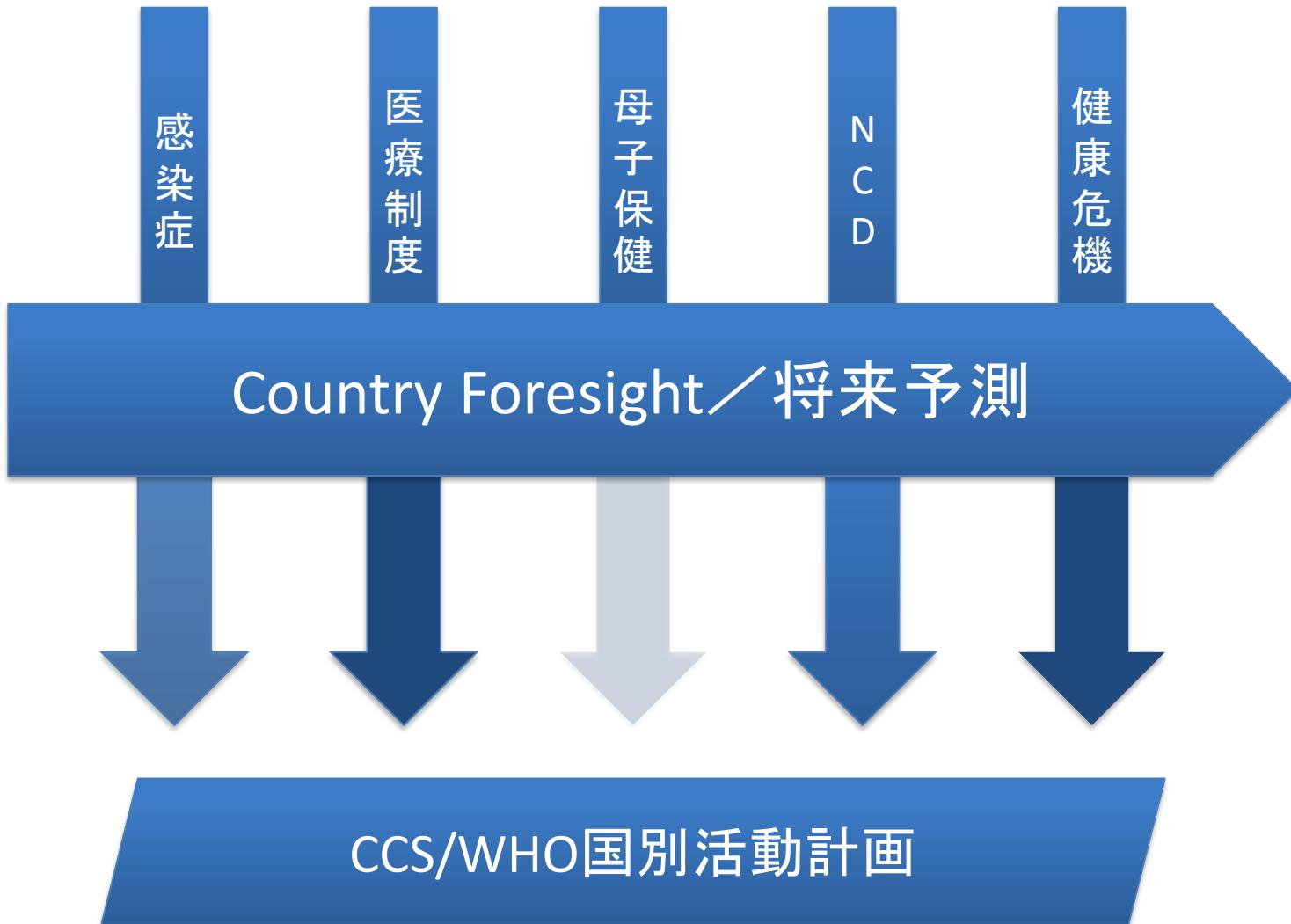
Partnership

Fit for future



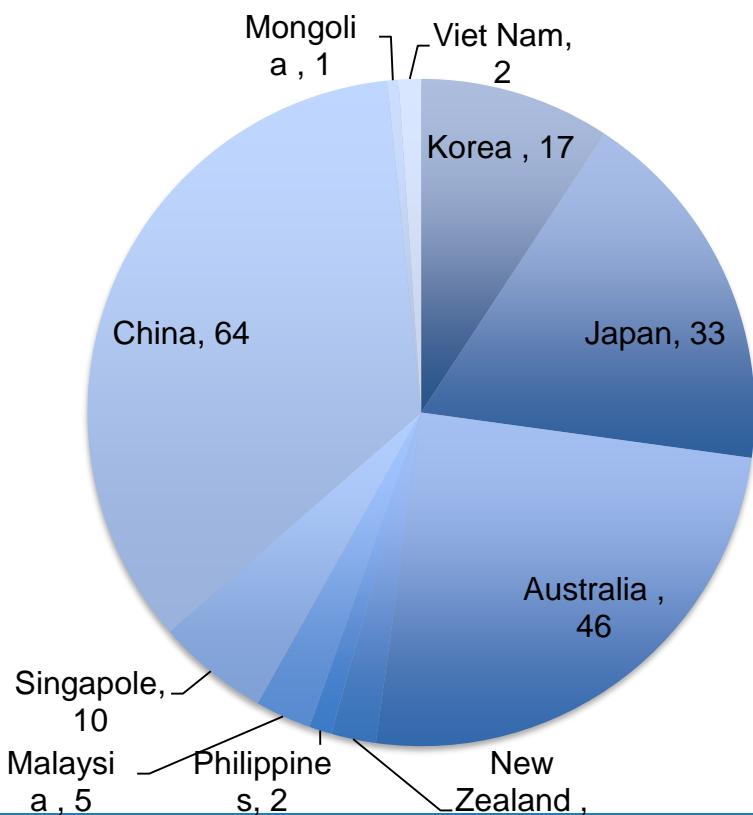
- Universal Health Coverage
- International Health Regulation
- Non communicable Diseases
- Millennium Development Goals
- Essential medicine and technology
- Social Determinants of Health

マトリックスアプローチ

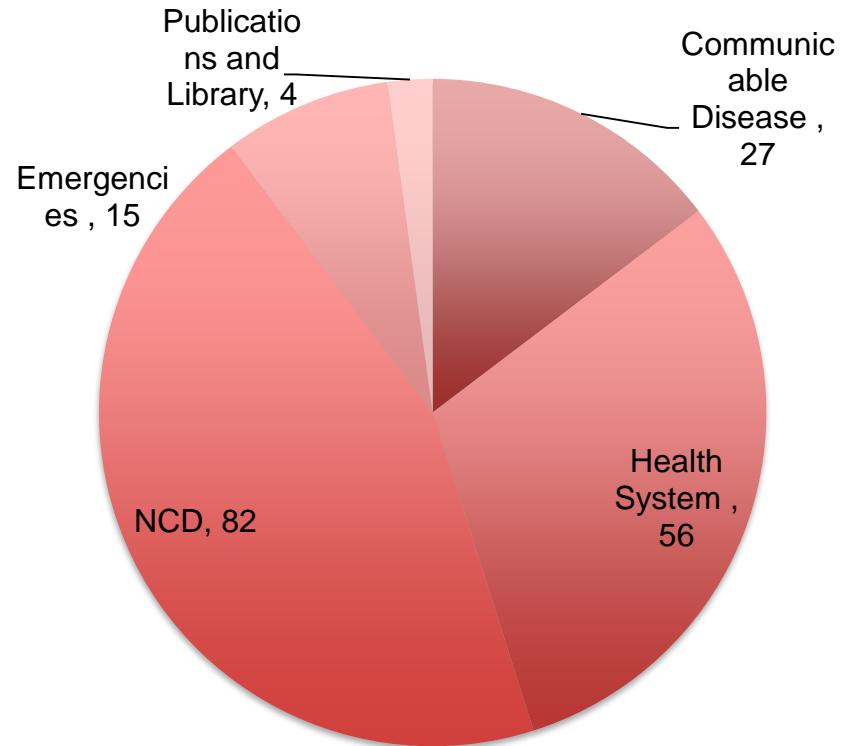


西太平洋地域のWHO研究協力センター

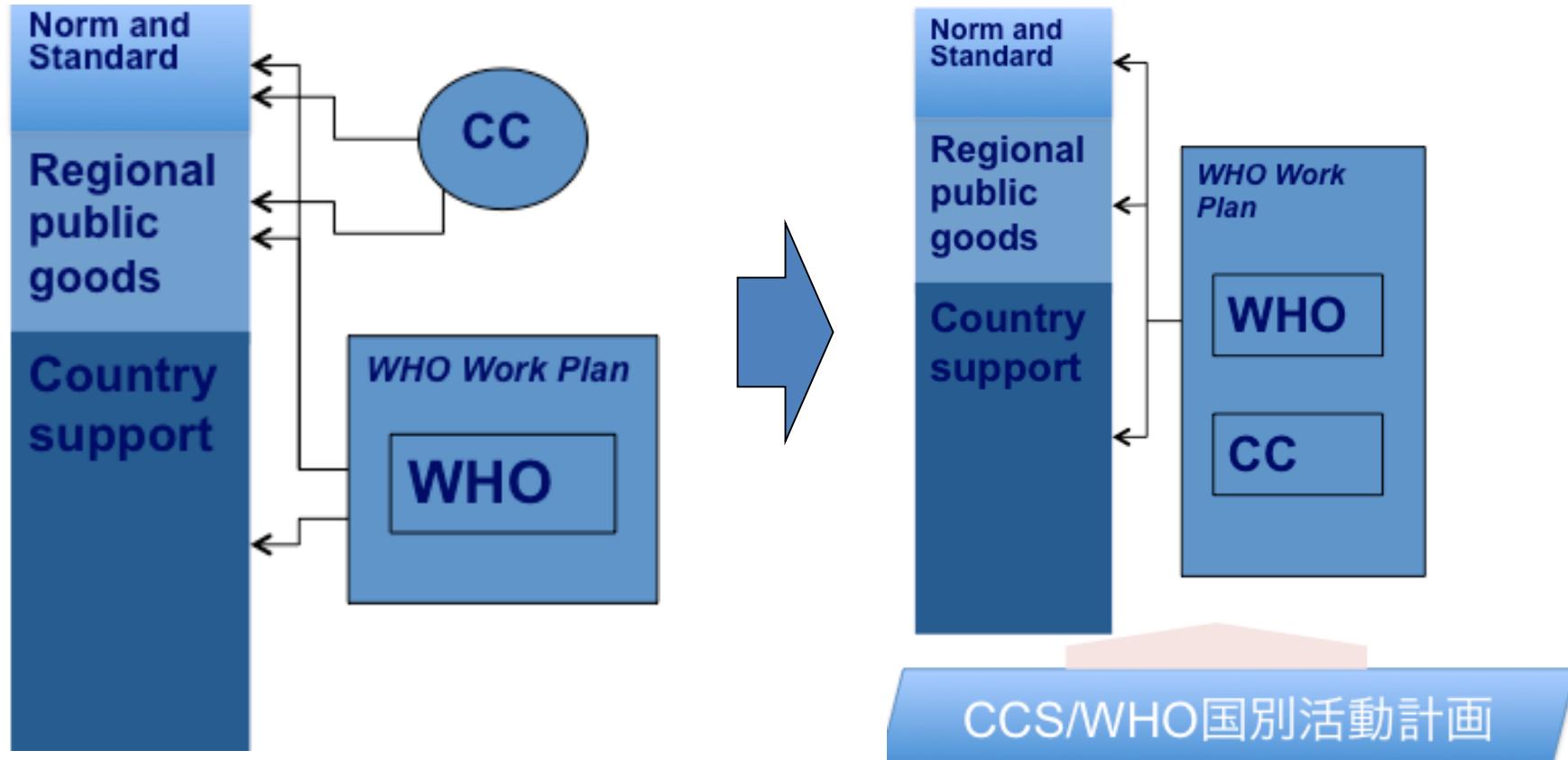
Geographical Distribution



Area of Work



WHO改革でますます重要な役割を期待される研究 協力センター



持続可能な開発目標（SDGs）

