





Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
Schweizerisches Tropen- und Public Health-Institut
Institut Tropical et de Santé Publique Suisse

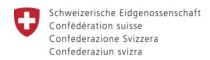
Associated Institute of the University of Basel



Dr. Ala Curteanu, Healthy Life Project
Dr. Helen Prytherch, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
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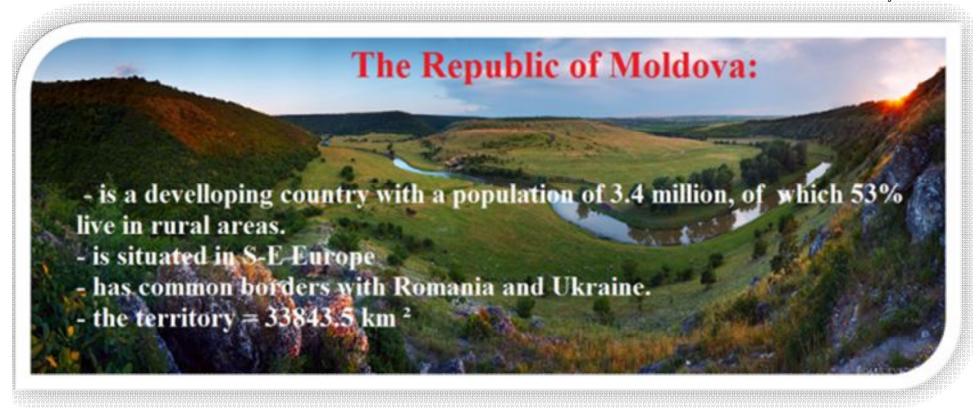
Medicus Mundi Schweiz, Basel 7 November 2018





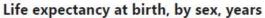
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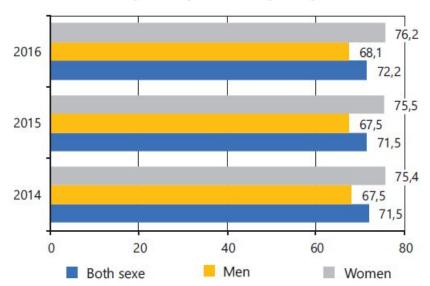
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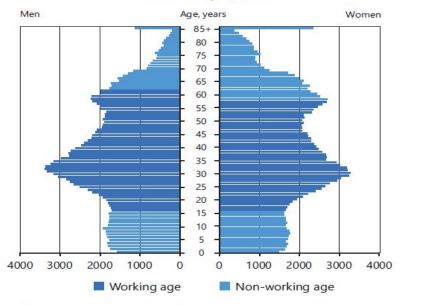








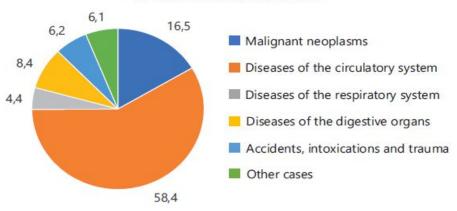
The average life expectancy increased compared to 2014 by 0,6 years for the male population, and to the female with 0,8 years. Current values are 68,1 years for men and 76,2 years for women. Thus, women have an average life span of 8,1 years longer than men.

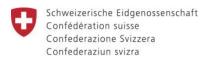


Population by age and sex, as of January 1, 2018

The age pyramid reflects disproportions in population structure by age and gender. Decrease in the number of young people has further narrowed down the age pyramid.

Structure of deaths by major classes of causes of death, 2017, %



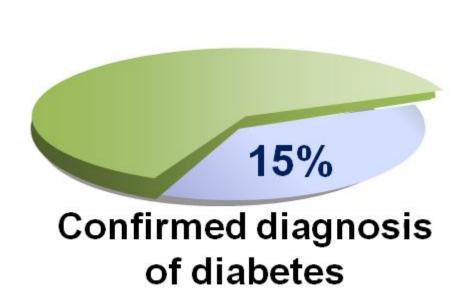


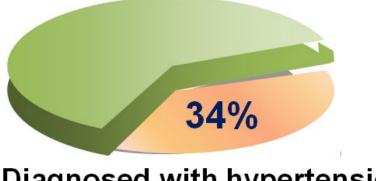
Health care seeking behaviours and health status for non-communicable diseases



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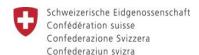




Diagnosed with hypertension by a health professional







Dietary behaviours / lifestyle factors for Swiss TPH **NCDs**



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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC Agentia Elvetiană pentru Dezvoltare și Cooperare

> 25% eat fruits 3 - 5 times per week

74% drink alcohol 1 - 3 times a week

42% use salt several times a day



23% eat vegetables 3 - 5 times per week



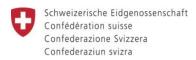
53% eat fried food several times a week

19% eat industrially produced food once a day

54% currently smoke any tobacco products







Physical activity

Swiss TPH

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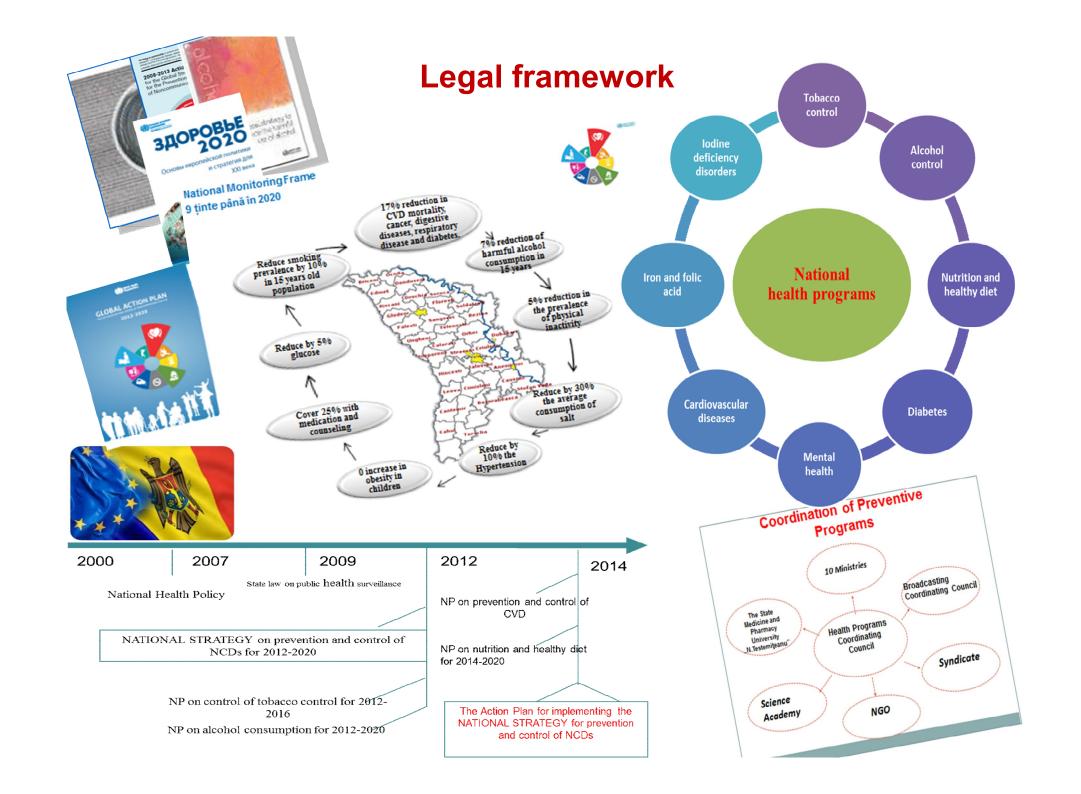
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35% of respondents spend 3 - 8h sitting on a typical day

46% of people
who are
overweight
spend < 60 min
walking on a
typical day





National Agenda for reducing the burden of Non Communicable Diseases

The development of a national framework for prevention and control of NCDs

Strengthening multisectoral activities

Development of surveillance systems

Strengthening research capacity

Reducing the impact of modifiable risk factors

Tobacco

Unhealthy diet

Alcohol

Physical inactivity

To strengthen the health system efforts in the prevention and control of NCDs

Increase by 20% by 2020 events aimed at preventing NCDs

Ensuring equitable access to quality health care

Development of sustainable medical and social models services for the elderly To strengthen the component of health promotion and increased responsibility of citizens for their own health

Increased knowledge and positive attitude towards healthy lifestyle

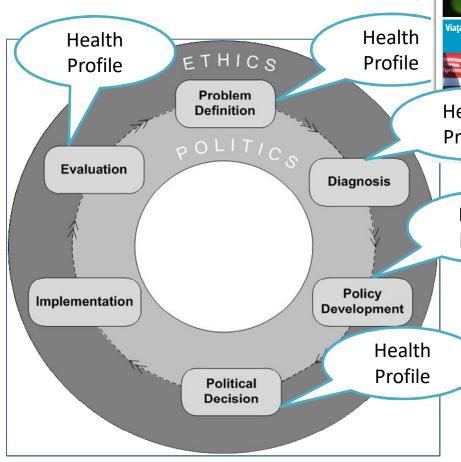
The creation and expansion of the initiative "a healthy environment"

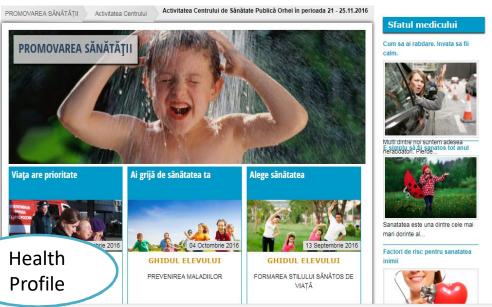


What is a healthy environment?

Job security Homes that satisfy basic human needs **Income** for all the basic needs Clean & safe drinking water Social services as needed Affordable fresh food Political decision-making High quality healthcare Less social isolation (loneliness) High quality education Family support & networks Convenient & affordable childcare Trust among neighbours Affordable & safe public transport Safe traffic environment Public parks & beautiful greenery Low availability of **drugs** Affordable **cultural** possibilities Low level of crime and violence Physical activity possibilities Proiect Safe working environment Feeling safe in your neighbourhood

Establishment of the Multisectoral team Decision process





Health Profile





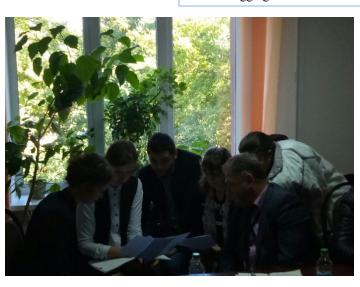
Multisectoral teams (at Local Government level) are trained on local health planning and intersectoral collaboration for the promotion of healthy lifestyles

- A basic overview and 3 days training course of NCDs and their social determinants including lifestyle risk factors for Local Governments (mayors)
- Rolling out the LPA trainings in 10 Project's pilot districts started since October



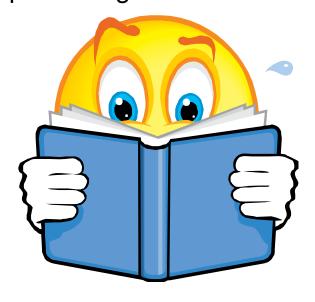
SUMMARY:

- 1. Health levels
- 2. Individual health concepts.
- 3. The health system
- 4. The concept of PH.
- 5. Indicators of PH assessment.
- 6. Basic operational functions of PH.
- 7. The New PH Concept.
- 8. Demographic indicators of PH assessment.
- Non-communicable diseases.
- 10. Determinants of Health.
- 11. Case studies.
- 12. International Policies and Strategies in PH.
- 13. National Policies and Strategies in PH.
- 14. Health in All Policies.
- 15. The Healthy Cities Movement.
- 16. The Northern Carelia Project.
- 17. Health profiles. Development.
- 18. Final aggregation.



Health profiles

WHO-developed instrument (set of indicators) that allows to evaluate the health status of the population and the factors that determine it in terms of statistical indicators for monitoring the health status, socio-economic, well-being and the quality of the environmental factors, to elaborate proposals and recommendations for situation recovery, rising awareness for Local Public Authorities, decision makers, as well as for public opinion in the specific region.

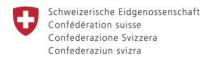


Requirements for indicators:

- i) **relevant** for analysis in the context of national and local priorities
- ii) Data sources credible
- iii) accessible and comparable in time
- iv) Clear and generally understandable interpretation









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What did we achieve? 2013 - 2018

By 2018, 97% of raions in the Republic of Moldova have developed their health profiles and 10% developed action plans.



In the EU, on bicycles: Europe Day organized international cycling race lasi-Chisinau



Pregnant women meet to take exercise in the park as part of a healthy lifestyle



Places for physical activity







Free of tobacco playgrounds in Chisinau





Partners and community involvement (examples)

Hoalthy food in

Healthy food in schools and kindergarten in Moldova



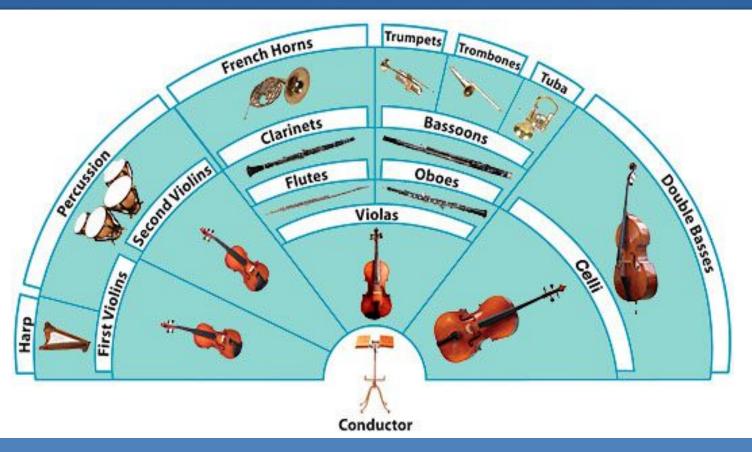
Lessons Learnt

- Focus on health promotion and NCD prevention is opening wider arena for multi sectoral work to improve health and wellbeing in wider context to reach SDGs on the raion level
- Intersectoral action plans on the basis of health profiles
- Existing capacities can be increased by active participation of NGOs, volunteers and donor organisations
- With multi sectoral cooperation and better coordination the use of existing resources can be more effective and new resources can be obtained
- Good practices developed in certain areas within health sector, in other sectors or by NGOs in Moldova and/or other countries can be a good starting point for development of (new) solutions

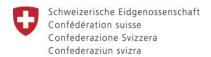
Conclusions

to understand what each sector is actually tasked to do in the community

to think through how they can promote health through routine activities that they would anyway carry out











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