

Technical Workshop: Launch of the Sendai Framework Monitoring Process

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Opportunities and challenges with mortality and health related indicators

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Health consequences of El Niño



Worldwide disaster-related mortality, according to causative hazard (1966-2015)

Hazard	Technological	Geophysical	Hydro-meteorological	Societal	Biological
Percentage of global mortality	7%	30%	45%	13%	5%
Cause of death	Trauma Burns Poisoning	Trauma Burns Asphyxia	Drowning Trauma Malnutrition Communicable diseases	Violence Malnutrition Communicable diseases	Communicable diseases
Mortality pattern	Injuries only		Mostly injuries	Mixed - injuries and disease	Disease only

In Keim, M. *Disaster mortality: How do people die in disasters and what can be done to reduce mortality?* <http://disasterdoc.org/how-do-people-die-in-disasters/>, based on CRED, EM DAT data

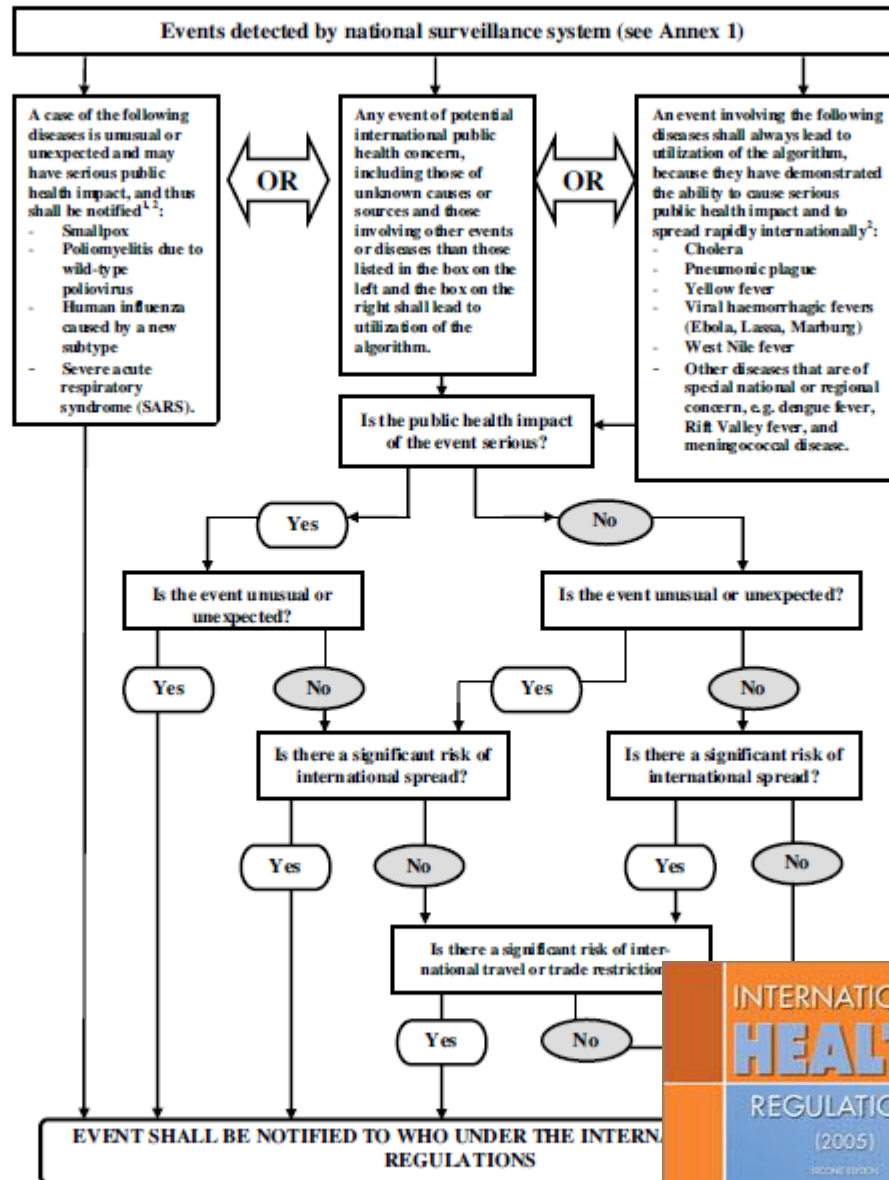
Health impacts of emergencies & disasters

- Natural and technological hazards
 - Ave 90,000 deaths/year (1966-2015);
 - 22,500 deaths in 2015 (*UNISDR*)
 - Approx 100 million affected/year – sick, injured
- Plus epidemics and other biological hazards
- 125m people need assistance - conflict, displacement (*OCHA – 2016*)
- Psychosocial and mental health problems
- Disability; non-communicable diseases
- Damage to health facilities; disrupted services
- Health as determinant of other societal outcomes

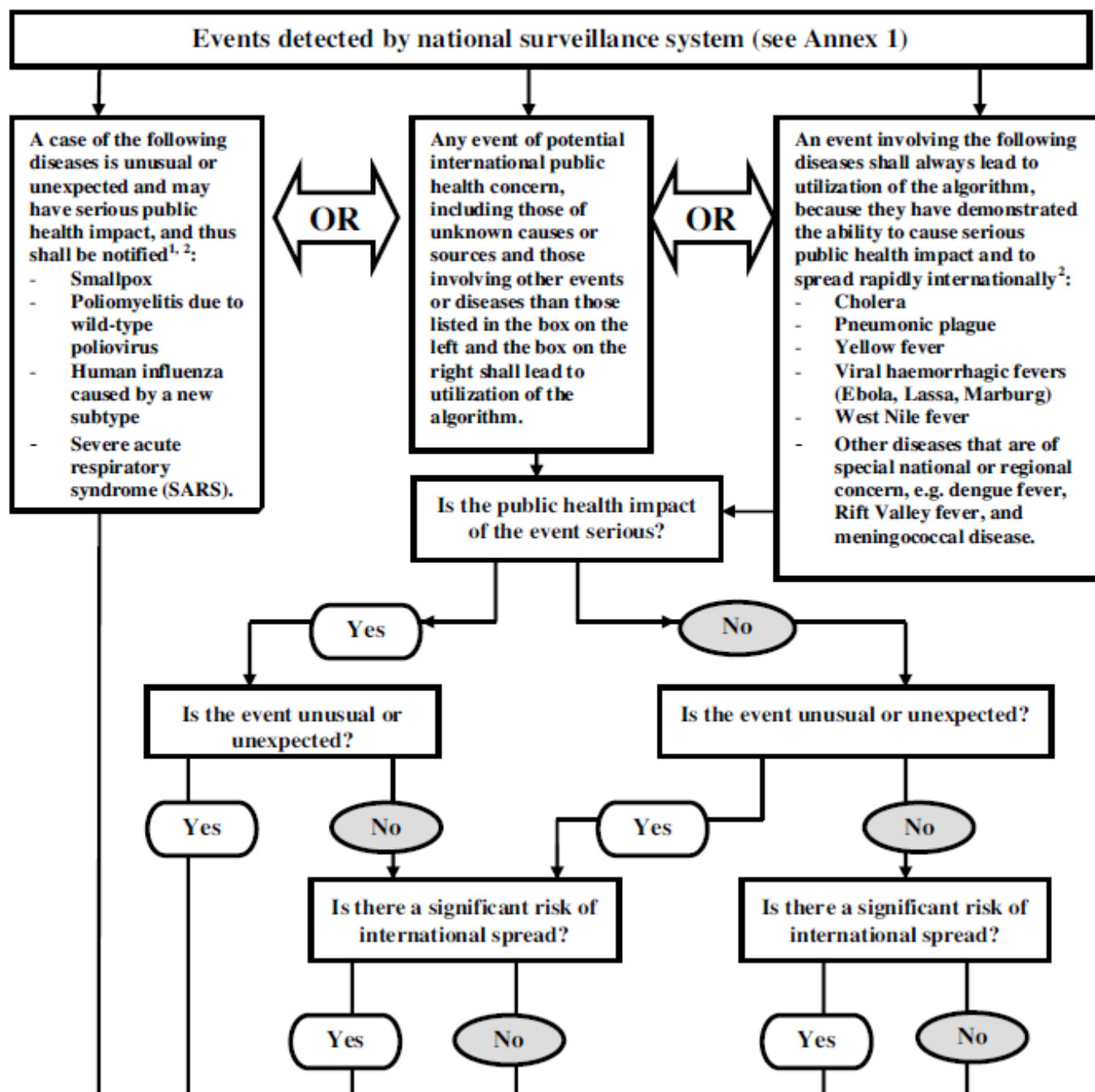
Challenges

- Attribution & thresholds
 - Patterns of mortality and morbidity
 - Primary/secondary vs direct/indirect
- Biological hazards/infectious diseases
- Medium and long-term effects
- Reporting: two-thirds (38 million) of 56 million annual deaths not registered

ANNEX 2
**DECISION INSTRUMENT FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND NOTIFICATION
 OF EVENTS THAT MAY CONSTITUTE A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY
 OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN**



¹ As per WHO case definitions.



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Opportunities

- Health effects of different types of events
- Disaggregated data - better understanding of sources of vulnerability and capacity
- WHO Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators – SDG edition
- Global Burden of Disease study
- Global Aids Reporting System : 2004 – 53% countries reported data; 2012 – 96% reported
- Opportunities in the other Sendai Targets

Opportunities: WHO Leadership Priorities

Vision: A world in which all people attain the highest possible level of health

“Keep the World Safe, Improve Health, Serve the Vulnerable”

- Health emergencies: Prevent, detect and respond to epidemics
- Provide health services in emergencies and strengthen health system
- Help countries to achieve Universal Health Coverage
- Lead on health-related SDGs – focus on women & children; climate and environmental health; non-communicable diseases; communicable diseases
- Provide the world’s platform for collective decision-making in health

References/further reading

- Rishma Maini et al, The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Its Indicators—Where Does Health Fit in? *Int J Disaster Risk Sci*, www.ijdrs.com, DOI 10.1007/s13753-017-0120-2
- Lorcan Clarke et al, Reflections on the development of technical guidance for Loss Data for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. PLOS Currents Disasters. 2017 Aug 13 . Edition 1.
- Bapon Fakhruddin, Virginia Murray, Rishma Maini, Disaster loss data in monitoring the implementation of the Sendai Framework <https://www.icsu.org/cms/2017/05/DRR-policy-brief-2-data.pdf>
- Mark Keim, Disaster mortality: how do people die in disasters and what can be done to reduce mortality: disasterdoc.org/how-do-people-die-in-disasters/
- The Lancet Countdown: Tracking Progress on Health and Climate Change and the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study www.lancetcountdown.org

Further information

<http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/preparedness/en/>

http://www.who.int/hac/events/IDDR_2017/en/

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