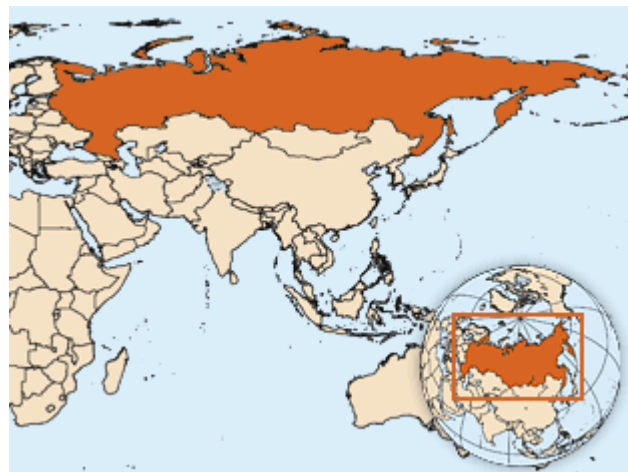


Russian Federation



<http://www.who.int/countries/en/>

WHO region	Europe
World Bank income group	Upper-middle-income
Child health	
Infants exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life (%) (1)	
Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) (2016)	97
Demographic and socioeconomic statistics	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (2015)	70.5 (Both sexes) 76.3 (Female) 64.7 (Male)
Population (in thousands) total (2015)	143457
% Population under 15 (2015)	16.8
% Population over 60 (2015)	20
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population) (2009)	0
Literacy rate among adults aged >= 15 years (%) (2007-2012)	100
Gender Inequality Index rank (2014)	54
Human Development Index rank (2014)	50
Health systems	
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product (2014)	7.07
Private expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health (2014)	47.80
General government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure (2014)	9.49
Physicians density (per 1000 population) (2015)	3.975
Nursing and midwifery personnel density (per 1000 population) (2015)	3.683
Mortality and global health estimates	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) (2016)	3.4 [2.5-4.5]
Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births) (2016)	7.7 [6.3-9.3]
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) (2015)	25 [18 - 33]
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) (2014)	99.7
Public health and environment	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) (1)	
Population using safely managed drinking water services (%) (2015)	76 (Total)

Sources of data:
Global Health Observatory May 2017
<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.cco>

HEALTH SITUATION

Over the past years mortality trends in the Russian Federation have been decreasing including for diseases of the circulatory system, tuberculosis, external causes of injury and poisoning. The country also made good progress in decreasing infant mortality. Cardiovascular diseases remain the leading cause of death and account for more than half of deaths in The Russian Federation. The fight against noncommunicable diseases and their risk factors, including alcohol abuse, tobacco consumption, unhealthy diets and physical inactivity, together with improving road traffic safety are main public health priorities.

TB incidence and TB mortality decreased by 60% over the last 8 years but the proportion and absolute number of MDR-TB has been increasing, TB/HIV co-infection has also been increasing along with the increase of new HIV cases.

The decline in population has been addressed primarily by reducing infant and maternal mortality, and premature mortality due to NCDs. A number of social measures have been undertaken to support birth rate, including improvement in reproductive and maternal health.

HEALTH POLICIES AND SYSTEMS

There is a high political commitment to improve health of the population through strengthening health promotion and disease prevention and through improving access to health services. This commitment is implemented through the state programme "Health care development 2013-2020" adopted in December 2012, and renewed in the new programme 2018 – 2025 adopted in 2017. The right to health care is based on the Constitution and a state guaranteed health care benefits package is defined in the mandatory health insurance including all types of health services, including high-technology. The Russian Federation is committed to the principles of the Vienna Declaration on Nutrition and Noncommunicable Diseases in the context of Health 2020. The 9 voluntary goals on NCDs are integrated into the proposed Strategy on prevention and control of NCDs. The country is committed to implementing the FCTC and the Law stipulates measures for tobacco free public spaces, ban on advertising, sponsorship and promotion. The effective measures reduced prevalence of tobacco smoking by 21%. Major achievement is in the field of alcohol retailers. The fight against TB and HIV is high on the strategic agenda. In 2015 a national TB plan was launched nationwide, while in 2016 the Strategy on HIV prevention and control and in 2017 related action plan were approved by the Government. In 2017 a High level working group on HIV/AIDS has been established to provide policy recommendations on implementation of the new Strategy.

COOPERATION FOR HEALTH

The Russian Federation became a donor country and plays a growing role in international health cooperation. The Russian Federation has hosted a number of high-level meetings: the 1st Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety (2009, the Sixtieth session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe (2010), 1st Global ministerial conference on healthy lifestyles and noncommunicable disease control (2011), and 1st Global Ministerial TB Conference (2017)). As of September 2012 the Russian Federation hosts and has committed to 10 years financing of a WHO European office on prevention of noncommunicable diseases.

The Russian Federation pursues global health dialogues through the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Health Working Group of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. As a member of the BRICS, The Russian Federation is working to establish a working mechanism to facilitate cooperation on health. The Russian Federation has a number of bilateral collaboration and WHO participates in these initiatives, in particular in tobacco control, antimicrobial resistance and road safety. Finally, the Russian Federation is a country without UNDAF.

WHO COUNTRY COOPERATION STRATEGIC AGENDA (2014–2020)

Strategic Priorities	Main Focus Areas for WHO Cooperation
<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Strengthening capacity for global and regional cooperation in health between the Russian Federation and WHO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the role of the Russian Federation in global health by strengthening mechanisms for cooperation in global processes. • Implementing innovative methods and projects in collaboration between Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation and WHO.
<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Creating a comprehensive environment of prevention and providing health through a life-course approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed national policies and innovative mechanisms to prevent and control noncommunicable diseases and chronic conditions • Strengthened capacity to reduce morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases • Decreasing health inequalities by addressing the social determinants of health
<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Improving health security through capacity-building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the response to international public health emergencies
<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: Strengthening the performance of the health system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the health system through primary health care and universal health coverage • Improving the quality and use of health information systems • Strengthening health work-force capacity