

WHO Results Report Programme budget 2018–2019

Driving impact in every country

CORRIGENDUM

Page 114

The fourth datapoint on the timeline should read “2008”.

Page 118

RUSSIAN LIFE EXPECTANCY RISES WITH ALCOHOL INTERVENTIONS

The narrative text should read as follows:

In 2005, the Russian Federation was lagging behind on many health indicators. Life expectancy averaged just 66 years – 14 years less than France and eight years less than Poland. In the same year, a joint WHO/World Bank report on premature mortality and noncommunicable diseases in the Russian Federation identified harmful use of alcohol as a major risk factor. The impact on the labour supply included lower expected early retirement age or job loss and an earlier reliance on pensions.

The Russian Federation implemented a series of “best buys” policies in the subsequent years to: increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages; establish minimum prices for vodka and other alcoholic beverages; introduce a real-time tracking system on the production and sale of alcohol; restrict the availability of retailed alcohol; eliminate the use of alcohol in selected public places; restrict the marketing of alcoholic beverages that target young people; and reduce unrecorded alcohol consumption (homemade, smuggled or illegally produced alcohol) through implementation of specific measures including the development of the monitoring system EGAIS. Russian life expectancy rose with alcohol interventions in 2019. The Russian Federation is implementing the interventions through the concept of state policy on reducing the abuse of alcohol products and preventing alcoholism among the population for the period until 2020.

The results were described in the 2019 report by the WHO European Office *Alcohol policy impact case study: The effects of alcohol control measures on mortality and life expectancy in the Russian Federation*. The WHO report found that per capita consumption of alcohol had fallen by 43% over the past 15 years. This trend mirrored a drop in all cause mortality for the same period, with the sharpest decline in alcohol related deaths. The package of measures adopted in the Russian Federation is aligned with the “best buys” recommended by WHO. This example shows that evidence-based measures help save lives.

Page 139

ON TRACK TOWARDS A NATIONWIDE LONG-TERM CARE SYSTEM FOR OLDER PEOPLE

The narrative text should read as follows:

In 2018, the Russian Federation launched a multistage pilot scheme to establish a long-term care system for older people, following a national strategy. An estimated 1.8 million people need such services in the Russian Federation.

In 2020, the system will cover 18 territories and the goal is to establish nationwide coverage by 2024.

To study the issues of providing assistance to the elderly as part of the implementation of the strategy, an interdepartmental working group was created in 2017 with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and other stakeholders of the federal authorities.

To promote the development of long-term care for the elderly, WHO provides technical expertise and organizes meetings with key national and international partners to discuss innovation in this area and share experiences.

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