





Strengthening Mental Health in the UN SDGs

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European Parliament, GS9 Gender Summit, 8 Nov 2016

Men much less likely to seek mental health help than women

7 The Guardian / by Jamie Doward / 15min ago



Source: The Guardian, 5 November 2016

Overview

- 1. Why is mental health relevant?
- 2. Why is gender relevant?
- 3. The UN SDGs & FundaMentalSDG

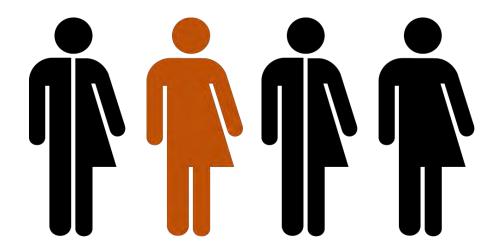
4. The need for SDG indicators for mental health

Why is

Mental Health

relevant?

1. Urgency: Growing Burden of Disease



- 1 in 4 people
- 600 million people worldwide disabled
- Depression expected to be the 2nd largest cause of burden of disease by 2020

2. Relevance: Mental Illness Kills

Excess mortality:

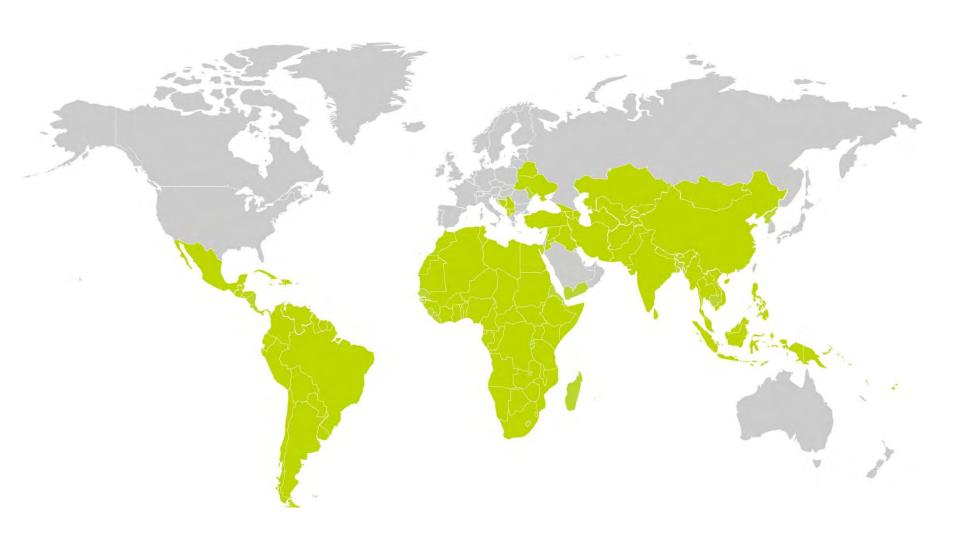
Men die 20 years earlier!

Women die 15 years earlier!



Suicide is 2nd leading cause of death in 15–29 year olds

3. Excessive Treatment Gap



3. Excessive Treatment Gap

- Most people with mental health conditions live in low and middle income countries
- In these countries 76 85% of people with severe mental disorders do not receive treatment

4. Severe Human Rights Violations



- Stigmatisation & Discrimination
- Social Exclusion & Isolation
- Violence & Cruel practices

5. Mental health cross-cuts the SDGs















CLIMATE



14 LIFE BELOW WATER

















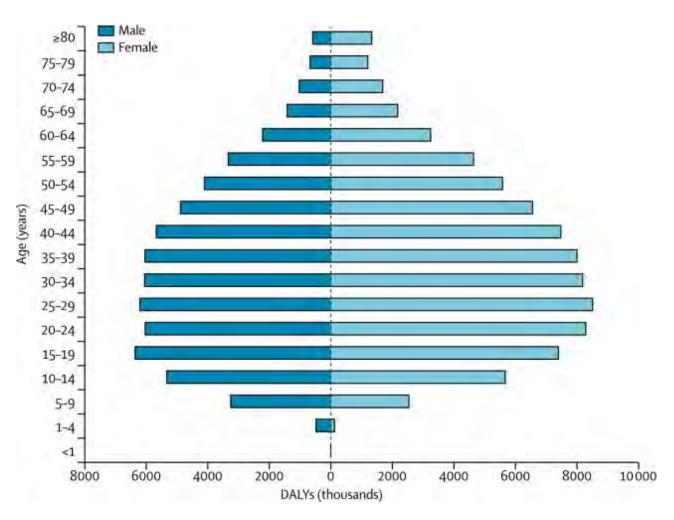
Why is Gender

relevant?

Sex & Gender: Critical Determinants of Mental Health

- Gender is a structural determinant of mental health and mental illness
- 2. Gender **differences and inequalities** are closely interlinked with mental health
- 3. Mental disorders have **gender-specific risks**, **consequences**, **treatment needs**

Mental and Substance Use Disorders



Whiteford et al. 2013. Global burden of disease attributable to mental and substance use disorders: findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. The Lancet, 382(9904), 1575–1586.

Depression

- Twice as common in women compared to men
- Women more likely to be diagnosed as depressed than men

Pregnancy & Child birth

- Comorbidities: Anxiety, Eating disorders, Depression
- Ca. 15% of maternal deaths are suicides

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

- 1 in 5 women suffer rape or attempted rape
- 16% 50% of women experience violence in their life
- Women & children represent 80% of the 50 Mio. people affected by conflicts, disasters & displacement

Research Bias & Evidence Gap

THELANCETPSYCH-D-16-00305
PII: \$2215-0366(16)30209-7
Embargo: November 14, 2016—23:30 (GMT)
Linked to 308 (Howard et al. 2016)

Gender-neutral mental health research is biased towards sex and gender

- Mental health research largely ignores sex & gender differences
- Lack of validity & efficiency
- Lack of gender-sensitive mental health treatments and services

So mental health must be a policy priority?







BMJ 2014;349:g5189 doi: 10.1136/bmj.g5189 (Published 20 August 2014)

Page 1 of 2

EDITORIALS

Including mental health among the new sustainable development goals

The case is compelling

Graham Thornicroft professor 1, Vikram Patel professor 23

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FundaMentalSDG

www.FundaMentalSDG.org



















































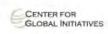


























































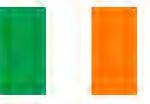


No longer can we look away. By Robin Hammond









Ireland



South Africa



Switzerland



United Kingdom



The United Nations

As the world is thinking about a development framework to build on the Millennium Development Goals, We need to place mental health in general and depression in particular within the post-2015 agenda!

> Kofi Annan Economist Group's Global Crisis of Depression Conference London, 25.11.2014



Mental Health is included in SUS



SDG Declaration Preamble

Mental health is a development priority (§ 7, §26)

SDG Health Goal 3

- Prevention, treatment & promotion of mental health (3.4)
- Substance abuse (3.5)
- Universal health coverage (3.8)

Indicators

Measure Progress





Two Mental Health Indicators proposed

- 1. Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardio-vascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or suicide
- Proportion of persons with a severe mental disorder who are using services



Current SDG mental health indicators

- 3.4.2 **Suicide mortality rate**
- 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders
- 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol

FundaMentalSDG calls for inclusion of

severe mental disorders in the SDG indicators



www.fundamentalsdg.org

Key messages: Mental health & Gender

- 1. Mental illnesses are a leading cause of burden of disease
- 2. Gender is a critical determinant for mental health
- Gender equity and mental health are cross-cutting issues & need to be addressed together in research and policies
- 4. The SDG indicators need to strengthen mental health

No Sustainable Development

without Mental Health!





















No Gender Equality without Mental Health!







Thank you for your support for Mental Health!

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