

Health and Structural funds in 2007-2013: country and regional assessment

COUNTRY ASSESSMENT FOR HEALTH & STRUCTURAL FUNDS

GERMANY (DE)

Table 1: Country assessment summary - Germany

NSRF strategic objectives	Funding source	Direct health sector investment	Indirect health sector investment	Potential health gain Personal Economic Social Environmental	Lisbon Agenda (renewed 2005)
Promotion of innovation and expansion of the knowledge society; strengthening business competitiveness	ERDF	-	-	E, S,	To create a more attractive investment and working environment; To enhance growth through knowledge and innovation; To create more and better jobs.
Enhancing the appeal of Germany's various regions for investors and inhabitants through sustainable regional development	ERDF	X	-	S, E, Env	
Facing new labour market challenges - creating new and better jobs	ESF	-	X	S, E, P	
Developing regions in regard to equal opportunity and balance	ERDF	-	-	E, S, Env	

Table 2: Eligible regions under Cohesion Policy Objectives

Cohesion Policy Objective	Regions
Convergence	Brandenburg-Nordost, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Chemnitz, Dresden, Dessau, Magdeburg, Thüringen.
Phasing out	Brandenburg-Südwest, Lüneburg, Leipzig, Halle.
Phasing in	N/A
Regional competitiveness and employment	Baden-Wuerttemberg, Barvaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Nord Rhein Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Schleswig-Holstein.

Health and Structural funds in 2007-2013: country and regional assessment

Table 2: Eligible regions under Cohesion Policy Objectives

Background: Germany has a population of 82.4 million. The age structure of the population is: 0-14 years 13.9%; 15-64 years 66.3%; 65 years and over 19.8%. Life expectancy at birth has risen substantially. Latest estimates put it at 78.95 years above the OECD average of 78.3 years. It is higher for females (82.11 years) than for men (75.96 years) (*Source: http://www.indexmundi.com/germany/demographics_profile.html*). Germany's population is characterized by zero or declining growth with an ageing population and smaller cohort of young people. Two types of diseases have dominated the disease spectrum: cardiovascular diseases and cancer. However, significant shifts have emerged...Cardiovascular diseases, although at a high level, are becoming less significant. While they are still among the most widespread causes of death, their fraction of the overall mortality rate has declined. While overall mortality has reduced by 25.3 percent among women and 29.4 percent among men from 1990 to 2004, the cardiovascular mortality rate declined by 33.1 percent for women and 38.2 percent for men respectively. In addition, a smaller proportion of the working population is unable to work or has to retire early compared to ten years ago. Mental and neuro-degenerative diseases are playing an increasing role. Mental diseases, which are prevalent among the general population and especially among women according to data collected in the Federal Health Survey 1998, play an increasing role both with respect to incapacity to work as well as early retirement. Overall, the most prominent causes for early retirement among women and men are muscular, skeletal and connective tissue disorders, cardiovascular diseases as well as psychological disorders. Like most other EU MS, poverty risk factors have increased alongside the rising general standard of living. Many chronic diseases occur more frequently in the population with all low socioeconomic status. (*Source: Robert Koch Institute/Federal Statistical Office. Health in Germany 2006*).

Table 3: Programme period 2007-2013 - health investment in the NSRF and OPs

Allocation of money in the SF 2007-2013

Source and budget	ERDF €12 910 178 326; ESF €12 868 443 103
Total	€25 778 621 429
Health sector % of total allocated SF	€17 550 000 (0.1%)

NSRF strategic objectives (with OP relevance and funding source)

1. Promotion of innovation and expansion of the knowledge society; strengthening business competitiveness (**ROPs** - ERDF)
2. Enhancing the appeal of Germany's various regions for investors and inhabitants through sustainable regional development (**ROPs** - ERDF, **OPT** - ERDF)
3. Facing new labour market challenges - creating new and better jobs (**ROPs** - ESF, **OP Bund** - ESF)
4. Developing regions in regard to equal opportunity and balance (**ROPs** - ERDF).

Health and Structural funds in 2007-2013: country and regional assessment

Table 3: Programme period 2007-2013 - health investment in the NSRF and OPs

<p>Operational Programmes</p> <p>Convergence objective Brandenburg (ESF) Brandenburg (ERDF) Bund (ESF) Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (ESF) Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (ERDF) Niedersachsen-Region Lüneburg (ESF) Niedersachsen-Region Lüneburg (ERDF) Saxony (ESF) Saxony (ERDF) Saxony-Anhalt (ESF) Saxony-Anhalt (ERDF) Thüringen (ESF) Thüringen (ERDF) Federal Transport (ERDF)</p> <p>Competitiveness and employment objective Baden-Wuerttemberg (ESF) Baden-Wuerttemberg (ERDF) Bavaria (ESF) Bavaria (ERDF) Berlin (ESF) Berlin (ERDF) Bremen (ESF) Bremen (ERDF) Federal (ESF) Hamburg (ESF) Hamburg (ERDF) Hesse (ESF) Hesse (ERDF) Niedersachsen (ohne. Region Lüneburg) (ESF) Niedersachsen (ohne. Region Lüneburg) (ERDF) Nord Rhein Westphalia (ESF) Nord Rhein Westphalia (ERDF) Rhineland-Palatinate (ESF) Rhineland-Palatinate (ERDF) Saarland (ESF) Saarland (ERDF) Schleswig-Holstein (ESF) Schleswig-Holstein (ERDF)</p>
<p>Direct health sector investment (with NSRF/OP relevance)</p> <p>Health infrastructure The NSRF's strategy under the convergence objective comprises seven priority areas, of which the third is named: "Development of infrastructure for sustainable growth" which also comprises health care infrastructure, as one of the "soft" location factors.</p>
<p>Indirect health sector investment (with NSRF/OP relevance)</p> <p>The NSRF's strategy under the convergence objective comprises seven priority areas. The fifth priority area: "Improvement of flexibility and competitiveness among companies and employees" health promotion at work and occupational health are mentioned among other measures to improve the general conditions of employees in less-developed areas.</p> <p>The NSRF's strategy under the regional competitiveness and employment objective comprises six priority areas, including: "Improvement of flexibility and competitiveness among companies and employees". Support is aimed to be provided in the re-structuring of companies, e.g. in implementing health promotion programmes at the worksite or improved flexibility of working hours.</p>

Health and Structural funds in 2007-2013: country and regional assessment

Table 3: Programme period 2007-2013 - health investment in the NSRF and OPs

Evidence of capacity to deliver intersectoral policy and planning

The NSRF and OPs suggest where capacity exists and will be developed. Specifically, in terms of maximising health gain from Structural Funds capacity building is an approach to the development of sustainable skills, organisational structures, resources and commitment to health improvement in health and other sectors. An initial focus could include: organisation development (Managing Authorities [Bundesland Ministries] , Intermediary bodies); workforce development (Managing Authorities, Intermediary bodies), resources allocation (Monitoring Committee NSRF, OP/ROP Monitoring Committees), leadership (Managing Authorities OP/ROPs) and partnerships/networks (Bundesland Ministries, Intermediary bodies).

Regional planning and implementation (From OPs)

The Managing Authorities of the 34 ROPs are the responsibility of the relevant Bundesland Ministries. The NSRF is clear that the Bundeslaender of the former West Germany have many years of experience with EU processes and structural change, whereas the former East German Bundeslaender have transformed their economies on the basis of a previously centralized planned economy.

Table 4: Non-health sector investment with potential health gain 2007-2013

Priority theme (and OP)	Relevant investments	Potential health gain
<p>Promotion of innovation and expansion of the knowledge society; strengthening business competitiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of joint research and development projects by research institutes, universities, and the business community with a view to achieving more efficient and productive knowledge transfer (Convergence objective, Priority 1 "Support of innovation, research and development". See also ROPs e.g. Schleswig-Holstein Priority 1 "Knowledge and knowledge transfer", Nord Rhein Westphalia Priority 2 "Innovation and knowledge-based economy"). • Elaborating and implementing integrated development concepts that enable technical and social infrastructures to adapt to changing conditions (Convergence objective, Priority 3 "Development and expansion of the infrastructure needed for sustainable growth. See also ROPs e.g. Hesse Priority 1 "Innovation and knowledge-based economy"). • Increase of the use of more environmentally friendly modes of transportation (Convergence objective, Priority 3 "Development and expansion of the infrastructure needed for sustainable growth. See also ROPs e.g. Thüringen Priority 3 "Sustainable regional and urban development"). • Implementation of sustainable urban development measures, particularly in disadvantaged urban areas; as well as ensure the services of public interest within the context of demographic change (Convergence objective, Priority 3 "Development and expansion of the infrastructure needed for sustainable growth. See also ROPs e.g. Bavaria Priority 3 "Sustainable urban development", Bremen Priority 2 "Activate urban living spaces and markets", Nord Rhein Westphalia Priority 3 "Sustainable urban and regional development"). • Expansion of regional knowledge-bases to meet current and future needs. Promotion of integrated strategies aimed at establishing clusters of excellence (Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective, Priority 1 "Promotion of development processes that are knowledge-based and innovation-oriented"). 	<p>Economic, social, environmental, personal</p>

Health and Structural funds in 2007-2013: country and regional assessment

**Table 4: Non-health sector investment with potential health gain
2007-2013**

<p>Enhancing the appeal of Germany's various regions for investors and inhabitants through sustainable regional development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of strategic measures aimed at ensuring that a sufficient number of skilled workers will be available in the job market facing demographic change (Convergence objective, Priority 5 "Increasing the adaptability and competitiveness of business and employees). • Promoting social and organizational innovations aimed at meeting the challenges of demographic change (Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective, Priority 3 "Reducing disparities between regions and optimizing specific regional potential through sustainable development programmes"). 	<p>Economic, social, personal</p>
<p>Facing new labour market challenges - creating new and better jobs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special projects for adolescents and young adults with poor prospects for employment to make the transition from school to the workforce (Convergence objective, Priority 6 "Optimising human capital". See also Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective, Priority 5). • Creation of research and development networks that integrate universities, research institutes, technology research centres, and businesses (Convergence objective, Priority 6 "Optimising human capital"). • Implementation of active and preventive measures aimed at reducing long term unemployment and supporting women that return to work (Convergence objective, Priority 7 "Easing access to the labour market and improving employment and social inclusion of disadvantaged persons"). 	<p>Social, personal, economic</p>