




# WHO's New Strategic Directions

DCVMN 19<sup>th</sup> AGM – Kunming, 29 October 2018

Mariângela Simão



**World Health  
Organization**



“Today, instead of health for all, we have health for some”.

**Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus**





Servizio Fotografico - Vatican Media  
HH Pope Francis with the WHO Director-General, Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

HH Pope Francis and WHO Director-General: Health is a right and not a privilege



Health inequities persist  
within and between countries



# OPPORTUNITIES - A GLOBAL COMMITMENT

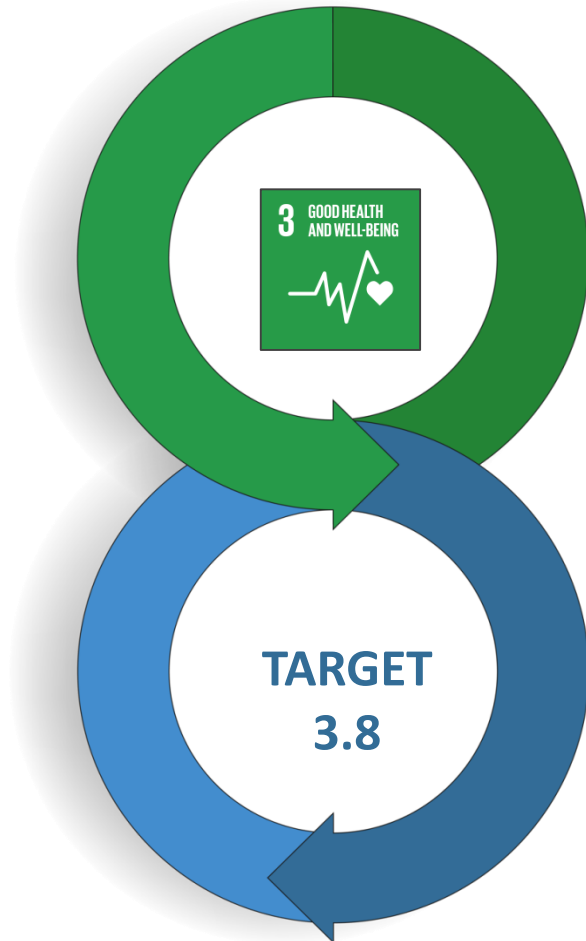
## AGENDA 2030



### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) 3

“Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages”

14 out of 17 SDG have health related targets



“Achieve Universal Health Coverage...access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all”

# GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF WORK– GPW 13



## ACHIEVING IMPACT FOR PEOPLE AT COUNTRY LEVEL

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Approved at the WHA 2018

Sets out WHO's strategic direction – 2019-2023

Priorities

Goals/impacts and outcomes

Strategic and organisational shifts

Aligns with and articulates WHO's response to the SDGs

Provides a framework for accountability and measurements

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## WHO's mission

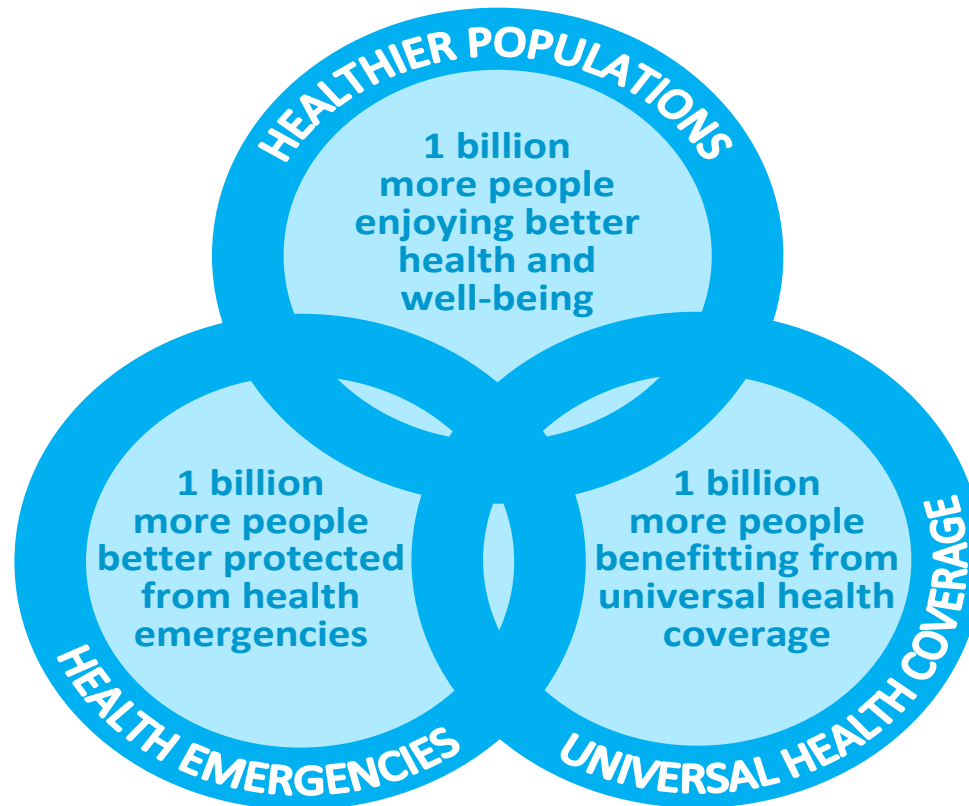
Promote health

Keep the world safe

Serve the vulnerable

## 3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES – 3 GOALS

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# PROMOTING HEALTHIER POPULATIONS

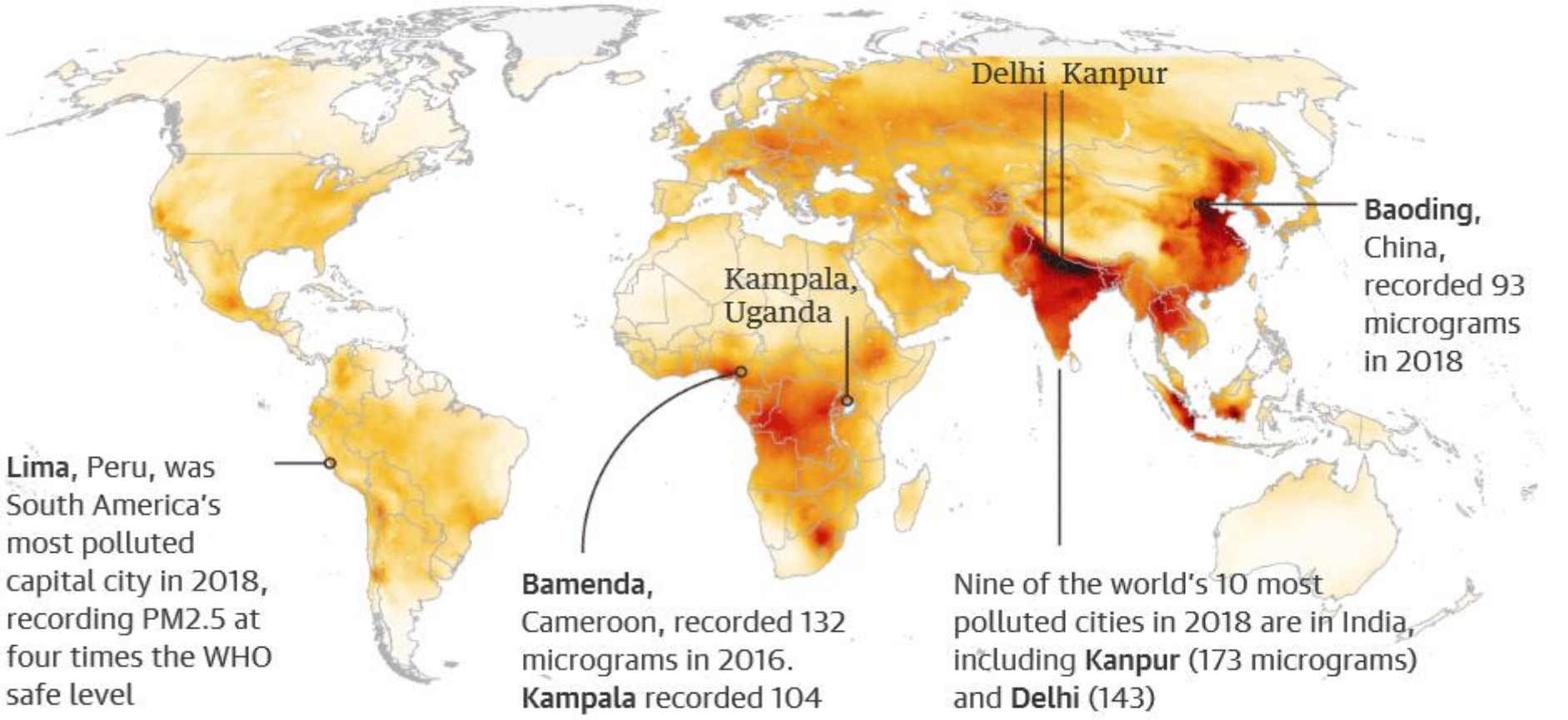
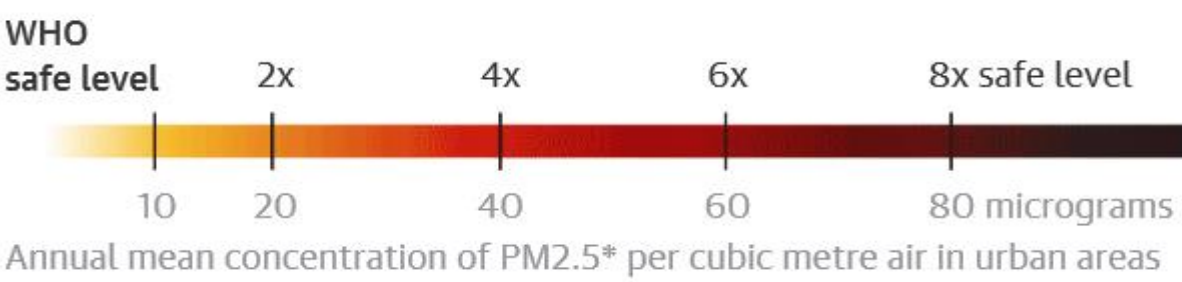
1 billion more people enjoying better health and wellbeing

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## Five Platforms

1. Improving Human Capital across the life course
2. Accelerating action on preventing non-communicable diseases and promoting mental health
3. Accelerating elimination and eradication of high impact communicable diseases
4. Tackling anti-microbial resistance
5. Addressing health effects of climate change in small island developing states and other vulnerable states

# 91% of the world's population live in areas with air pollution above WHO limits



“A smog of complacency invades the planet” ...



### **Air pollution**

## **Air pollution is the ‘new tobacco’, warns WHO head**

Exclusive: Simple act of breathing is killing 7 million people a year and harming billions more, but ‘a smog of complacency pervades the planet’, says Dr Tedros Adhanom

● **Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus: Air pollution is the new tobacco. Time to tackle this epidemic**

**Damian Carrington and Matthew Taylor**

07:00 CEST Saturday, 27 October 2018



# ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE



1 billion more people benefitting from UHC

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Fully aligned with SDG 3.8 - achieving UHC

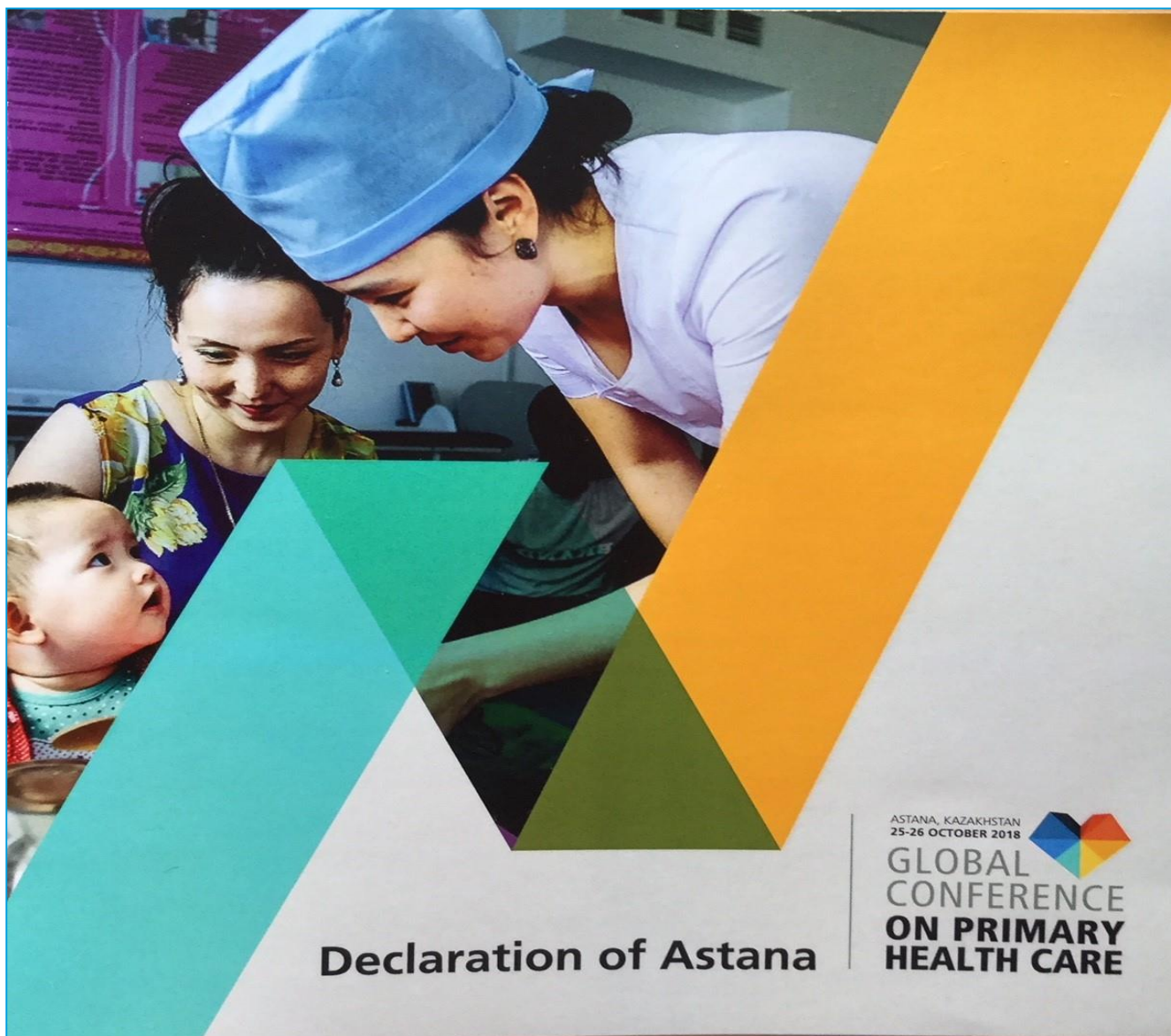
- At least half of the world's 7.3 billion people still lack full coverage with essential health services
- 80–90% of a person's health needs across their lifetime can be covered by primary health care.

Strong primary health care based health systems lead to

- better health outcomes
- improved quality of care
- longer life expectancy

40<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALMA-ATA DECLARATION

## THE ASTANA DECLARATION ON PHC



# ADDRESSING HEALTH EMERGENCIES

1 billion more people protected from health emergencies

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## Goals

Build and sustain resilient national, regional and global capacities required to keep the world safe from epidemics and other health emergencies

Ensure that populations affected by acute and protracted emergencies have rapid access to essential life-saving health services including health promotion and disease prevention

All hazards approach

Closely linked to health systems strengthening

Serve the most vulnerable in fragile and conflict affected countries



# ONGOING EMERGENCIES – GRADE 3\*



[Bangladesh - Rohingya crisis](#)  
[Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)  
[Nigeria](#)  
[Somalia](#)  
[South Sudan](#)  
[Syrian Arab Republic](#)  
[Yemen](#)

**Grade 3:** a single or multiple country event with substantial public health consequences that requires a substantial WCO response and/or substantial international WHO response. Organizational and/or external support required by the WCO is substantial. An Emergency Support Team, run out of the regional office, coordinates the provision of support to the WCO.

\*As of 28 October 2018 – [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

# DISEASE OUTBREAKS\*

[Ebola virus disease – Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

18 October 2018

[Chikungunya – Sudan](#)

15 October 2018

[Ebola virus disease – Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

11 October 2018

[Cholera – Zimbabwe](#)

5 October 2018

[Cholera – Niger](#)


5 October 2018

\*As of 28 October 2018 – [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

# IMMUNIZATIONS CONTRIBUTION TO WHO'S STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

IMMUNIZATIONS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO ACHIEVING 20% THE 3 BILLION TARGET\*

## A billion more people with health coverage

- Increasing vaccine coverage for women, infants, children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly
  - Contribution to the reduction of:
    - Respiratory infections
    - Diarrhoeal diseases
    - Vector born diseases
    - Viral diseases
    - Influenza
- 
- Tuberculosis (BCG), Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, & Polio
  - Measles & Rubella
  - Meningococcal, Pneumococcal & Hib meningitis
  - Rotavirus
  - Yellow-Fever, Typhoid, JE, (in specific regions and populations)
  - Seasonal Influenza

## A billion more people made safer

- Contributing to a safer world with vaccines
- 
- Ebola, Cholera, Yellow-Fever, Meningitis, Polio, Measles, Diphtheria

## A billion more lives improved

- Reduction in the burden of NCD - cancers (cervical & liver)
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- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)
  - Hepatitis-B





# ACCESS TO MEDICINES, VACCINES AND HEALTH PRODUCTS

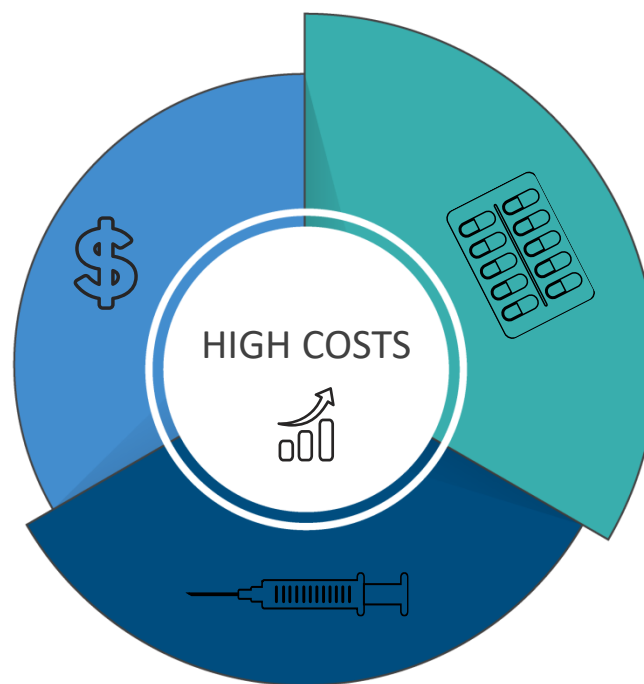
AFFORDABLE  
EFFECTIVE  
QUALITY-ASSURED  
SAFE

# CHALLENGES have expanded to DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Latest treatments for  
cancer and hepatitis C



e.g. USA 2015 - average  
prices for new cancer drugs  
US\$ 7 500 to US\$ 28 000  
per month



Orphan drugs for  
rare diseases

HPV costs for MIC

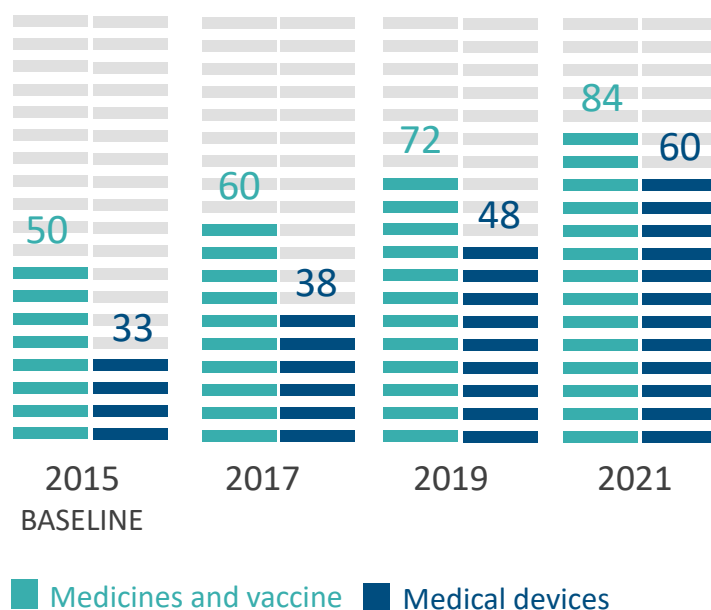
Insulin (discovered in 1923) -  
cost up to US\$ 340

Need for balance between R&D costs and final price – a “FAIR PRICE”

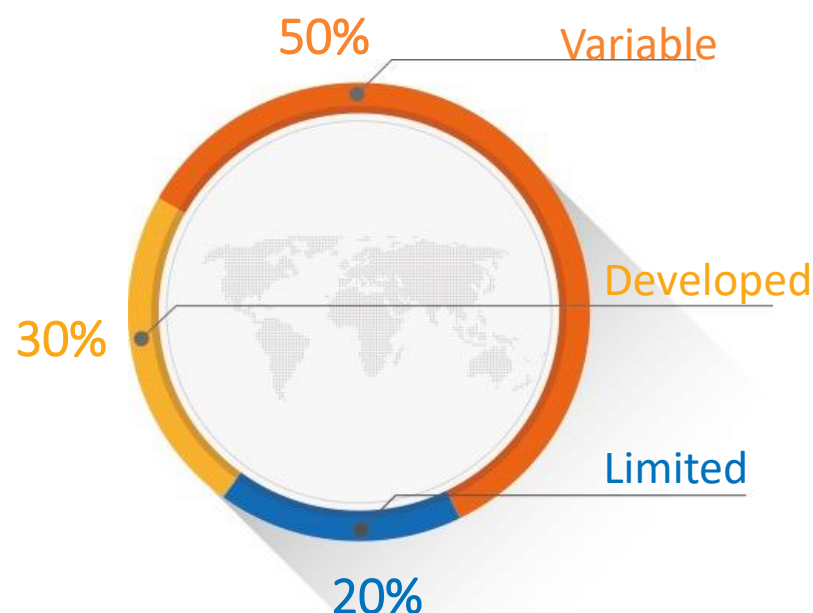
# REGULATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING TOWARDS A “WHO LISTED AUTHORITIES”

Some of the global challenges that need to be addressed

Functionality of National Regulatory Authority



194 WHO Member States



≈30% of NRAs globally have capacity to perform all core regulatory functions for medicines (much less for biotherapeutic products)



# PREQUALIFICATION AND CRP





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Safety monitoring of medicines, vaccines and health products is essential to protect people from harm

- New products in LMICs- developed in well-resourced settings - baseline safety data may not be entirely applicable to the resource constrained settings

## Smart Safety Surveillance – risk-based prioritization for PV

- To strengthen pharmacovigilance capacity in LMICs
- Establish end-to end safety surveillance of products from their clinical development to the post-market stages
- Pilot ongoing in 2 countries with selected medicines and vaccines



# Access to medicines and vaccines roadmap

To be presented at the WHA 2019

**“WHEREVER HUMAN BEINGS ARE CONCERNED,  
TREND IS NOT DESTINY”**

**Rene Dubos**