



# The post-2015 agenda for health and the role of the SEEHN

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# 68th WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

## 18–26 May 2015

### Main messages

The 68th session of the WHA this year was very successful.

Quote from Angela Merkel, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany:

*“WHO is the only international organization that has the universal political legitimacy on global health issues”...*

This was demonstrated during the WHA in the range of deliberations, negotiations, technical briefings and other events, with the participation of a record number of delegates and participants.

**Ad-hoc Ministerial Meeting of the South-Eastern Europe Health Network**  
Belgrade, Serbia, 21-23 June 2015





# Preparing and responding to emergencies and the IHR (2005)

We will continue to work to end the outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD) in West Africa, remaining vigilant in actions to prevent, detect, control and treat the disease until we reach zero cases.

The World Health Assembly decision on EVD gives the WHO Secretariat the mandate to make structural reforms so that it can prepare for and respond rapidly, flexibly and effectively to emergencies and disease outbreaks.

Delegates at the 68<sup>th</sup> Health Assembly welcomed WHO's commitment to deep reforms of its emergency work and especially the five-point agenda outlined by the Director-General. This includes establishing a single new programme for health emergencies.

A new review committee under the International Health Regulations (2005) will be set up by the Director-General to assess the effectiveness of the IHR for prevention, preparedness and response. It will also recommend steps to improve its functioning and effectiveness for future health emergencies.

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# Preparing and responding to emergencies and the IHR

The IHR oblige all Member States to have core capacity in place. Only one third of all countries (64) reported that they had met the minimum requirements in 2014.

Member States expressed strong support for pairing well-resourced countries with other countries to help them meet the IHR requirements.

There have been extensive discussions on ensuring dynamic, continuing evaluation of countries' core capacity and the value of independent assessment.

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# Programme Budget 2016–2017

The Health Assembly also approved an 8% increase in the 2016–2017 Programme Budget, a clear sign of Member States' strong, continued trust in the Organization.

The aims of the Budget are to:

- meet the needs of countries;
- leverage the experience gained during the EVD outbreak;
- address emerging priorities such as antimicrobial resistance, health and the environment, malaria and viral hepatitis; and
- implement resolutions passed by the Health Assembly and WHO's Regional Committees.

Member States made it clear that the world depends on WHO to deliver - accountably, transparently, efficiently and effectively.

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# Antimicrobial resistance

## Air pollution

**Tackling antimicrobial drug resistance:** The first global action plan to tackle antimicrobial resistance, which commits all governments to have in place by May 2017 a national action plan on antimicrobial resistance, was endorsed.

In order to tackle antimicrobial resistance, we have to strengthen multisectoral action at all levels and address the use of antimicrobial medicines in animal health and agriculture, as well as for human health.

**Air pollution:** This was the first time the Health Assembly had debated this topic.

Every year, 4.3 million deaths occur from exposure to indoor air pollution and 3.7 million deaths are attributable to outdoor air pollution. Delegates adopted a resolution to address the health impacts of air pollution – the world's largest single environmental health risk – and support Member States in taking action on air pollution.

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# Malaria Polio

- **Global Malaria Strategy:** The aim of the new Global Malaria Strategy is to reduce the global burden by 40% by 2020 and by 90% by 2030. This was endorsed. Another aim is to eliminate malaria in at least 35 more countries by 2030, which is closely aligned with the goal in the European Region of elimination by the end of 2015. The strategy provides a comprehensive framework from which countries can develop tailored programmes that will sustain and accelerate progress towards malaria elimination.
- **Polio:** Delegates agreed on a resolution in which Member States recommit to stopping polio and preparing for the phased withdrawal of oral polio vaccines. Delegates emphasized that polio eradication can be achieved only by global solidarity in the introduction of inactivated polio vaccine with phased withdrawal of oral vaccines, a major work undertaken by WHO in close coordination with partners.

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# Vaccination NCDs

- **Vaccination:** The resolution endorsed at the Health Assembly calls for action to improve access to sustainable supplies of affordable vaccines, especially for low- and middle-income countries. It urges Member States to increase transparency on vaccine pricing and explore pooling the procurement of vaccines.
- **Noncommunicable diseases:** Member States discussed the outcome of the second international conference on nutrition and endorsed the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and a framework for action that includes a series of policies and programmes in the health, food and agriculture sectors to address malnutrition.  
On maternal, infant and young child nutrition, the Health Assembly approved a core set of indicators for the global monitoring framework.

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# The Sustainable Development Goals - Health in the post-2015 agenda



## *Framing the new goals*

The identification a new goals and targets for the post-2015 development agenda was based on two mandates:

- the 2010 MDG summit at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2010 and
- the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012.

It will culminate in:

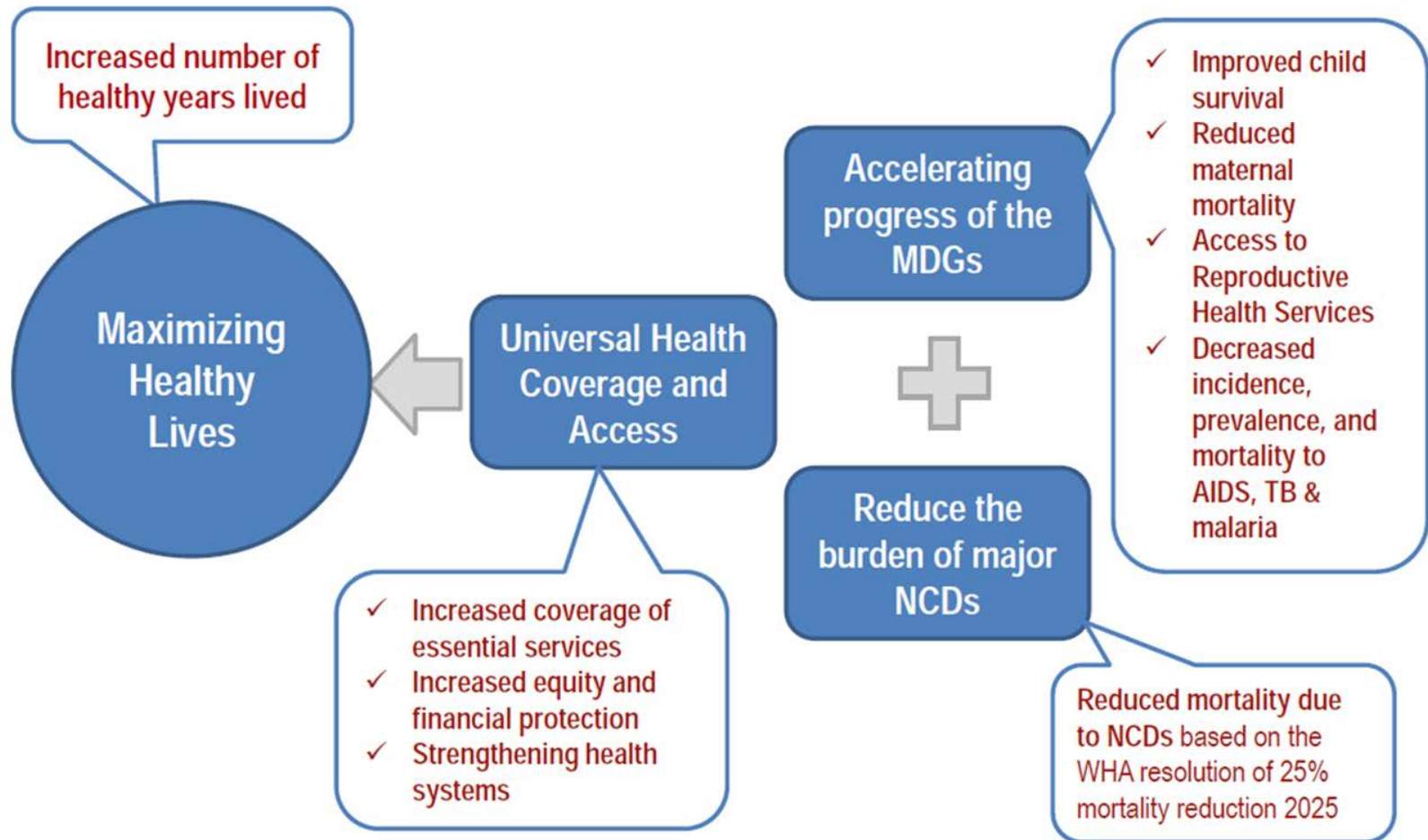
- adoption of the post-2015 development agenda at the heads of state and government summit at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015.

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# Framework of the Botswana post-2015 health report



# Regional consultation



## Inclusive and sustainable development: Perspectives from Europe and Central Asia on the post-2015 development agenda



Any goal for health should also address new challenges and maximize healthy life expectancy, with universal health coverage as a key instrument.

Taking a life-course approach – addressing the social, economic and environmental determinants of health – will be crucial.

Health 2020 will prepare the ground for implementing this new vision in the Region.

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# Health 2020

## Health is a Political Choice

### Two strategic objectives

Working to improve health for all, and reducing the health divide

Improving leadership, and participatory governance for health

### Four common policy priorities for health

Investing in health through a life-course approach and empowering people

Tackling the Region's major health challenges of noncommunicable and communicable diseases

Strengthening people-centred health systems, public health capacity and emergency preparedness, surveillance and response

Creating resilient communities and supportive environments

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# Sustainable Development Goals



1. Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere
  2. Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
  3. **Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
  4. Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
  5. Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
  6. Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
  7. Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
  8. Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
  9. Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
  10. Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries
  11. Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
  12. Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
  13. Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*
  14. Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
  15. Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
  16. Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
  17. Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
- *\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.*





# Health goal 3: “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.”

Targets include:

- the unfinished health MDGs
- emerging global health priorities and
- universal health coverage and broader determinants of health

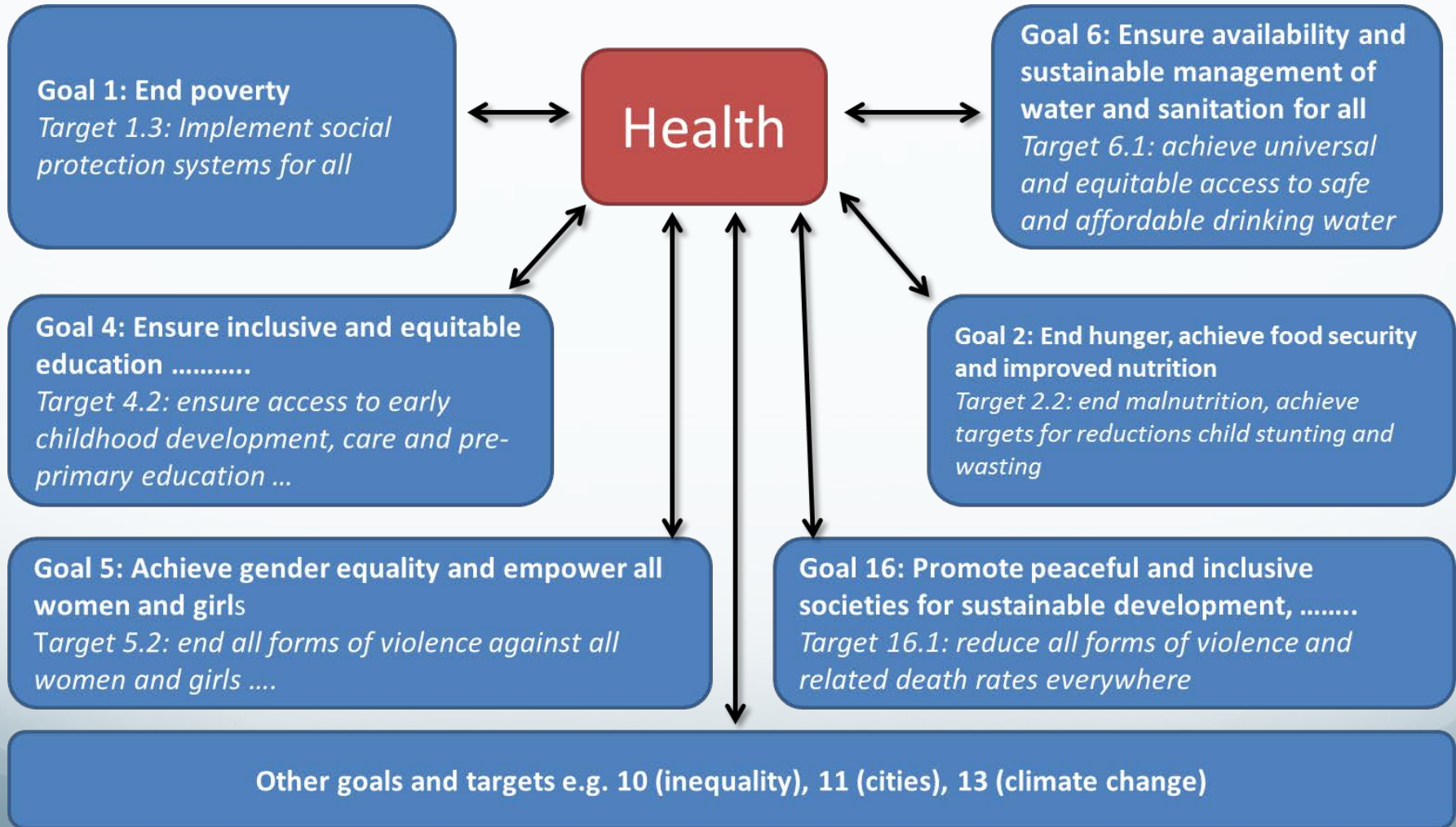
Several other goals also contain targets related to health.

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# Linkages to other sustainable development goals and targets





# Towards the 2015 summit

- Zero draft of the outcome document of the post-2015 summit released in June 2015
  - The targets are aspirational and global, with each government setting its own national targets, guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.
  - The paragraph related to health has a strong statement on universal health care.
- The development of indicators to be completed by March 2016
  - Health indicators are more advanced than for many other goals.

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# Conclusions

- The process for preparing the sustainable development goals is broad and complex, but health is well placed.
- Health 2020 and universal health care provide a platform for an integrated approach to the health-related sustainable development targets.
- The Health 2020 framework sets the ground for implementation.
- Implementation at the national level is essential.

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# Health goal and targets

