

Mini-symposium Saturday, 24 May 2014, 9:30-11:30, at Château de Bossey  
Working towards Health for All: What's the count?  
And what role for civil society action?

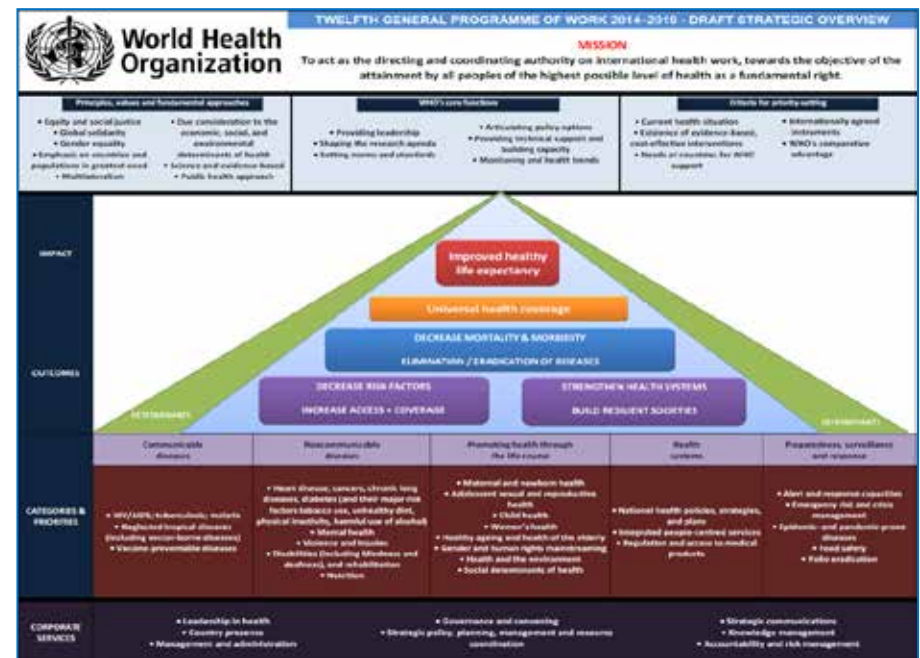
# Strategic priorities of the WHO

General Programme of Work 2014-2019

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# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019: Purpose of GPW

- To provide a high-level strategic vision for the work of WHO establishing the priorities
- as part of the WHO reform process



# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019: **WHO Mission**

- To act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work
- towards the objective of the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health as a fundamental right

# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019:

## Six core functions of WHO

1. **Providing leadership on matters critical to health** and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed;
2. Shaping the research agenda and stimulating the **generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge**;
3. **Setting norms and standards**, and promoting and monitoring their implementation;
4. Articulating ethical and evidence-based **policy options**;
5. **Providing technical support**, catalyzing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity;
6. **Monitoring the health situation** and assessing health trends.

# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019:

## Setting the scene

- New political, economic, social and environmental realities
- Current health and demographic trends
- More complex health challenges
- More effective health security and humanitarian action
- New challenges in health governance
- Growing pressures on multilateral organizations

# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019:

## Leadership Priorities

- **Advancing universal health coverage:** enabling countries to sustain or expand access to essential health services and financial protection and promoting UHC as a unifying concept in global health.
- **Health-related Millennium Development Goals –** addressing unfinished and future challenges: accelerating the achievement of the current health-related Goals up to and beyond 2015, including completing the eradication of polio and selected neglected tropical diseases.
- **Addressing the challenge of noncommunicable diseases** and mental health, violence and injuries and disabilities.

## Possible Health Goal and subgoals

**OVERARCHING  
HEALTH GOAL**

Ensure healthy lives and universal health coverage at all ages

**SUB-GOALS:**

1. Achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
2. Address the burden of noncommunicable diseases, injuries and mental disorders
3. Achieve Universal Health Coverage including financial risk protection
4. Address the social and environmental determinants of health

# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019:

## Leadership Priorities

- Implementing the provisions of the **International Health Regulations**: ensuring that all countries can meet the capacity requirements specified in the International Health Regulations (2005).
- Increasing **access to essential, high-quality and affordable medical products** (medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and other health technologies).
- Addressing the **social, economic and environmental determinants** of health as a means of reducing health inequities within and between countries.



# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019:

## Categories of work

### 1. Communicable diseases

- reducing the burden of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases.

### 2. Noncommunicable diseases

- reducing the burden of noncommunicable diseases, including heart disease, cancer, lung disease, diabetes,
- and mental disorders as well as disability, and injuries,
- through health promotion and risk reduction, prevention, treatment and monitoring of noncommunicable diseases and their risk factors.

# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019:

## Categories of work

### 3. Promoting health through the life-course

- reducing morbidity and mortality and improving health during pregnancy, childbirth, the neonatal period, childhood and adolescence;
- improving sexual and reproductive health;
- and promoting active and healthy ageing,
- taking into account the need to address determinants of health
- and internationally agreed development goals, in particular the health-related Millennium Development Goals.

# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019:

## Categories of work

### 4. Health systems

- supporting the strengthening of health systems with a focus on the organization of integrated service delivery;
- financing to achieve universal health coverage;
- strengthening human resources for health;
- health information systems;
- facilitating transfer of technologies;
- promoting access to affordable, quality, safe, and efficacious health technologies;
- and promoting health systems research.

# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019:

## Categories of work

### **5. Preparedness, surveillance and response**

- supporting the preparedness, surveillance and effective response to disease outbreaks, acute public health emergencies and the effective management of health-related aspects of humanitarian disasters to contribute to health security.

### **6. Corporate services/enabling functions**

- organizational leadership and corporate services that are required to maintain the integrity and efficient functioning of WHO.

# The General Programme of Work 2014-2019:

## Design

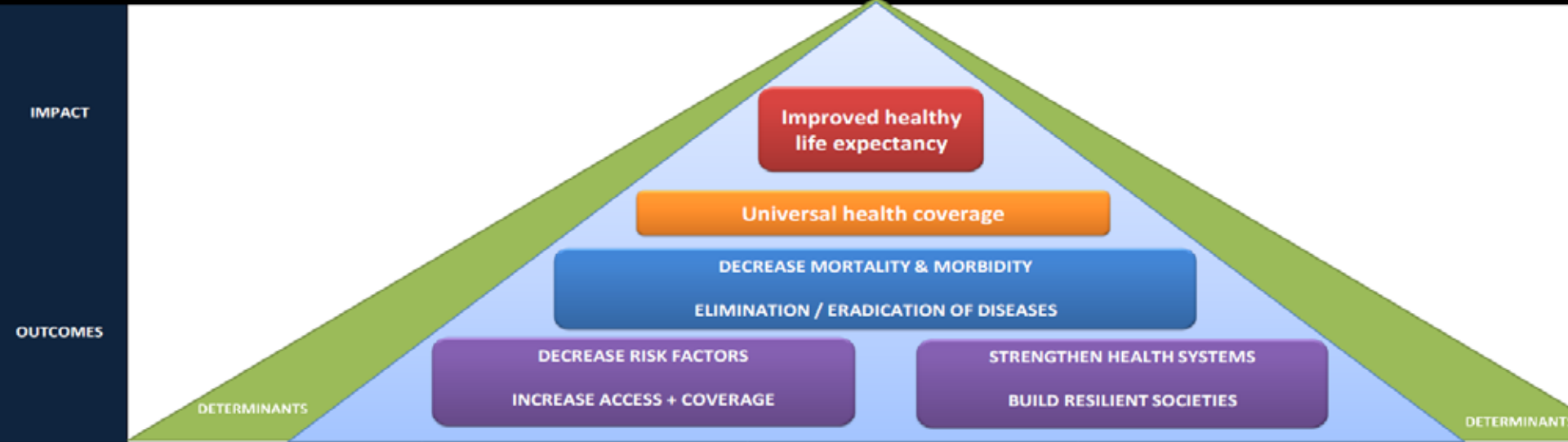
- a clear **results chain**, it explains how WHO's work will be organized over the next six years;
- how the work of WHO contributes to the achievement of a **clearly defined set of outcomes and impacts**; and the means by which WHO can be held accountable for the way resources are used to achieve specified results.



## MISSION

To act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, towards the objective of attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health as a fundamental right.

Principles, values and fundamental approaches	WHO's core functions	Criteria for priority-setting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equity and social justice</li> <li>• Global solidarity</li> <li>• Gender equality</li> <li>• Emphasis on countries and populations in greatest need</li> <li>• Multilateralism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing leadership</li> <li>• Shaping the research agenda</li> <li>• Setting norms and standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current health situation</li> <li>• Existence of evidence-based, cost-effective interventions</li> <li>• Needs of countries for WHO support</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due consideration to the economic, social, and environmental determinants of health</li> <li>• Science and evidence-based</li> <li>• Public health approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Articulating policy options</li> <li>• Providing technical support and building capacity</li> <li>• Monitoring and health trends</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internationally agreed instruments</li> <li>• WHO's comparative advantage</li> </ul>



	Communicable diseases	Noncommunicable diseases	Promoting health through the life course	Health systems	Preparedness, surveillance and response
CATEGORIES & PRIORITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV/AIDS; tuberculosis; malaria</li> <li>• Neglected tropical diseases (including vector-borne diseases)</li> <li>• Vaccine-preventable diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heart disease, cancers, chronic lung diseases, diabetes (and their major risk factors tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, harmful use of alcohol)</li> <li>• Mental health</li> <li>• Violence and injuries</li> <li>• Disabilities (including blindness and deafness), and rehabilitation</li> <li>• Nutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal and newborn health</li> <li>• Adolescent sexual and reproductive health</li> <li>• Child health</li> <li>• Women's health</li> <li>• Healthy ageing and health of the elderly</li> <li>• Gender and human rights mainstreaming</li> <li>• Health and the environment</li> <li>• Social determinants of health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National health policies, strategies, and plans</li> <li>• Integrated people-centred services</li> <li>• Regulation and access to medical products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alert and response capacity</li> <li>• Emergency risk and crisis management</li> <li>• Epidemic- and pandemic diseases</li> <li>• Food safety</li> <li>• Polio eradication</li> </ul>

CORPORATE SERVICES	Leadership in health	Governance and convening	Strategic communications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country presence</li> <li>• Management and administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic policy, planning, management and resource coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge management</li> <li>• Accountability and risk management</li> </ul>

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Target
Increased access to interventions for improving health of women, newborns, children and adolescents	Number of women using contraception for family planning in the 69 poorest countries	260 million	320 million
	Skilled attendant at birth (percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel);	69% (2011)	75% (2015)
	Postnatal care for mothers and babies (percentage of mothers and babies who received postnatal care visit within two days of childbirth);	46% (2010)	60% (2015)
	Exclusive breastfeeding for six months (percentage of infants aged 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed);	37% (2011)	40% (2015)
	Antibiotic treatment for pneumonia (percentage of children aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics).	47%	60% (2015)
	Adolescent birth rates (per 1000 girls aged 15–19 years)	50 per 1000 girls (2009)	45 per 1000 (2015)
Increased proportion of older people who can maintain an independent life	Global indicator (s) will be developed as part of a global framework on monitoring ageing and health to be developed by December 2014	–	–
Gender, equity and human rights integrated into the Secretariat's and countries' policies and programmes	Evaluation processes are in place to ensure gender, equity and human rights are measured in Secretariat programmes	No	Yes
Increased intersectoral policy coordination to address the social determinants of health	Net primary education enrolment rate (MDG target 2A)	90% (2008)	100% (2015)
	Number of slum dwellers with significant improvements in their living conditions (MDG target 7D)	Not applicable	100 million
Reduced environmental threats to health	Proportion of the population without access to improved drinking-water sources	11% (2010)	9% (2015)
	Proportion of the population without access to improved sanitation	37% (2010)	25% (2015)
	Proportion of the population relying primarily on solid fuels for cooking	41% (2010)	38% (2015)

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**Thank you!**

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