World Health Organization

Working for health
WHO Mission Statement

- The attainment by all peoples the highest possible level of health

What is health?

- A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity
Figure 1. Global health architecture milestones, 1990-2012

1990–2000
- 1994: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- 1996: UNAIDS
- 1998: Roll Back Malaria

2000–2012
- 2000: Millennium Development Goals
- 2001: Stop TB Partnership
- 2002: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
- 2003: WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- 2004: PEPFAR: President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
- 2005: Health Metrics Network
- 2006: UNITAID
- 2007: Entry into force of International Health Regulations (2005)
- 2008: Commission on Social Determinants of Health
- 2009: High Level Taskforce for Innovative International Financing of Health Systems
- 2010: Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health
- 2012: A Promise Renewed
- 2011: Commission on Information and Accountability for Women’s and Children’s Health
- 2013: UNAIDS Special Session on HIV/AIDS
- 2014: Political Declaration on the Prevention and Control of NCDs
- 2015: Rio Political Declaration on Social Determinants of Health

Key events:
- Commission on Social Determinants of Health
- Kampala Declaration on Human Resources for Health
- UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children
- UNAIDS resolution on Global Health and Foreign Policy (universal health coverage)
Figure 2. Percentage Improvement In relation to MDG targets for selected Indicators In developing countries (100% means target Is met)

- MDG 1a. Extreme poverty rate (1990-2008): 98%
- MDG 2a. Primary education net enrolment rate (1999-2010): 44%
- MDG 3. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (1999-2010): 67%
- MDG 6. TB mortality rate (1990-2011): 83%
- MDG 6. HIV incidence rate (2001-2010): 22%
- MDG 7. Improved sanitary facilities (1990-2010): 63%

Note: The following targets were used: MDGs 1, 6 (TB), and 7: halve the rate; MDG 2a: 100%; MDG 3: 1; MDG 4: reduce by 2/3; MDGs 5 and 6 (malaria): reduce by 3/4; MDG 6 (HIV): zero incidence (the target of “halt or reverse the epidemic” was fully met).

Figure 3. Percentage Improvement In relation to MDG targets for selected Indicators (100% means target is met) in sub-Saharan Africa and all developing countries

Note: The following targets were used: MDGs 1, 6 (TB), and 7: halve the rate; MDG 2a: 100%; MDG 3: 1; MDG 4: reduce by 2/3; MDGs 5 and 6 (malaria): reduce by 3/4; MDG 6 (HIV): zero incidence (the target of “halt or reverse the epidemic” was fully met).

## Health-related MDGs – global progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDG</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG1</td>
<td>Underweight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG 4</td>
<td>Child mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measles immunization</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDG 5</td>
<td>Maternal mortality</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skilled birth attendant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDG 6</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS incidence</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuberculosis treatment success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malaria impact</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDG 7</td>
<td>Safe water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG 8</td>
<td>Essential medicines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lessons learned

- Seen the power of goals through the MDGs
  - The number of deaths of children under five years old fell from 12 million in 1990 to 6.9 million in 2011
  - The percentage of underweight children under five years old dropped from 28% in 1990 to 17% in 2011
  - Globally new HIV infections declined by 24% between 2001 and 2011
  - At the end of 2012, about 10 million people had access to antiretroviral therapy
  - Maternal mortality declined from an estimated 543,000 in 1990 to 287,000 in 2010

- Has to be an inclusive process
- Important to have a limited number of goals
## Ten leading causes of burden of disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease or injury</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>Rank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease or injury</td>
<td>DALYs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower respiratory infections</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal diseases</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unipolar depressive disorders</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischaemic heart disease</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular disease</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity and low birth weight</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth asphyxia and birth trauma</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal infections and other¹</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refractive errors</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing loss, adult onset</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The global burden of disease: 2004 update
Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs)

The rapidly increasing burden in developing countries

**Global deaths (2008)**
- NCDs after the age of 60: 9%
- NCDs before the age of 60: 47%
- Communicable diseases, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions: 16%
- Injuries: 10%

**Deaths in low- and middle-income countries only (2008)**
- NCDs after the age of 60: 10%
- NCDs before the age of 60: 42%
- Communicable diseases, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions: 31%
- Injuries: 17%
Projected change in global population by age from 1990 to 2020

Source: Murray, Lopez: Lancet 1997
Key messages from the reports

- Universality: leave no one behind
- Social to sustainable agenda: social, economic and environmental action
- Business and innovation: harness the private sector
- Peaceful and stable communities
- Global partnership: address inequalities, accountability, access to information, data revolution
Benefits of investing in health - $1 spent generates up to $30 in improved health

Health Solutions are Affordable and Available

- Tuberculosis: case finding & treatment - 30
- Heart attacks: acute low cost management - 25
- Expanded immunisation - 20
- Malaria: prevention & treatment - 20
- HIV: combination prevention - 12
- Local surgical capacity - 10
Key health message from the HLP report - Ensure Healthy lives

- End preventable infant and under-5 deaths
- Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated
- Decrease the maternal mortality ration to no more than x per 100,000
- Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health rights
- Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases
The Future

- Accelerate work on the current MDGs
- Global health agenda has broadened
  - 1.8 billion adolescents
  - Ageing population
  - Challenge of Non-communicable diseases
- The need to maximize health at all stages
- The need for a single over-arching health goal
- Universal health coverage: access to all services when needed at an affordable cost
- Health is not only a contributor to and a beneficiary of sustainable development, it is an excellent way of measuring progress