WHO Leadership Priorities

Universal health coverage

Increasing access to medical products

Noncommunicable diseases including disabilities, mental health, violence and injuries

Health-related Millennium Development Goals

The International Health Regulations (2005)

Social, economics and environmental determinants

Communicable diseases

Noncommunicable diseases

Promoting health through the life-course

Health systems

Preparedness, surveillance and response

Sources of Voluntary Contributions (2014-2015)

We continue to partner with Member States, Development Partners, Non-State Actors, and Multilateral Organizations to contribute to national efforts by Member States towards improving the health status of people in the region.

Member States

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
<th>Bhutan</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Russian Federation</th>
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Environmental programmes

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA
- Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), Canada
- Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany
- European Commission – Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Norway
- United States Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS), USA
- World Lung Foundation

Technical Programme Areas

- Communicable diseases
- Noncommunicable diseases
- Communicable diseases
- Noncommunicable diseases
- Promoting health through the life-course
- Health systems
- Preparedness, surveillance and response

Multilateral Organizations

- The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Healthcare for all: A multi-sectoral partnership

Healthcare for all:

Alert and response capacities

- Epidemic-prone and pandemic-prone diseases
- Emergency risk and crisis management

Emergency risk and crisis management

- Food safety
- Polio eradication
- Outbreak and crisis response

MDGs

3. www.who.int/searo/violence/en
WHO in South-East Asia

Since 1948, the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia (SEARO) has been working with Member countries to ensure all people have the highest possible level of health across the region.

- **Bangladesh**
  - Population: 160,996,000
  - GDP per capita: $1,092.7
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: 3.7%

- **Bhutan**
  - Population: 775,000
  - GDP per capita: $2,380.9
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: 1.0%

- **Democratic People’s Republic of Korea**
  - Population: 25,155,000
  - GDP per capita: $1,550.0
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: n/a

- **India**
  - Population: 1,311,051,000
  - GDP per capita: $1,595.7
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: 4.0%

- **Indonesia**
  - Population: 257,564,000
  - GDP per capita: $1,092.0
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: 3.3%

- **Maldives**
  - Population: 364,000
  - GDP per capita: $8,483.8
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: 10.8%

- **Myanmar**
  - Population: 53,897,000
  - GDP per capita: $1,203.8
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: 1.8%

- **Nepal**
  - Population: 28,514,000
  - GDP per capita: $696.9
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: 6.0%

- **Sri Lanka**
  - Population: 20,715,000
  - GDP per capita: $3,631.0
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: 3.2%

- **Thailand**
  - Population: 67,959,000
  - GDP per capita: $5,519.4
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: 4.5%

- **Timor-Leste**
  - Population: 1,185,000
  - GDP per capita: $1,280.4
  - Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product: 1.3%

The Impact

WHO has provided leadership on health matters, articulated evidence-based policy options, shared new knowledge, set standards, provided technical support to countries and monitored health trends.

These combined efforts have contributed to some remarkable achievements across the region:

- Eradication of smallpox and polio with immunization interventions reaching more than 80% cover regionally.
- Near eradication of guinea worm disease and leprosy with countries stating both are no longer a public health concern.
- Improved life expectancy and the under-five mortality rate has fallen by 32% across the region.
- Halved HIV epidemic with the number of new HIV infections falling by 35% in the past decade.
- Continued treatment success of TB has remained above 85% resulting in 100,000 lives saved every year.
- Reduction in Malaria-caused deaths with five countries reporting at 75% decrease in malaria cases.

Directions

**1 by 4 Strategic Vision**

1. Addressing persistent and emerging epidemiological challenges;
2. Strengthening emergency risk management for sustainable development;
3. Advancing universal health coverage and robust health systems;
4. Articulating a strong regional voice in the global health agenda.

Flagship priority areas to implement:

1. Measles elimination and rubella control by 2020
2. Prevention of noncommunicable diseases through multisectoral policies and plans with focus on “best buys”
3. The unfinished MDGs agenda: ending preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths with focus on neonatal deaths
4. Universal Health Coverage with focus on human resources for health and essential medicines
5. Building national capacity for preventing and combating Antimicrobial Resistance
6. Scaling up capacity development in emergency risk management in countries
7. Finishing the task of eliminating diseases on the verge of elimination (Rabies, Leprosy, Lymphatic Filariasis and Yaws)