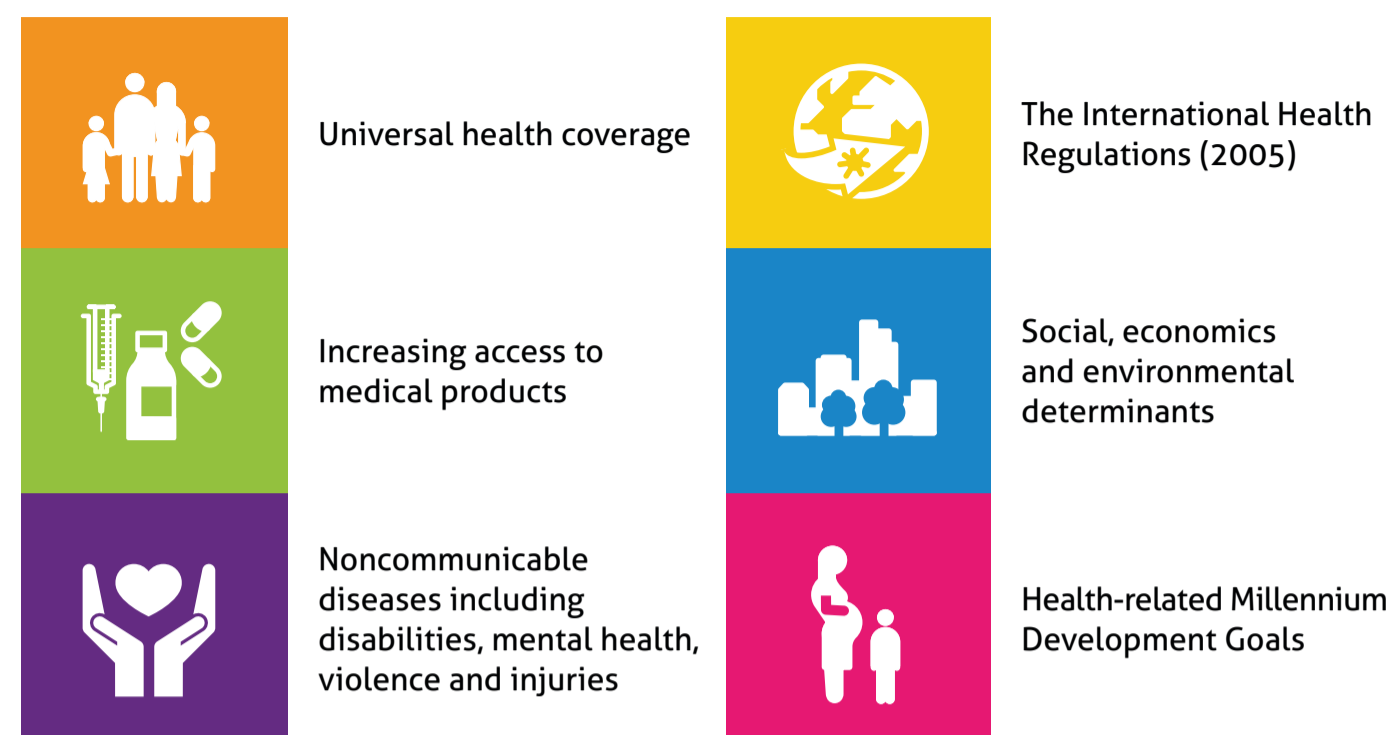
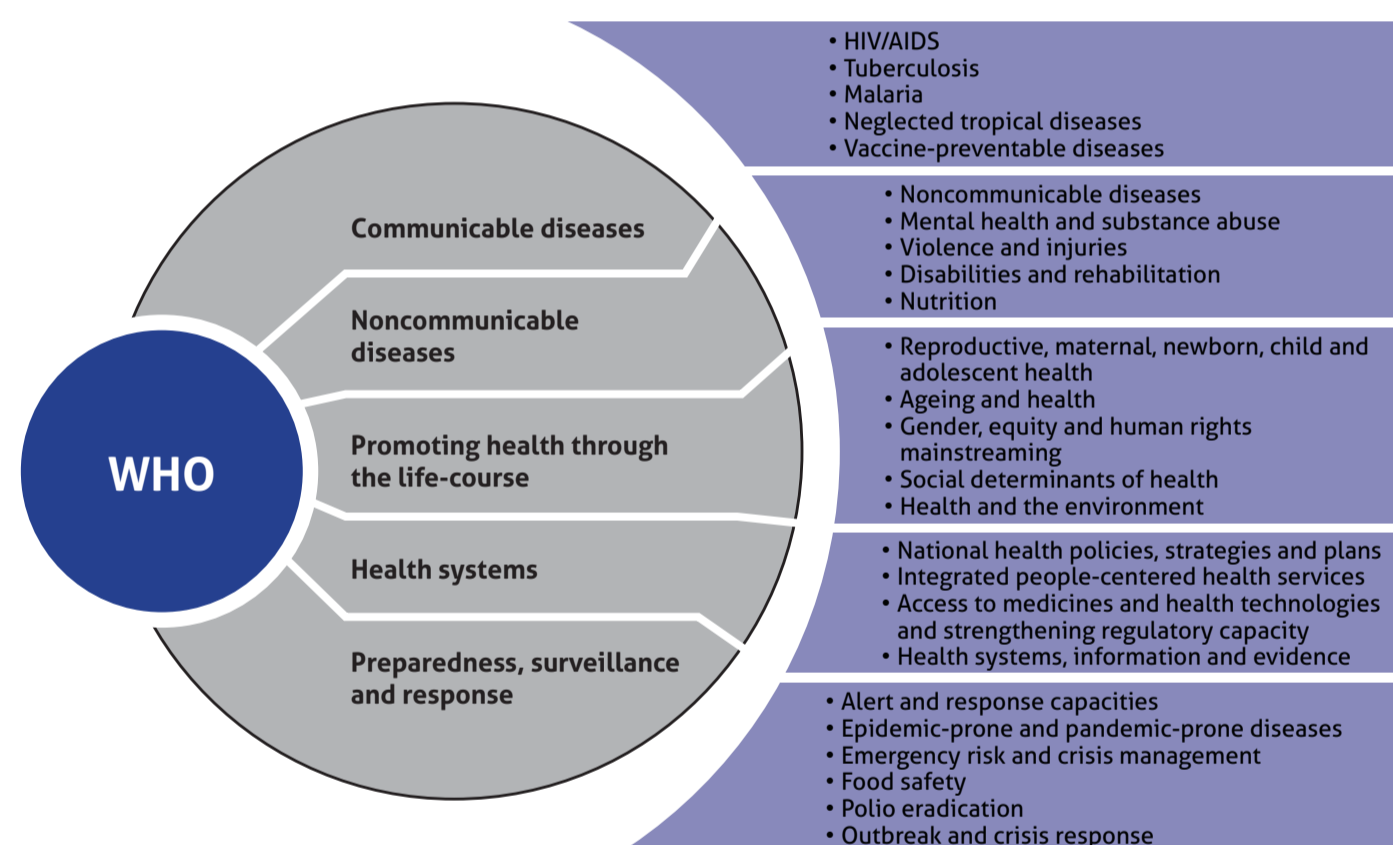


WHO Leadership Priorities



Technical Programme Areas



Sources of Voluntary Contributions (2014-2015)

We continue to partner with of 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			
Bangladesh	Bhutan	Estonia	Finland
India	Indonesia	Italy	Japan
Luxembourg	Maldives	Nepal	Republic of Korea
Russian Federation	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor-Leste
Development Partners			
Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA		Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), Canada	
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Australia		Department for International Development (DfID), United Kingdom	
Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany		European Commission (EC)	
European Commission – Europeaid Cooperation Office (AIDCO)		European Commission – Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)	
France Expertise Internationale (FEI)		GAVI Alliance	
Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)		Intervida, Spain	
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Norway		OPEC Fund for International Development (OFIC), OPEC	
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Sweden		United States Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS), USA	
United States Agency for International Development (USAID), USA			
Non-state Actors			
Autism Speaks		Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	
Bloomberg Family Foundation		CDC Foundation	
EISAI Co., Ltd.		Eli Lilly and Company Foundation	
FIA Foundation for The Automobile and Society		Fondation Raoul Follereau	
Glaxosmithkline (GSK)		Gilead Sciences Inc.	
International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD)		Johnson and Johnson Family of Companies Contribution Fund	
Kathmandu Upatyaka Kahnepani Limited		KNCV Tuberculosis Foundation	
KOBE Group (Hyogo Prefecture, KOBE City, KOBE Chamber of Commerce and Industry and KOBE Steel, Ltd.)		MERCK	
Micronutrient Initiative (MI)		MMV Medicines for Malaria Venture	
Nippon Foundation		Novartis	
Population Services International (PSI)		Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	
Rotary International		Sabin Vaccine Institute	
Sanofi Winthrop Industrie		Sasakawa Memorial Health Foundation	
UCB, SA		University Research Co. LLC	
World Lung Foundation			
Multilateral Organizations			
The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)		United Nations Central Emergency Resource Fund (CERF)	
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)		United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)	
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)		United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)		World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	

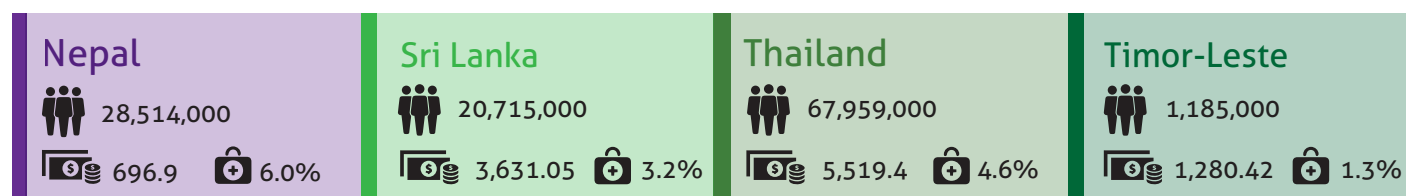
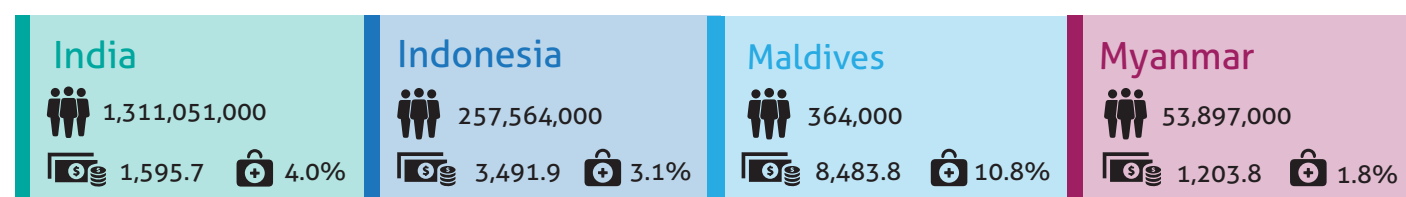
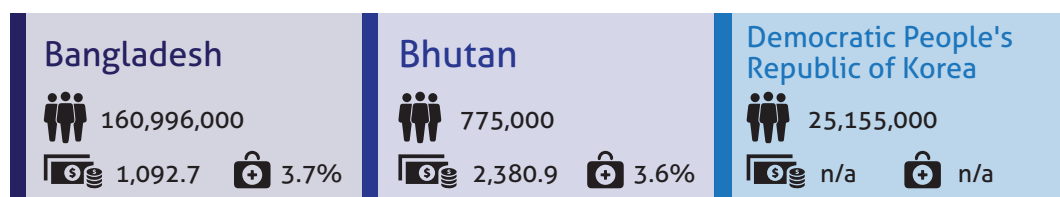
1. Progress in health-related MDGs in the WHO South-East Region. New Delhi: World Health Organization; 2012.
 2. Where have all the donors gone? Scarce donor funding for non-communicable diseases (Working Paper 228) Washington DC: Center for Global Development; 2010.
 3. WHO SEARO Strategic Vision, Regional Director SEA Region brochure



Healthcare for all:
A multi-sectoral partnership

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.



No of Population
(Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition.)

GDP per capita
(Source: World Development Indicators, The World Bank)

Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product
(Source: World Health Organization)

This WHO region has a population over **1.5 billion**



and bears about **30%** of the **global disease burden**



making up **40%** of the world's **poor**



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;
- Halted HIV epidemic with the number of new HIV infections falling by 31% 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

Strategic Vision

1 by 4 Strategic Vision

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

Flagship priority areas to implement

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

WORKING TOGETHER