ACCELERATING PROGRESS

on HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis and neglected tropical diseases







A new agenda for 2016 · 2030









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WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Accelerating progress on HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis and neglected tropical diseases. A new agenda for 2016 - 2030.

I.World Health Organization.

ISBN 978 92 4 151013 4 Subject headings are available from WHO institutional repository

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Design and layout: Paprika (Annecy, France)

Printed in France

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Acknowledgements

This report was developed by the WHO Cluster for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases, at the initiative of Dr Winnie Mpanju-Shumbusho, Assistant Director-General. The technical working group that developed content for the report was coordinated by Dermot Maher, and comprised Richard Cibulskis, Christopher Fitzpatrick, Katherine Floyd and Daniel Low-Beer. The report was developed under the overall guidance of Pedro Alonso, Director of the Global Malaria Programme; Dirk Engels, Director of the Department for Neglected Tropical Diseases; Gottfried Hirnschall, Director of the HIV Department and the Global Hepatitis Programme; Mario Raviglione, Director of the Global TB Programme; and John Reeder, Director of the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR). Specific inputs were received from Andrew Ball, Michel Beusenberg, Vincent Habiyambere, Fatos Hande Harmanci, Alexei Mikhailov, Mubashar Sheikh and Anthony Solomon, and from technical experts at WHO regional offices. The report's principal writer was external consultant Gary Humphreys. The development and production of this report was funded by TDR. The document was edited by Hilary Cadman.

Foreword



We are in a unique and transformative moment in the history of global health.

The past 15 years have proved that, through coordinated action and expanded financing, we can respond effectively to some of the world's greatest health challenges. During this period, the massive international response to HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria has markedly reduced global case incidence and mortality rates, and saved over 50 million lives. As a result, Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6 has been successfully achieved.

Despite this progress, HIV, TB and malaria continue to pose a major public health threat, killing nearly 3 million people every year. Progress

has been uneven in many parts of the world, millions of people lack access to life-saving prevention measures and treatment, and growing resistance to drugs and insecticides threatens to reverse the gains. Viral hepatitis B and C, as well as the group of diseases currently known as "neglected tropical diseases" (NTDs), also continue to inflict a heavy burden on societies.

With the endorsement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, we have an unprecedented opportunity to accelerate impact on all of the above-mentioned diseases. Target 3.3 in the SDG health goal calls on the world to end the epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria and NTDs by 2030, and to combat hepatitis and other communicable diseases. The SDG goal stresses the importance of tackling the "unfinished business" of the MDG era, and the urgent need for a global response to the silent epidemics of hepatitis and NTDs.

Delivering on this ambitious agenda will require a major transformation in the way we approach disease control and elimination efforts. It will require a paradigm shift in our thinking, robust and predictable financing, increased investments in health system strengthening, better integration of programmes, and the development and roll-out of new tools. In the next 15 years, WHO will be working with countries and partners to ensure that – in line with our vision to move towards universal health coverage – all affected populations have access to life-saving prevention and treatment, and that we accelerate progress towards the goal of ending the epidemics.

WHO, through the work of the Cluster for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases, embraces the public health and research activities that make a difference to the lives of people at risk of, or suffering from, these diseases. This report looks back on the global progress made towards achieving MDG 6 between 2000 and 2015 in relation to all of the above diseases. It also summarizes global WHO recommendations and strategies for the SDG era, which are embedded in the sustainable development context, and sets out cross-cutting priorities. The report is designed to serve as a springboard for further discussion across the WHO network, with Member States and external partners.

At this time of transition from the MDGs to the SDGs, WHO is committed to working with countries and partners to harness the power of global partnership, innovation and research to galvanize intensified action in countries and ensure that every last person benefits from our collective efforts to move towards the 2030 goals. We are confident that, together, we can put this fight on a sustainable footing, reduce the human suffering and deliver on our promise to the next generation.

Dr Winnie Mpanju-Shumbusho Assistant Director-General for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases

Abbreviations and acronyms

ACT artemisinin-based combination therapy

AL artemether and lumefantrine

APOC African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control

ART antiretroviral therapy
ARV antiretroviral drug

DALY disability-adjusted life year

DOTS directly observed treatment, short-course

GAVI GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance GDP gross domestic product

GGM Good Governance for Medicines

Global Fund Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

GMP good manufacturing practice
HAT human African trypanosomiasis

HBV hepatitis B virus HCV hepatitis C virus

HTM Cluster for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases (WHO)

IRS indoor residual spraying

ITN insecticide-treated mosquito net

M&E monitoring and evaluation
MDG Millennium Development Goal

MDR multidrug resistant

NCD noncommunicable diseases
NGO nongovernmental organization
NTD neglected tropical disease
ODA official development assistance

PEPFAR United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

PMTCT prevention of mother-to-child transmission

PPP public-private partnership R&D research and development

RBM Roll Back Malaria

SDG Sustainable Development Goal

TB tuberculosis

TDR Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases

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