



World Health
Organization

TOWARDS ACCESS 2030

WHO Medicines and Health Products Programme
Strategic Framework 2016 - 2030



What guides us

VISION

A world where every child, man and woman has access to the quality essential medicines, vaccines and other health products they need to lead a healthy and productive life.

2 strategic roles for stronger health systems

Facilitator

Fostering needs-based innovation and reinforcing health products selection, use and supply systems to increase access

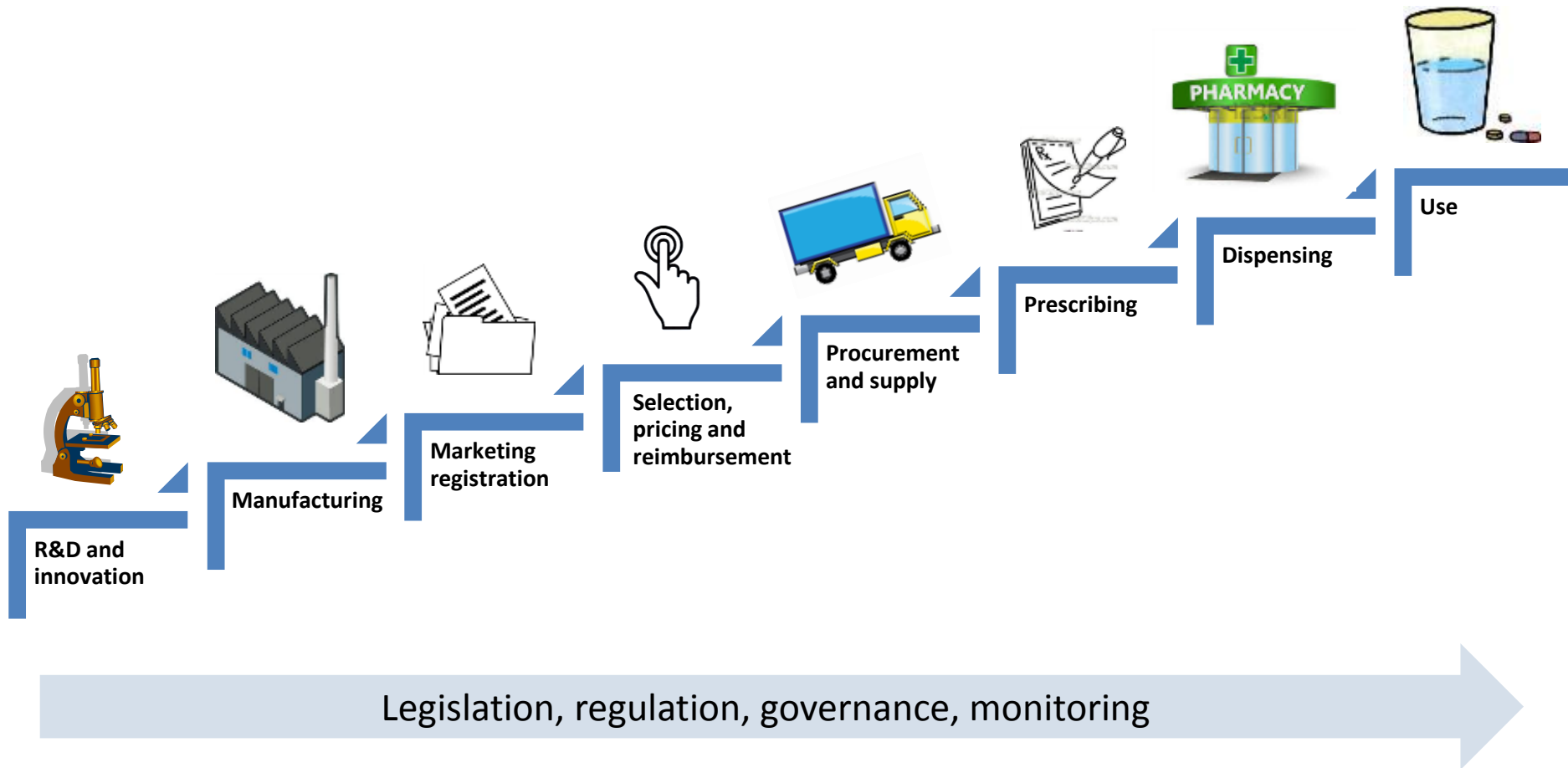
Guardian

Strengthening regulatory capacity and practices to ensure the quality, safety and efficacy of products and improve the efficiency of regulatory systems to secure health gains.

Current challenges in the medicines sector

- High burden of Non Communicable Diseases & unfinished MDG's agenda
- High cost medicines
- Weaknesses of regulatory systems in many countries & SSFFC
- Limited resources - both human and financial
 - Affects services, poor retention of qualified staff
- Fragmentation due to vertical disease programs
- Wide range of actors in the pharmaceutical sector

The pharmaceutical value chain



Focus on results

1 EFFECTIVE REGULATION

- ▶ Regulatory guidance adopted in countries, networks established and well-functioning, undertaking joint activities and promoting reliance.

2 QUALITY PRODUCTS

- ▶ PQ list recognized as a 'brand' and expanded to include products relevant to SDGs

3 NEEDS DRIVEN INNOVATION

- ▶ New products in the pipeline for neglected tropical diseases, epidemic prone pathogens and AMR

4 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- ▶ Patent transparency for all patented essential medicines
- ▶ Strategic local/regional manufacture

5 EVIDENCE BASED SELECTION

- ▶ More countries effectively using EML, HTA and APL to select health products
- ▶ Essential Medical Devices and Diagnostics List and Priority Assistive Products List established and implemented.

Focus on results

6 PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY

- ▶ Policy on governance mechanisms for procurement and support systems in place
- ▶ Monitoring of substandard and falsified products expanded
- ▶ Data on supply management available
- ▶ Improved planning to reduce stock-outs and over-stocks

7 FINANCING AND PRICING POLICIES

- ▶ Model legislation for reimbursement developed
- ▶ Greater global transparency in price setting

8 QUALITY AND APPROPRIATE USE

- ▶ Improved skills of prescribers and greater patient awareness of responsible use in the most vulnerable countries

9 DATA, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

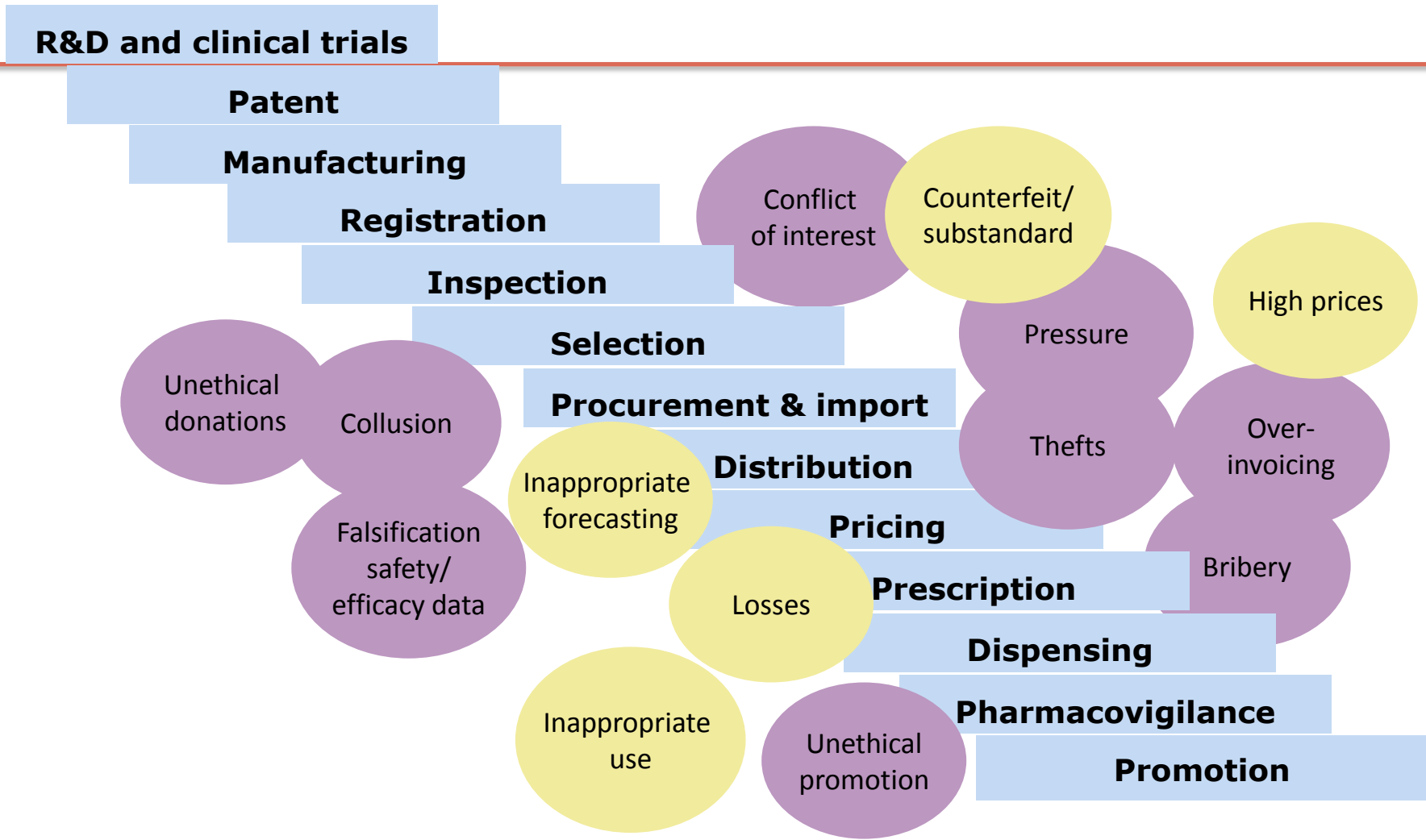
- ▶ Data systems defined and established for measuring utilization of medicines and health products
- ▶ Indicators of improving access established for countries and measured

EC/ACP/WHO Renewed Partnership

Result areas selected by countries - Year 4

Result areas	Nb countries /14 (Nb of activities/ 71)	List of countries
1- Improved availability and supply of selected medicines	8 (10)	Burundi, Congo, DRC, Ghana, Guinea, Senegal, Togo, Zambia
2- Reduced medicines prices and improved mechanism for financing and coverage of essential medicines	5 (6)	Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Togo
3- Improved quality of medicines and reduced occurrence of substandard medicines	13 (25)	Burundi, Congo, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia
4- Improved medicines selection, prescribing, dispensing and use	11 (20)	Burundi, Congo, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe
5- Improved access to reliable country information, NMP and plans, transparency and good governance	8 (10)	Burundi, DRC, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe

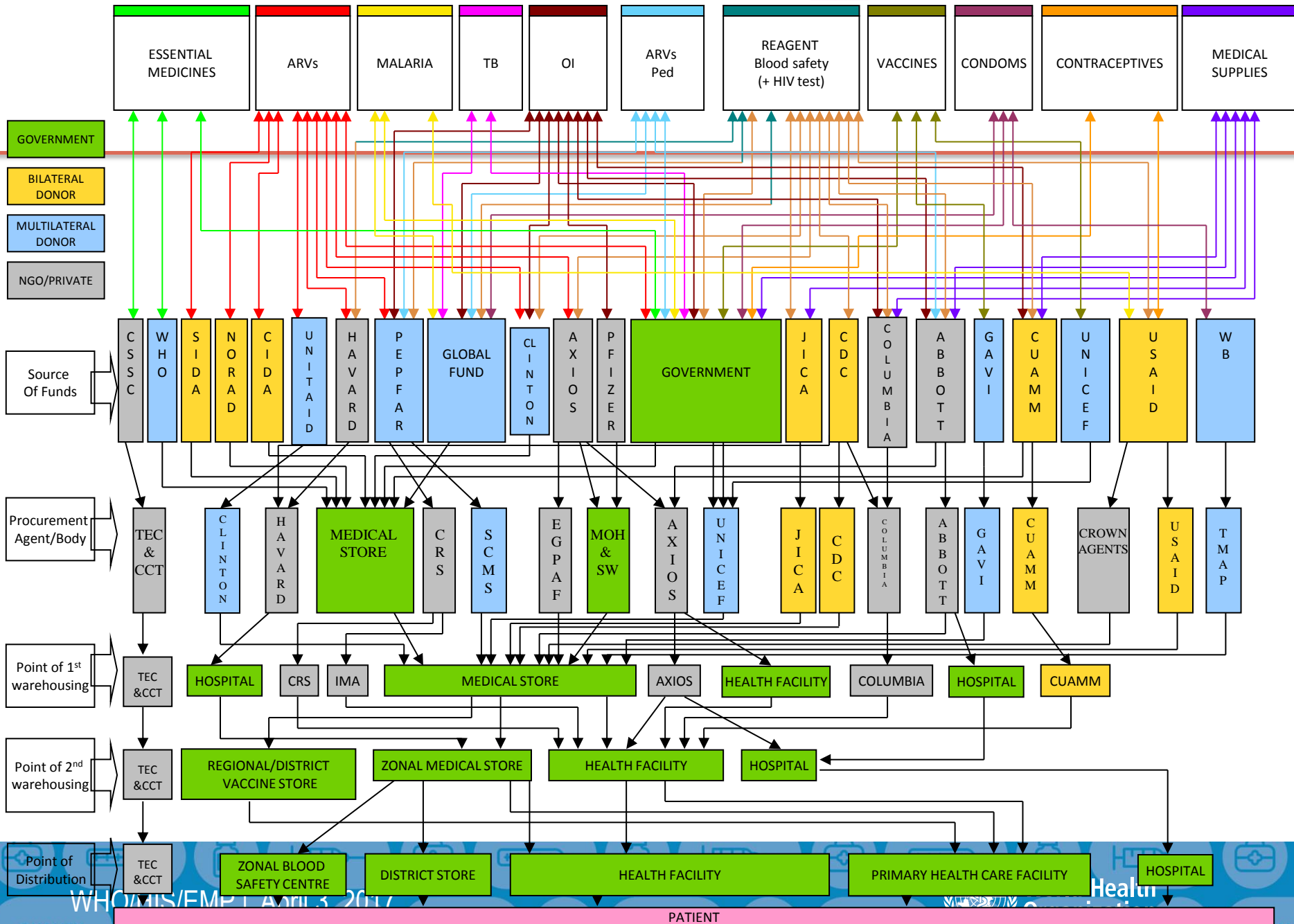
Inefficiencies and unethical practices can occur throughout the medicines supply chain



Medicines supply systems in TANZANIA. 2007



United Republic of Tanzania



Access to essential medicines: an unfinished agenda

- Despite some improvements towards MDGs, problems with access to key essential medicines remain
- Patients with HIV, TB, malaria untreated or sub-optimally treated
- MDR-TB poses significant threats to management of TB
- Unmet needs of mothers and children for essential medicines and reproductive health commodities
- Global challenges of non-communicable diseases; poorest countries are dealing with double burden of communicable and NCDs
- Providing access to cancer therapies and other high cost medicines
- Managing responsible use of antimicrobials to deal with problems of antimicrobial resistance

Thank you

