

**WHA58.30      Accelerating achievement of the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration**

The Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on achievement of health-related Millennium Development Goals;<sup>1</sup>

Recalling the commitments made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2000<sup>2</sup> and the United Nations Secretary-General's road map towards its implementation;<sup>3</sup>

Recognizing that the internationally agreed development goals, including all those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, especially the health-related goals, mark a turning point in international development, represent a powerful consensus and commitment between rich and poor nations, and set clear priorities for action and benchmarks against which to measure progress;

Recognizing that health is central to achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including all those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and that such goals create an opportunity to position health as a core part of the development agenda and to raise political commitment and financial resources for the sector;

Noting with concern that current trends suggest that many low-income countries will not reach the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, that many countries may achieve them only among their richer population groups, broadening inequalities, and that urgent action is needed;

Recognizing the importance of using applicable human-rights instruments in efforts to achieve the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

Acknowledging that rapid progress will require political commitment and a scaling-up of more efficient and effective strategies and actions, greater investment of financial resources, adequately staffed and effective health systems, capacity-building in the public and private sectors, a clear focus on equity in access and outcomes, and collective action within and between countries;

Recognizing that internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, are complementary and synergistic and cannot be achieved in isolation since health is central to the achievement of non-health goals and their attainment will affect health targets, including those for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and other targets set by the Health Assembly;

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<sup>1</sup> Document A58/5.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<sup>3</sup> Document A/56/326.

Recalling that at its Thirty-eighth session (April 2005) the United Nations Commission on Population and Development emphasized

*the importance of integrating the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 set at the International Conference on Population and Development into strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular those related to improving maternal health, reducing infant and child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, eradicating poverty and achieving universal access to primary education;*<sup>1</sup>

Recognizing WHO's leadership with the World Bank in the High-Level Forum on the Health MDGs (Abuja, 2004) and the impact this has had in catalysing action and progress on the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

Recalling resolution WHA55.19 which calls on the international donor community to increase its assistance to developing countries in the health sector; encourages developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries, and 0.15% to 0.2% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Brussels, 2001); and encourages developing countries to build on progress made in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets;

Noting that the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at the African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases (Abuja, 2001) pledged to set a target of allocating at least 15% of their annual budget to the improvement of the health sector;<sup>2</sup>

Noting that many countries have cooperation and partnership mechanisms with civil society, including nongovernmental organizations, the broader community, religious organizations and the private sector which cover all levels of the administration (national, regional and district);

Recognizing the importance of action and empowerment for gender equality in bringing about more equitable and effective approaches to national development,

1. REQUESTS Member States:

(1) to reaffirm the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those for health development contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

(2) to develop and implement in the context of existing policy and planning processes nationally relevant "road maps" on achievement of the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which incorporate the following actions to accelerate progress:

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<sup>1</sup> Draft resolution E/CN.9/2005/L.5, 11 April 2005, paragraph 3.

<sup>2</sup> Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, paragraph 26.

(a) prioritizing the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, within national development and health plans, including where appropriate Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, plans that are led by national governments with support from development partners and civil society and take into account the overall health priorities of the countries concerned; and ensuring that priorities for health and poverty reduction are reflected in associated budgets and expenditure frameworks;

(b) raising the level of funding for effective interventions that address health conditions relevant to the achievement of the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

(c) implementing related Health Assembly resolutions, including resolution WHA56.21 on child and adolescent health, resolution WHA57.12 on reproductive health and resolution WHA57.14 on HIV/AIDS, which are components of a global partnership for development and crucial for attainment of the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 set at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994); and establishing or sustaining national monitoring mechanisms for measuring progress towards achievement of the agreed goals;

(d) strengthening collaboration and partnership among relevant sectors, including ministries of finance, and with the international financial institutions, on investments in the health sector with a view to increasing the share of overall government resources allocated to health and, where appropriate, revising ceilings on public-sector spending in order to allow for increases in health spending financed from development assistance;

(e) strengthening the core functions of public or private components of the health system, as appropriate, in line with the Declaration of Alma Ata (1978) so that they contribute to the delivery of better and more equitable health outcomes in areas relevant to the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

(f) improving health and nutrition information systems, including strengthening of vital registration systems, supported by critical health-systems research, in order to inform policy-making while avoiding an increase in the reporting burden and emphasizing the need for data disaggregated by age, socioeconomic quintile, sex and ethnicity; and to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems that promote accountability, empowerment and participation;

(g) ensuring that health and development policies are underpinned by a gender analysis and striving for gender equality and women's empowerment;

(h) strengthening equity and nondiscrimination in development efforts and facilitating the empowerment and participation of the population in decision-making processes;

2. CALLS on developed and developing countries to address with shared responsibility the growing crisis of human resources for health; and on developed countries to strive towards self-sufficiency without adversely impacting on the human-resource situation in developing countries and to provide support to developing countries to achieve self-sufficiency through planning, training, recruitment and retention of all categories of health professionals;

3. URGES developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries, and 0.15% to 0.2% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Brussels, 2001);
4. URGES developing countries to continue to build on progress made in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets;
5. URGES those countries which are Members of the African Union to fulfil the commitment made at the African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases (Abuja, 2001) to set a target of allocating at least 15% of annual budget to the improvement of the health sector;<sup>1</sup>
6. REQUESTS the Director-General:
  - (1) to ensure that priority actions to support Member States in accelerating progress towards the internationally agreed health-related goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, are reflected in the Programme budget 2006-2007, in future budgets, and in the Eleventh General Programme of Work; and to develop a coherent and adequately resourced strategy, with clear goals and deliverable products, for advancing work in the areas mentioned below, and to report to the Health Assembly on progress;
  - (2) to provide support to Member States, at their request:
    - (a) to develop outcome-oriented and adequately resourced policies and strategies for health development;
    - (b) to strengthen the capacity of public and private health systems, as appropriate, to deliver equitable outcomes on a national scale, through measures that require interdepartmental collaboration, and to convene and support nationally led teams that work with all local actors in order to facilitate access to all sources of financing; develop the education, recruitment and retention of health professionals; integrate community health workers into overall systems; and implement resolution WHA57.19 on international migration of health personnel;
    - (c) to identify vulnerable groups with specific health needs and to devise appropriate programmes that deliver equitable outcomes;
    - (d) to strengthen intersectoral linkages to address the social and environmental determinants of health;
    - (e) to engage in technical and policy dialogue with international financial institutions, including on the impact of their policies on health-related needs; to lead harmonization and coordination processes among development partners in health; and to ensure alignment of support around country priorities;
    - (f) to use appropriate monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including those related to universal access to reproductive health, that measure progress towards the

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<sup>1</sup> Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, paragraph 26.

internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in order to determine cost-effective programmes that achieve better health and nutrition outcomes without adding to the reporting burden in countries;

(g) to promote research that guides successful implementation of activities to achieve internationally agreed health-related development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

(3) to ensure that due attention is devoted to the particular health problems of countries emerging from conflict and other forms of crisis;

(4) to support actively and contribute to, in the context of reform of the United Nations system, heightening the impact and effectiveness of the United Nations Country Teams; to simplify further, harmonize and coordinate procedures within the United Nations system and with other partners; and to improve alignment of the United Nations inputs with national priorities;<sup>1</sup>

(5) to promote efforts that increase coherence and coordination in development assistance for health so that resources effectively strengthen broad-based health systems;

(6) to participate appropriately in the high-level plenary of the United Nations General Assembly on the outcome of the Millennium Summit (September 2005).

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<sup>1</sup> See also resolution WHA58.25.

## ANNEX



## Health in the Millennium Development Goals

*Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators related to health*

Health targets		Health indicators
<b>GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</b>		
Target 1	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	
<b>Target 2</b>	<b>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</b>	<b>4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age</b> <b>5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</b>
<b>GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION</b>		
Target 3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	
<b>GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN</b>		
Target 4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015	
<b>GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</b>		
<b>Target 5</b>	<b>Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</b>	<b>13. Under-five mortality rate</b> <b>14. Infant mortality rate</b> <b>15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles</b>
<b>GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH</b>		
<b>Target 6</b>	<b>Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</b>	<b>16. Maternal mortality ratio</b> <b>17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</b>
<b>GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES</b>		
<b>Target 7</b>	<b>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years</b> <b>19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate</b> <b>20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years</b>
<b>Target 8</b>	<b>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</b>	<b>21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria</b> <b>22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures</b> <b>23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</b> <b>24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (directly observed treatment short-course)</b>
<b>GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</b>		
Target 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	<b>29. Proportion of population using solid fuels</b>
<b>Target 10</b>	<b>Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and sanitation</b>	<b>30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural</b>
<b>Target 11</b>	<b>By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</b>	<b>31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural</b>
<b>GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT</b>		
Target 12	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	
Target 13	Address the special needs of the least developed countries	
Target 14	Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states	
Target 15	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	
Target 16	In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	
<b>Target 17</b>	<b>In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</b>	<b>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</b>
Target 18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	

Sources: "Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration", Report of the Secretary-General, A/57/270 (31 July 2002), first annual report based on the "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration", Report of the Secretary-General, A/56/326 (6 September 2001); United Nations Statistics Division, Millennium Indicators Database, verified in July 2004; World Health Organization.