

SEVENTY-SIXTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

(Draft) A76/55 27 May 2023

Third report of Committee B

(Draft)

Committee B held its fifth and sixth meetings on 26 May 2023, chaired by Dr Carlos Alvarenga Cardoza (El Salvador) and Mrs Katarzyna Drążek-Laskowska (Poland), respectively.

It was decided to recommend to the Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly the adoption of the attached resolution and two decisions relating to the following agenda items:

Pillar 4: More effective and efficient WHO providing better support to countries

22. Review and update on matters considered by the Executive Board

Management, legal and governance matters

- 22.3 Global strategies and plans of action that are scheduled to expire within one year
 - WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2023

One resolution entitled:

- Extension of the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2023 to 2030
- WHO traditional medicine strategy 2014–2023

One decision entitled:

- Extension of the WHO traditional medicine strategy: 2014–2023 to 2025
- 24. Participation of Member States in WHO meetings
 - Voluntary Health Trust Fund for small island developing States (terms of reference)

One decision

Agenda item 22.3

Extension of the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2023 to 2030

The Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the consolidated report by the Director-General;¹

Recalling resolution WHA61.17 (2008) on the health of migrants, and resolution WHA70.15 (2017) and decision WHA72(14) (2019) on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, as well as the commitments made in the 2019 political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage,² to ensure that no one is left behind;

Recognizing the role that the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2023 plays in advancing and coordinating WHO's work on refugee and migrant health, in line with the Thirteenth General Programme of Work, 2019–2025 and in collaboration with IOM, UNHCR and other relevant international organizations, including but not limited to UNFPA and UNICEF, and stakeholders, avoiding duplication;

Reaffirming the goals and objectives of the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2023, and recognizing its contribution and prioritization effort to improve global health equity by addressing the physical and mental health and well-being of refugees and migrants, as evidenced during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic;

Noting the contribution of the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2023 to meet the targets set in the Sustainable Development Goals, including those of Goals 3, 5 and 10, as well as the objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees,

1. DECIDES to extend the time frame of the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2023 from 2023 to 2030;

2. URGES Member States:

(1) to continue to address the health needs and multiple situations of vulnerability of migrants and refugees, in line with national contexts and priorities and in accordance with relevant international obligations and commitments;

(2) to strengthen the integration of refugee and migrant health in global, regional and national initiatives, in collaboration with donors and other relevant stakeholders and partnerships including health and migration forums, to accelerate progress towards target 3.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals;

¹ Document A76/7 Rev.1.

² United Nations General Assembly resolution 74/2, adopted on 10 October 2019.

(3) to identify and share, through informal consultations to be convened by the Secretariat at least every two years, challenges, lessons learned and best practices related to the implementation of actions within the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2030;

3. ENCOURAGES relevant stakeholders and networks to engage with Member States in the implementation of actions consistent with the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2030;

4. **REITERATES** to the Director-General the importance of allocating the necessary resources to implement the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2030;

5. **REQUESTS** the Director-General:

(1) to continue implementing the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2030;

(2) to continue to provide technical assistance, develop guidelines and promote knowledge sharing as well as collaboration and coordination within and among Member States, for the implementation of actions consistent with the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2030;

(3) to promote the production of knowledge through surveillance and research and support efforts to translate the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2030 into concrete capacity-building actions, with a focus on the specific health needs of refugees and migrants, while taking into account their situations of vulnerability;

(4) to submit a progress report to the Health Assembly in 2025, 2027 and 2029 on the implementation of this resolution and on the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2030.

Agenda item 22.3

Extension of the WHO traditional medicine strategy: 2014–2023 to 2025

The Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the consolidated report by the Director-General,¹

Recognizing United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), entitled Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) and target 3.8 (Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all);

Noting that in United Nations General Assembly resolution 74/2 (2019), entitled Political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, Heads of State and Government recommitted to achieve universal health coverage by 2030 by, inter alia, exploring ways to integrate, as appropriate, safe and evidence-based traditional and complementary medicine services within national and/or subnational health systems, particularly at the level of primary health care, according to national context and priorities;

Noting also the WHO global report on traditional and complementary medicine 2019,² and progress made in the implementation of the WHO traditional medicine strategy: 2014–2023;

Highlighting the importance of WHO's role in providing technical support for the integration of evidence-based traditional and complementary medicine, as appropriate, into health systems and services by Member States, as well as in supporting measures to regulate traditional and complementary medicine practice, including legal and sustainable resources of traditional and complementary medicine, and for the protection and conservation of traditional and complementary medicine resources, in particular knowledge and natural resources.³ according to national laws and regulations;

Noting the reported use of traditional and complementary medicine during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic in several Member States;

Recognizing the efforts of Member States to evaluate through an evidence-based approach, including rigorous clinical trials, as appropriate, the potential of traditional and complementary medicine, including in health system preparedness for and response to health emergencies;

¹ Document A76/7 Rev.1.

² WHO global report on traditional and complementary medicine 2019. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019.

³ All activities will be in compliance with Member State obligations pursuant to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and other international agreements on the protection of endangered species of wild fauna and flora.

Recognizing also the value and the diversity of the cultures of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their holistic traditional knowledge,¹

Decided to request the Director-General:

(1) to extend the WHO traditional medicine strategy: 2014–2023 to 2025;

(2) to develop, guided by the WHO traditional medicine strategy: 2014-2023 and in consultation with Member States² and relevant stakeholders, a draft new global traditional medicine strategy for the period 2025-2034 and to submit the draft strategy for consideration by the Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly in 2025, through the Executive Board at its 156th session.

¹ Rights of indigenous peoples. New York: United Nations General Assembly; 2021 (A/C.3/76/L.22/Rev.1; https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N21/321/97/PDF/N2132197.pdf?OpenElement).

² And, where applicable, regional economic integration organizations.

Agenda item 24

Voluntary Health Trust Fund for small island developing States (terms of reference)

The Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly, having considered the draft terms of reference for a Voluntary Health Fund for Small Island Developing States and the request to postpone the convening of the second SIDS Summit for Health until 2024,¹

Decided:

(1) to adopt the terms of reference for a Voluntary Health Fund for Small Island Developing States;¹

(2) to request the Director-General:

(a) to make the necessary arrangements to make the Health Fund operational;

(b) to report on the Health Fund's operations, including its terms of reference, at the Eightieth World Health Assembly, as indicated in the relevant section of the Fund's terms of reference.

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¹ Document A76/34, Annex.