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

R&D and innovation → Manufacturing → Marketing registration → Selection, pricing and reimbursement → Procurement and supply → Prescribing → Dispensing → Use

Legislation, regulation, governance, monitoring
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result areas</th>
<th>Nb countries /14 (Nb of activities/ 71)</th>
<th>List of countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- Improved availability and supply of selected medicines</td>
<td>8 (10)</td>
<td>Burundi, Congo, DRC, Ghana, Guinea, Senegal, Togo, Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- Reduced medicines prices and improved mechanism for financing and coverage of essential medicines</td>
<td>5 (6)</td>
<td>Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Togo</td>
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<tr>
<td>3- Improved quality of medicines and reduced occurrence of substandard medicines</td>
<td>13 (25)</td>
<td>Burundi, Congo, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4- Improved medicines selection, prescribing, dispensing and use</td>
<td>11 (20)</td>
<td>Burundi, Congo, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5- Improved access to reliable country information, NMP and plans, transparency and good governance</td>
<td>8 (10)</td>
<td>Burundi, DRC, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inefficiencies and unethical practices can occur throughout the medicines supply chain.
Medicines supply systems in TANZANIA. 2007

Source Of Funds

Procurement Agent/Body

Point of 1st warehousing

Point of 2nd warehousing

Point of Distribution

GOVERNMENT

BILATERAL DONOR

MULTILATERAL DONOR

NGO/PRIVATE

ESSENTIAL MEDICINES

ARVs

MALARIA

TB

OI

ARVs Ped

REAGENT Blood safety (+ HIV test)

VACCINES

CONDOMS

CONTRACEPTIVES

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

GOVERNMENT

GLOBAL FUND

AXIOS

PFIZER

JICA

CDC

ABBOTT

GAVI

CUAMM

US AID

WHO/SIDA

UNITAID

H A V A R D

C L I N T O N

HOSPITAL

TEC & CCT

CRS

SCMS

EGPAF

MOH & SW

UNICEF

CDC

ABBOTT

GAVI

CUAMM

CROWN AGENTS

USAID

TEC & CCT

HOSPITAL

CRS

IMA

MEDICAL STORE

AXIOS

HEALTH FACILITY

COLUMBIA

HOSPITAL

CUAMM

TEC & CCT

REGIONAL/DISTRICT VACCINE STORE

ZONAL MEDICAL STORE

HEALTH FACILITY

HOSPITAL

TEC & CCT

ZONAL BLOOD SAFETY CENTRE

DISTRICT STORE

HEALTH FACILITY

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITY

HOSPITAL

PATIENT
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