



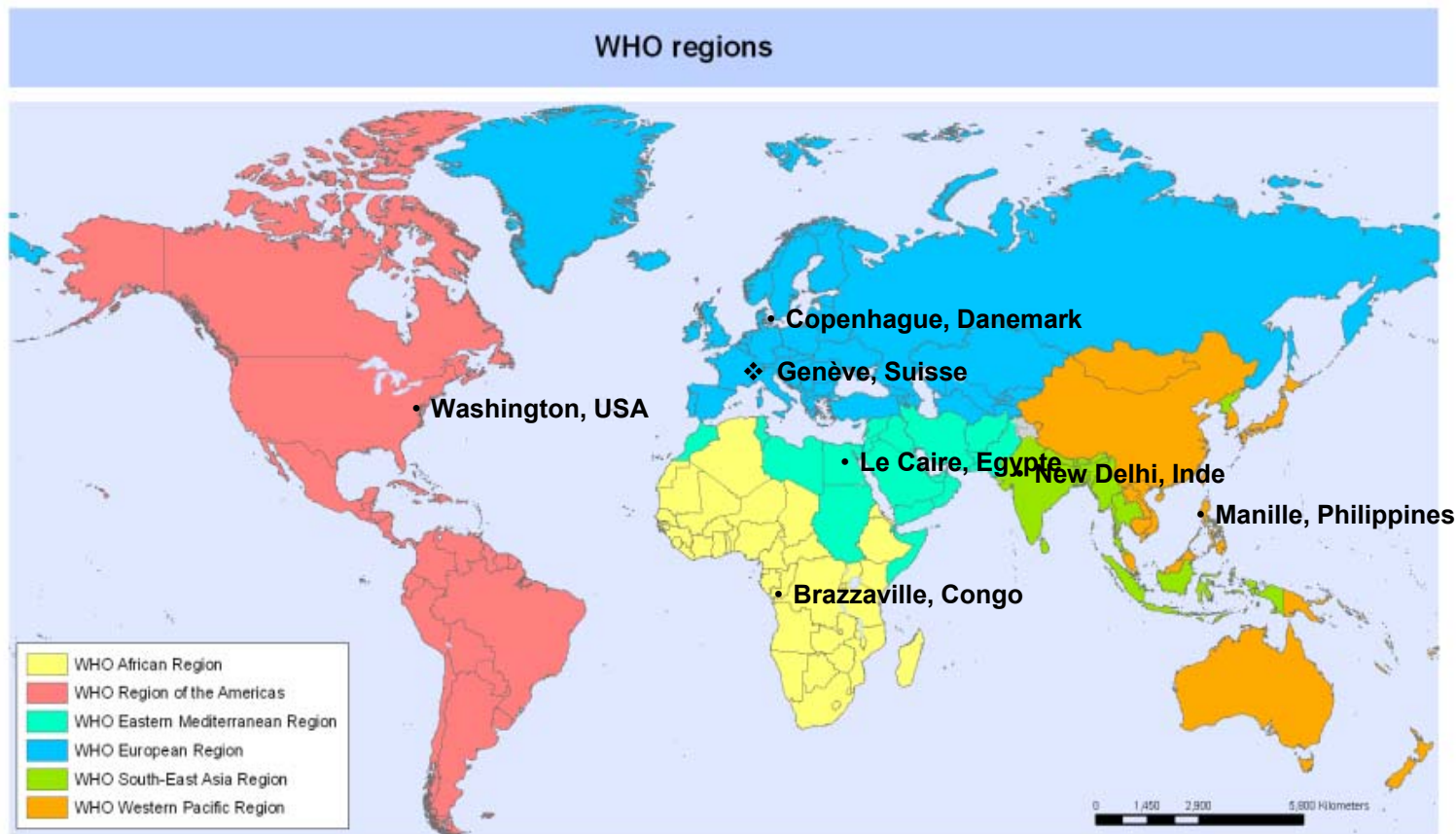
**World Health  
Organization**

# Qu'est-ce que l'OMS?

- **Agence spécialisée des Nations Unies pour la santé publique:**
  - « La santé est un état de complet bien-être physique, mental et social, et ne consiste pas seulement en une absence de maladie ou d'infirmité » (extrait de la Constitution de l'OMS, 1946)
- **Mandat de l'OMS: « amener tous les peuples au niveau de santé le plus élevé possible »** (Article 1 de la Constitution de l'OMS, 1946)
- **Organisation Internationale composée de 194 Etats Membres**
- **Directrice générale: Docteur Margaret Chan**



# L'OMS dans le monde



**Organisation de l'OMS**

- ❖ Siège
- 6 Bureaux Régionaux
- 151 Bureaux pays

**7500 employés**  
dans le monde

- 26% au siège
- 24% en Régions
- 50% dans les pays

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization  
Map Production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)  
World Health Organization



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# Qui décide, qui finance?

- **Assemblée Mondiale de la Santé**
  - Délégués des 194 Etats Membres
  - Organe décisionnel
- **Conseil Exécutif**
  - 34 membres désignés par les Etats Membres
  - Organe exécutif
- **Budget 2014-2015: 3,9 milliards \$ US**
  - Contributions obligatoires des EM: 929 millions soit 23% du total
  - Contributions volontaires: 3 milliards soit 77% du total





# IHR as one of the priority of the WHO reform...



Programmatic reform to improve people's health

## Programmes & Priorities

Leadership priorities give focus and direction to WHO's work:

Advancing universal health coverage

Achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals

Addressing the challenge of noncommunicable diseases and mental health



Implementing the International Health Regulations

Increasing access to essential, high-quality and affordable medical products

Reducing health inequities by addressing the social, economic and environmental determinants of health



Governance reform to increase coherence in global health

## Governance

Reforms of the World Health Assembly, Executive Board and its subcommittees, and Regional Committees will strengthen the oversight of WHO, harmonize governance processes, enhance strategic decision-making, and streamline reporting and communication.

Strengthened engagement with partners and stakeholders in global health, such as UN agencies, NGOs, civil society, foundations, academia and industry, will better align actions to promote health and well-being. This engagement is guided by principles based on WHO's intergovernmental identity and science-based approach.



Managerial reform in pursuit of organizational excellence

## Management

Revitalizing managerial processes and organizational structures will build an organization that is more effective, efficient, responsive, objective, transparent, and accountable.

Key elements include a new approach to results-based management, a new financing mechanism, a new human resource model, and a strengthened culture of evaluation.

# Leadership priorities

Our leadership priorities give focus and direction to our work. They are areas where it is vital for WHO to lead — the key issues which stand out from the body of our work.

## WHO values

WHO has been at the forefront of improving health around the world since 1948

## Health:

is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not just the absence of disease or infirmity

is the fundamental right of every human being, everywhere

is crucial to peace and security

depends on the cooperation of all individuals and States

should be shared: extending knowledge to all peoples is essential



## WHO directs and coordinates international health by:

providing leadership on matters critical to health

shaping the health research agenda

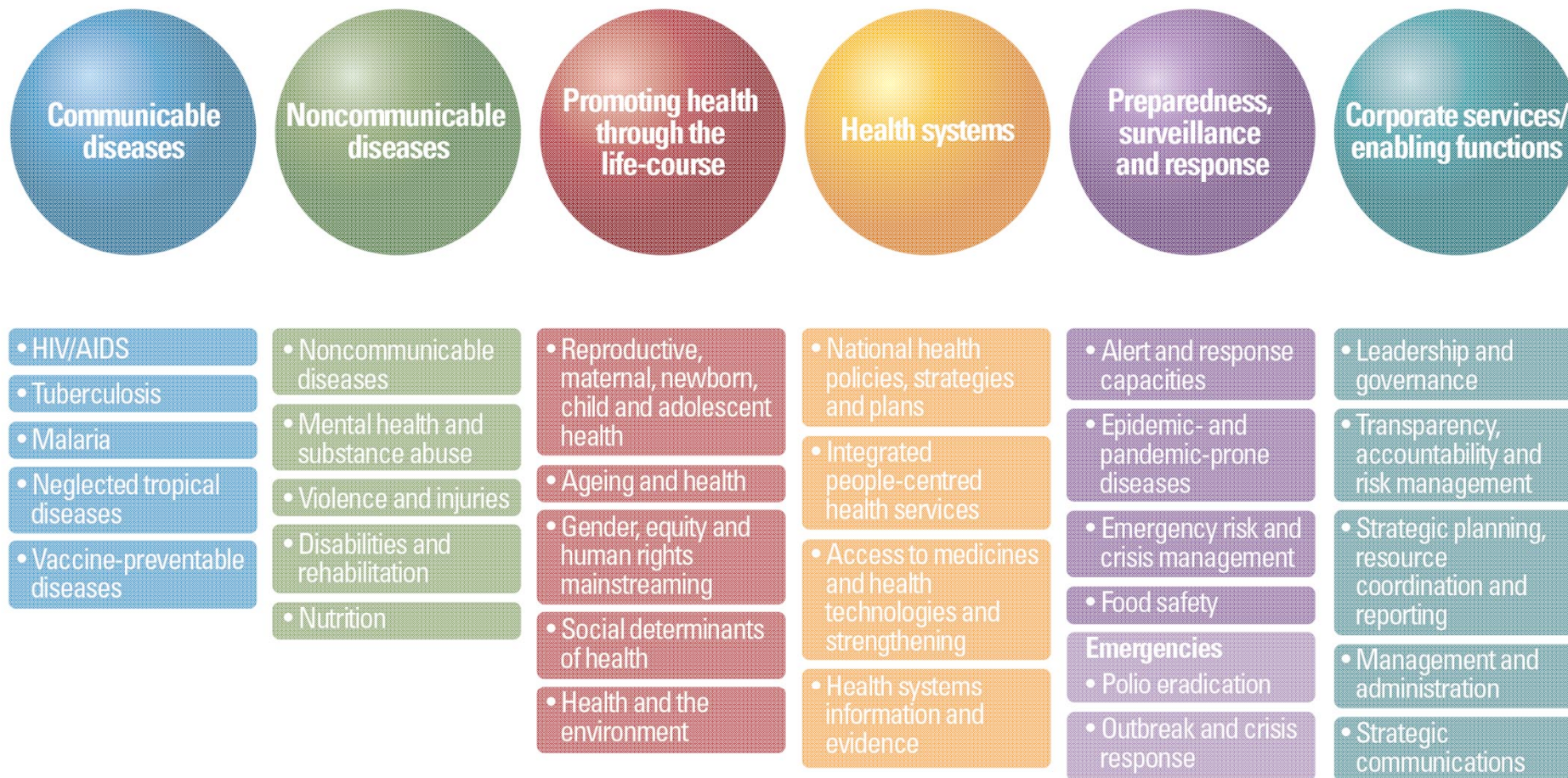
defining norms and standards for health

articulating policy options for health

providing technical support and building capacity to monitor health trends



# ... translated in the Programme Budget 2014-15



## Prog. Bud. 14-15: Expected Deliveries for Category 5

Outcome

5.1. All countries have the minimum core capacities required by the IHR (2005) for all-hazard alert and response

Output

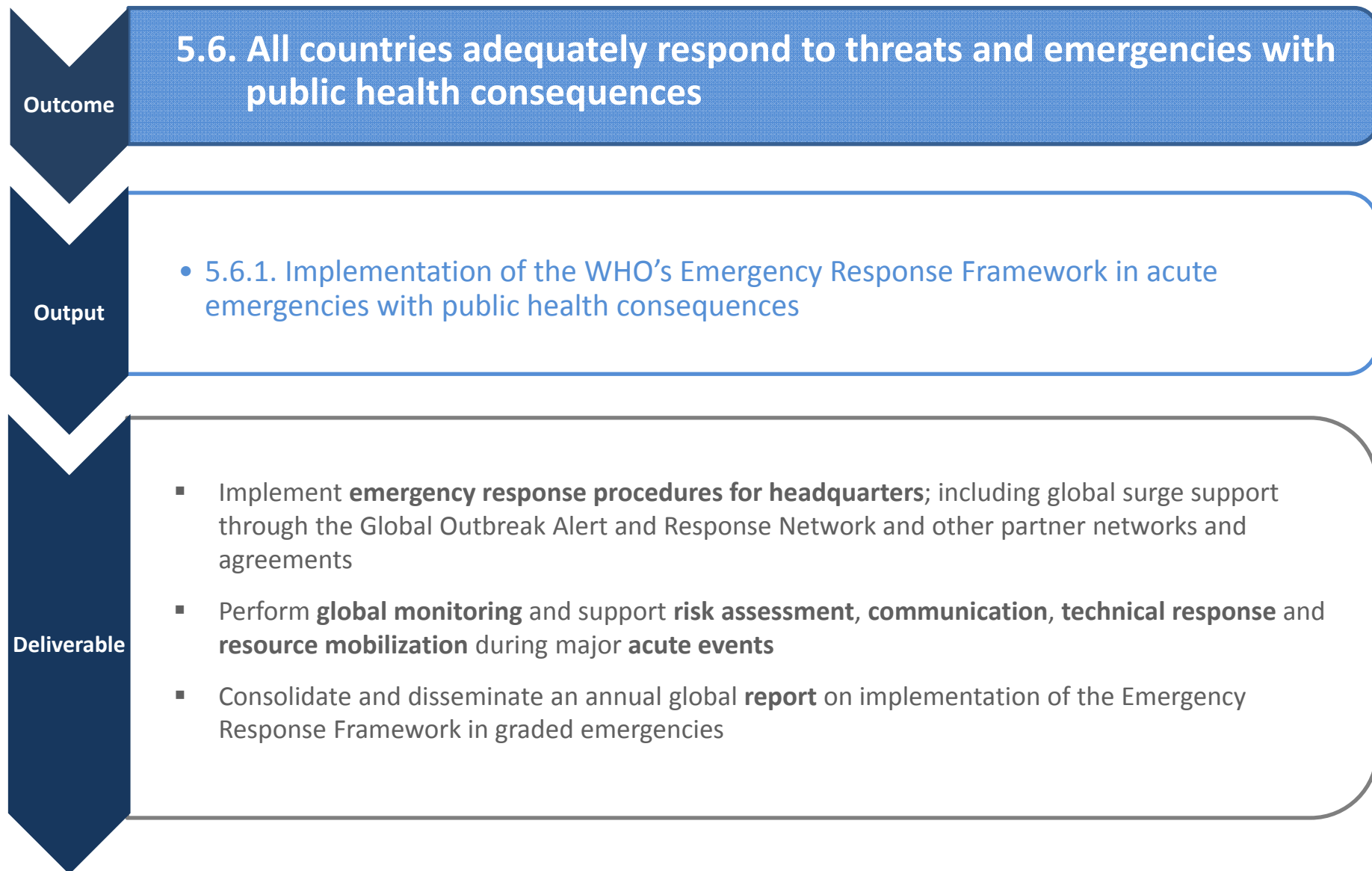
- 5.1.1. Countries enabled to **develop core capacities** required under International Health Regulations
- 5.1.2. WHO has the capacity to provide evidence-based and timely **policy guidance, risk assessment, information management and communications** for all acute public health emergencies

Deliverable

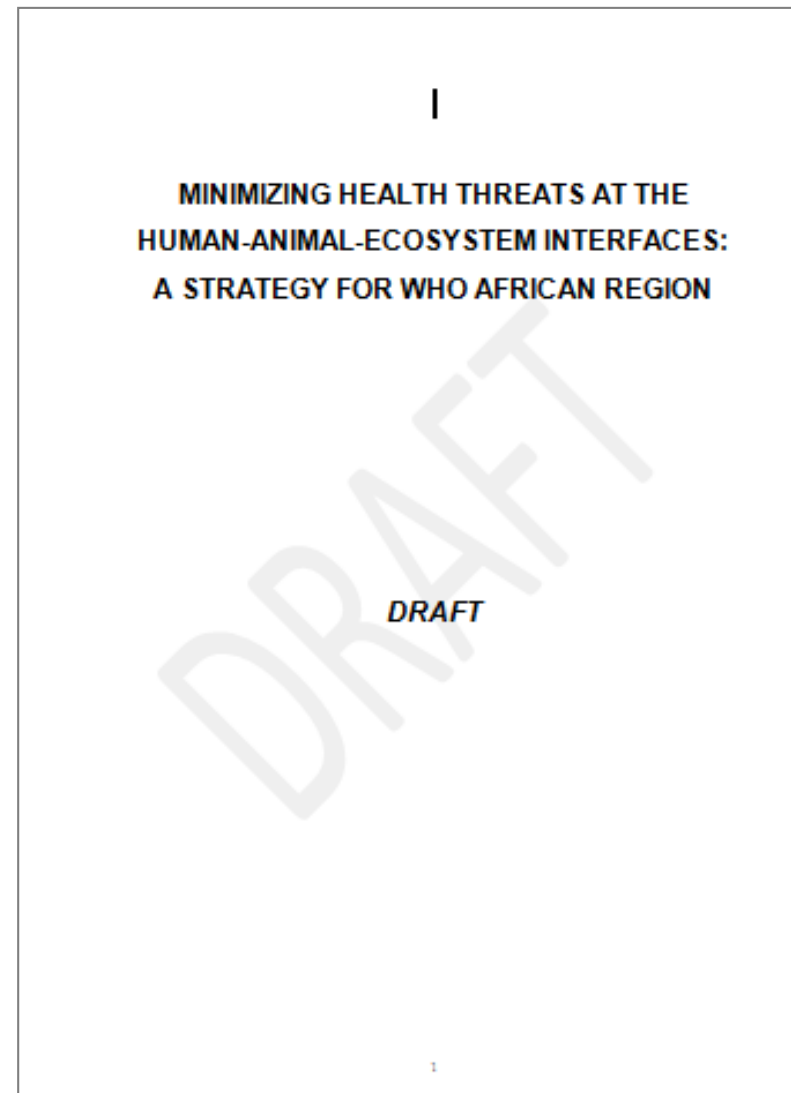
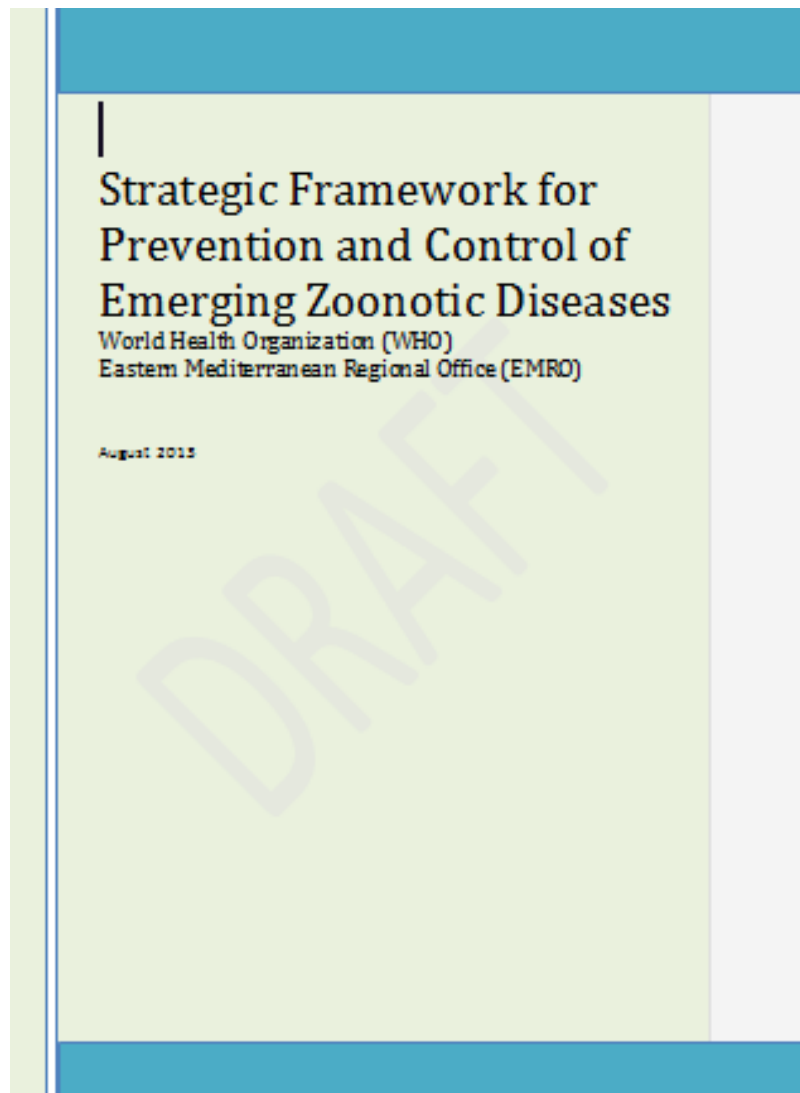
- Formulate **policies, norms and standards, and guidelines** for the development of specific capacities
- Provide **advocacy on global health matters** related to core capacity requirements for the IHR(2005) and convene meetings of international technical partners to **facilitate global dialogue** across **different sectors and disciplines** on issues related to **animal health, food, chemical and radio nuclear safety, and points of entry**
- Publish a global **report on the implementation status** of the IHR (2005)
- Maintain and further develop a common WHO event-based surveillance and risk assessment system
- **Support the regional offices** to ensure that capacities are in place or mechanism identified for coordinating international response and providing surge capacity to countries
- Maintain the secretariat of the **Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network**, ensure its further development, including the management of meetings of the Network's Steering Committee



## Prog. Bud. 14-15: Expected Deliveries for Category 5



## Shared with the Regional Offices of WHO



# Soutien aux systèmes de santé



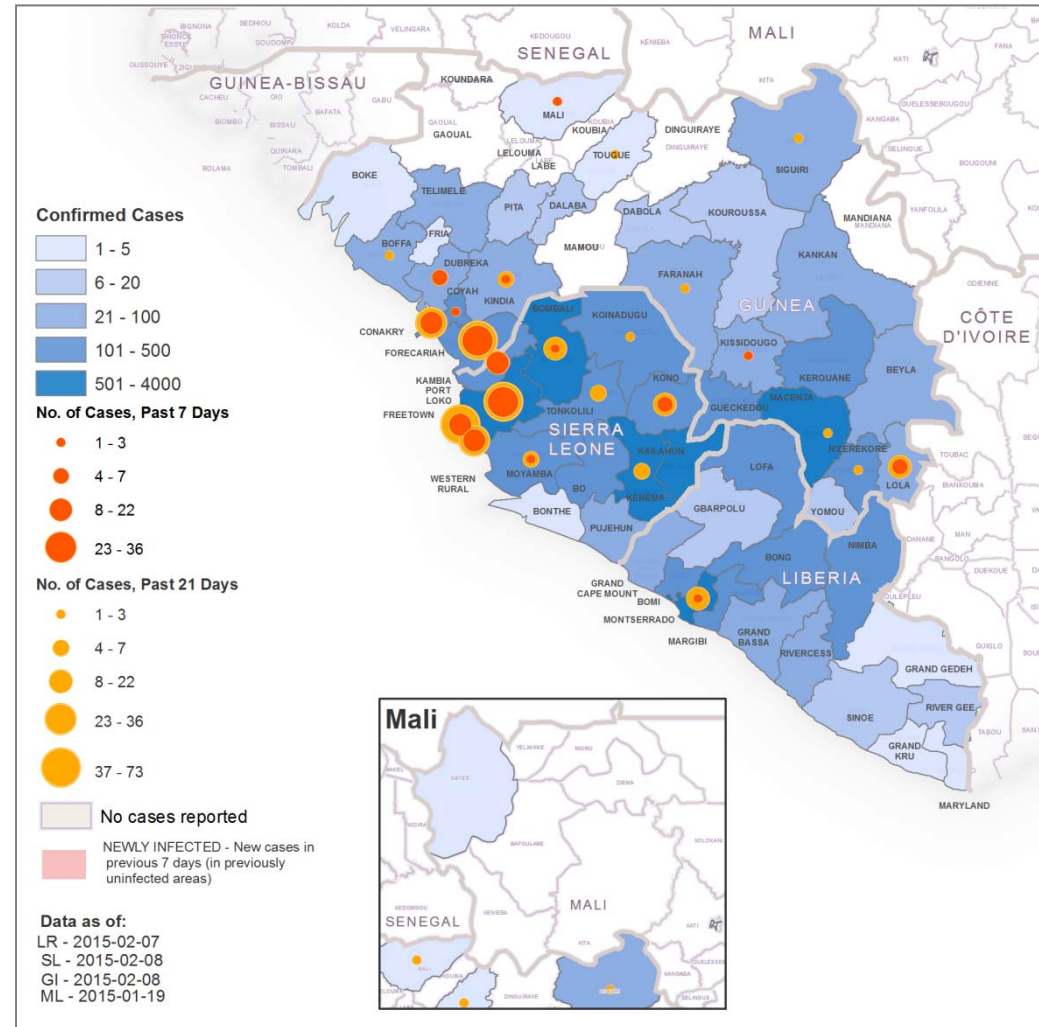
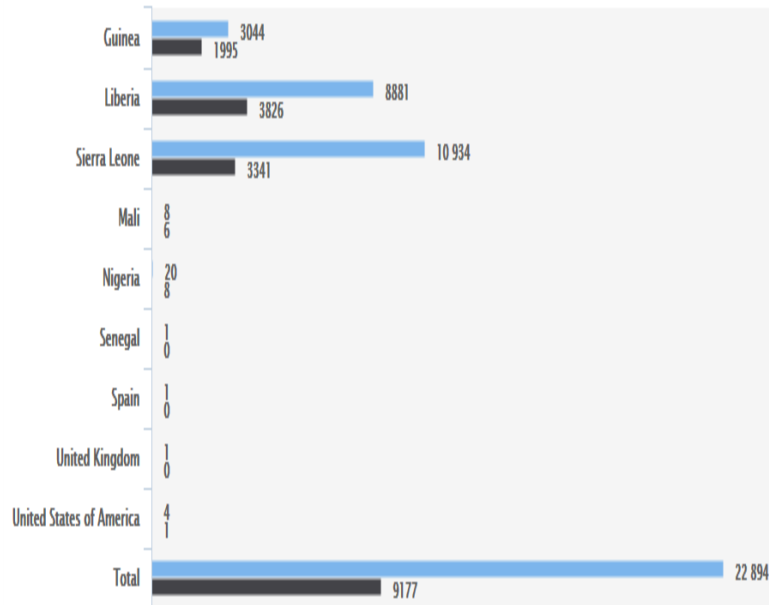
Patient hospitalisé pendant l'épidémie de SRAS (2003)

Unité de traitement du choléra (2003)

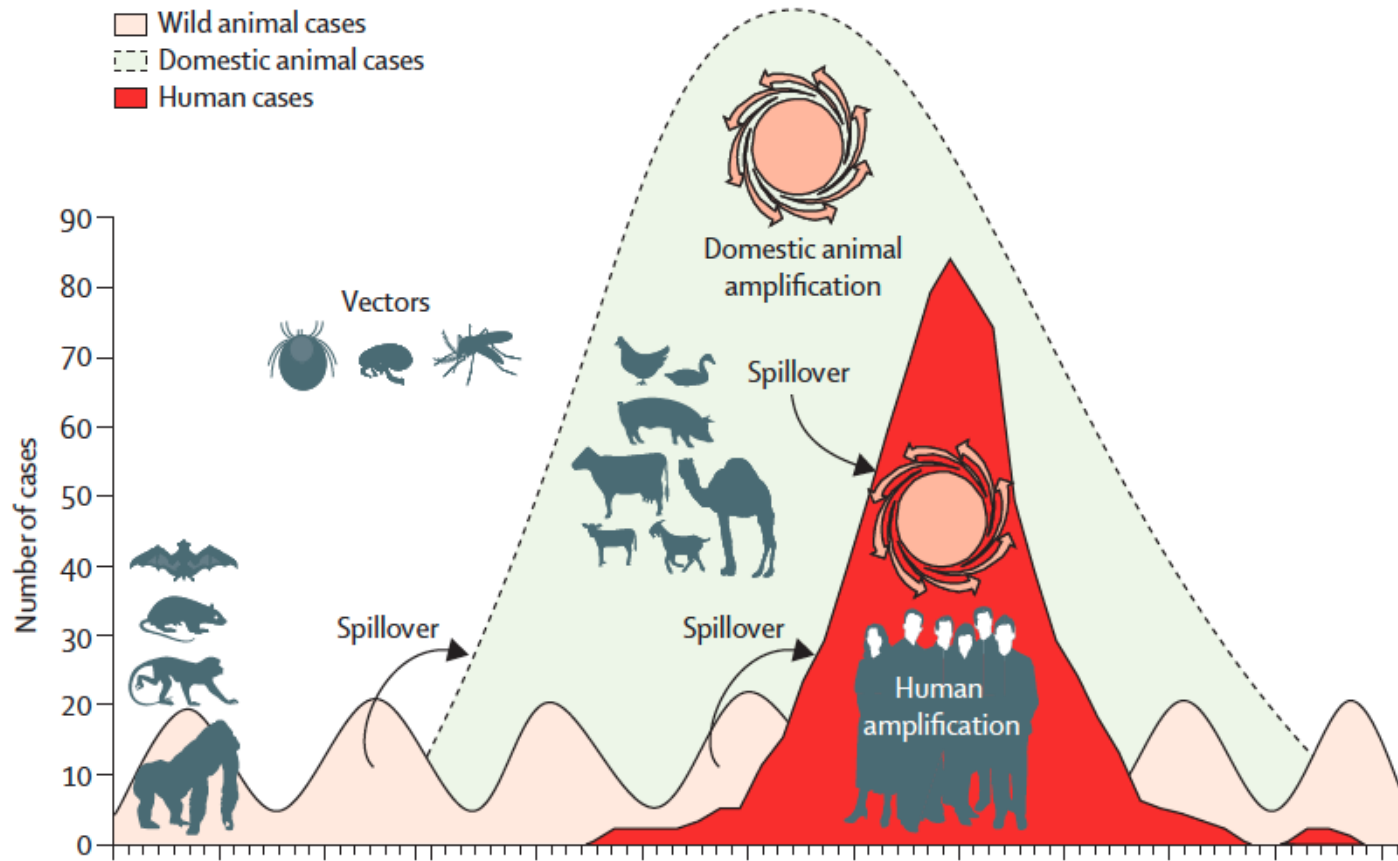




# Distribution géographique des nouveaux cas et total des cas confirmés ou probables en Guinée, au Libéria, au Mali et en Sierra Leone (11 Février 2015)



# 75% of recent emerging diseases are of animal origin



From P.Formenty, in Karesk and coll, 2012, Ecology of Zoonosis, The Lancet

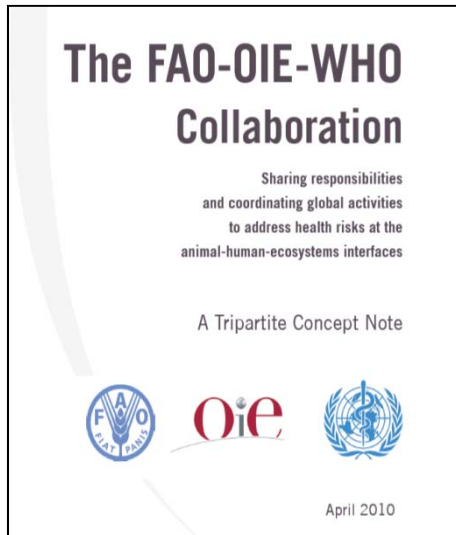


Credits: FAO



Credits: Flickr: David Dennis

# The Tripartite (FAO-OIE-WHO) Collaboration



## Common Vision

"A world capable of preventing, detecting, containing, eliminating, and responding to animal and public health risks attributable to zoonoses and animal diseases with an impact on food security through multi-sectoral cooperation and strong partnerships".

*2010 Tripartite Concept Note*

## Strategy, policy, coordination, communication, & technical activities







**Thank You**