WHA

280+ members

91 countries
ELIMINATION

will not be achieved without involving

PEOPLE WHO ARE AFFECTED

by viral hepatitis
OUR MISSION:

HARNESS THE POWER OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH VIRAL HEPATITIS TO ACHIEVE ITS ELIMINATION
Civil society changing the hepatitis landscape

- 2007: WHA founded
- 2009: Viral hepatitis appears on WHO agenda, for the first time ever following advocacy by WHA
- 2008: First community led World Hepatitis Day
- 2009: Adoption of the first resolution on viral hepatitis WHA 63.18 (WHA pushed for it)
- 2010: The first WHO Official World Hepatitis Day
- 2012: WHO launches its Framework for Global Action on viral hepatitis
- 2013: WHA joins WHO Director-General’s STAC-HEP on hepatitis
- 2014: Second WHO Resolution (WHA drafted it)
- 2015: WHA launches the World Hepatitis Summit
- 2016: WHA launches NOhep
- 2016: WHA launches the World Hepatitis Summit held in Brazil
- 2017: Second WHO Resolution (WHA drafted it)
- 2017: Second World Hepatitis Summit held in Brazil
- 2018: WHA launches Find the Missing Millions
- 2019: WHA successfully advocate for the inclusion of UHC in UN Political Declaration
- 2019: The World Health Assembly endorsed the Global Health Sector Strategy (GHSS) on viral hepatitis
- 2019: WHO launches Global Hepatitis Report
Elimination of Viral Hepatitis

May 2016:

194 governments ratify WHO resolution and commit to eliminating hepatitis B and C by 2030
“Global targets for reducing mortality from viral hepatitis will not be met without **massively** accelerating universal access to testing, hepatitis B treatment and hepatitis C cure”

WHO, Progress report on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infection, 2019
Find The Missing Millions.
FMM: global advocacy and awareness raising campaign to scale up diagnosis and treatment of viral hepatitis
OVERCOMING THE BARRIERS TO DIAGNOSIS

Key recommendations

RAISE AWARENESS

MAKE TESTING MORE ACCESSIBLE

REMOVE COST BARRIERS FOR VIRAL HEPATITIS TESTING
The political need for integration

**SDG 3.3**: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

**UN Political Declaration on UHC**: Strengthen efforts to address communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and hepatitis as part of universal health coverage and to ensure that the fragile gains are sustained and expanded by advancing comprehensive approaches and integrated service delivery and ensuring that no one is left behind;”
Overcoming the barriers to diagnosis — an integrated response

- Increases awareness in key populations
- More accessible
- Cost-effective
Case study: Indonesia
Case study: Armenia
Case study: Rwanda
“I was just 24 years old when I was diagnosed with HIV and hepatitis C. I was diagnosed with HIV over my lunch break from work, then a week later I was told I also had hepatitis C. I felt fear, shame, grief, and anger. I attended support groups where I met with other people living with HIV and hepatitis C. Hearing about their journeys really helped me come to terms with being HIV and hepatitis C positive. ”

Philip, hepatitis C and HIV patient
Thank you

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