

Ending Preventable Child Deaths from
Pneumonia and Diarrhoea by 2025

**The Integrated Global Action Plan
for the Prevention and Control
of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea**

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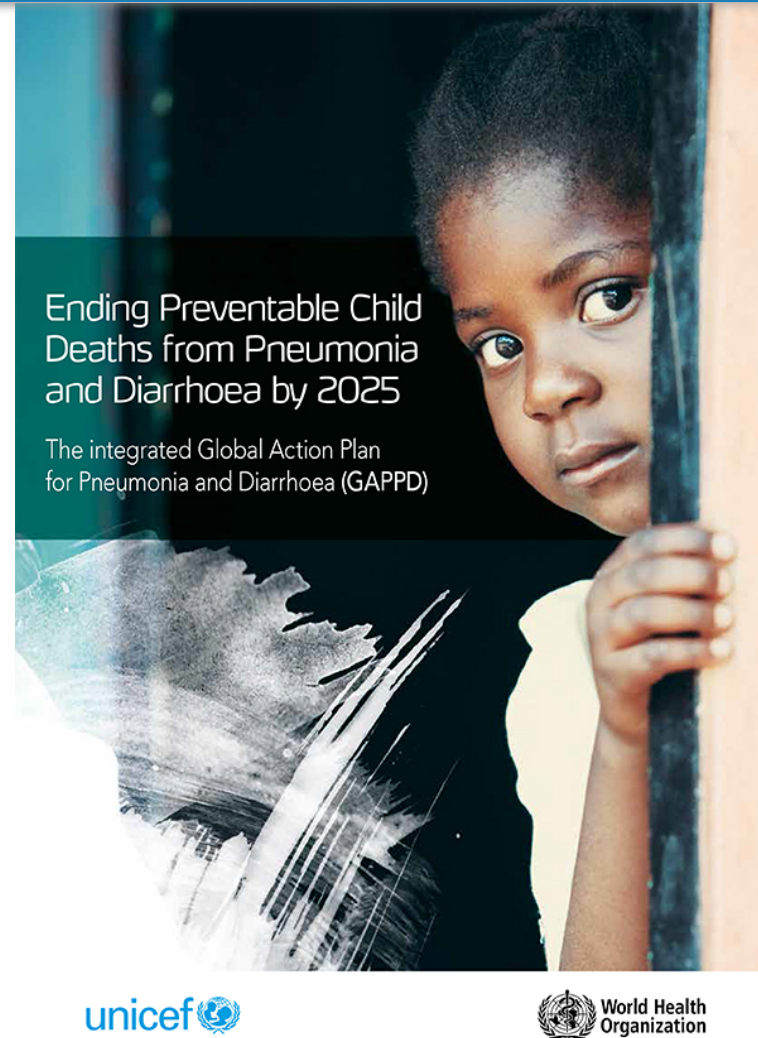
WHO/HQ

30 April 2013

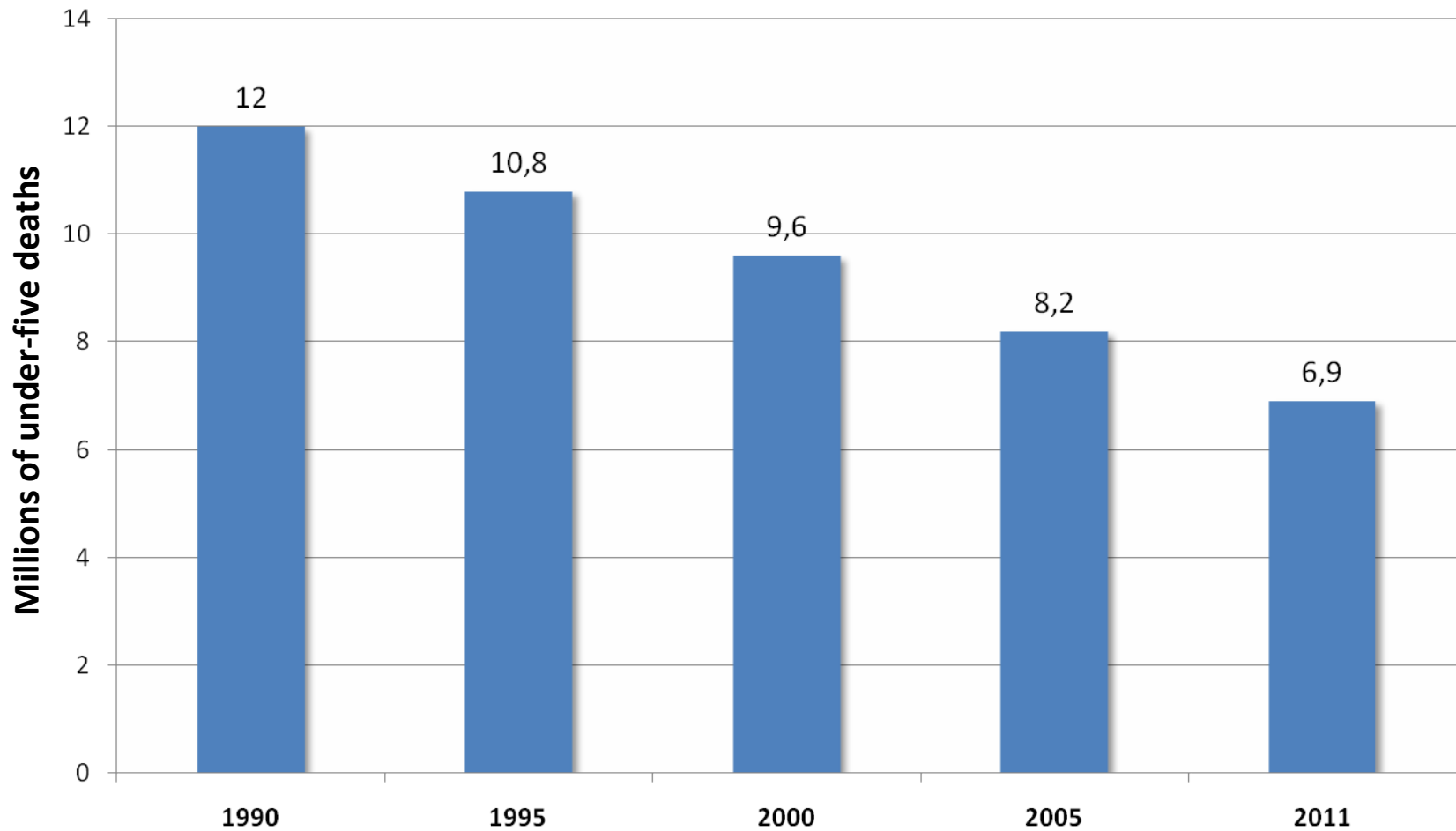


Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- Background
- Integrated Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoeal Control
- Way Forward
- Conclusion



The global burden of under-five deaths has fallen steadily since 1990



Source: The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2012.

The challenge

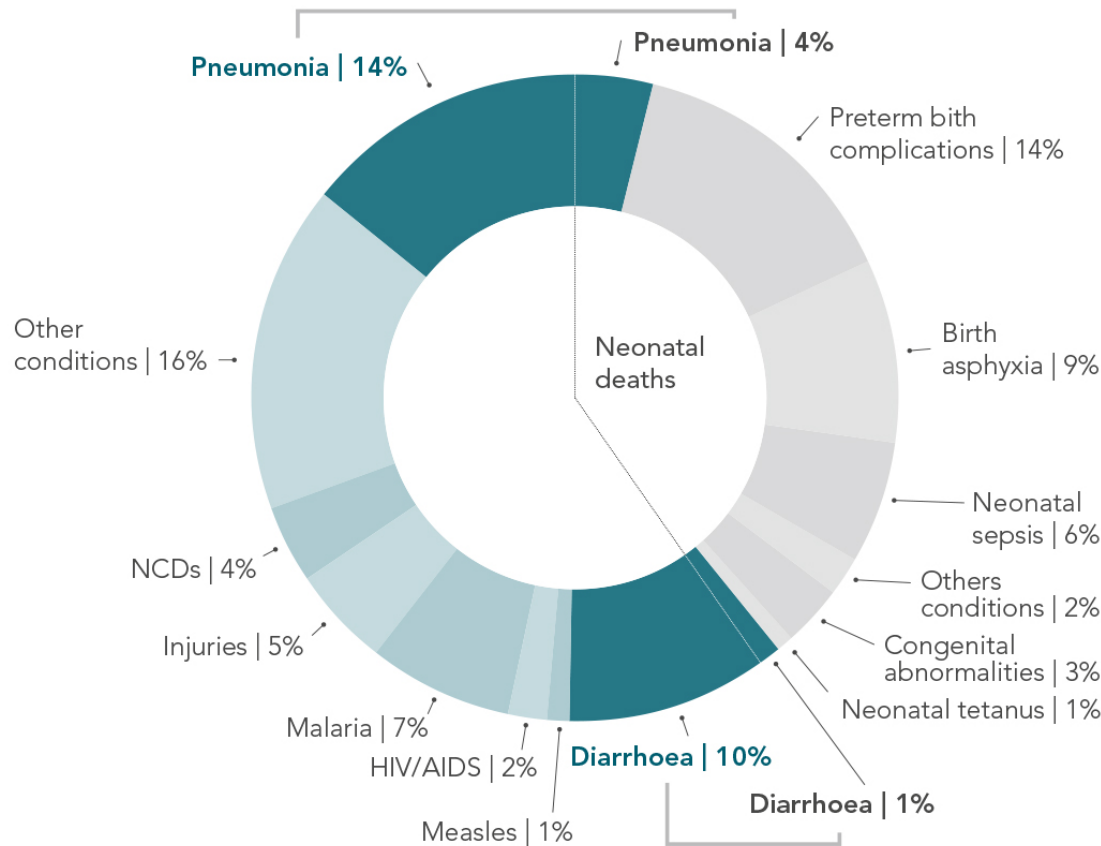
EVERY YEAR:

- 6.9 million children die before their 5th birthday
 - 3.0 million in the first month of life
 - 2.0 million aged 1 – 12 months

**These are silent tragedies
that have to be prevented**



Global Burden of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea in children under-five 2011



- 1.24 million pneumonia deaths
- 760,000 diarrhoea deaths
- Incidence and mortality are higher in less developed countries
- Effective interventions exist for prevention and management

35% of global under-five deaths are associated with nutrition-related factors*

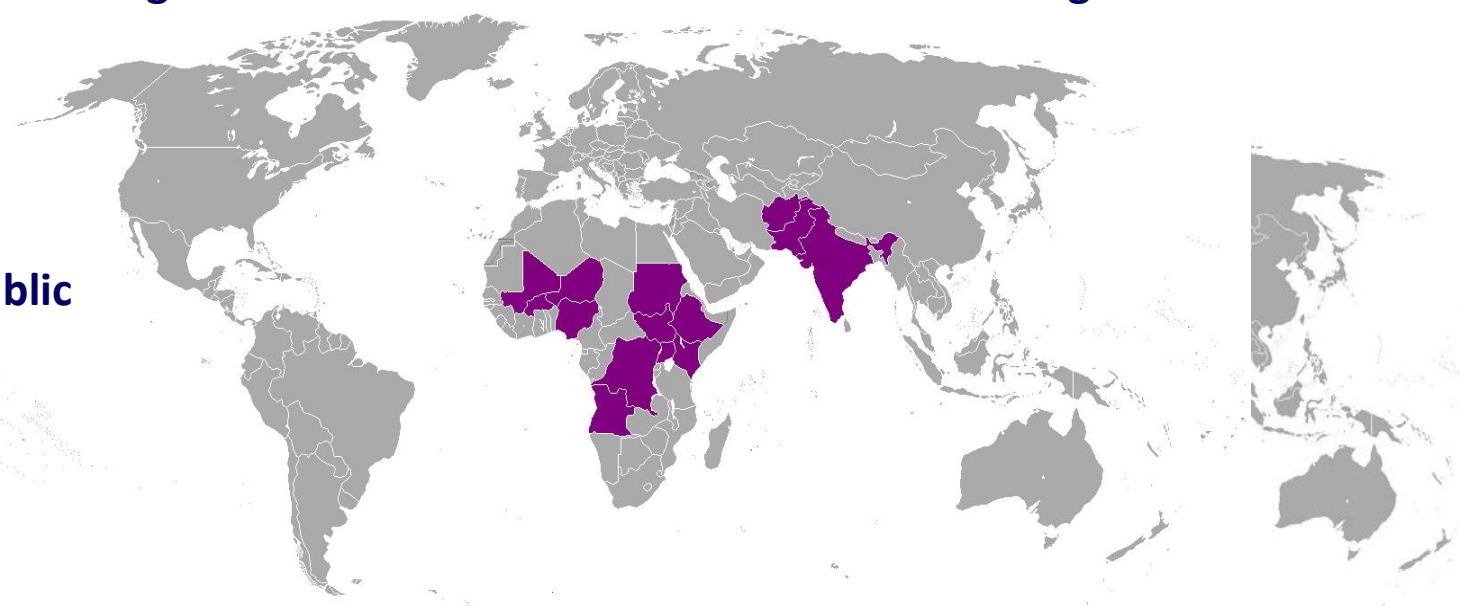
Sources: (1) WHO. Global Health Observatory (http://www.who.int/gho/child_health/en/index.html)
 (2) *For undernutrition: Black et al. Lancet, 2008

Countries with the largest burden of pneumonia and diarrhoea deaths

15 countries with largest burden of pneumonia deaths

15 countries with largest burden of diarrhoea deaths

- Afghanistan
- Angola
- Burkina Faso
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ethiopia
- India
- Kenya
- Mali
- Pakistan
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Sudan
- Uganda



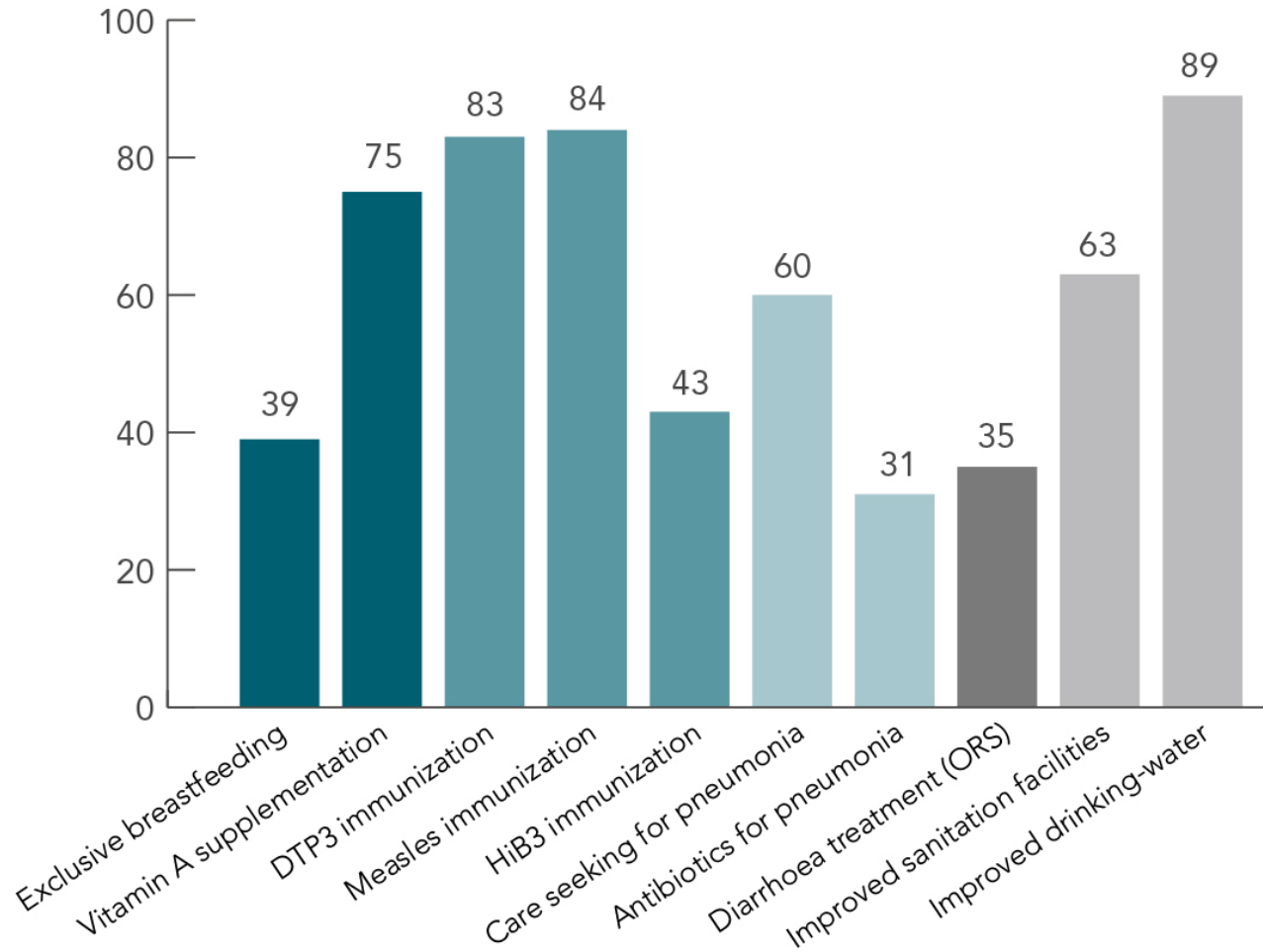
13 of the 15 countries with the highest pneumonia mortality are also among the 15 countries with the highest diarrhoea mortality. These 13 countries account for 78% of pneumonia and diarrhoea mortality.

85% of global pneumonia deaths

81% of global diarrhoea deaths

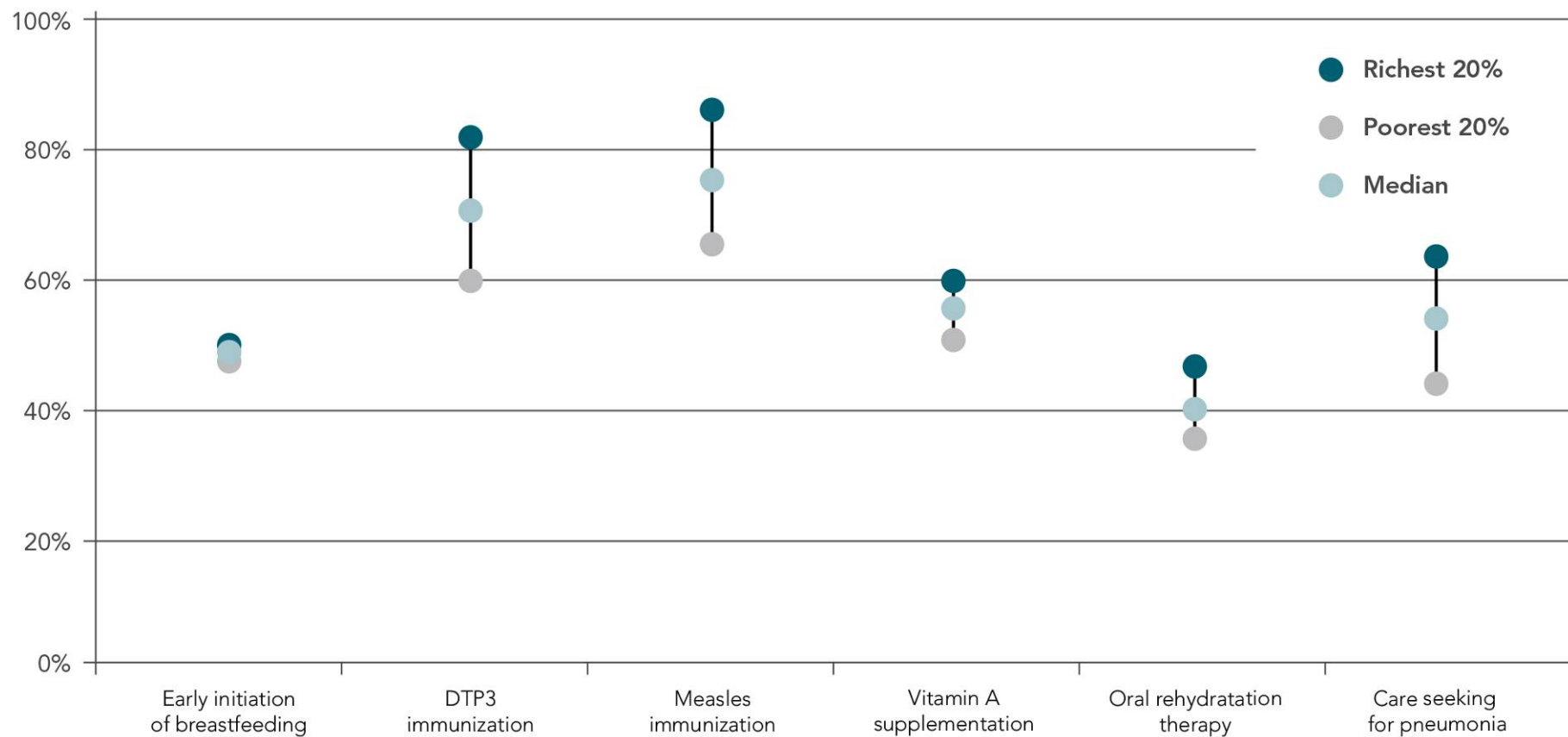
Source: Global, regional and national causes of child mortality: an updated systematic analysis for 2010 with time trends since 2010. The Lancet, May 2012.

Coverage of core interventions remains low



Source: UNICEF's State of the World's Children 2013

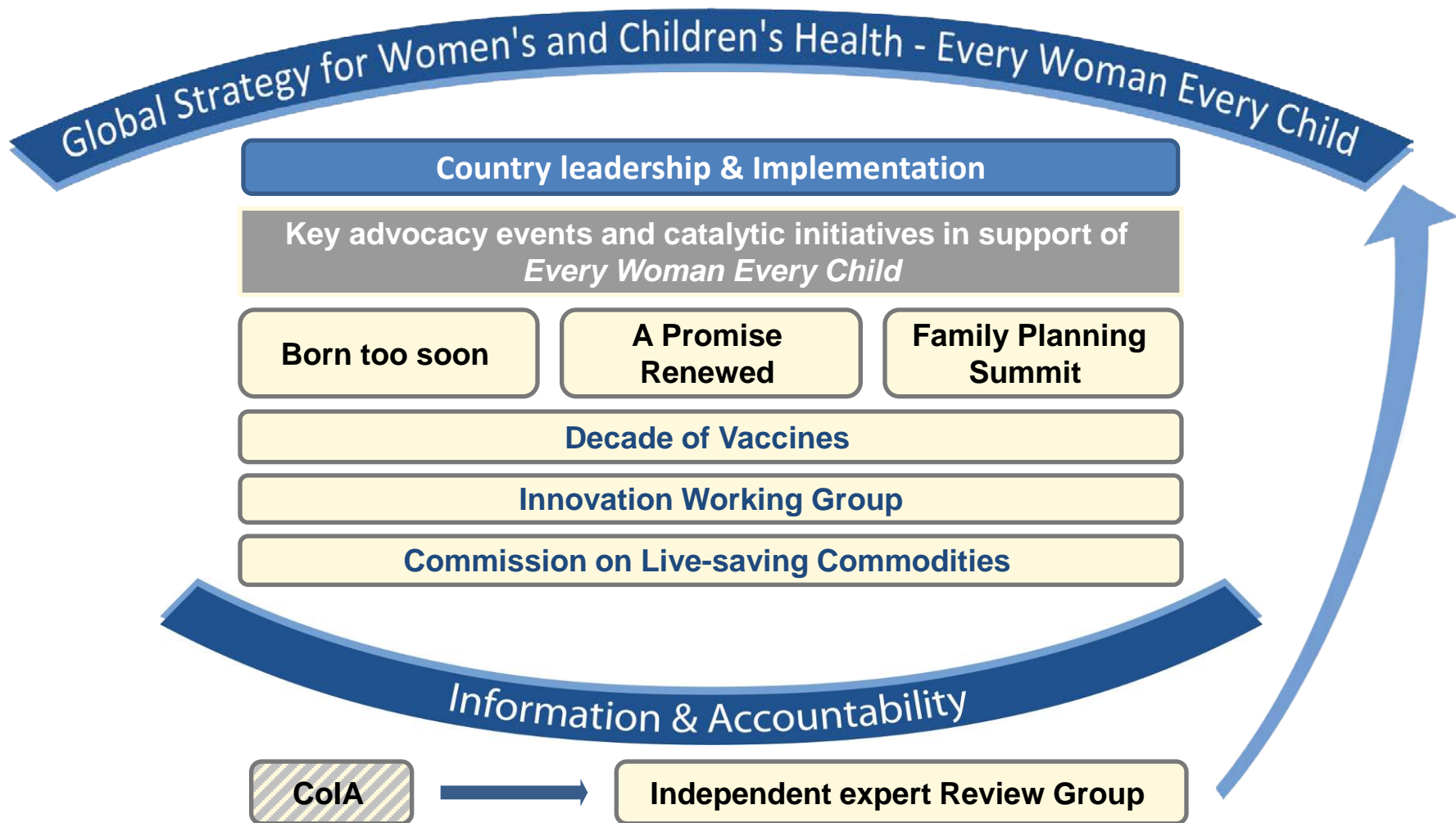
Interventions do not reach those that need them most



Source: UNICEF's State of the World's Children 2013



Unprecedented commitment

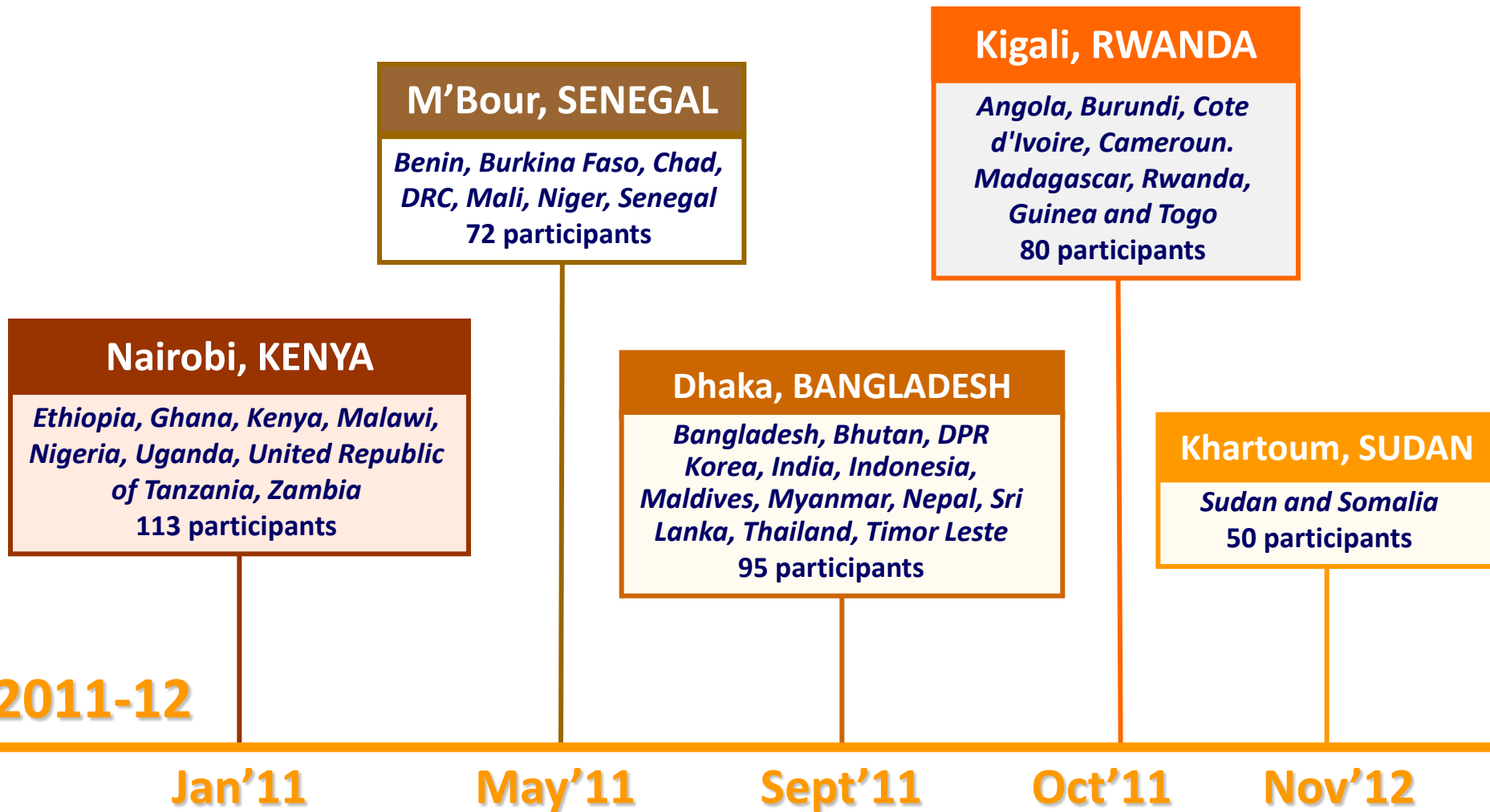


New opportunities

- New vaccines for **preventing** pneumonia and diarrhoea
 - Hib, pneumococcal conjugate vaccines
 - Rotavirus vaccines
- Improvements in **case management**
 - Low osmolarity ORS
 - Zinc supplementation
 - Short course antibiotics for non-severe pneumonia
 - Oral amoxicillin for severe pneumonia
- New evidence on other **preventive** modalities
 - Reduction of indoor air pollution
 - Hand washing



Regional consultations – coordinated approaches



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Purpose

- Provide policy framework and guidance to countries and partners for scaling up interventions in coordinated way
- Propose action steps and programme activities to move forward efficiently
- Build broad coalition of global and national policy-makers, planners, donor agencies and civil society



Vision

- Ending preventable child deaths from pneumonia and diarrhoea – 2025



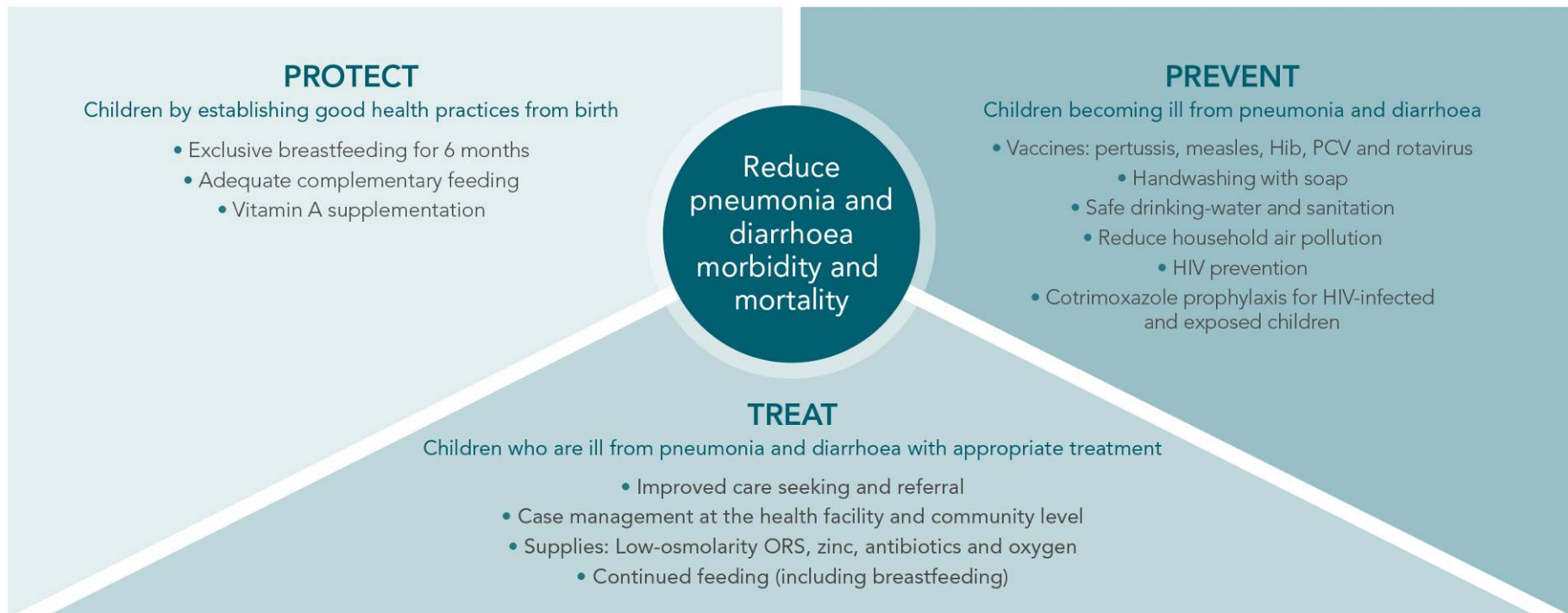
Goals for 2025



For children under 5 years of age

- reduce mortality from pneumonia to fewer than 3 per 1000 live births;
- reduce mortality from diarrhoea to fewer than 1 per 1000 live births;
- reduce the incidence of severe pneumonia by 75% compared to 2010 levels;
- reduce the incidence of severe diarrhoea by 75% compared to 2010 levels;
- reduce by 40% the global number who are stunted compared to 2010 levels.

Framework for Protect, Prevent, Treat



Strategies for preventing and treating pneumonia and diarrhoea

Diarrhoea



Vitamin A supplementation



Vaccination : rotavirus



Safe water & improved sanitation



Low-osmolarity ORS, zinc & continued feeding

Protect



Breastfeeding promotion & support



Adequate complementary feeding

Prevent



Measles Vaccination



Handwashing with soap



Prevention of HIV

Treat



Improved care seeking behaviour and referral



Improved case management at community and health facility levels



Continued feeding

Pneumonia



Vaccination (PCV, Hib, pertussis)



Reduced household air pollution



Antibiotics for pneumonia



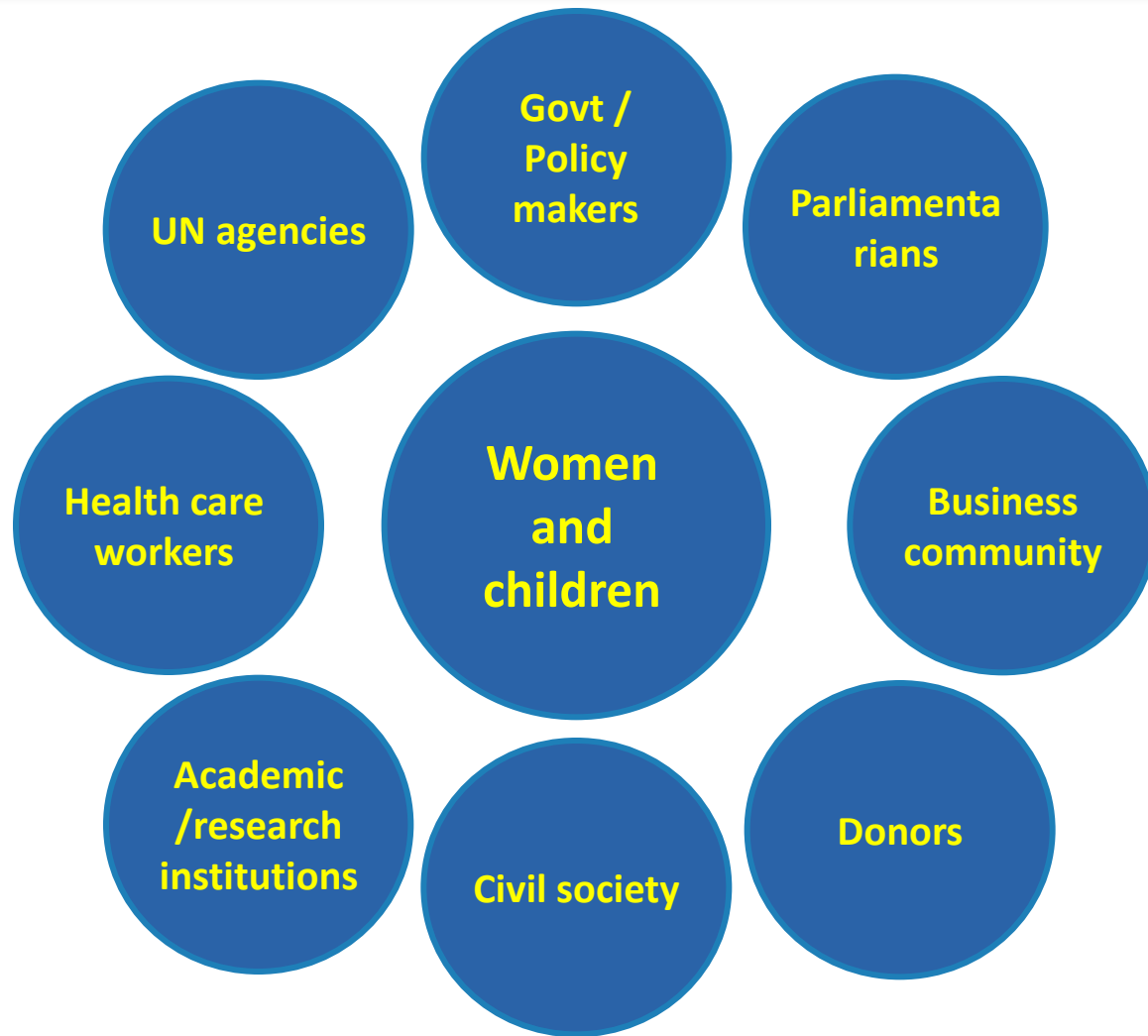
Oxygen therapy (where indicated)

Source: GAPPD, adapted from PATH: Tackling the deadliest diseases for the world's poorest children

GAPPD: key actions

- An integrated approach to saving lives
- Engaging all sectors and actors
- Focus on country impact
- Action at Country level
 - Strengthen national leadership
 - Foster intersectoral collaboration
 - Prioritize interventions and close the equity gap
 - Increase investment in research and be open to innovations
 - Ensure accountability for results

All have a role to play



Traditional integration



Towards a more comprehensive approach

