



A top donor to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2018–2019 the Netherlands invested US\$ 61.7 million to support the work of WHO, of which US\$ 47.5 million was voluntary funding, including a contribution of US\$ 3.5 million to the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE). The Netherlands also supports WHO's technical expertise through secondments of staff and helps boost young people's careers in public health via WHO's Junior Professional Officer Programme.

Seeking an end to health inequalities

The Netherlands supports health and human rights around the world and defends global access to the full breadth of sexual and reproductive health services, including for vulnerable populations and for people in crisis situations. Dedicated to the delivery of mental health and psychosocial care services in humanitarian settings, the Netherlands promotes a major multi-year initiative with WHO and its partners. The Netherlands strengthens WHO's ability to respond immediately to disease outbreaks

and humanitarian crises. The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport renewed a long-standing partnership agreement with WHO from 2019-2023 to fund crucial activities and fill funding gaps in the areas of emergency preparedness, primary health care, antimicrobial resistance and pharmaceuticals, while facilitating cooperation with a number of top Dutch institutions.

A top flexible funder

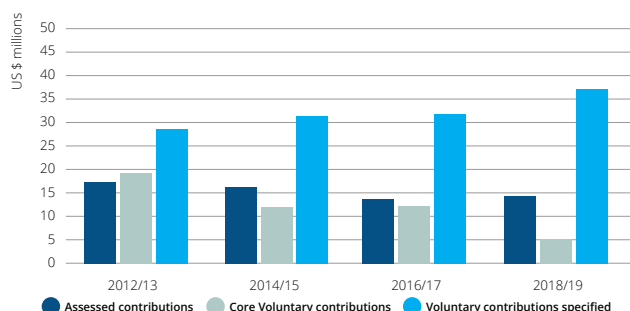
As WHO's fifth largest flexible funder, the Netherlands recognizes the important role of unearmarked and predictable funding amid emerging global health challenges, such as infectious disease outbreaks, climate change health impacts, the rise of drug resistance and an alarming increase in noncommunicable diseases.

Key funding facts

- Three quarters of the 2018-2019 contribution to WHO was voluntary
- US\$ 10 million was for the Core Voluntary Contributions (CVC) account, making the Netherlands the fifth largest donor in this category

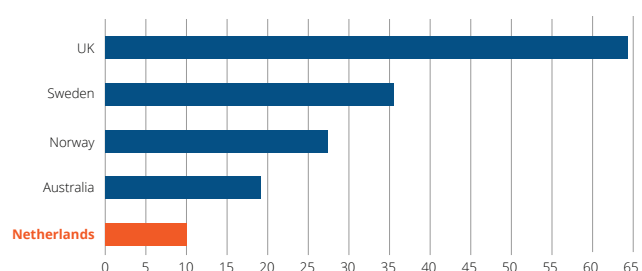
- Increases in specified voluntary contributions have been sustained, shifting from US\$ 27 million to US\$ 37 million, an increase of almost 40% since 2010
- The Netherlands joined the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE) in 2016, with a total contribution of US\$ 4.6 million between 2016 and 2019

Sustained voluntary contributions over time



Netherlands: Fifth largest flexible donor

2018-2019 Revenue, in US\$ million (CVC only)



Disclaimer: The areas of work and achievements shown below are a selection and not a comprehensive report of the use of contributions provided by the Netherlands for 2018-2019. More information: <http://open.who.int/2018-19/contributors/contributor> and select 'Netherlands'. The budget portal reflects funds which were available for implementation during the biennium, while the overall financial information above reflects contributions of signed and recorded agreements during the financial period, some of which will be used in the future.

Health funding in action

The Netherlands supports human rights and seeks an end to health inequalities

1. Emergency preparedness, outbreak and crisis response

The Netherlands supports WHO's work on emergency preparedness, outbreak and crisis response to ensure that unseen epidemics concerning sexual and reproductive health and mental health are integrated into humanitarian programming. In 2019, the Netherlands hosted the International Conference on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Crisis Situations in Amsterdam, an initiative that WHO implements in partnership with UNICEF and in collaboration with UNHCR.

Contingency fund for emergencies

Impact highlights

Contributions from the Netherlands enabled WHO to better respond to 58 health emergencies and investigate 500 events in 140 countries (66% were infectious outbreaks) including:

- Natural disasters such as Cyclone Idai in Mozambique
- Cholera outbreaks in war-torn Yemen
- Global outbreaks of measles
- Large-scale, protracted emergencies in Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic
- Preventing the spread of Ebola from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Uganda

Preparedness and response

Impact highlights

- Enhanced capacities through real-life simulations to test emergency response readiness in 125 countries; including the largest ever cross-border field simulation exercise (SimEx) in the WHO African Region, along the Kenya-Tanzania border, in collaboration with the East African Community (EAC), with over 250 participants spread across 23 exercise locations
- Identification of key actions (following SimEx) in the WHO African Region to strengthen emergency preparedness throughout the region, now implemented with WHO support
- Development of national action plans to respond effectively in 65 countries
- Development of minimum packages, which improve mental health and psychosocial responses in emergency sectors for crisis-affected girls, boys, women and men
- Integration of mental health and psychosocial support in crisis situations in the health and child protection sectors in five countries affected by crises



Credit: WHO/N. Alexander

The International Health Regulations (2005) constitute the only international legally binding framework for protecting against, and responding to, the international spread of diseases

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2. Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

The Netherlands and WHO strive for a world where human rights that enable sexual and reproductive health are safeguarded, and where all people have access to quality and affordable sexual and reproductive health information and services. To that end, the Netherlands has been a long-term supporter of the Human Reproduction Programme (HRP), a partnership hosted by and included in WHO.

Impact highlights

- Finalized a framework for monitoring and evaluation of sexual and reproductive health in humanitarian settings, before pilot testing it in five countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Iraq
- Published a research protocol to understand the specific sexual and reproductive health needs of girls and women Rohingya refugees
- Contributed to the renewed guidelines published by WHO on the prevention of sexual transmission of Zika virus
- Supported policy-makers to implement and scale up “RESPECT: Seven evidence-based prevention strategies to address violence against women”, endorsed by 12 United Nations and bilateral agencies
- Launched a new tool for frontline health care providers to help women initiate contraception in humanitarian and emergency settings
- Enabled countries to update their national strategies on sexually transmitted infections, cervical cancer and unsafe abortion prevention, thanks to the latest WHO recommendations on Sexual and Reproductive Health
- Updated family planning guidelines in Rwanda and Namibia, with Madagascar revising its national training guidelines
- Released updated recommendations on the use of contraception by women at high risk of HIV infection following the publication of a study in the Lancet, “Evidence for Contraceptive Options and HIV Outcomes (ECHO)”
- Integrated equity, gender and human rights approaches into programming, which is a key pillar in the operational planning process for the programme budget 2020-2021



Credit: WHO/Florian Lang

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3. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

The Netherlands is committed to global efforts to reduce the misuse of antibiotics, which can lead to the development of drug-resistant microbes.

The 2018-2019 biennium saw the establishment of the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on AMR, the 2019 Ministerial Meeting on AMR, and the launch of the Tripartite Multi-Partner Trust Fund, reinforcing WHO's position as the international authority on AMR. Collaboration with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) aims to address key challenges for antimicrobial resistance in food production and animal welfare.

Impact highlights

- National action plans to fight AMR were established in 135 out of 194 Member States, with 50 more country plans in development
- Implementation of country plans is being monitored through the annual Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) to which 159 countries have already responded (representing 92% of the global population)
- Coordinated the integration of AMR-specific information and actions into the International Health Regulations (IHR) benchmarking tool to identify where health systems capacities to address AMR need to be strengthened
- The Essential Medicines List - Access, Watch, Reserve (AWaRe) framework was launched to guide policy-makers on the optimal use of antibiotics to reduce resistance; 22 countries have adopted the AWaRe classification of antibiotics
- Eighty-nine countries have enrolled in the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS), with 66 countries providing resistance data collected from more than 9 000 surveillance sites—a three-fold increase since 2017, when only 23 countries submitted data on AMR
- World Antibiotic Awareness Week, recognized by over 100 countries and 720 events, highlighted the responsibility of individuals and institutions to safeguard the existing global supply of antibiotics



Credit: WHO/Eduardo Martino

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4. Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)

The Netherlands actively invests in programmes and second staff to support WHO's work to tackle NCDs, including reducing tobacco use, enhancing water and sanitation provision, improving mental health and nutrition.

During the 2018-2019 biennium, and for the first time, WHO was able to place fully dedicated staff on tobacco control and other NCDs in its country offices.

Impact highlights

Tobacco control

- The Global Strategy to Accelerate Tobacco Control 2019–2025 was adopted in support of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- The protocol to eliminate illicit trade in tobacco products entered into force in September 2018, reaching 57 parties at the end of 2019
- Comprehensive legislation on smoke-free environments is in place in 62 countries, and 94 countries increased their excise taxes on tobacco products between 2016–2018

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) - Safe water for all

- In 2019 the seventy-second World Health Assembly adopted a resolution to improve safe WASH services in health facilities globally
- WHO received more than 100 commitments from different stakeholder groups to improve WASH in health facilities, including from 40 countries that have already made significant progress
- Countries in Europe have set legal requirements and national targets on WHO-recommended risk-based water safety planning approaches (including in the EU Drinking Water Directive) and country support focused on WASH in health care facilities and schools

Dementia: a public health priority

- Data collection was strengthened and enhanced methodologies were devised to improve the national response to dementia through the Global Dementia Observatory (GDO)
- Data collection support provided to 100 Member States, and training was conducted in 75 countries for improved national responses
- Fifty-three countries from all WHO regions submitted GDO data, representing 61% of the world's population
- Support to countries in measuring the progress of the Global Dementia Action Plan on the Public Health Response to Dementia 2017-2025
- A dementia status report will mark the five-year anniversary of the First Ministerial Conference on Global Action Against Dementia, as well as an updated version of the GDO knowledge exchange platform with improved design and more functionalities
- WHO, Kings College London in the UK, and the Karolinska Institute in Sweden will publish a new methodology towards estimating dementia burden in 2020



Health funding in action

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5. Access to medicines

The Netherlands supports WHO's work to promote affordable access to quality, safe and effective medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and other medical devices, to be able to respond to future health emergencies and enhance innovation in some neglected diseases that predominantly affect the poor.

Impact highlights

- Specialized technical services to prevent, detect and respond to substandard and falsified medical products were provided to more than 70 countries
- Fourteen global alerts were issued to safeguard public health
- Eighteen Member States in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region shared experiences on how to establish a functioning national pharmacovigilance system
- In 68 countries, regulatory authorities ensured core regulatory functions for medicines and vaccines
- Prequalified 326 health products for breast cancer, Ebola, mosquito control, polio and HIV diagnostics, amongst others, providing guidance on quality, safety, efficacy and performance
- The Ebola vaccine was prequalified within 48 hours of the issue of the European license, and WHO enabled fast registration in 14 of the most affected countries
- Ninety days after WHO prequalification, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia licensed an Ebola vaccine

6. HIV and Tuberculosis (TB)

The Netherlands supports comprehensive efforts towards elimination of HIV and to elevate global attention to TB, urge high-level action at country level. To that end, the Netherlands supported the HIV special programme in 2019, with a focus on key populations. It also helped advance research to drive the quest for new shorter treatments for drug-resistant TB and innovation in diagnostics, and to prepare countries for the introduction of TB vaccines.

Impact highlights

HIV special programme

- An ambitious programme to support access to evidence-based health services as well as human rights-based health policies for key populations was established for the first time
- Systematic policy and service delivery reviews were conducted, as well as training, the development of guidelines and costed plans, procurement of diagnostics and prevention modalities
- Implementation has started across headquarters, four WHO regional offices and in 18 countries



Credit: WHO/S Lim



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WHO results report:
Driving impact in every country

TB

- At the first-ever UN High Level Meeting on TB in 2018, Member States signed a historic political declaration with four new near-term global targets
- Multisectoral accountability framework for TB was released at the 2019 World Health Assembly
- The WHO TB programme provided specialized technical assistance and training to more than 45 countries in 2018, and over 60 countries in 2019
- High-burden countries, such as India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Viet Nam are strengthening high-level commitments and accountability mechanisms
- The joint flagship initiative "FIND. TREAT. ALL #ENDTB", with the Stop TB Partnership and the Global Fund, saw high-level missions to high-burden countries to urge investment and action

Read more about Netherlands and WHO's strategic engagement in health

www.who.int/about/planning-finance-and-accountability/financing-campaign/netherlands-impact