



A top WHO donor, Germany invested US\$ 359 million in the work of the World Health Organization for the 2018-2019 biennium: US\$ 62 million as assessed contributions; US\$ 298 million as voluntary contributions with the latter including a contribution of US\$ 32.3 million to the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE).

## Elevating global health - prioritizing people

Germany is a staunch advocate for health and has consistently positioned health as a priority in international fora such as the G7 and G20, demonstrating its global leadership. In 2018, Chancellor Merkel, together with other world leaders, called on WHO to spearhead the development of a Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All, contributing US\$ 5.7 million to shape the global health environment to accelerate delivery of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals. The Plan was launched in 2019 at the UN General Assembly.

Germany supports WHO's mandate of providing global leadership on health - engaging partnerships where joint action is needed. Throughout the 2018-2019 biennium, WHO and Germany worked side by side to strengthen global health security, combat antimicrobial resistance and strive for universal health coverage, driving impact in countries and helping to build systems which save lives and protect the vulnerable. Germany supports all efforts to enhance WHO's efficiency, preparedness and accountability. Germany, with WHO, urges stronger collaboration by all, to achieve health and well-being for all.

## The German funding model

Germany's strategic focus aims to enhance WHO's capacity, encourage the rest of the world to invest in core public health, and develop ongoing international partnerships towards common goals. The pioneering German Collaborative Programme designates funding for joint priorities at a thematic level – this allows WHO sufficient flexibility to manage the funds according to its strategic and global operational plans. Informally known as the "German funding model"

this concept is attracting interest from other donors who are starting to invest in WHO in the same way. A "whole of government investment", Germany commits funds from the Federal Ministry of Health, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the German Agency for International Cooperation GIZ, the German Development Bank KfW, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Environment, and Food and Agriculture.

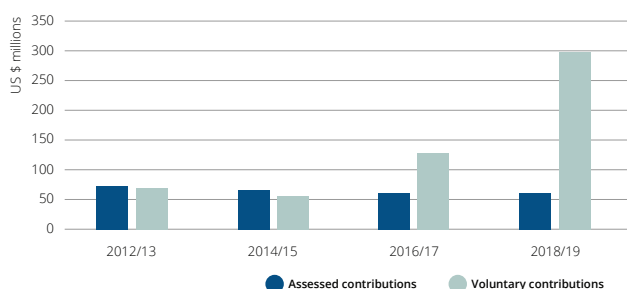
## Key funding facts

Germany's voluntary contributions increased from US\$ 130 million in 2016-2017 to US\$ 298 million in 2018-2019.

Germany's voluntary contributions were nearly five times its assessed contributions of US\$ 62 million.

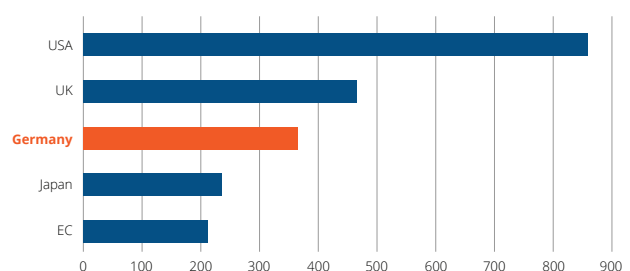
Germany was the largest donor to the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE) at US\$ 32.3 million.

### Increasing Voluntary Contributions



### Third top governmental donor to WHO

Based on WHO revenue data (in US\$ millions), 2018-2019



**Disclaimer:** The areas of work, achievements and amounts shown below are a selection and not a comprehensive report of the use of voluntary contributions provided by Germany for 2018-2019. More information: <http://open.who.int/2018-19/contributors/contributor> and select 'Germany'. 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

Germany funds are directed to catalyse greater impact, adding value to WHO's core work

## 1. Health systems strengthening/UHC US\$ 27.1 million

Germany invests in strengthening health systems across the world to ensure equity in access to health for all, protecting societies and saving lives.

Universal health coverage (UHC) is a moral, economic and security imperative; Germany's funding supported WHO's leadership on UHC at the United Nations General Assembly, the G20 summit in Osaka, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly in Belgrade. A top priority,



WHO's goal is to increase access to affordable health care, reducing poverty and creating economic growth, while strengthening health systems to halt the spread of disease.

### Impact highlights

- India and Kenya rolled out ambitious programmes to expand health care
- China, Egypt, and the Philippines adopted legislation to promote universal health coverage
- Ukraine increased financing of primary health care
- Prequalification of the below, contributing towards availability of accessible, affordable medicines, which are key to UHC:
  - A life-saving drug for breast cancer
  - An Ebola vaccine critical for response efforts and
  - A biosimilar insulin for diabetics.
- Egypt, Georgia, Mongolia, Pakistan and Rwanda supported to scale-up their hepatitis response
- More hepatitis antivirals registered and approved, for low- and middle-income countries to:
  - Reduce prices of a full treatment to under US\$ 100
  - Strive for hepatitis C elimination
  - Include hepatitis medicines in health insurance schemes.

## 2. Global health emergencies including International Health Regulations (IHR)

Germany supports WHO's crucial role in preparing for health emergencies and coordinating and implementing an effective response through strengthening of the International Health Regulations (IHR), and including supporting assessments in countries that identified gaps, strengths and weaknesses in emergency preparedness, readiness and response, including joint external evaluations (JEEs), after action reviews (AARs) to assess responses to events, and simulation exercises (SimEx), to test pandemic readiness through simulated events.

### Contingency fund for emergencies US\$ 32.3 million

#### Impact highlights

German contributions enabled WHO's response 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, the Syrian Arab Republic
- Preventing the spread of Ebola from DRC to Uganda

### Preparedness and response US\$ 74 million

#### Impact highlights

- Enhanced capacities through real-life simulations to test emergency response readiness in 125 countries
- Development of national action plans to respond effectively in 65 countries

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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## 3. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) US\$ 6.7 million

Germany multi-year funding strategically supported the multidisciplinary nature of the work and critical efforts to address the growing antimicrobial resistance (AMR) threat.

Funding to the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region addressed important gaps in capacities and availability of AMR data from countries, contributing to improved national capacities in detection of AMR, stronger surveillance systems, improved laboratory capacities, and better collection of national representative antibiotic prescription data.

Funding to the WHO European Region enabled WHO to improve infection prevention and control (IPC) with

advanced training, the roll out of Point-Prevalence-Surveys on healthcare-associated infections and the development of a COVID-19 IPC simulation exercise.

### Impact highlights

- 135 out of 194 Member States established national action plans to fight AMR, 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 (92% of the global population)
- The Essential Medicines List 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
- 89 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 was 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/A. Khan

## 4. Polio eradication and transition US\$ 63.5 million

"Achieving the last mile". Germany continued to push to make polio history in our lifetime.

A long-time supporter of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), Germany fostered global commitment to polio eradication during its G7 and G20 presidencies, and called again for universal commitment to finish the job of eradicating polio at the 2019 World Health Summit.

Countries are developing transition plans so that functions previously supported by the polio initiative are integrated into national health programmes.

WHO works to embed polio activities within the broader immunization and comprehensive surveillance functions and outbreak and emergency response. Sustainable transition strategies are included in the "Immunization Agenda 2030" for the next decade.

### Impact highlights

- 450 million children vaccinated against poliovirus in 2019
- 18 million cases of wild poliovirus averted
- 2.2 billion polio vaccine doses delivered
- 1.5 million children's lives saved from polio
- Zero reported cases of wild poliovirus in Africa in the last 3 years
- US\$ 2.6 billion pledged at the Last Mile Forum held in Abu Dhabi
- The Polio Endgame Strategy 2019–2023 was launched, a roadmap to achieving a world permanently free of all polioviruses.

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## 5. Non-communicable diseases and mental health US\$ 10.8 million

At the third High-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), held in September 2018, Germany joined other world leaders in their promise to implement a series of WHO-recommended policies.

A further commitment was made at the 2019 high-level meeting on Universal Health Coverage (UHC), to progressively cover 1 billion additional people with essential health services for the early detection, screening and appropriate treatment of noncommunicable diseases and mental health conditions by 2023.

German funds enabled the Global Dementia Observatory (GDO) support to countries to collect data and measure progress.

### Impact highlights

- WHO to develop technical packages tailored to countries, related to mental health, disability, violence, injuries, substance abuse, food safety and zoonoses; as well as work in other various NCDs areas, ranging from tobacco control to physical activity and others
- Guidelines on risk reduction of cognitive decline and dementia, and iSupport were launched in 2019
- 30 countries were supported through (bi-)regional workshops or country missions to strengthen health information and the national response to dementia
- 136 countries have implemented one or more interventions included in MPOWER - to reduce tobacco use
- 100 countries have implemented one or more "ACTIVE" intervention for physical activity
- Released global guidance on physical activity for adults, adolescents, and under 5s; reducing cognitive decline and dementia; and breastfeeding, maternal and newborn services
- Several countries in AFRO developed and implemented national multisectoral NCD Action plans
- Several countries in the EMRO region enabled improvements in surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of NCDs and support to underfunded areas such as oral health and physical activity

## 6. Health and the environment US\$ 9 million

Germany's funding enabled advanced implementation of the WHO Global Initiative on Radiation Safety in Health Care Settings and promoted priority actions to improve radiation protection in medicine.

German support for work on climate change and biodiversity allowed the establishment of a multi-disciplinary expert group with representation from different Regions and countries.

German funding was invaluable in filling gaps to enable the scaling-up of the Guidelines on Sanitation and Health launched 2018 as well as Regional workshops to strengthen capacity on air pollution.

The WHO European Centre for Environment and Health in Bonn provides Member States with up-to-date evidence on environmental health risks and supports policy-making to protect and promote health.

### Impact highlights

- WHO Regional workshops took place, strengthening technical capacity on assessing the risks and health effects of air pollution
- Update of the database on source apportionment studies
- WHO EURO advanced air quality guidelines work, supporting methodological developments and the review of scientific evidence, accelerating the Organization's capacity to leverage country interventions based on up-to-date evidence.
- Released the 2019 WHO global strategy on health, environment and climate change with a framework for action to respond to environmental health risks
- The meeting of the European Environment and Health Task Force took place

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## 7. HIV AIDS & Tuberculosis US\$ 5.2 million

Germany partners with WHO to develop a disease resilient world that can respond to new threats. WHO released the Multisectoral Accountability Framework to Accelerate Progress to End Tuberculosis by 2030; launched the flagship initiative "FIND. TREAT. ALL. #ENDTB" jointly with the Stop TB Partnership and the Global Fund to help countries scale up their tuberculosis prevention and care; and developed a Global Strategy for Tuberculosis Research and Innovation, in collaboration with Member States and external partners.

### Impact highlights

#### Tuberculosis (TB)

- 58 million lives saved with effective TB diagnosis and treatment (2000 to 2018)
- In 2018, about 7 million people received quality care for tuberculosis
- Seven high tuberculosis-burden countries and one WHO region (Europe) are on track to meet the incidence and deaths milestones by 2020
- The first-ever United Nations General Assembly high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis in 2018 consolidated political commitment to end the tuberculosis epidemic

#### HIV AIDS

- 13.6 million lives saved thanks to antiretroviral therapy for HIV
- HIV related deaths fell by 33% between 2010 and 2018
- updated guidance on HIV treatment, including the use of dolutegravir in 2019
- WHO's HIV Treat All policy taken up by most of the world, with 93% of low- and middle-income countries having adopted the policy by mid-2019
- New approach to empower women in their choices of HIV treatment and contraception established
- Three countries achieved the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and congenital syphilis during the biennium: Malaysia, Maldives and Sri Lanka.

## 8. Immunization US\$ 1.6 million

Germany supports WHO in the creation of a new global vision for vaccines and immunization towards 2030, to strengthen immunization programmes as a part of primary health care in order to sustain the gains made to date. Immunization, one of the best public health investments, prevents more than 20 life-threatening diseases each year, helping people of all ages live longer, healthier lives.

Contributions allowed WHO to respond to multiple outbreaks of measles, diphtheria, pertussis and other vaccine-preventable diseases.



Credit: WHO/AMRO

### Impact highlights

- In 2018, 116 million children received a basic set of vaccines (up from 90 million in 2000)
- Launch of the first malaria vaccine in a pilot across Ghana, Kenya and Malawi with 200 000 children receiving the first dose in 2019
- Prequalification of the Ebola vaccine, a critical step to speed up its licensing, access and roll-out in countries most at risk of Ebola outbreaks
- In 2019 all 194 Member States delivered at least one dose of inactivated polio vaccine in their national schedules, representing the fastest introduction of a new vaccine in history
- More than 100 countries, including lower income, have introduced the HPV vaccine.

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## 9. Building a stronger, agile, results oriented WHO US\$ 7 million

Germany has been and remains a key donor in investing in WHO's core capacity to deliver results and to achieve an impact of real value. By investing in Evaluation and Ethics, External Relations, and the area of Transparency, Accountability and Compliance – Germany reinforces WHO as trustworthy, credible and accountable - fit for purpose to deliver GWP13 in an effective, efficient, transparent and accountable manner. They provided an important boost to the GWP13 planning process which will in turn enhance the delivery of results and the institutional reputation of WHO. The variety of tools designed and evaluations conducted at global, Regional and Country Office levels has permitted processes to be refined and even re-designed.

German investment was critical to set up WHO's new Department of Digital Health and Innovation – one of the key changes resulting from transformation, to spearhead the development of WHO's first Global Digital Health Strategy.

### Impact highlights

- Organizational learning is now anchored in WHO's work – helping improve its performance
- Strengthened WHO's capacity to implement its corporate evaluation function and Organization-wide Evaluation Workplan 2018-2019
- The Evaluation Workplan 2018-2019 helped assess progress made by the AFRO region countries – on-track to ending AIDS - and to define a way forward based on the lessons learned
- The transformation agenda drove new special global initiatives including tackling mental health, cardiac health, cervical cancer and childhood cancer
- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) Measurement Framework, introduced in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, is helping make Regional and Country Offices more responsive and results-driven
- A new Value-for-Money planning model supports strategic planning for GWP13, and an output scorecard was designed to measure its delivery
- External engagement and donor relations were strengthened further by investment the IATI-compliant Web Portal ([www.open.who.int](http://www.open.who.int)) which provides transparent financial information



Credit: WHO/L. Mackenzie



Read the full 2018-2019  
WHO results report:  
**Driving impact in every country**

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

<https://www.who.int/about/funding/contributors/deu>