We, the Ministers of Health of the Non-Aligned Movement, gathered in Geneva, Switzerland on 22 May, 2018;

Reiterating our strong commitment to the purposes and the founding principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the principles of the World Health Organization Constitution which emphasized that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition, and stressing that the health of all people is fundamental to the attainment of, peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and states;

Inspired by the vision, principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement, articulated in Bandung (1955) and Belgrade (1961), and guided by the Declaration of Purposes and Principles in our efforts to achieve a world of peace, equality, cooperation and well-being for all according to the Baku Ministerial Declaration of NAM, in the 18th Mid-Term Ministerial Meeting of the Non Aligned Movement held from 5 to 6 April 2018, in Baku, Azerbaijan;

Reiterating our strong commitment to the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

Expressing our condemnation of the promulgation and application of unilateral coercive measures of general impact against the countries of the Movement, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, in particular the principles of non-intervention, self-determination and independence of the States subject to such practices. In this regard, we reiterate our determination to denounce and demand the repeal of such measures, which affect human rights and prevent the full economic and social development of the peoples that are subject to them. In the same way, we
reaffirm that each State has full sovereignty over the totality of its wealth, natural resources and economic activity, exercising it freely;

Emphasizing the need for promoting unity, solidarity and cooperation among States and renewing our commitment to the NAM principles and objectives and our pledge towards building a new pattern of international relations based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, cooperation among nations and the right to equality of all States;

Reaffirming that unilateral coercive measures of general impact constitute a serious risk to human rights, including the right to development and the right to health;

Underscoring the importance of the Resolution A/HRC/37/L.34 “Human Rights and Unilateral Coercive Measures” adopted by the Human Right Council in March 2018, on the “Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development”;

On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we reaffirm our commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, through a constructive and cooperative international dialogue, capacity building, technical assistance and the recognition of good practices, while ensuring the full enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to development as an inalienable, fundamental and universal right, and as a comprehensive part of universally recognized human rights, in order to build collective and sustainable peace and prosperity across the world;

We recognize the historical significance of the adoption of the Declaration of the Right to Development thirty years ago, which was promoted by the Non-Aligned Movement, and which requires a profound change in the international economic structure, including the creation of economic and social conditions that are favorable to developing countries. Likewise, we reiterate that human rights should be strengthened by adhering to the fundamental principles of universality, transparency, impartiality, non-selectivity, non-politicization and objectivity while seeking to realize the human rights for all, pursuant to the principles contained in the Vienna Declaration of 1993;

Emphasizing the role of the NAM health meetings as an important principal platform representing the developing countries in health multilateral fora;

Reaffirming all previous NAM Ministerial Declarations on Health and determined to continue to be guided by them in the work of the NAM, including WHO;
We express our commitment to the full implementation of health-related issues of the Declaration of the NAM approved by the XVII Summit of the Heads of States and Governments, Isla de Margarita, Venezuela 2016 and the adopted Baku Declaration at the 18th NAM Mid-Term Ministerial Meeting, held from 5 to 6 April 2018 in Baku, Azerbaijan;

Expressing our congratulations to the Director General and the team of the World Health Organization for the 70th anniversary; we highlight the role played by WHO as a fundamental organism of health in the United Nations System, and nothing the approval of the Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019-2023.

Stressing the importance of global health cooperation as a necessary prerequisite for achieving sustainable social and economic development in its three dimensions economic, social and environmental and, to promote knowledge sharing and mutual learning between countries and other relevant international actors;

Mindful of the fact that developing countries are in general more affected by weak health systems, needing more urgently international cooperation, to strengthen health systems, as key strategies for fighting poverty and fostering development;


Highlighting the WHO leadership in the implementation of the health related Sustainable Development Goals set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals 2030;

Emphasizing that the Universal Health Coverage, incorporating the principles of primary health care and sustainability, is an instrument for improving the resilience of health systems and supports communities to better realize health objectives;

Noting that Universal Health Coverage addresses multiple goals and targets in the 2030 development agenda; and includes underlying factors, determinants and risks to epidemics and provides mechanisms and systems to address the rise of non-communicable diseases and other health priorities, as a pillar of sustainable development;

Celebrating the 40th of the Declaration of Alma-Ata, convinced that International Health Coverage is a Human Right and recognizing the important achievements and the lessons learned from the past and the important challenges to face;

Emphasizing that more than 400 million people lack access to basic health services and 40% of the world's population does not have social protection, we make a call to work together in order to accelerate the transformation of health systems, to help countries move towards Universal Health, in pursuance of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030;

Emphasizing that many public health emergencies could have been prevented or better controlled were the health systems stronger and better prepared, and emphasizing also that the key role of international cooperation and transfer of technology to developing countries in this regard is of high importance and should be translated into a number of action-oriented mechanisms;

Recognizing the high mortality and disability of the victims of road traffic accidents (RTAs) that predominantly affects developing countries as a leading cause of loss of life; RTAs pose a public health and development challenge and greatly affect the human capital development of the nations;

Underscoring the need for concerted action and a coherent response at the national, regional and global levels in order to adequately address the challenges to sustainable development posed by non-communicable diseases to nations, in particular the most prominent ones, including mental health disorders, cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, obesity and diabetes;

Reiterating the call on countries to take measures to balance intellectual property rights between holders and users on the restrain gaps, particularly promoting measures to support the supply chain of medical products, and transfer of technology relating to health products;

Recognizing that air pollution is a critical factor of Non-communicable diseases that more than 7 million people die each year as a result of air pollution, a situation that threatens the poorest and most marginalized. The 90% of the world population breathes...
contaminated air, but more than 90% of deaths occur in low and middle-income countries;

Recognizing the importance of those WHO reforms aimed at and to addressing main areas of concern in global health, reducing disparities, preparedness for emerging and remerging diseases, and achieving Universal Health Coverage, while strengthening the intergovernmental nature of WHO;

Supporting the WHO Framework of Engagement with Non-State Actors (FENSA) adopted by WHA 69/10 Resolution and emphasizing the importance of its full implementation and comprehensive evaluation in 2019;

Recognizing the challenges remains reducing maternal and child mortality and improving the health of women and children, especially in the least developed countries;

Considering the adoption of the “Code of practice on the international recruitment of health personnel” (WHA 63/16) as an effective initiative that requires further consolidation through practical measures to address the effects of the migration of the health workers from developing countries;

Expressing concern at the global threat posed by health epidemics, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases and calling on for enhanced cooperation at the national, regional and international levels to confront and combat these scourges;

Expressing great concern on the spread of antimicrobial drug resistance and the crucial need to support Member States with financial and technical assistance to develop and implement their national plan on antimicrobial resistance in response to the Global action plan;

Taking note the on-going work of the UN interagency coordination group on antimicrobial resistance co-chaired by the WHO to provide practical guidance for approaches needed to ensure sustained effective global action to address antimicrobial resistance and noting that WHA 68/7 Resolution requests the WHO to finalize a Global Development and Stewardship Framework to support the development, control, distribution and appropriate use of new antimicrobial medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions while preserving existing antimicrobial medicines and
to promote affordable access to existing and new antimicrobial medicines and diagnostic tools;

Underline further that affordability and access to existing and new antimicrobial medicines, vaccines and diagnostics should be a global priority and should take into account the needs of all countries, in line with the WHO global strategy and plan of action on public health, innovation and intellectual property (GSPOA) and the UN High Level Political Declaration on antimicrobial resistance;

Appreciating the continuing progress in eradication efforts towards each of the four objectives of the Polio Eradication and Endgame Strategic Plan 2013–2018 (the Endgame Plan), express its concern on delay in the predicted date for certification of global polio eradication to 2019 (WHA 69/25), noting the draft strategic action plan on polio transition (WHA 71/9), and stressing the vital importance of international cooperation in supporting and assisting efforts of affected countries including by addressing the availability of effective and affordable vaccine, as well as effective immunization programme;

Recognizing health challenges associated with migrants and refugees including the need to ensure access to health care by migrants in the framework of the broader agenda on migration and development and to implement the resolution on promoting the health of refugees and migrants (WHA 70/15);

Emphasizing on the importance of paying particular attention to building core capacities to detect, report, assess and respond to public health emergencies and public health risks, as part of countries’ commitments under the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005);

Recognizing that South-South cooperation does not substitute, but complements North-South cooperation; and, in this regard, reaffirm the determination of developing countries to explore more effective South-South cooperation, as well as triangular cooperation, allowing for the mobilization of additional resources necessary for implementation of health-related development programs and reaching universal health coverage;

Reaffirming the WHO global strategy and plan of action on public health, innovation and intellectual property (WHA 70/21) and calling for the implementation of the recommendations of the overall program review;
Expressing concern over the deteriorating health conditions in the occupied State of Palestine, particularly in occupied East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, as a result of health-jeopardizing measures perpetuated by Israel, the occupying power;

Welcoming the Report by Director – General A71/27 “Health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including east Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan”;

Decide to adopt the following actions aimed at improving the health conditions of all people and reinforcing the global solidarity against international health challenges:

1. Request the Director General, in consultation with Member States, to ensure that the Organization plays a leading role in the implementation and review of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals by making improvements as may be required on WHO’s priorities and methods of work in the context of the general programme of work (GPW) 2019-2023;

2. Request the Director General to submit by the year 2019, the Health Report on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution WHA / 70/35;

3. Support the preparation of the Third High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, to be held in 2018;

4. Support the Five-Year Strategic Plan project to improve public health preparedness and response, 2018-2023, document EB142 (1) to be presented at this 71st World Assembly and, consequently, we request WHO to provide the human and financial resources needed to support the implementation of the strategic plan, adapting it, if necessary, to existing regional contexts;

5. Recognizing the importance of sharing experiences to promote good nutrition and physical activity, to eliminate overweight and associated diseases; we support the initiative of the World Health Organization in the "Walk the Talk" activity, which will take place on May 20, 2018 and welcome the report of the Director General WHA 71/18 on Physical Activity proposing to adopt the draft global action plan on physical activity 2018–2030;
6. Welcome the Report of the Director General WHA 71/21 on Improving Access to Assistive Technology, considering it a subset of health technology that embraces technical aids, related service systems developed to improve the functionality of the people and their well-being;

7. Urge Member States to honor their commitment and, as appropriate, provide the necessary financial support to WHO and its programs;

8. Request WHO and Member States to mobilize the additional resources necessary to achieve universal health coverage, which is a key objective for the achievement of the SDGs;

9. Request WHO to support member states in their efforts to build resilient health systems to prevent, detect and contain current and future outbreaks;

10. Call on WHO to support health systems in developing countries, in order to improve the capacity to assess and monitor the vulnerability, risks and health impacts of climate change; identify strategies and actions for the protection of human health, particularly people in difficult and more vulnerable situations; and the need to share knowledge and good practices;

11. We welcome the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program, signed in January 2018;

12. Support the holding of the First World Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Health, to be held in Geneva, from October 30 to November 1, 2018;

13. Request WHO to ensure the effective implementation of FENSA, particularly the development, in consultation with Member States, of a set of criteria and principles for secondments from non-governmental organizations, philanthropic foundations and academic institutions, in accordance with the resolution WHA 69/10, and also encourages the resumption of discussions to develop a general policy of conflict of interest for WHO;

14. Urge donor countries to honor their commitments to allocate 0.7% of their gross domestic product for official development assistance and urge donors to support international cooperation programs in health and strengthen national
health systems, through capacity building and technology transfer to achieve the goal of building resilient health systems;

15. Encourage Member States to make full use of the flexibilities available under the TRIPS Agreement, including those recognized by the Doha Declaration of the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and the WTO decision of August 30, 2003, to address the public health needs of developing countries, including by adopting and applying rigorous definitions of invention and patents, adopting and applying legislation that facilitates the issuance of compulsory licenses and ensuring that bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements do not include provisions that may undermine the full use of TRIPS flexibilities for public health and encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard;

16. Request to develop joint strategic alliances to produce medicines and supplies for health, through international cooperation with the guarantee of fair prices;

17. Support the development, control, distribution and appropriate use of new antimicrobial drugs, diagnostic tools and vaccines, preserving existing antimicrobial drugs and promoting affordable access;

18. Encourage continued efforts to reverse the situation of poverty and social exclusion that determines the health of our peoples, and establish ways to ensure breastfeeding and adequate nutrition in all life cycles, promoting the exchange of successful experiences;

19. Welcome the global commitment to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health and encourage joint efforts at all levels to address this challenge;

20. Welcome the report of the United Nations Commission on Information and Accountability for Women’s and Children’s Health entitled "Keeping promises, measuring results" and call upon Member States to consider their recommendations, to ensure rapid progress in maternal and child health;

Conference on Road Safety, and request WHO to provide support to Member States in the application of evidence-based policies and practices to improve road safety, mitigate and reduce traffic-related injuries, in line with the World Plan for the Decade of Action for the Road; as well as in the implementation of 12 voluntary global performance targets for road safety risk factors and service delivery mechanisms approved at the meeting of States members of the World Health Organization held in Geneva on 20 and 21 November 2017

22. Encourage the member states to continue fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the Political Declarations on HIV / AIDS and we urge them to expand the programs of prevention, treatment, care and support, with a view to eradicating the AIDS epidemic by 2030;

23. Call on all States, especially the developed ones, to implement these commitments; and we urge international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the business sector to support these efforts;

24. Urge the relevant international organizations to continue to provide technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and promotion of access to medicines for all, even though the full use of the flexibilities and exceptions provided for in intellectual property rights;

25. Take note of the Sixth and Seventh Meetings of the Mechanism of Member States on Deficient Medical Products and support the continuation of the work of the Member States Mechanism;

26. Take note of the Report of the Secretariat on the global shortage of medicines and vaccines and access to them (WHA 71/12), and request that Member States be consulted to describe the programming of WHO access work to medications and vaccines, including activities, actions and results for the period 2019-2023;

27. We request that WHO evaluate the recommendations of the High-Level Panel of the Secretary General of the United Nations on Access to Medicines, in accordance with WHO’s program on access to medicines and vaccines, for the period 2019-2023;
28. Welcome the recommendations of the Secretariat Report on the Eradication of Poliomyelitis (WHA 71/26), as well as the summary of WHO’s progress towards ensuring the effective implementation of the four objectives of the Strategic Plan for Eradication of Poliomyelitis 2013-2018;


30. Ask the World Health Organization and international financial organizations to provide logistical and financial support to the countries affected by the emergence and spread of pandemics, to combat them quickly and effective, likewise to provide assistance to prevent new outbreaks, the International Health Regulations (2005);

31. Ask the WHO to support and help countries to implement the International Health Regulations (2005);

32. Reiterate our urgent call to end completely the Israeli occupation of the Occupied Palestinian Territory since 1967, including East Jerusalem, in accordance with international law, international humanitarian law, human rights and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of the Security Council and its Resolution 2334 (2016);

33. Request Member States, relevant international organizations and specialized agencies, in accordance with their respective mandates, to put an end to the violations committed by Israel, the Occupying Power, to the health situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, to the lifting of the State of Site and its implications in the health situation, and to provide the necessary support and assistance;

34. Condemn all the measures adopted by Israel, the Occupying Power, to modify the legal, physical and demographic situation of the occupied Syrian Golan; we demand, once again, that Israel comply with Resolution 497 (1981) and that it withdraw completely from the occupied Syrian Golan until the borders of June 4, 1967, in compliance with Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973);
35. Request Member States, relevant international organizations and specialized agencies to act in accordance with their respective mandates to end health-related violations committed by Israel, the Occupying Power, in the occupied Syrian Golan, for guarantee the health system, and provide the necessary support and assistance to the Syrian population;

36. Decided to convene the Twelfth Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, within the framework of the 72nd World Health Assembly, on May 21, 2019, in Geneva, Switzerland;

37. The NAM Health Ministers express their sincere congratulations and thanks to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for the successful preparation and organization of the XI Meeting of Ministers of Health of the NAM.