As we start the last decade to reach our shared 2030 elimination goals, let's celebrate our achievements to 2020 and commit to overcoming our remaining challenges.

Working together as a Coalition, we will achieve elimination.

**WHO Hepatitis Elimination Goals**

**Key targets:**
- 90% reduction in mortality
- 85% reduction in incidence
- 10% reduction in prevalence among children by 2023
- 90% Hep B birth dose coverage
- 90% Hep A birth dose coverage
- ≥90% hepatitis screening per WHO Region

**Goals:**
- ≤5% reduction in mortality
- ≤20% reduction in prevalence among children
- ≥95% Hep B birth dose coverage
- ≥90% hepatitis screening per WHO Region

**Burden of HBV and HCV in the Eastern Mediterranean region**

- Number of HBV-related deaths, 2019: 49,806
- Number of HCV-related deaths, 2019: 73,126

**25% of top 20 countries for HCV-related deaths in the Eastern Mediterranean region**

**Progress on Health Impact Targets**

- Percent of countries with ≥70% HBV mortality decline 2015-2019: 20%
- Percent of countries with ≥70% HCV mortality decline 2015-2019: 20%
- Percent of countries with ≥2% HBsAg prevalence among children <5 years: 10%

**Progress on Service Delivery Targets**

- Percent of countries with ≥90% infant Hep B dose coverage: 60%
- Percent of countries with ≥50% birth-dose hepatitis vaccine coverage: 10%
- Percent of countries with ≥200 appetite exchange units: 10%

**Key Policy Indicators**

- ≥3 HEP program
- ≥1 DTT program

Source: IHME, 2019

**Benefits of elimination**

- 26.8 M deaths would be averted: 4,5 M before 2010
- Cost-saving or cost-effective investment

Eradication would only cost about 0.1% of global GDP and the projected total GBD drain (2021-2030).