**Global Health Sector Strategy on viral hepatitis**

The strategy includes both impact (incidence and mortality) and service coverage target. By 2020, five million people will be receiving treatment for chronic hepatitis B virus infection and the number of new cases of chronic hepatitis infection would have been reduced by 30% compared with the number of new cases in 2015. By 2030, the incidence of chronic

hepatitis infection will have been reduced by 90% and there will be universal access to key prevention and treatment services.

An early win in the global response to viral hepatitis was achieved through the effective scaling up of hepatitis B vaccine. WHO recommends that all infants receive the hepatitis B vaccine as soon as possible after birth, preferably within 24 hours. Birth-dose vaccination is a key intervention for prevention of hepatitis B virus infection in infants. However, its delivery can be a challenge in communities where a large proportion of births occur outside of health facilities. As a result, global coverage is only around 38% In 2015, global coverage with the three doses of hepatitis B vaccine in infancy reached 84%. This has substantially reduced HBV transmission in the first five years of life, as reflected by the reduction in HBV prevalence among children to 1.3%. Other prevention interventions are available but insufficiently implemented.

[Global Hepatitis Report 2017](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/255016/1/9789241565455-eng.pdf?ua=1)

[Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis 2016-2017](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/246177/1/WHO-HIV-2016.06-eng.pdf?ua=1)