

World Federation of Hemophilia Statement at the 72nd Session of the WHO Regional Committee
for the Eastern Mediterranean (RC72)
15-17 October 2025
Cairo, Egypt

Chair, Your Excellencies, Distinguished delegates,

World Federation of Hemophilia (WFH) welcomes the WHO EMRO's Flagship Initiative on equitable access to quality medical products in the region. Enhancing procurement and supply systems will undoubtedly help increase access to quality health care across the Eastern Mediterranean region.

In this regard, the WFH calls for the implementation of effective procurement mechanisms to increase equitable access to treatment for people with hemophilia and other bleeding disorders- in general and especially in fragile and conflict affected countries. The WHO's recent inclusion of several hemophilia treatments in the 2025 Essential Medicines List (EML) and the Essential Medicines List for Children marks a critical step forward that now requires concrete actions on regional and national levels.

We therefore commend the leadership of the Kingdom of Morocco and of Armenia (with co-sponsorship by Nepal and Sri Lanka) who have formally proposed a discussion on a World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution on Global Action to Advance Health Equity for People with Hemophilia and Other Inherited Bleeding Disorders to be included in the agenda of the upcoming 158th session of the WHO Executive Board. We also pay tribute to the MOHP of the Arab Republic of Egypt for its leading global health diplomacy and its support of this proposed resolution.

The dilemma, Mr Chair, as we've seen in many countries is that people with hemophilia and other bleeding disorders face underdiagnosis and lack of access to treatment, leaving patients to suffer from chronic joint damage, disabilities, reduced quality of life, and premature death. This results in increased use of healthcare resources, placing significant undue strain on health systems; on women with bleeding disorders also who have an increased risk of anemia and iron deficiency, complications during pregnancy and childbirth, and maternal and infant mortality.

To conclude, Mr Chair, a WHA resolution -including and in addition to the one in discussion today - would offer an essential global framework for WHO and its Member States to address key barriers to increasing sustainable access to diagnosis, treatment and care for people living with inherited bleeding disorders. We urge the WHO EMRO Regional Committee and its member states to support this proposed resolution also for discussion at the next EB in February 2026.

Thank you, Mr Chair.