Why (now)?

• Global "currents"
• Global governance
• Unfinished agendas & emerging new ones
• What is "Global health"?
Global Health

• No unified definition. Concept and scope is changing due to the evolving disease burden in the world, new health threats and the effects of globalization and internationalization.

• Global health places priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide.

• Global health emphasizes transnational health issues, determinants, and solutions; and involves many disciplines within and beyond the health sciences and promotes interdisciplinary collaboration.

• Essential actions include disease prevention, health promotion, the provision of quality health care, and health protection (security) for all people.

Innovative Financing Mechanisms

Global Health Initiatives

- D4H
- IFFIm
- AMC
- UNITAID
- GHWA
- IHP
- CI
- GLN
- PMNCH
- P4H
- UNICEF
- UNFPA
- GAVI
- GFATM
- WB RBF TF
- MDG A5
- DFID
- PEPFAR (US)
- UNAIDS
- IPPF
- IBFAN
- IPAS
- Int. HIV all.
- Gates F
- Clinton F
- Norway
- Thematic Funds
- World Bank
- HRH TF
- Thematic Funds
- WHO
- UNAIDS
- UNDP
- UNICEF
- UNFPA
- Thematic Funds
- WHO
- UNAIDS

Multilateral agencies

Philanthropic organizations

INGOs

NGOs

Country govt.

MOH

NAC

Bilaterals

Private sector

INGOs

NGOs

Fig. Selected examples on health and HIV/AIDS initiatives and agencies relevant to Norwegian support at global and country level.
Three priority areas:

• Mobilising for women’s and children’s rights and health

• Reducing the burden of disease with emphasis on prevention

• Promoting human security through health
Guiding policy principles

- Promote and respect fundamental human rights
- Universal access to health services
- Mobilise for a strong global consensus on cooperation to address national health needs
- A better integration of health objectives into foreign and development policy
- Results orientation
- Innovation & willingness to take risks
Mobilising for women’s and children’s rights and health

- The health MDGs, the UNSG’s global strategy “Every Woman Every Child” - health is essential for development and poverty reduction; an investment not an expense
- Promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights
- The post 2015 solutions – supporting the poorest countries while recognising need for more domestic spending and increased GNPs
- Multilateral channels and international partnerships
Reducing the burden of disease with emphasis on prevention

- Health systems
  - emphasis on Human resources for health
- Vaccination; HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB
- NCDs
  - lifestyle (beyond health); alcohol, tobacco, harmful products etc. Global solutions are key.
- Health across sectors
  "Every minister is a health minister"
Promoting human security through health

• Integrate health goals in foreign and development policies: Foreign policy / trade policy

• The Foreign Policy and Global Health Initiative

• Climate changes, food security, water & sanitation, pandemics, lack of access to pharmaceuticals, sexual violence in conflicts,
Knowledge

- Knowledge generation, increasing the potential for learning in LMICs

- NORHED, a new instrument for developing capacity in higher education & research in LMICs
  - see fact sheet/presentation
For reflection:
A developing country’s global health policy —

• ..will it be different?

• or same entry points; with some different priorities?

• (advice to Norway’s further policy development and implementation is welcome)

Thank you!