

GLOBAL HEALTH

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HEALTH AS A PUBLIC GOOD



Equity and Humanitarian Values ?

GLOBAL HEALTH

- **goods, services and people move around at a fast pace like never before**
- **health problems transcend national borders and have a general impact**
- **determinants of diseases, morbid conditions and delivery of health care have implications on international strategic dynamics**

GLOBAL HEALTH

addresses the health of all from different disciplinary perspectives:

- **public health**
- **epidemiology**
- **demography**
- **economics**
- **behavioural and social sciences**
- **diplomacy**

GLOBAL HEALTH

**worldwide, 1.3 billion people do
not have access to effective and
affordable health care**

GLOBAL HEALTH

low- and middle-income countries:

- bear **93%** of the world's disease burden
- account for only 18% of world income
- represent **11%** of global health spending

GLOBAL HEALTH: pressing problems

- an estimated 4 million people worldwide are infected with **HIV** every year
- out of an estimated 9 million cases of **tuberculosis** in 2004, nearly two million people died
- more than 1 million people die annually from **malaria**

financing health care for the poor

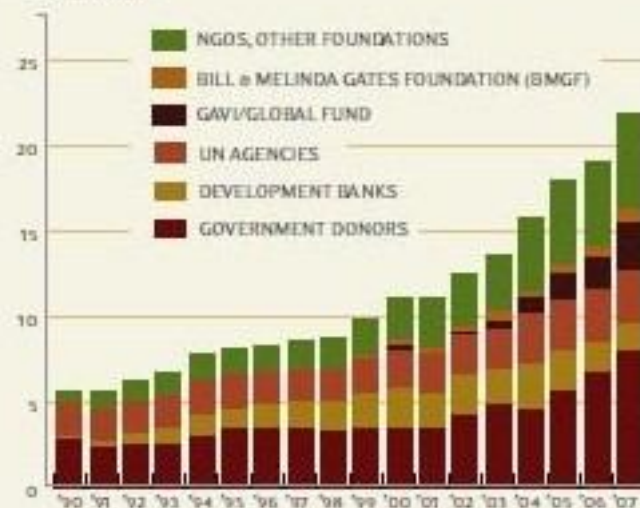


cooperative actions and solutions needed

SPENDING IT

Development Assistance for Health, by channel of assistance

US \$ Billions



GLOBAL HEALTH- vulnerability

The SARS epidemic in early 2003 and the spread of avian influenza in 2005 were clear **warnings that we are now more **vulnerable** as a consequence of the mutual dependency between states and societies**


Disease threats – a need for a global response

- **1990 – return of cholera (western hemisphere)**
- **1994 – plague outbreak (India)**
- **1997 – H5N1 influenza (Hong Kong)**
- **2000 – outbreaks of Ebola**
- **2001 – anthrax (bioterrorism, Washington D.C.)**
- **2003 – SARS (China)**
- **2005 – avian influenza**
- **2009 – H1N1 influenza pandemic (Mexico)**

**Pandemics, new diseases and
bioterrorism could all pose threats to
national and international security.**

the pandemic influenza response

uncertainties in the evidence based in the early stages of the pandemic highlighted the importance of strengthening global and regional surveillance systems, transparency, communication and flexibility

A photograph of a young child, possibly a toddler, standing in a dry, dusty, and arid landscape. The child is wearing a light-colored, loose-fitting garment and is barefoot. The child's head is tilted slightly, and they appear to be holding their hand near their face. In the background, there are some simple, low-rise buildings under a hazy sky, suggesting a rural or semi-rural setting in a developing country.

Did you know?

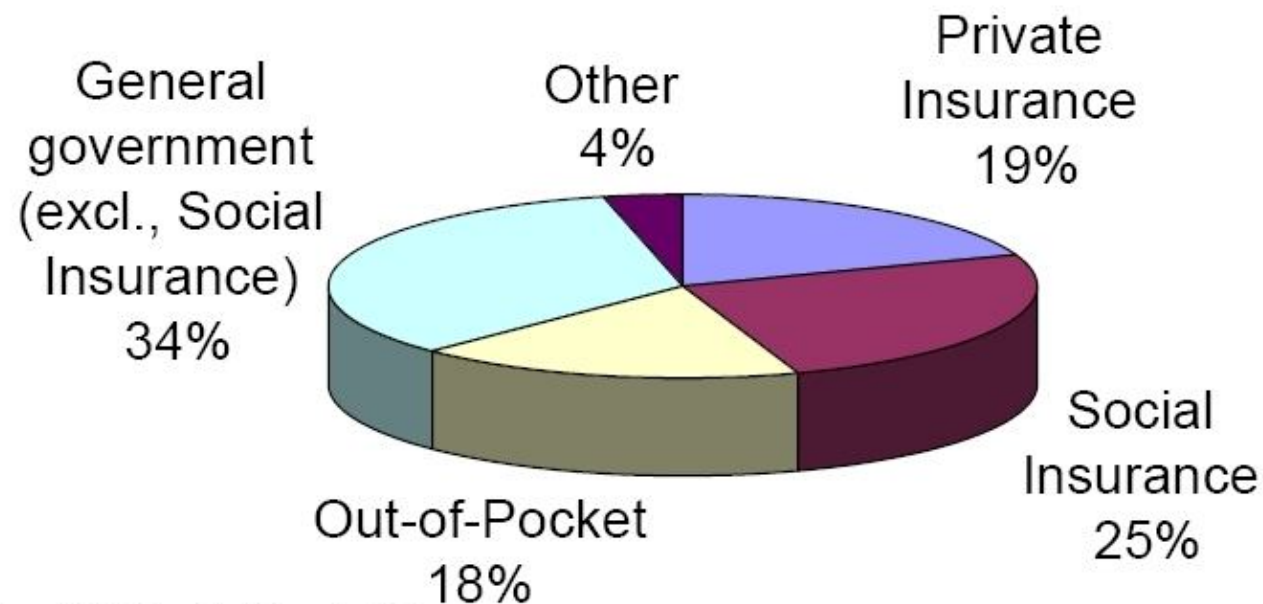
262 million people were affected
by climate disasters in 2004,
more than 98 per cent of them
in developing countries

climate change and GH agenda

- **climate change has become a central focus for national governments**
- **what are the most likely impacts of climate change on human health – from the impact of desertification on vulnerable populations to the migrations of diseases?**
- **what roles for private sectors (NGOs and business) in this process?**

As a result of globalization, health issues have also become a relevant factor for business and economics

Composition of World health expenditures (World spent US\$4.1 trillion on health in 2004)



Source: WHO, National Health Accounts 2008

**The health of the population has long been
looked at by companies when deciding
where to do business, and is thus also a key
consideration in the competition for capital
and skilled workers**

Health is one of the largest global industries and encompasses major trans-border movements of goods, people and services

Counterfeit medicines and health security

- **there has been a dramatic increase in the production and availability of counterfeit medicines in recent years!**
- **extent of security threat , not only because its effects but also the involvement of crime groups in the process?**
- **how do we best ensure appropriate regulations and enforcement?**

**Health is increasingly becoming a
critical component of economic
development, security, trade and
foreign policy**

a critical response

- **the growing importance of health as an issue in international politics and the large number of stakeholders have produced new challenges for foreign policy**
- **reinforcement of strategy for an increased collaboration across governments and non-governments partners**

GLOBAL HEALTH

- **what governance structures?**
- **what regulatory framework?**
- **what forms of medical knowledge and technologies transfer and sharing?**
- **what forms of international cooperation?**
- **what supranational institutions?**

**What role does the EU play in
the global health arena?**

**Global developments impact on
European health policies and relate to
wider european interests and
responsabilities**

challenges



strategy



consensus



concerted actions

EU: Response to globalisation health challenges

- **2007: Together for health: a strategic approach for EU 2008-13**
- **2008: Issues paper on the EU role in Global Health**
- **2010: EU role in Global Health**



NOBEL FORUM SEMINAR:

THE EUROPEAN UNION AS A GLOBAL HEALTH ACTOR

PROGRAMME
03-04 DECEMBER

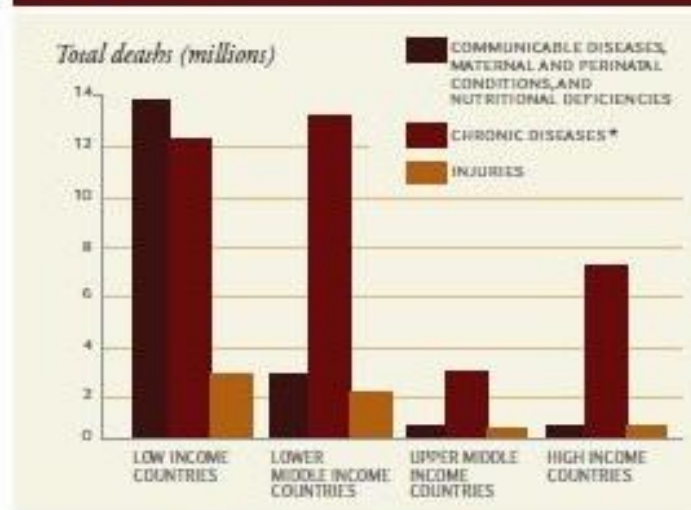
Health inequalities and non-communicable diseases are a major health threat issue in emerging economies



GLOBAL HEALTH

- only recently **NCDs** received appropriate attention
- four types of NCDs - cardiovascular, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes – make the largest contribution (60%) to mortality in the majority of developing countries and economies in transition
- mental-ill health must also be part of both, the global development and the GH agenda

PROJECTED DEATHS BY MAJOR CAUSE *and World Bank income group, all ages, 2005*



* Chronic diseases include cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory disorders, diabetes, neuropsychiatric and sense organ disorders, musculoskeletal and oral disorders, digestive diseases, genito-urinary diseases, congenital abnormalities and skin diseases.

CSIS REPORT 2010

- The fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis
- To prioritize gains in maternal and child health
- To strength prevention and capabilities to manage health emergencies
- To make smart investments in **multilateral institutions**

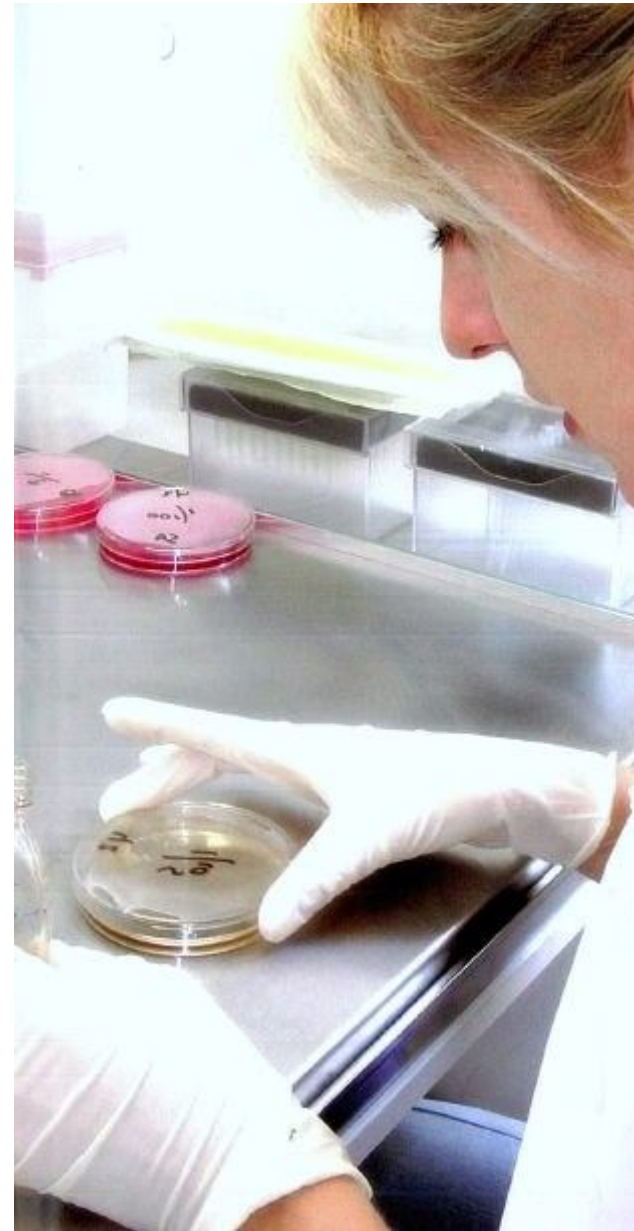
GLOBAL HEALTH

- **governmental development agencies**
- **intergovernmental political bodies**
- **private foundations**
- **major NGOs**
- **GH programmes run by prestigious universities**

Research and development and GLOBAL HEALTH

- **there is ever increasing investment and interest in innovative research**
- **much of this new research is multidisciplinary, providing valuable evidence to describe the complex systems that affect global health**
- **the emergence of cross-faculties institutes for global health reflects this new paradigm**

**Make smart investments in
multilateral institutions**



European Commission (EU 7th Framework programme)
Brussels, Belgium



Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Seattle, USA

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation

Fit Biotech Ltd
Tampere Finland



Institut Mérieux
Lyon, France



Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation
Lisbon, Portugal



Aeras Global TB Vaccine Foundation, Rockville, USA
European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP), The Hague, The Netherlands
European Vaccine Initiative (EVI), Heidelberg, Germany
Fondation Mérieux, Lyon, France
Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), Geneva, Switzerland
Global Adjuvant Development Initiative (GADI, WHO), Geneva, Switzerland
Global Health Advocates, Winterthur, Switzerland
Helmholtz Zentrum für Infektionsforschung GmbH, Braunschweig, Germany
International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD), Paris, France
Karolinska Institute Department of Microbiology, Tumor and Cell Biology Research, Stockholm, Sweden
KNCV Tuberculosis Foundation, The Hague, The Netherlands
LIONEX, Braunschweig, Germany
Médecins sans Frontières, Geneva, Switzerland
Millennium Foundation, Geneva, Switzerland
PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative, Bethesda, MD, USA
Stop TB Partnership, Geneva, Switzerland
The Brighton Collaboration, Basel, Switzerland
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), Geneva, Switzerland
NIH Tuberculosis Research Unit (TBRU), Cleveland, USA
NIH, Bethesda, USA
WHO, Geneva, Switzerland

CONSORTIUM OF UNIVERSITIES FOR GLOBAL HEALTH

- more than 50 schools with GH programmes
- number of students enrolled in US and Canada:
1,286 (2006) vs. 2,687 (2009)
- working collectively to:
 - define the field
 - standardize curricula
 - expand research
 - influence policy
 - coordinate projects



The Mount Sinai Global Health Center is dedicated to improving health care for the underserved by training future leaders in global health.

Globalisation challenges to health

- **health workers' migration and brain drain**
- **vulnerability and response to diseases threats**
- **access to medicines**
- **global health governance**

Impact of financial crisis on health

- **which countries or communities are at risk from the fall-out of the economic crisis?**
- **what are the greatest risks that might emerge at the nexus of health and security from a fall in planned investment?**

promoting GLOBAL HEALTH

- **fostering basic humanitarian values**
- **saving and enhancing lives**
- **bolstering national security**
- **building constructive new partnership**

Global Health, Equity and Humanitarian Values

