



Global China Dialogue VIII: Governance for Global Health

“Global Governance and Health: Navigating the Complex Landscape”

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@ucl_GBSH



Kickbusch I, Szabo MM. A New Governance Space for Health. Global Health Action. 2014 Feb 13;7.

Global Health and Governance

- Formal and informal institutions & rules to deal with challenges to health that require collective action
- Interconnected world system
- Fragmented health systems
- Nationalistic behaviours in health emergencies
- Need for a governance system that recognises all the stakeholders and can bring them together

CELEBRATING 75 YEARS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

A HISTORY OF THE WHO

The Birth of the World Health Organization

1948

Smallpox eradication

1958 - 1977

Childhood immunization

1974

Safe Motherhood initiative

1987

Campaigning for healthy lifestyles

1990s

UNAIDS

1993

75 Years of the WHO: Health For All campaign

2023



Campaign to reduce Malaria transmission begins

1955

Cholera and yellow fever disease control and eradication

1960s

Alma-Ata

1978

Polio eradication

1988

Environmental degradation and health

1992

The COVID-19 pandemic

2019



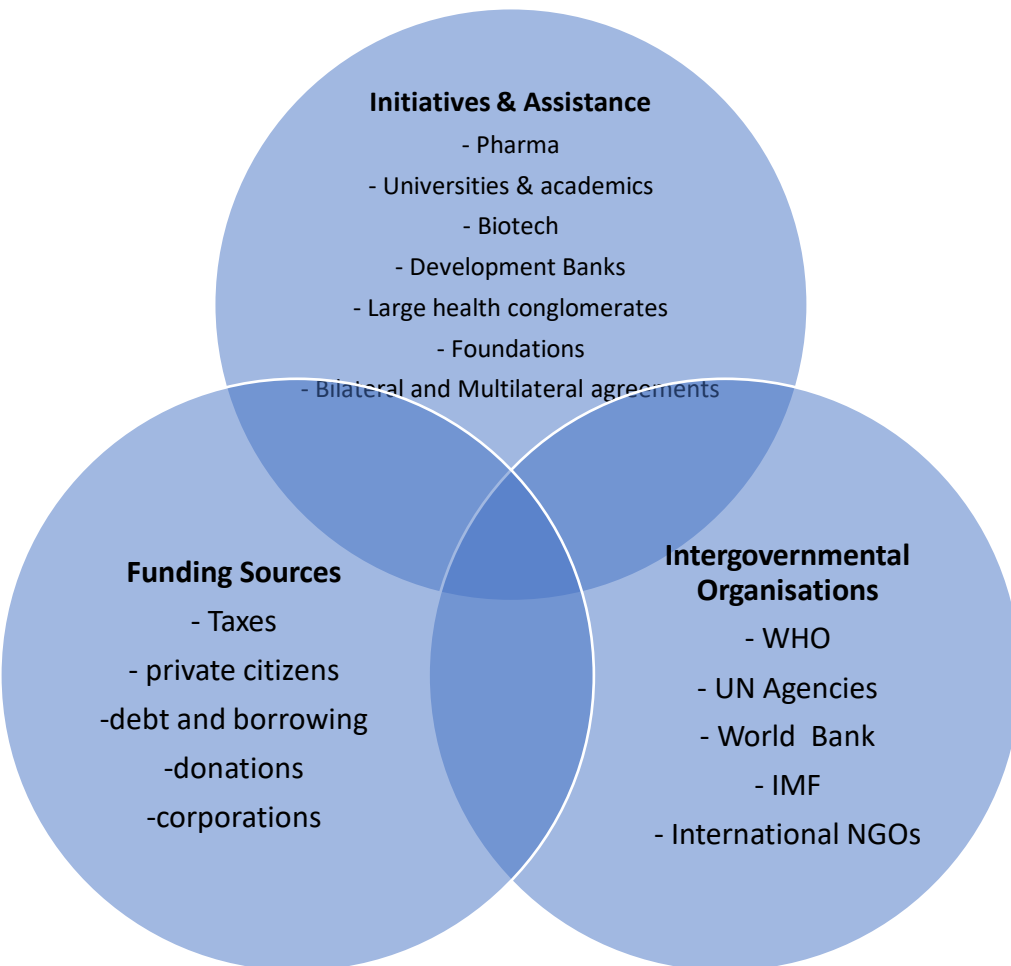
Declaration of Alma-Ata 1978

“The Conference strongly reaffirms that health, which is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, is a fundamental human right and that the attainment of the highest possible level of health is a most important world-wide social goal whose realization requires the action of many other social and economic sectors in addition to the health sector. “



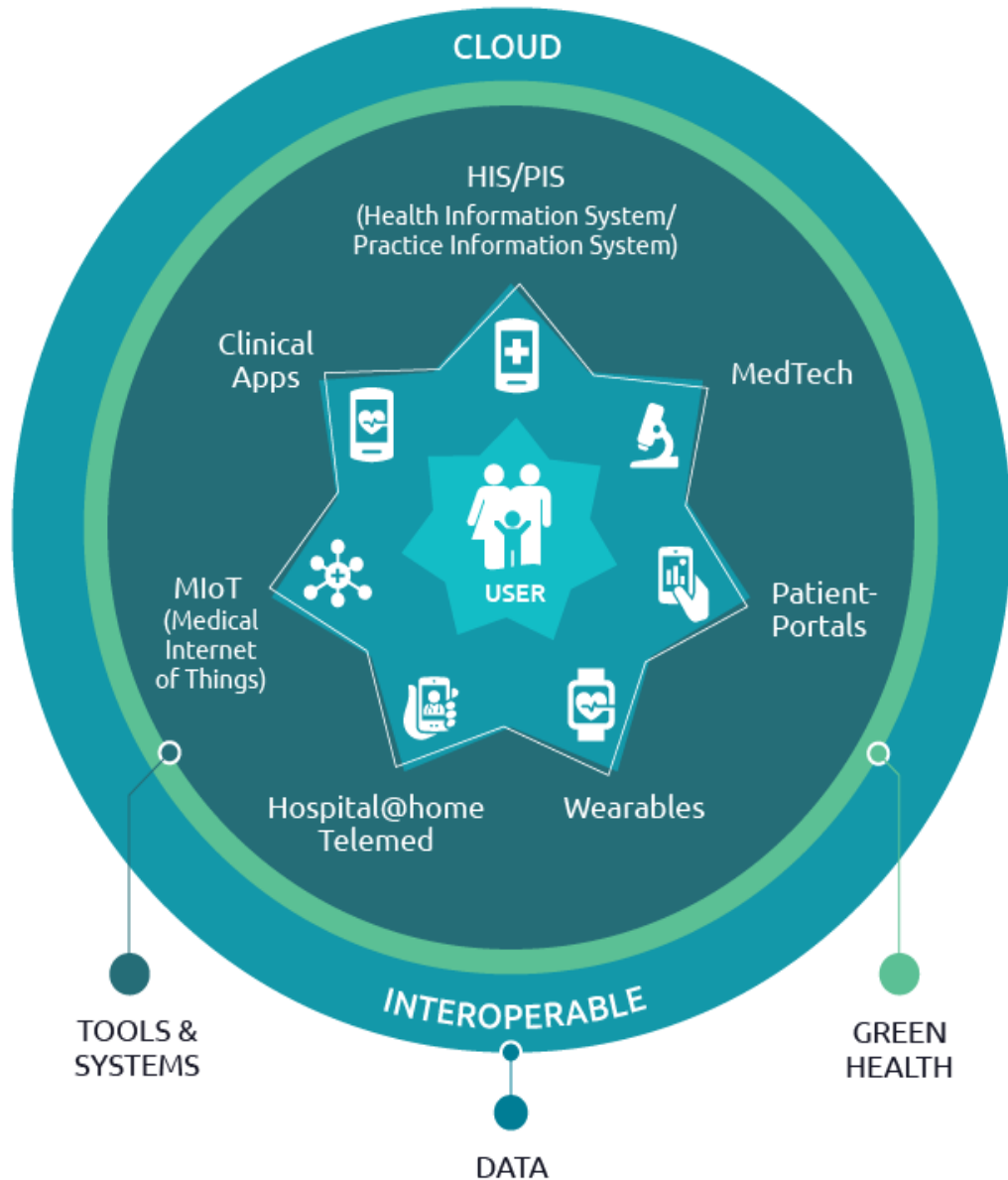
A Shortlist of Grand Health Challenges

- infectious and chronic diseases among the world's poorest people
- disparities in health based on the economic status of individuals within and between nations
- health hazards due to growth and development with no regard for the planet
- migration of people with little to no access to healthcare
- noncommunicable diseases coupled with ageing populations.



Emerging Health Ecosystem

- **Academics**
- **individual donors**
- **NGOs**
- **public-private partnerships**
- **Charities**
- **Pharma**
- **biotechnology**
- **health technology and start-ups**
- **Corporations**
- **Celebrities**
- **Governments**
- **Intergovernmental organisations**



Rise of Digital Health

Pros

- telemedicine and remote consultation.
- health information systems that bring robust health data collection, analysis, and management
- disease surveillance and better use of resources
- health apps for health promotion, education and self-management tools for treatments and prevention

Cons

- digital divide and inequitable access, particularly in low-income countries
- inadequate infrastructure
- rising concerns about privacy and security
- misuse of health information



“SDG3 GAP has helped strengthen collaboration on primary health care and other areas in more than 50 countries. But to truly transform how we jointly support countries to get back on track for the SDG health targets will require strong incentives for collaboration”

- Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus,
Director-General, WHO