



**GLOBAL BUSINESS  
SCHOOL FOR HEALTH**



---

## **Global China Dialogue VIII: Governance for Global Health**

**“Global Governance and Health: Navigating the Complex Landscape”**

**Professor Nora Colton, Director, UCL Global Business School for Health**

**8<sup>th</sup> December 2023**

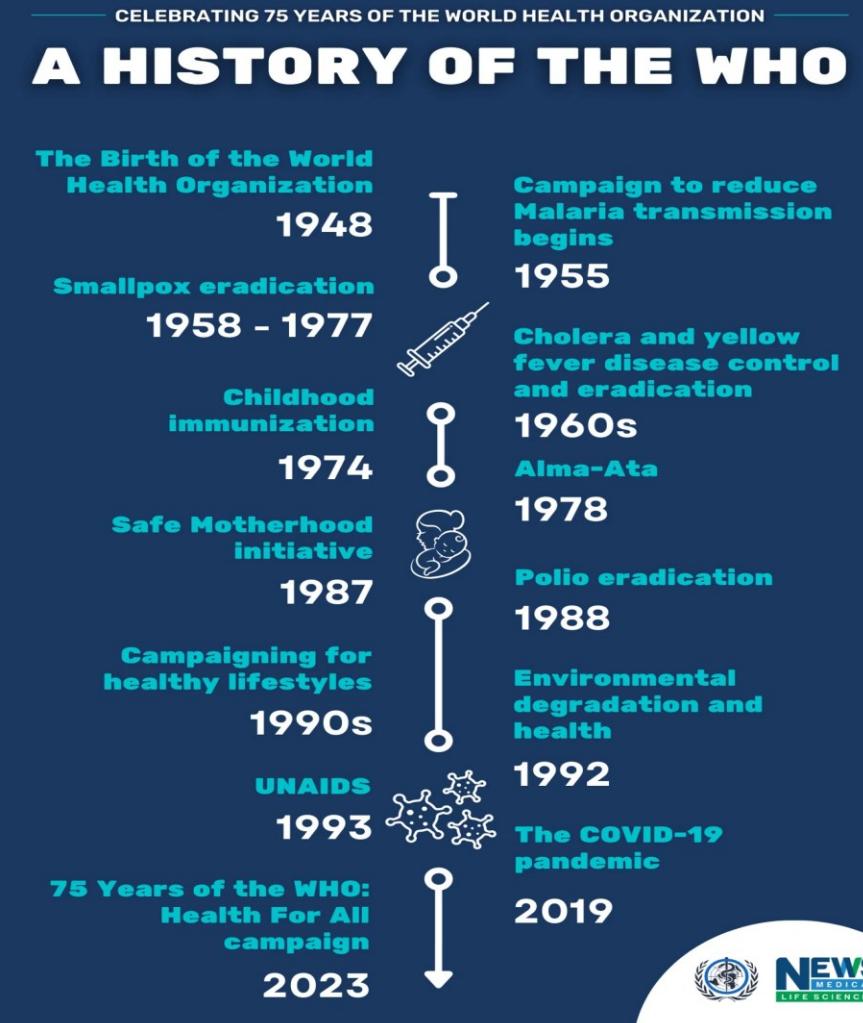


**@ucl\_GBSH**



## 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



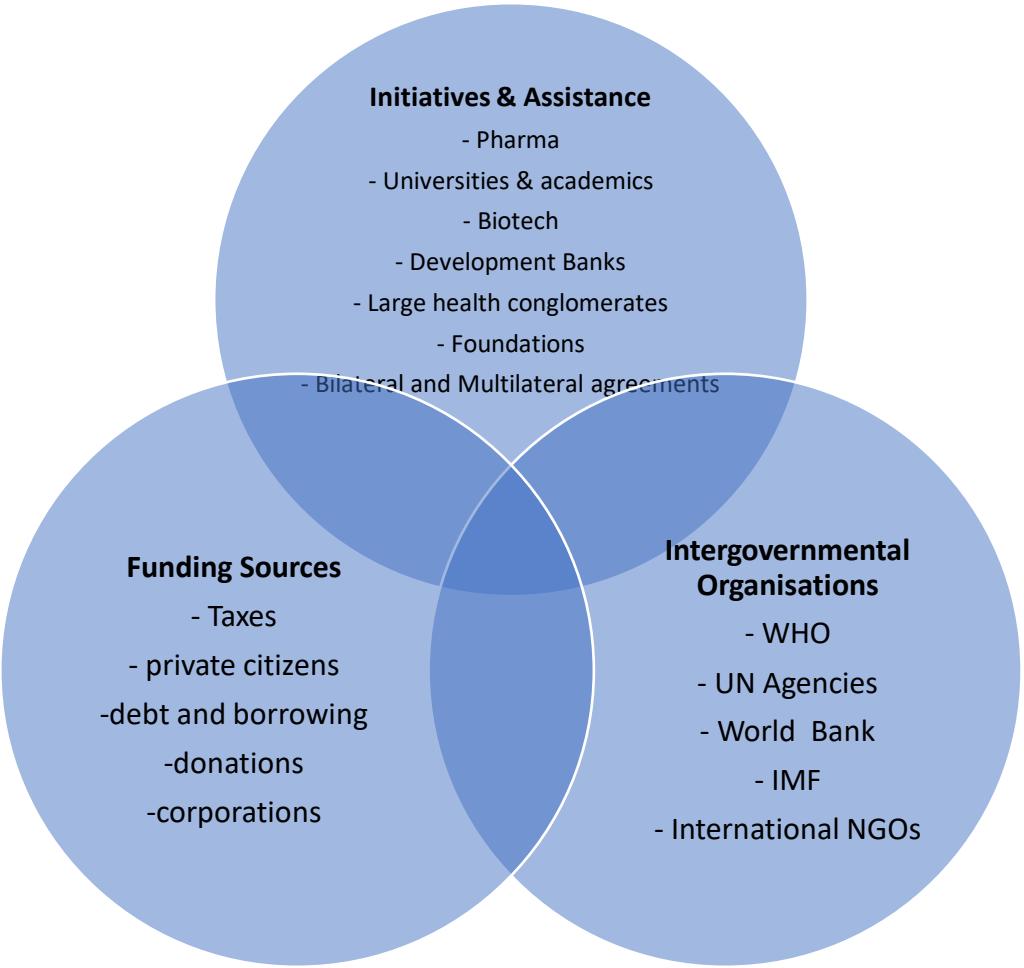
## Declaration of Alma-Ata 1978

“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. “



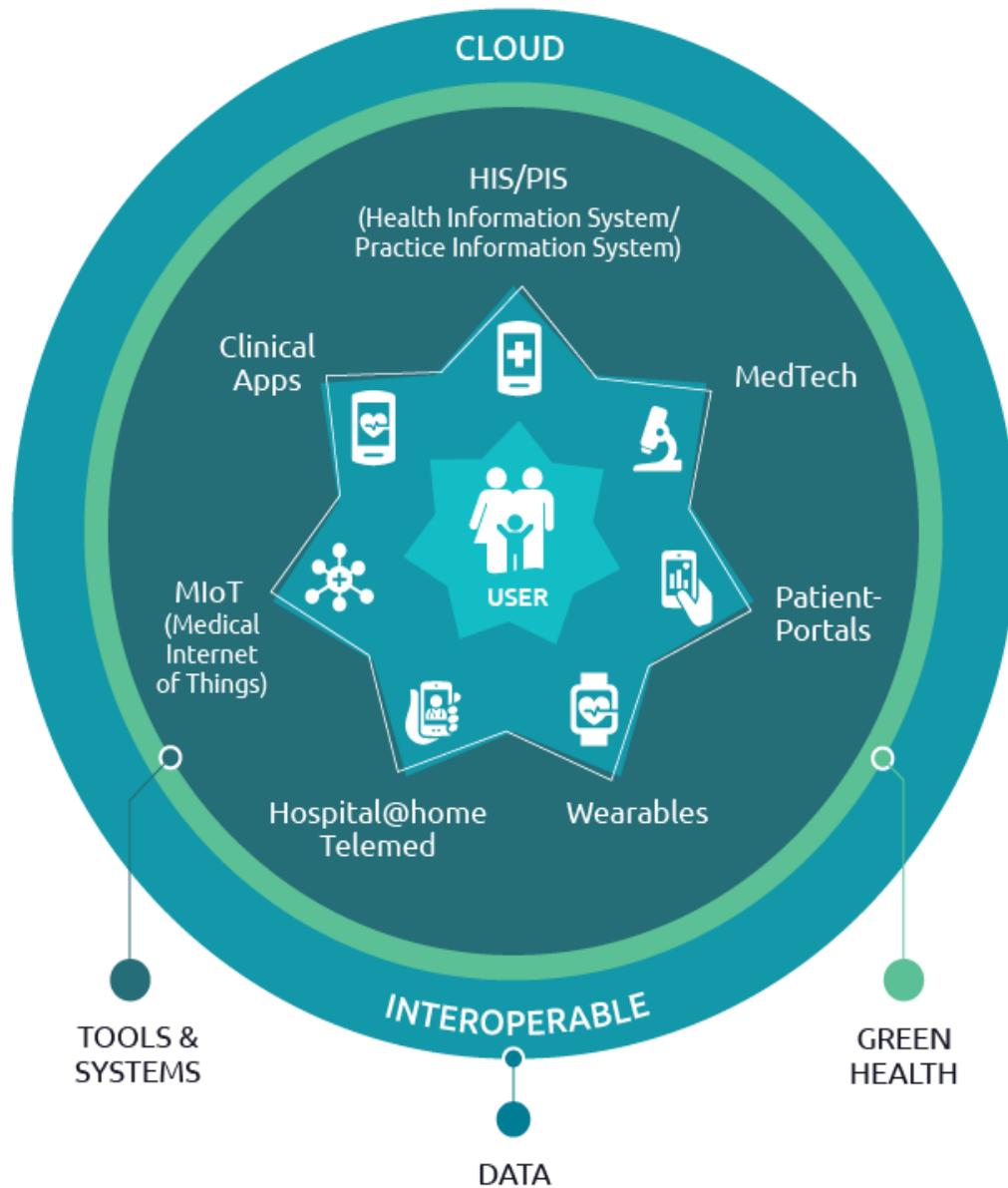
## A Shortlist of Grand Health Challenges

- 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