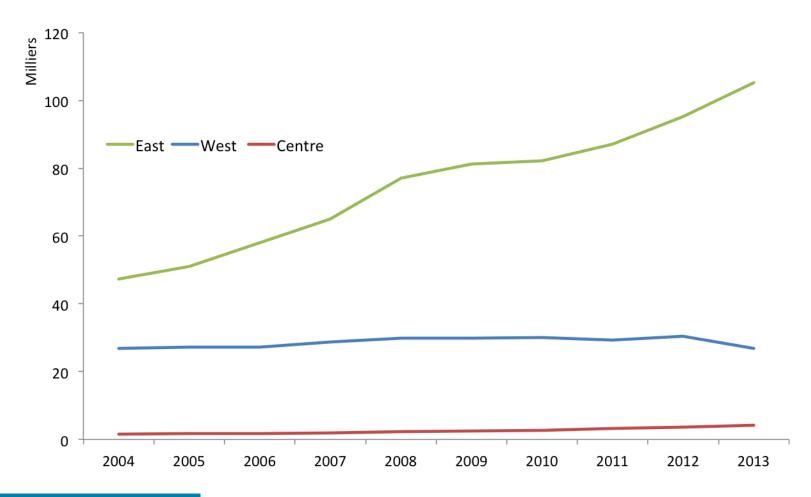
Policies fit for Health

- An enabling legal and policy environment is increasingly recognized as critical to achieving (Global) Health goals
- Health is increasingly politicized at all levels (local, national and global) of governance
- Public health professionals need a renewed language and discourse to engage in the post-2015 debate on the political determinants of health

Newly diagnosed HIV infections by geographical area and year of diagnosis in the WHO European Region, 2004-2013





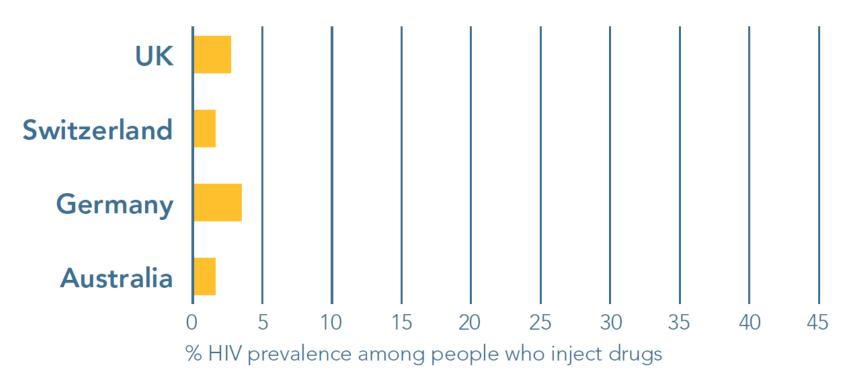


Harm reduction: compelling evidence of effectiveness

- NSP and OST reduce the sharing of injection equipment and avert HIV infections
- In combination with ART, NSP and OST:
 - Reduce HIV transmission
 - Decrease mortality
 - Promote initiation of and compliance with ART
 - Reduce drug-dependency
 - Reduce crime and public disorder
- Harm reduction interventions are highly cost-effective

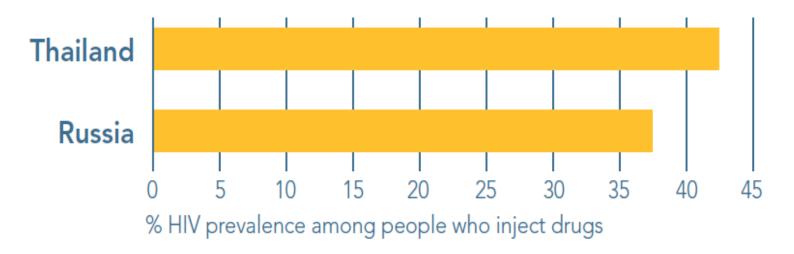
HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs

Sample of countries that have consistently implemented comprehensive harm reduction strategies:

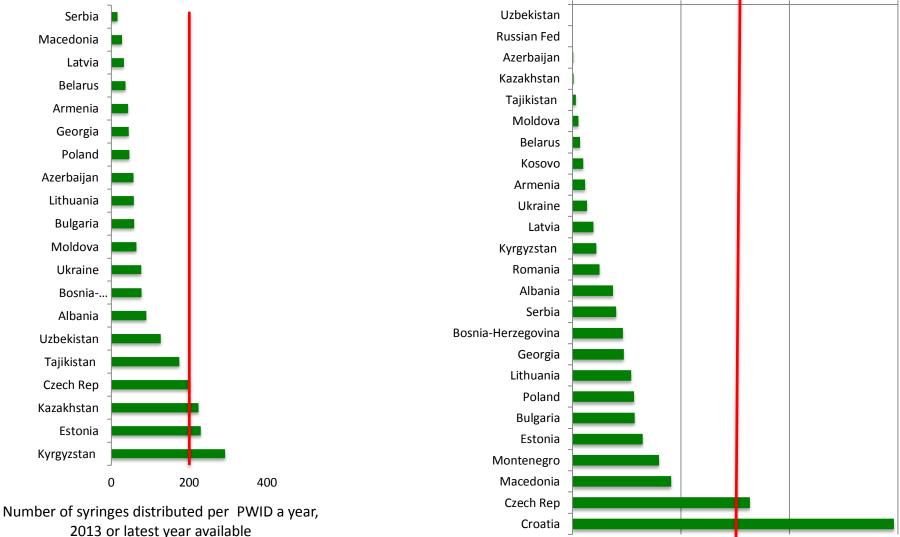


HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs

Sample of countries that have consistently resisted large scale implementation of harm reduction strategies, despite the presence of drug injecting and sharing:



Political epidemiology: estimated annual numbers of syringes distributed per person who inject drugs (PWID) and estimated number of opioid substitution treatment clients per 100 PWID



Percent of estimated PWID or opioid injectors who received OST, 2014 or latest year available

60%

Policies fit for Health

- An enabling legal and policy environment is increasingly recognized as critical to achieving (Global) Health goals
- Health is increasingly politicized at all levels (local, national and global) of governance
- Public health professionals need a renewed language and discourse to engage in the post-2015 debate on the political determinants of health

Strategic relevance of health in the global arena has changed

- Economic agenda: the growing global market of goods and services in relation to health
- Geopolitical agenda: soft and hard power
- Security agenda
- Social Justice and Human Rights agenda
- Philanthropic agenda
- Integral part of inter-dependent global crisis and challenges (food, climate, energy, water)

Challenges to health that are not politically negotiated by the health sector

- Inequity, social determinants, social protection
- Environment, climate change, animal health, antimicrobial resistance
- Globalization of lifestyles and noncommunicable diseases
- Diseases of poverty
- Drug policy

Health is a political choice at all levels of governance

The interface of health in a global world



Policies fit for Health

- An enabling legal and policy environment is increasingly recognized as critical to achieving (Global) Health goals
- Health is increasingly politicized at all levels (local, national and global) of governance
- Public health professionals need a renewed language and discourse to engage in the post-2015 debate on the political determinants of health

Two critical factors for health diplomacy

the role of science and scientists and evidence

the value base – health equity and human rights issues: equity is a driving force of the health agenda

Managing new challenges

- Most of the new challenges to health require the interface of governance domains
- Better understand the effect of political variables on population health
- Negotiate the political choice of Health in the face of other interests
- They require an understanding of the changing international order
- They also require the cooperation of many actors: public, private and civil society, academia, based on shared principles
- Creating alliances for Health outcomes
- Aiming at outcomes that support human rights, reducing poverty and increasing equity