

OUR
VISION
OF
GLOBAL
HEALTH



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WHO ARE WE?

Santé mondiale 2030 (Global Health 2030) is an independent think tank that brings together professionals from various backgrounds working on global health issues. Its members participate on a voluntary basis.

Since its creation in 2016, *Santé mondiale 2030* has been producing and sharing analyses and recommendations to influence France's global health agenda and contribute to improving health worldwide.

WHAT DO WE DO?

Santé mondiale 2030 focuses on French and European global health policies, ensuring that health issues remain a key strategic priority in international relations and contributing to the discussions that are shaping a new vision for global health.

Santé mondiale 2030 engages with all stakeholders involved in formulating, implementing, and monitoring French and European health strategies, including the French government and its administrations, international institutions in Brussels and Geneva, researchers and academics, civil society partners, and philanthropic organisations.

In a world where misinformation proliferates and challenges scientifically established knowledge, Santé mondiale 2030 is committed to defending scientific integrity and promoting an informed understanding of global health issues. Misinformation hinders public health policy progress, erodes trust in institutions, and delays the implementation of evidence-based solutions. Our mission is to provide rigorous analysis, foster informed debate, and support actions based on reliable data to contribute to well-founded decision-making.

OUR
VISION

OUR VISION



Global health encompasses all human health issues that transcend national borders and require coordinated responses from the international community.

Global health policies aim to improve population health worldwide, guided by the principles of equity, solidarity, and efficiency. They seek to meet essential health needs and build sustainable and equitable health systems. Their ultimate goal is to promote health and well-being through disease prevention, effective healthcare services, and protection against financial health-related risks. These policies also strive to ensure the efficiency of emergency interventions in health crises.

Global health involves governmental actors, international

organisations, healthcare professionals, research communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the private sector, social groups, and citizens.

Global health is a common public good for all humanity. Its development contributes to improving overall living conditions, fostering social integration, and strengthening societal resilience. Living in good health enhances individual well-being, reduces vulnerability to health, economic, and social risks, and increases people's ability to achieve their life goals.

We approach global health from a multidimensional perspective, examining the close links between health issues and major research and action topics related to societal development.

CROSS-SECTORAL APPROACH

Global health is a cross-cutting issue that impacts all areas of human development. It cannot be reduced solely to improving health policies. While the traditional approach focuses primarily on strengthening health systems — enhancing their capacity to prevent diseases, providing quality medical care, and promoting universal health coverage at affordable costs — it is essential not to limit global health to disease prevention and healthcare provision alone. Other sectors play a crucial role in population health: information and communication technologies, education, nutrition, poverty reduction, agricultural production models, labour organisation, urban planning, access to water and sanitation, social protection, and environmental justice all have a direct impact on health and overall well-being.

Therefore, global health policies must adopt a multidimensional approach, where different sectors work together to create an environment conducive to promoting health for all. Such an approach requires close collaboration between public actors, healthcare professionals, engineers, researchers, farmers, teachers, urban planners, and many other professionals to build “systems for health” rather than “health systems”. The goal is no longer just to provide quality medical care to as many people as possible but also to create healthy and protective environments that ensure well-being for present and future generations.

POVERTY AND INEQUALITIES

Economic poverty, which affects a portion of the population, can significantly hinder health progress by limiting access to healthcare, reducing the ability to adopt preventive behaviours, and exacerbating health inequalities. Economically and socially disadvantaged populations often have less access to adequate healthcare, nutritious food, and quality medical services. Similarly, socio-economic, geographical, or cultural inequalities not only worsen health problems within marginalised groups but also negatively impact the entire health system. These

disparities contribute to a higher risk of disease transmission and lead to increased demand for costly long-term care.

Fighting poverty and inequalities is therefore not merely a moral imperative — it is a public health issue that affects society as a whole.

ENVIRONMENT

Health and the environment are deeply interconnected. Sustainable environmental management is therefore crucial to preventing health risks, strengthening community resilience, and ensuring healthy living conditions for present and future generations. Environmental changes directly impact human health. Climate change, biodiversity loss, air and water pollution, waste production, exposure to toxic substances, soil degradation, and deforestation must all be recognised as public health concerns.

Combating environmental degradation is essential to preventing diseases, promoting well-being, and securing a healthy future for all. The “One Health” approach highlights the inseparable link between human health, animal health, and ecosystems. Disruptions in one of these areas can have significant consequences on the others. It is essential to promote an integrated perspective that supports coordinated interventions addressing disease prevention, natural resource protection, and overall well-being, while considering the complex interactions between biological and environmental systems.

ECONOMY

While global health is a collective responsibility and primarily falls under government oversight, it is also deeply embedded in

international economic activities. It creates jobs, drives industrial and commercial sectors. Global health relies heavily on technological, scientific, and financial partnerships established by the private sector. It operates within multi-stakeholder partnership systems, led by governmental and international institutions working alongside civil society, private enterprises, and research organisations. These collaborations help define national health strategies, invest in healthcare systems, and establish the political and material conditions necessary for all individuals, groups, and future generations to live in good health.

However, the market alone cannot adequately address the complex needs of global health, as it does not inherently guarantee equity, social inclusion, solidarity, or the right to health for all. Therefore, in the global health agenda, many public health objectives must take precedence over commercial interests, particularly in terms of access to essential medicines, innovative therapies, and health technologies. It is also crucial to encourage pharmaceutical companies to prioritise research on the most pressing health issues affecting low-income countries and to better recognise the value of public research, which is often the foundation for new medical innovations. While European countries' commitments to intellectual property rights must be upheld, it is equally important to support the flexibilities provided by international agreements to ensure equitable access to healthcare advancements.

SECURITY

Global health is a security issue. Everywhere in the world, health risks have repercussions on the safety of populations. They particularly affect vulnerable groups: women, children, the elderly, rural populations, indigenous populations, sexual and gender minorities. Likewise, the use of pathogens could potentially constitute a biological weapon in the hands of criminal groups or governments.

Global health thus conditions human security, which encompasses not only the security of individuals and populations, but

also collective security. In the face of the political instrumentalization of health security — often reduced to national protection against foreign biological and epidemic threats —, it is crucial to emphasize the interdependence of health risks. Similarly, the health security of populations, both in poor areas and in wealthier regions, does not depend solely on emergency measures in response to health crises; it also relies on strengthening health systems at the country level. Improving governance, human resources, information, infrastructure, access to medicines, and quality healthcare services allows for the prevention, detection, warning, and response to public health risks.

It is essential to advocate for a health-based approach to security — one that views health as a fundamental aspect of human security, rather than a narrow, securitized perspective that reduces it to a component of national defense.

Our think tank aims to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the international community by 2030. However, our focus is now particularly on supporting the transition to post-2030 health. This transition is part of a much broader vision of national, transnational, and global health challenges. It calls for thinking about societal and environmental transformations, from a perspective that integrates all areas of human activity and the issues of preserving natural resources. It also requires considering the diversity of health challenges faced by populations in different regions of the world, with particular attention given to conflicts, demographic transitions, and environmental issues.

Furthermore, in a world undergoing geopolitical reconfiguration, we wish to examine the ongoing changes in global health governance — particularly the role of major international health initiatives, the development of a European health strategy, and the strengthening of the United Nations' role in coordinating state efforts, notably through its specialised agency, the World Health Organization (WHO).

The European level is currently crucial for promoting global health policies, as it offers a unique capacity for coordination between member states and significant diplomatic influence on the international stage. In the face of transnational issues such as pandemics, inequalities in access to healthcare, and strengthening health systems, the

European Union can act as a key player by mobilising resources and driving global initiatives based on human rights.

Finally, we emphasize the co-construction of dialogue with countries of the Global South to develop

international norms and values that are truly collaborative, shared, and embraced by all governments and populations. This process must actively involve citizens and patient associations to foster democracy in health.

OUR
VALUES



1

UNIVERSALITY

Health is a fundamental human right, an economic and social right, and an essential element of human dignity. Every individual, regardless of status, wealth, gender, age, ethnic or geographical origin, social background, beliefs, or identity, must have access to healthcare, prevention, and health information. Access to health is not solely an individual responsibility—it is a public concern. It must be guaranteed for all members of society, based on the principle of universality.

- Everyone should have equal access to healthcare, with the ability to receive essential, high-quality medical services without facing legal or social discrimination or financial barriers.
- Addressing inequalities and discrimination linked to social status and economic conditions is crucial to supporting vulnerable populations and fostering their empowerment.
- The equitable distribution of health resources and services is not just a moral obligation. It is essential for implementing effective interventions that protect the health of all, particularly the most vulnerable.

2

AUTONOMY

Individuals must be able to make independent decisions regarding their health and well-being.

- It is essential that everyone has the opportunity to make informed choices regarding their health. Autonomy enables individuals to take control of their well-being, reinforcing their ability to act in favor of their own health.
- Decision-making autonomy relies on each individual having the necessary capabilities to make informed choices. These capabilities are shaped not only by personal empowerment but also by a supportive social, educational, and institutional environment.
- Autonomy in decision-making requires access to comprehensive, relevant, and reliable information. Consequently, every individual must be fully informed about the health matters that affect them and be able to give their consent with full knowledge.
- Social participation is a core pillar of health responses. The active engagement of individuals and social groups in decision-making regarding their own health enhances the relevance and effectiveness of health policies, beyond financial and technological issues.

3

SOLIDARITY

In every society, the health of some determines the health of others. By protecting the health of certain groups, particularly the most vulnerable, we protect the health of all. For this reason, solidarity is a key element in the effectiveness of responses to health risks and the improvement of collective well-being.

- Protecting and promoting the health of each individual is crucial to ensuring the well-being of the entire community. When everyone has access to quality care and healthy living conditions, it not only strengthens

the resilience of the community but also contributes to a more stable, integrated, and prosperous society.

- Solidarity is an essential condition for ensuring the effectiveness of health policies. By fostering collective engagement and mutual support, it helps to overcome inequalities and ensure equitable access to healthcare for all. It encourages the mobilisation of resources for health (financial, human, technological). Additionally, it strengthens adherence to public health measures, thereby consolidating the coherence and impact of health policies at local, national, and supranational levels.

4

KNOWLEDGE

Reliable and robust knowledge, backed by research and experience, forms the essential foundation for developing effective and tailored health policies.

- Science-based knowledge helps guide strategic decisions, ensure relevant interventions, and improve public health outcomes. It is therefore an essential condition for the development and implementation of health policies. By providing evidence and analysis based on solid data, it guides the formulation of effective strategies tailored to public health needs.
- Science helps combat false information and alternative narratives about health that circulate within societies and internationally. It is not meant to replace the political choices of governments, but it cannot be excluded from the decision-making process.
- Science should serve as a common discourse on health at the international level. It helps transcend divisions based on nationalist conceptions of health or dominant narratives that ignore well-established knowledge. The international sharing of knowledge is crucial for improving global health.
- It is also crucial to take into account experiential knowledge, acquired through reflection on personal, social, and community experiences, in order to enrich health approaches with local and traditional perspectives based on accumulated knowledge, which are generally well accepted by populations. Similarly, it is important to value the knowledge

systems of indigenous populations when they offer additional solutions whose effectiveness is not contradicted by science. Experiential and indigenous knowledge can complement biomedical knowledge by providing accepted, more inclusive, and holistic therapeutic solutions.

- The interdisciplinarity of knowledge is essential, combining life sciences, earth sciences, and social sciences for a comprehensive and integrated understanding of health issues.

5

COOPERATION

At the international and regional levels, partnership and collaboration are essential pathways to improving global health.

- In the face of transnational health challenges such as infectious disease epidemics, antimicrobial resistance, and the management of health risks linked to pollution and climate events, no nation can effectively act alone. By fostering the sharing of resources, knowledge, and technologies, international cooperation not only strengthens health systems globally but also ensures a coordinated response to global health crises.
- Isolated national approaches, without international collaboration, can lead to gaps in healthcare coverage, disparities in access to care, and inefficiency in managing global health crises. Similarly, divergent national policies or priorities hinder the implementation of coherent and harmonised international strategies.
- International cooperation must be built on partnerships between governments within the framework of multilateral and regional policies. However, it also involves a diverse range of non-state actors who are crucial for sharing resources and exchanging knowledge, including the private sector, NGO networks, universities, and many others.

| santemondiale2030@gmail.com | www.santemondiale2030.fr |
| LinkedIn : [Santé mondiale 2030](#) | X : [@Sante2030](#) |