

Editorial

Global Health Functions: A Chance To Address Donors, Noncommunicable Diseases, And Universal Health Coverage To High-Quality Healthcare.

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EDITORIAL

According to Hatefi and Allen [1], donors face a complex global health landscape that includes a wide range of chronic diseases in both low- and middle-income nations. From the dual viewpoint of universal health coverage (UHC) vs diseases brought on by high-risk lifestyle choices, the authors consider donor investment possibilities.

By enhancing equity [2], enhancing health security [3], and lowering the risk of noncommunicable illnesses [4], investments in both cohorts will eventually contribute to the development of the global health system and make UHC more accessible.

Donors must be prepared to invest in multilateral rather than bilateral partnerships and work in cooperative public-private donor cross-disciplinary networks concurrently, among much larger population cohorts with a variety of conditions, such as humanitarian response, primary healthcare facilities that provide services to remote populations, and the reconstruction of post-conflict health systems, if they want high-quality UHC to become a sustainable reality.

Target 3.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals was recently ratified, elevating UHC to the top of the global health agenda [5]. While there are risks associated with UHC, there are also special opportunities and challenges for global health diplomacy, especially when it comes to assessing economic and political viability, which will support the unavoidable incremental scale-up of services along various country-specific pathways, and producing evidence-based data to guide donor decision-making and inform policy

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