Podiums- und Plenumsdiskussion:

Wege zu einer globalen Gesundheitsgerechtigkeit
• Germany’s development policy commitment to the health sector aims to contribute to the provision, in the partner countries, of effective, efficient, equitably funded health care that is accessible to everyone, encompasses prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and addresses people’s main health problems in accordance with their needs.

• It supports the realization of citizens’ rights and assists states to fulfill their obligations. Both are derived from the goal of improving access to health care, health information and healthy living conditions for everyone, including poor and disadvantaged population groups.

Dr. Gerd Eppel
Removing the structural causes of deficits in health care provision and strengthening participatory approaches play a key role in the priority areas of activity. These are:

- **Health systems strengthening**: in particular, strengthening the human resources for health by contributing to the training and professional development of health workers, the development of solidarity-based health financing systems and social protection, and cross-sectoral approaches to health promotion. The promotion of the involvement of the private sector is gaining importance, for instance by supporting the dialogue between the private sector and government.

*Dr. Gerd Eppel*
• **Strengthening the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases**, including supporting access to low-cost drugs;

• **Promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights** and through this strengthening women’s rights and choices in relation to contraception, pregnancy and birth.

*Dr. Gerd Eppel*
Within the framework of the G8 Muskoka Agreement of 2010, the financial and programmatic scope of the German contribution to the 4th and 5th Millennium Development Goals was expanded. In May 2011, the BMZ published its “Rights Based Family Planning and Maternal Health Initiative”. The Initiative aims to ensure that all individuals can exercise their human right to choose when and at what intervals to have children; and also to freely decide how many children they will have.
• But if we want to create strong health and social protection systems, if we want to achieve sustainable development through our programs we have to pay attention to the growing importance of population dynamics and the demographic megatrends: population growth, an increasing youth population, ageing as well as migration and urbanization.