

Annex 1: Glossary and List of Abbreviations

Civil Society	Includes social groups of a society such as NGOs, women's and youth groups, faith based organisations, user and interest groups (e.g. people living with HIV/AIDS, labour groups) and many others
CMH	Commission on Macroeconomics and Health ; Report: Investing in Health for Economic Development, WHO 2001 (http://www.cmhealth.org/)
Essential National Health Research	The four key concepts of the Essential National Health Research (ENHR) idea are: Put people first; Work for equity; Translate results into action for national development; Simple, sensible and endearing.
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (http://www.globalfundatm.org/paris/indexen.html)
Global Public Good	A global public good (GPG) is a universally used commodity and is in principle available to everyone and generations of the future. A GPG can be a natural global common (climate), a man-made global common (knowledge, universal norms and principles such as human rights) or a global condition (peace, free trade, social equity). Health is a global common good with benefits that are strongly universal in terms of countries, people and generations. GPG are not financed by national governments and therefore need to be financed by the international community.
Health Services	By the term health services , SDC understands the large mix of services needed to form a health system, including health promotion and preventive services, surveillance and health information systems, etc.
Health System	A health system consists of all actors, institutions and resources that undertake health activities whose primary purpose is to promote, restore or maintain health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. (http://www.who.int/whr/en/)
Holistic	SDCs holistic approach to health considers the basic determinants of health and is designed to improve balance in action for health. The three policy dimensions are the human, the intersectoral and the sectoral dimension of health. The holistic approach encloses all three dimensions in aiming to improve health status.
Neglected diseases	Infectious diseases can be considered «neglected» when there is a lack of effective, affordable or easy to use drug treatments. As most patients with such diseases live in developing countries and are too poor to pay for drugs, the pharmaceutical industry and private public partnerships have traditionally ignored these diseases. Examples of most neglected diseases are Kala Azar, Sleeping Sickness or Chagas. (Source MSF, BMJ)
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NIS	Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union
Pro Poor Health approach	A pro poor health approach gives priority to promoting, protecting and improving the health of poor people. It includes the provision of appropriate, quality health services, with equitable financing mechanisms that are essential to prevent the spiral from ill health to poverty. (DAC network on poverty and health)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers are prepared by the countries through a participatory process involving domestic stakeholders as well as external development partners, including the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Updated every three years with annual progress reports, PRSPs describe the country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programmes over a three-year or longer horizon to promote broad-based growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated external financing needs and major sources of financing.

Reproductive Health	The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) defined Reproductive Health (RH) as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system. Reproductive health implies that people have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. The three main priority areas of RH are family planning, prevention of maternal and new-born deaths and disabilities and prevention, and management of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. In addition it includes topics such as safe abortion, gender relationships, violence against women, reproductive cancers, etc.
SDC	The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is the federal government's agency responsible for development and cooperation. It is part of the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The SDC coordinates the international cooperation of Switzerland and implements its development policy. The SDC has the task of improving living conditions of the poorest people in the world through partnership-based cooperation with various population groups, organisations and governments. The SDC's Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit, SHA acts whenever natural catastrophes and crises strike, saving lives, providing emergency aid for the victims and helping in the rebuilding process. (www.deza.admin.ch)
Stewardship	Governments and specifically ministries of health are responsible for the performance of the health sector and the extent to which it meets pro poor objectives. In redefining the role of governments in the provision of health care, policy makers, regulators and purchaser take up a steward function and are no longer only service providers. Effective health-sector stewardship – steering, supervising and enforcing the implementation of health policies and strategies – is of central importance to a pro poor health system. Dr GH Brundtland, former Director-General of WHO, argued: «...The careful and responsible management of population well-being is the very essence of good government. In practice, this means that the steward provides leadership to all involved: setting the “rules of the game” to help them behave in ways that reflect the public interest, monitoring how they behave, and ensuring corrective action is taken when required. Good stewardship is based on clear standards, applied well within the local context, in ways that are as effective and efficient as possible...». (March 2002)
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) is a form of development cooperation in which the most important donors active in a particular sector focus on a sectoral strategy defined by the recipient. It is a sustained partnership, led by national authorities, to achieve improvements in people’s health through a common financing and management arrangement to achieve agreed sectoral milestones and targets. SWAP is a strategy to overcome some of the deficiencies of projects. The ultimate goal of SWAP is to promote the equitable, sustainable and efficient use of all available national and external resources.
Traditional Health Sector	The indigenous health system includes traditional healers (spiritual, herbal, fetish, bone healers, etc), traditional birth attendants, etc.
UNGASS AIDS	United Nations General Assembly’s Special Session on HIV/AIDS
WHO/WHA	World Health Organisation. The WHO is governed by the annual assembly of all member states during the World Health Assembly (WHA) (www.who.org)
WTO/TRIPS	The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. Trade-Related aspects of Intellectual Property rights (TRIPS) include property rights regarding drugs and patents. http://www.wto.org/ (http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/trips_e.htm)