**Global Health Event Oslo, January 22 2013**

**Accelerating progress: Saving women’s and children’s lives in the coming decade**

**Thematic Session no. 1**

**Session Title: New global burden of disease analysis 2010 – towards 2020**

**Purpose of session: To use burden of disease analysis as input to post-2015 goal setting**

**Desired outcomes of session**

1. Key global and regional disease burdens and risk factors are identified
2. Implications from the disease burden analysis on the Post 2015 public health agenda are identified
3. Specific options for Post 2015 goals are developed

**Background information**

Chronic diseases led by heart conditions and stroke have significantly overtaken infections as the leading causes of death and disability everywhere in the world except in sub-Saharan Africa, where the burden of disease is still dominated by risks related to MDGs 4, 5 and 6 – despite real progress since 1990 in reducing child mortality and combating diseases such as malaria and HIV. In South Asia, the MDGs-related burden is under half that in sub-Saharan Africa, but still large, while other health issues dominate elsewhere. The trends identified in the Global Burden of Disease 2010 Study coordinated by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington in Seattle, spark debate over the priorities of national health systems and the focus of international agencies, which allocates most funding to infectious disease.

This thematic session will use the most updated disease trends and methods for prioritization to provide input to the post-2015 agenda. Country level experiences, such as Nigeria is an example of how one have used disease burden priorities to set priorities and goals, and incorporated them into the national President led Saving a Million Lives Initiative.

As the 2015 target date for achieving the MDGs approaches, there is considerable debate on how health should be included in the Post-2015 agenda. Key discussion points in ongoing consultations are related to both the focus and scope of a new set of MDGs. An aspect that is very present in the debate is particularly related to the increased burden of chronic diseases and how this aspect should be incorporated into potential future goals. Other aspects are related to whether the future goals shall continue to be mainly poverty related or have broader targets with relevance also for the richer countries, such as sustainable development goals.

**Tentative schedule for session**

Introduction by chairpersons: ca. 3 minutes

Introductory lectures:

1. Chris Murray – 10 minutes
2. Muhammad Pate – 10 minutes

Panelist introductions:

1. Ole Frithjof Norheim – 3 minutes
2. Agnes Soucat – 3 minutes

Discussion time – led by chairpersons: 20 minutes