

10. Primary healthcare

- **Norway remains concerned about slow global progress towards universal health coverage and supports the continued prioritisation of primary health care as the most effective route. PHC must be integrated and spanning from prevention to treatment of communicable and noncommunicable diseases, mental health and SRHR, with preparedness embedded in everyday care. This shift has implications for how WHO and partners organise their support.**
- **How WHO and partners can further prioritise PHC;**
 - **Focus guidance, financing and coordination on comprehensive PHC that spans prevention to diagnosis, testing and treatment**
 - **Preparedness should be embedded in everyday care**
 - **Strengthen prevention through proportionate regulation and fiscal measures, especially effective taxation of tobacco and alcohol**
 - **Ensure safe water, sanitation, waste management and reliable electricity so PHC facilities can deliver quality care in all settings.**
- **The additional support countries need:**
 - **Support transparent priority-setting and sustainable public financing that protects people from financial hardship while focusing limited resources on high-value PHC services**
 - **Provide practical assistance for workforce planning and ethical international recruitment**
 - **Enable PHC-level antimicrobial stewardship aligned with the updated global AMR agenda**
 - **Invest in the “fundamentals” of PHC facilities; WASH, waste and dependable power, without which quality, safety and trust are impossible**
- **What is required for effective cross-country learning**
 - **Use a small set of common, understandable indicators and open reporting so countries compare real-world results, not only intentions**
 - **Hold regular, practical learning sessions where national leaders, local managers and front-line teams share what was tried, what worked and what is being adjusted**

- **Include users and communities systematically in these exchanges, in line with recent WHO guidance on people-centred, integrated services and social participation.**

11. Health in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- **Norway thanks the Secretariat for the update on the 2030 Agenda and takes note of the report.**
- **It is alarming that recent global health statistics highlight that progress in meeting the health indicators has either slowed down or regressed.**
- **While we welcome improvements in public health surveillance and civil registration and vital statistics, we are worried about the decline in household surveys and lack of disaggregated data, when many countries dependent on donor funding to sustain their data systems.**
- **To ensure healthier populations, reach the goal of UHC, and health emergency preparedness and response, governments need to prioritize strengthening health systems, including nationally owned health information systems, involvement with other sectors, and ensuring data informed priorities.**
- **Strengthened national ownership of routine data collection and data systems are essential to ensure that progress toward the SDGs is accurate.**
- **We fully support the scale up efforts by the WHO Secretariat to support Member States in planning and costing of robust and resilient digital systems for both health data and service delivery.**
- **WHO's role to support Member States in this is key and needs to be carried out in close cooperation with partners and other sectors and organizations across the UN, the World Bank, governments, researchers, and civil society.**