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# Applied Health Promotion Science

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## Advancing Global Health: A Thorough Review of the Ten World Conferences on Health Promotion

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** This study intends to analyze changes in global health priorities from 1986 until 2023 with an emphasis on the lessons learned for health policy in Asia, including Indonesia, to respond to emerging health issues.**Methods:** We undertook a review of major global health meetings, as well as their outcomes (resolutions, declarations, outcome documents) to analyze the changes in health agendas and who has or has not a seat at the table. We synthesized the data to elucidate the contribution of these conferences to health policies among Asia and Indonesia.**Results:** The data underscore a meaningful shift from an emphasis on primary health and health systems toward pandemic preparedness, health security, and NCDs. The efforts of Indonesia in harmonizing its health policies with global recommendations leaning toward the Universal Health Coverage and the integration of Global Goals Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are commendable.**Novelty:** The novelty of this study resided in its unprecedented synthesis of historical along with more contemporary health priorities, and the intertwined relationship existing between global health meetings and the making of national policy, particularly in Asia.**Implications for Research:** Findings highlight the need for continued evaluation of the effects of global framework-informed health policies. Further research could delve into how local implementation of these policies impacts health equity and care access from an Asia view point.

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## 1. Introduction

Work in global health promotion has increasingly recognized that structural and social determinants of health such as inequality, poverty, and education are the underlying causes of sustained health inequalities. The COVID-19 crisis revealed the vulnerability of health systems globally, and emphasized the necessity of healthier, rather than reactive, health responses (Barone et al., 2021; Bisen et al., 2023). In this context global health promotion conferences have become fora to establish international agendas, form cross-country networks and offer roadmaps on issues such as NCDs, mental health and chronic diseases. Policies to build resilience, equity, and universal health coverage that are consistent with the SDGs are urgently needed in developing countries such as Indonesia (Soni & Kumari, 2024; Tangcharoensathien et al., 2015).

Even with the momentum of these conferences, one of the central challenges remains in how to transform the global guidance to national policies that are suitable for specific local contextual practices. Resource-constrained, understaffed, and unequally distributed healthcare infrastructure limits the implementation of these in many developing countries (Frehywot et al., 2013; Nesengani et al., 2025). Differences between urban areas and rural or remote areas, where healthcare services are poorly developed, are still clear in Indonesia. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these inequalities and exposed the systemic deficiencies of health service delivery (Mishra et al., 2021; Shadmi et al., 2020). Therefore, the disconnect between international guidelines and implementation at the country-level is a central obstacle to universal health coverage (UHC) (Shadmi et al., 2020).



The Ottawa Charter WHO is the theoretical foundation for health promotion, emphasising preventative health, capacity building, and community development (Wallerstein & Duran, 2006; Wong et al., 2010). The cross sectoral approach was revolutionary in moving from a curative to a preventive health system and has been instrumental in leading countries in applying principles to their own context (Kloos, 1998; Mahmood et al., 2024). Subsequent research has further emphasised that health is influenced by numerous non biological factors, necessitating joining-up of systems and multi-sectoral action to address the social determinants of health (Dooris, 2013; Kaboyakgosi & Mpule, 2008). Although there is evidence from countries like Canada and Australia of success in using charter based approaches to narrow inequities, experience in the developing world is mixed, with local adaptability proving a challenge (LAVOIE et al., 2010; Sahlberg, 2016; Thomas & Twyman, 2005).

Health initiatives relating to health promotion, we see that it is uneven as a process, and this has implications for health, why because as Health promotion scholars and practitioners (Gardiakos et al., 2025; Hawe & Shiell, 2000; Li, 2025; Neely & Pettie, 2025). The inadequacies in health promotion strategies can be seen as a reflection of critical gaps in research, there are global papers and legislation but it needs contextualisation (Almubarak, 2025; Dogan et al., 2025). For many middle-income countries, such as Indonesia, constrained resources, political realities and other health considerations hinder complete alignment with global plans and agenda (Gather et al., 2025; Witter et al., 2025). Without context-specific adaptation, there is a danger that global guidelines will be used in theory not practice. Indonesia's diverse geography, cultures, and health inequalities make it an important case study for how global frameworks can be implemented under different conditions. This is a crucial problem from both a national health equity and global SDG perspective.

This study is intended to dissect the results and effects of ten Global Conferences on Health Promotion especially in Indonesia. Through a review of the successes and failures of these conferences, this research aims to contribute to best practices and possible improvements upon administration of global recommendations at a local level. Ultimately, the aim is to produce evidence-based guidance for actionable health promotion interventions in diverse and resource-limited contexts that are more inclusive, resilient, and effective. These findings will inform discussions on how low and middle income countries might narrow gaps between global health policy frameworks and national contexts.

## 2. Methods and materials

This study uses qualitative approaches using a systematic analysis of success and impact from 10 of the most significant Global Health Conferences between 1986 and 2023, emphasizing their impact and its significance for Indonesia and the Asian Continent. Data sources included extensive review of documentation and documents identified in a scoping review of decision records, policy documents and major reports produced by conference hosts and one or more health agencies sponsoring the meetings. Its aim was to establish broad areas of focus, trends and advances in global health policy formulation, implementation and partnerships and to explore their relevance to health challenges in Indonesia and the region. Here, we provide an in-depth account of the methods for data selection, extraction and thematic analysis, as well as the material that has been reviewed to ensure that regional considerations are included in the assessment.

### 2.1 Data collection

The Data Collection process involved systematic collection and review of records and formal reports of 10 relevant global health conferences for their potential impact, particularly in Indonesia, and Asian region. The selection of conferences was based on considerations such as reputation, the network of attendees, and thematic focus on key global health issues. They used a framework approach to extract key data on objectives, overarching themes, conclusions and on health issues to ensure consistency across content examined. We performed thematic analysis to identify themes, including changed health priorities, a shift in the policy agenda, and partnership approaches. This approach is in accordance with grounded theory (see Glaser & Strauss, 1967; Urquhart, 2001), so that we can generate the theories for the social phenomena that we are studying. The analysis offered insights at a regional level, illustrating how global discussions become regional policies and practices and their implication for Indonesia and Asia. Universal health coverage and the need to integrate social determinants of health are all

themes that capture relevance but lacked debate, being in line with theories from Marmot and others that contextualized health more as a product of broader social and economic conditions. Recognizing these patterns provides context to the response and adaptation in Indonesia as well as Asia, where demographic and socio-economic uniqueness requires health strategies based on global trends, but adapted to the needs of the local context.

## 2.2 Materials

During the period of 1986 up to 2023, many global health conferences have impacted Asia and Indonesia in establishing or enhancing national and international health policies and practices. The Alma-Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care was adopted at the International Conference on Primary Health Care held in Alma-Ata in 1978 and laid the foundation for the “Health for All” era that inspired the Puskesmas (community health centers) in Indonesia and strengthened many grassroots health systems in Asia by advocating a comprehensive approach to universal health coverage (UHC). The agenda to improve maternal and family health in the region were also encouraged through the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo that promoted reproductive health and rights and stimulated programs in Indonesia and ramp-up investments in maternal and family health in the region. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the 2000 Millennium Summit had set the ambitious targets of reducing maternal and child mortality. This led to enormous health gains most notably in ASIA and Indonesia through focused works. The 2001 Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health celebrated the right to have access to affordable medicines and opened access to generic drugs that are essential for diseases including HIV/AIDS and malaria, not just for Indonesia but for many Asian countries as well. In 2005, the International Health Regulations (IHR) were revised in Geneva to improve health surveillance and emergency reporting, which resulted in Indonesia building on its health reporting system and regional cooperation in crisis response.

The 2011 UN High-Level Meeting on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in New York, designated NCDs as one of the major global health challenges confronting the world today, which prompted Indonesia and other countries in Asia to initiates preventative measures, public awareness, and strategic policy initiatives. At the 2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, health commitments were also reaffirmed and included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in respect with Goal 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages). As a result of this summit, Indonesia and Asia began to link the public health strategy with the sustainable development agenda. The strengthening of primary health care systems through a renewed commitment to UHC was reaffirmed at the 2017 Global Conference on Primary Health Care in Astana; Indonesia and Asia committed to fulfilling this renewal by building on its health infrastructure to strengthen primary care systems. In 2019, funding for equitable vaccine distribution was secured at the Global Vaccine Summit in London, providing a massive boost to immunization programs in Indonesia and elsewhere in Asia. Lastly at the Pandemic Preparedness Summit 2023 in Geneva agreed to strengthen global health security, driven Indonesia and Asian countries to establish health protocols and implement plans to collaborate in the event of any future pandemic.

**Table 1.** Key Information and Outcomes from the 10 Global Health Conferences, 1986-2023

Year	Conference Name	Location	Key Themes	Main Outcomes	Impact (Asia & Indonesia)
1986	International Conference on Primary Health Care	Alma-Ata	Primary Health Care	Alma-Ata Declaration endorsing "Health for All" by 2000	Inspired Indonesia's primary health care policies, fostering <i>Puskesmas</i> (community health centers) as a foundation for UHC. Asian nations enhanced grassroots health systems.
1994	International Conference on Population and Development	Cairo	Population, Reproductive Health	Cairo Programme of Action emphasizing reproductive health and rights	Strengthened reproductive health programs in Indonesia and Asia, leading to increased government investments in maternal health and family planning services.
2000	Millennium Summit	New York	Global Health Goals, Poverty Eradication	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set targets for reducing	Asia, including Indonesia, saw significant progress in reducing child and maternal mortality through targeted health initiatives.



Year	Conference Name	Location	Key Themes	Main Outcomes	Impact (Asia & Indonesia)
2001	Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health	Doha	Access to Medicines	maternal and child mortality  Declaration affirming the right to access affordable medicines for public health	Supported Indonesia and other Asian countries in accessing affordable generic drugs, crucial for combating diseases like HIV/AIDS and malaria.
2005	International Health Regulations (IHR) Revision	Geneva	Global Health Security, Disease Outbreaks	Revised IHR mandating notification of potential public health emergencies	Indonesia enhanced its health surveillance and reporting systems, contributing to a stronger regional response during health crises.
2011	United Nations High-Level Meeting on Non-Communicable Diseases	New York	Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)	Political declaration recognizing NCDs as a major global health threat	Prompted Indonesia and Asian countries to implement national action plans addressing NCDs through prevention, awareness campaigns, and policy development.
2015	United Nations Sustainable Development Summit	New York	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Adoption of SDGs, including Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages	Indonesia and Asia committed to integrated health and development programs, aligning public health strategies with SDGs for improved outcomes.
2017	Global Conference on Primary Health Care	Astana	Primary Health Care	Astana Declaration reaffirming commitment to universal health coverage	Reinforced Indonesia's PHC system and strengthened Asian health infrastructure to pursue UHC more vigorously.
2019	Global Vaccine Summit	London	Vaccination, Immunization	Pledge of funding to ensure equitable access to vaccines	Led to improved immunization programs across Asia, with Indonesia benefiting from international funding and vaccine access.
2023	Pandemic Preparedness Summit	Geneva	Pandemic Preparedness, Health Security	Consensus on strengthening global health security and preparedness for future pandemics	Encouraged Indonesia and Asian nations to enhance health security protocols and collaborate on pandemic preparedness initiatives.

Data Source; Author's review research observation 2024.

### 3. Results



This section presents the results of the analysis of the 10 Global Health Conferences from 1986 to 2023. The findings are organized into several key areas, including the evolution of themes, outcomes achieved, and stakeholder participation.

### 3.1 Evolution of Key Themes

The evolution of priorities in global health conferences showed a dynamic evolution between 1986 to 2023 in response to changing international perceptions of pressing health problems. From the first International Conference on Primary Health Care held in 1986, which focused on five primary health care themes, to the Pandemic Preparedness Summit of 2023 that prioritized pandemic preparedness and health security, these conferences illustrate the responsive nature of the global community to the ever-changing public health environment. These developments have supplemented and built on global health strategy, but the region has also needed to respond to regional developments. Asia, including Indonesia, played an important role in these developments. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were adopted during the 2000 Millennium Summit, represented a shift in how the world addressed poverty eradication and health in Asia, leading to substantial changes in policy in key countries such as Indonesia. The 2015 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) summit consolidated these high-level political commitments, integrally embedding six of the seven health themes into potent policy instruments that simultaneously set targets for both comprehensive human development and poverty reduction and engendered regional strategies driven by health reforms to reinforce public health systems and sustainable health approaches.

Conferences since then (such as the one on the Doha Declaration) focused on issues including access to affordable medicines, and had downstream impacts to Asia and Indonesia through improved access to generic medicines necessary for public health interventions. With the 2005 revision to the International Health Regulations (IHR) placing onus on global health security and effective outbreak detection, response, and containment, Indonesia and other countries in Asia subsequently strengthened their health surveillance and response systems. The global mandates revealed regional reactions that moved beyond basic health services to comprehensive involvement addressing NCDs, vaccine coverage and pandemic preparedness. National policies in Indonesia, for example, have integrated global conference inputs such as building expanded vaccination programs and integrating health security interventions to address outbreaks of diseases. The participation of the region in these conferences showed how the region strives to align itself with the global health governance but also on the same time tailoring the solutions to the local and regional health problems..

### 3.2 Main outcomes achieved

Global health conferences between 1986 and 2023 have produced key milestones in shaping health policies, particularly in the context of both Asia and Indonesia. UHC traces its roots to the landmark 1986 International Conference on Primary Health Care that urged primary care systems in Asia and bolstered Indonesia's rural health programs. More than a hundred countries responded by drawing up policies after the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action, which reinforced the need for reproductive health services and spurred Asia to increase the scale of maternal health programmes in Indonesia [6]. MDGs from the 2000 Millennium Summit that put pressure to reduce child mortality and disease in Asia, Indonesia included. The Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health 2001 (Doha Declaration) strengthened access to affordable medicines and assisted pharmaceutical policies in Indonesia. The 2005 IHR revision was a step forward in improving disease response protocols and laid the foundation for improved health emergency frameworks that Indonesia continues to rely on. As an example, based on the 2011 UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs there are also regional policies in place for NCDs, such as in Indonesia. Adopted at the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit, the SDGs incorporated health and well-being into Asian development strategies while Indonesia has synchronized national plans to SDG 3. The complete role of primary healthcare was reaffirmed in 2017 when heads of state from around the world gathered at the Astana Declaration, inspiring Indonesia to recommit to UHC. The Global Vaccine Summit 2019 brought new momentum to immunization rollout, enabling greater access to vaccines in Asia and Indonesia. Last but not least,

the 2023 Pandemic Preparedness Summit strengthened global health security, accelerating pandemic response in Asia and increasing Indonesia resilience and solidifying collaboration in the regional health system.

### 3.3 Stakeholder participation

Stakeholder participation in global health conferences from 1986 (after the launch of the PUSHN framework) to 2023: Asia and the Indonesian stake. The 1986 International Conference on Primary Health Care had 1.5 thousand participants from governments and NGOs and is better known for strengthening primary health care infrastructure in Indonesia and elsewhere in Asia to serve rural populations. 1,400 participants at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development that economically-disadvantaged access to services for maternal and reproductive health in Indonesia. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were launched in 2000, accompanied by the 2000 Millennium Summit attended by the heads of state and/or international organizations from 189 countries, and these have had a very powerful effect on child and maternal mortality in Asia (Indonesia included). The 2001 Doha Declaration on TRIPS had 150 participants and brought up the issue of ensuring that medicines are affordable, which led Indonesia to restructure its laws on pharmaceuticals. At the 2005 IHR Revision conference, with the eyes of 600 health ministers and NGOs watching, the IHR strengthened disease surveillance and emergency response frameworks, which Indonesia used to improve its public health protocols. 2011 UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs Event: At least 100 stakeholders worked together on how to prioritize national policy on non-communicable diseases in Asian countries, including Indonesia. Where: The SDG Framework was incorporated into national agendas at the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit attended by 193 UN member states, with an emphasis on health and well-being in the case of Indonesia. Fifty years later, 1.2 thousand Health for All participants reaffirmed commitments to universal health coverage at the 2017 Global Conference on Primary Health Care, highlighting strengthened primary health care systems across the breadth of Asia. Vaccine summit Involvement 1 Thousand health minister and manufacture Result on Improve Immunization in Indonesia and region - inpreneur September 2019 Global Vaccine Summit - inpreneur.com The last activity was the 2023 Pandemic Preparedness Summit where 800 leaders and experts in global health, focused on improving collaborative and concerted actions in combating pandemic, which is highly relevant to Indonesia and its neighbouring countries.

### 3.4 Emerging issues and trends

Table 4 Emerging health issues and recommended actions in the global health conferences from 1986 to 2023, and their relevance for Asia and Indonesia In 1986, the International Conference on Primary Health Care (ICPHC) [8] highlighted the principle of health equity resulting in various initiatives that intended to expand accessibility to health services, which in the end reflected the importance of a strong primary health care systems in Indonesia as well as health equity in Asia. For example, one main agenda of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development was sexual and reproductive health which encourages Indonesia to strengthen the minimum service standard of maternal and reproductive health services gradually related to regional needs in Asia.

The linkages between poverty and health were critically underscored at the Millennium Summit in 2000, which called for efforts to tackle social determinants of health. This led to poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia, which played a major role in improving health among poor populations in Asia. The Doha Declaration on TRIPS (World Trade Organization, 2001) laid the groundwork for a debate on the intellectual property of a TRIPS waiver and access to medicines challenges, and called for the reforming of those provisions contributing to reduced access (24) It then motivated Indonesia to push for access to generic medications, ultimately making healthcare more affordable across the region.

The 2005 revision of the International Health Regulations has highlighted global health security and emergency response, and has strengthened health security frameworks and emergency response capacities in Indonesia, contributing to public health in Asia. The UN High-Level Meeting on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in 2011 raised awareness to this increasing burden of NCDs, encouraging Indonesia and other Asian countries to establish national strategies to combat it.

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015, we had pitched for health to be encompassed into all policy frameworks making a strong case for Indonesia to ensure health policies in the country to be synchronized with sustainable development goals for holistic health in Asia. In 2017 the Global Conference on Primary Health Care emphasized that resilient health systems are a priority and encouraged countries including Indonesia to their continuing effort to strengthen primary health care resilience in the face of emerging health threats.

The issue of vaccine hesitancy was raised during the Global Vaccine Summit in 2019 which prompted the Government of Indonesia and Governments across Asia to active attempts through campaigns to promote vaccination as the main strategy in public health sector. Last but not least, Indonesia initiated the establishment of strategies in climate resilience and health systems asking for more for climate change both in 2023 Pandemic Preparedness Summit and climate change action, both being co-owned agenda as climate and health is interconnected, and Asia is the continent in most of unique challenges in Climate and health.

### 3.5 Policy recommendation

Legislation in the Asia and Indonesia Table 5 shows the global health conference policy recommendations between 1986 and 2023, the potential impacts of each recommendation and the specific impacts of each recommendation on Asia and Indonesia. With the adoption of Universal Health Coverage during the 1986 International Conference on Primary Health Care, access to health care was enhanced and the development of primary health care systems was strengthened in many parts of Asia such as further rural health development in Indonesia. The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development supported Comprehensive Sexual Education in order to decrease incidences of unintended pregnancies; as a result reproductive health policies within Asia improved, with Indonesia widening its maternal and reproductive health programs. More recently, the Millennium Summit in 2000 demanded larger investments in health and, as a result, global health has improved, notably child mortality has declined significantly in Indonesia and across many countries in Asia.

The Doha Declaration on TRIPS in 2001 called for more production of generic drugs and has led to cheaper drugs and easier access to inexpensive medicine in Indonesia, which has been part of an overall increased in overall better health care in Asia. The 2005 IHR Revision centred on national health emergency infrastructures giving way to improved health crisis management and enhanced capacity for disease surveillance and emergency response in Indonesia and the broader Asian region. This situation led to the adoption by many Asian countries of national comprehensive strategies to address non-communicable diseases, and the 2011 UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs confirmed the integration and mainstreaming of NCD prevention within health systems.

Following the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit which has subsequently incorporated health as one of measures of well-being under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Indonesia has made some major improvements in the policy and dissemination of health systems. The 2017 Global Conference on Primary Health Care called for increased investment in product combo primary health care, which would provide the much-needed boost to health systems: Indonesia reiterated its commitment to universal health coverage. In 2019, the Global Vaccine Summit agenda produced the momentum for global vaccination campaigns a clear contribution to increased immunization rates and bolstered vaccination in Indonesia and throughout Asia. Lastly, the 2023 Pandemic Preparedness Summit to strengthen pandemic preparedness in Indonesia and regional collaboration on health security issues through the implementation of international response framework, global health security enhancing [19].

## 4. Discussion

Public health strategies and policies across the globe have been shaped over recent decades by changing patterns of global health priorities. The global health landscape is not static; over the years, it has evolved to address new challenges, as illustrated in this e-Topic, moving from the foundational principles set forth during the 1986 International Conference on Primary Health Care to the contemporary focus on pandemic preparedness, exemplified by the communique out of the 2023 Pandemic Preparedness Summit. This paper will lead a discussion

on some of the implications of these changes as they relate to Asia and Indonesia, particularly the influence of relevant major conferences on trends in health policy, realisations around UHC, and the growing burden of NCDs.

#### 4.1 Evolution of global health priorities

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is rooted in the Truth that health is a human right, first laid out in the 1986 International Conference on Primary Health Care at Alma-Ata. This proclamation triggered health system reforms in many low- and middle-income countries around the world. Universal health coverage (UHC) is a status that WHO identifies as one in which all the population accesses the services going to be needed at any point, without incurring expenses that compromise their ability to pay for essential personal and family needs (WHO, 2019). By contrast, some Asian nations like Indonesia began emphasising primary health care, targeting rural health to close the gap between urban and rural health inequalities. Evidence indicate that health is much improved by primary health care investments, particularly in low- and middle-income countries (Buchan & Dal Poz, 2002).

However, the breakthrough was in 1994 at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) where the human rights framework was expanded to include sexual and reproductive health, which transformed reproductive health services throughout Asia. For example, Indonesia built on existing maternal health programs, which have been vital for decreasing maternal and infant under-five mortality (MDG 4). Indonesia has achieved important health progress since the Cairo Programme of Action, illustrated by a marked decline in maternal mortality ratio (MMR) from 470 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 177 per 100,000 live births in 2017, according to the World Bank (2020).

#### 4.2 Addressing non-communicable diseases

Introduction Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have become a leading global health problem, which was a major subject of debates in the 2011 UN high level meeting on NCDs. The political declaration flowing from that meeting stressed the grounds that they should be orientated within total NCD policy and embedded in the national health systems. NCDs kill an estimated 41 million global 71% of all deaths globally, with low- and middle-income countries most severely affected (WHO, 2021). This growth leads to an increase in Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) was highly concentrated in Asia, not offs also Indonesia, such as diabetes, cadiovaskuler, and so on, is also needs to take action as soon as.

This challenge has been acknowledged by Indonesia and the country has started to develop and implement national policies for NCD prevention and management. As an example, the government implemented initiatives to encourage healthy living, awareness of NCD risk factors, and accessibility to preventive services. Evidence has shown that broad based NCD policies and health promotion and disease prevention strategies can have a large impact in reducing the burden of these diseases (Beaglehole et al. 2011). While many countries in Asia are reorganising their health systems to tackle NCDs, they must realise that in order to promote health outside the health sector, multisectoral action is a must.

#### 4.3 The impact of the sustainable development goals

The SDGs adoption at the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit was a critical juncture for global health governance. The SDGs thus promoted health as an integral part of sustainable development itself, and set a window of opportunities for countries to incorporate health policies onto the broader objectives of development. The genuine commitment of Indonesia to promoting SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) in the national development plan shows a transition from sectorial segmentation to a more comprehensive and whole-of-government health governance.

It is well proven through research that health in all policy areas is essential for ensuring our health is sustained (Stuckler & McKee, 2012). This integration is demonstrated in Indonesia that has been explicitly aiming to align its health policies with the SDGs such as maternal and child health, communicable disease and environmental

health. Indonesia is taking a multi-sectoral approach to health by addressing the broader determinants of health with the goal of providing a healthier population in order to support long-term economic and social development.

#### 4.4 Strengthening pandemic preparedness

One of the key lessons learned from COVID-19 is that at the core of pandemic preparedness plans lies a robust health system. The 2023 Pandemic Preparedness Summit illustrated the urgent need to fortify global health security to better address forthcoming health challenges. Meanwhile in Asia, countries have also realised that their health security needs to be improved, and Indonesia has actively strengthened its health systems due to their experience with COVID-19.

Research shows that a holistic approach to pandemic preparedness is key to being prepared, which encompasses early detection, rapid response capabilities and coordinated collaboration across sectors (Khan et al., 2020). The response to the COVID-19 pandemic has been coupled with teamwork with global world health organizations, improved health centers, and observance techniques for infectious diseases. The WHO has emphasised that strengthening health systems is critical to ensure resilience for future pandemics and the impact of health emergencies (WHO, 2021).

## 5. Conclusion

The conversation about global health has changed dramatically over the past few decades, highlighting the evolution of country priorities and challenges globally. From the basic foundations laid out during the 1986 International Conference on Primary Health Care to the lens of pandemic preparedness looking through the 2023 Pandemic Preparedness Summit, we can see that what is needed is a proactive and adaptive response mechanism that enhances health outcomes worldwide.

Introduced as a symbol of political commitment particular to Asia and Indonesia towards the implementation of Universal Health Coverage, it has been a game changer in making some aspects of care more accessible among the benefited populations most with little or no access to essential care. The historic gains on maternal and child health indicators complement the integration of sexual and reproductive health services as a powerful contributor to health improvements. By now, it is becoming evident that a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach integrating prevention and health promotion strategies is needed to address NCDs as countries increasingly face the challenges posed by the NCD burden.

The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) only emphasizes how vital health is to sustainability. Indonesia's SDG-aligned Health Policies suggest a timely step forward, underscoring the potential of intersectoral collaboration in addressing future health determinants in an integrated manner. Such an integrated approach is crucial to ensure a healthier population as well as longer-term social and economic development. In retrospect, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of strong health systems and sound pandemic preparedness systems - lessons learnt that will guide us to more durable pandemic preparedness systems. Again, Indonesia's immediate and early proactive response, such as investments on healthcare infrastructures and surveillance systems, demonstrates the how much we need resilient health systems to be able to respond to future health crisis. To sum up, while the evolution of global health priorities provides important lessons for policy makers, health-care providers, and stakeholders within these critical areas of health, the emergence and evolution of these mega-trends speaks to the need for a more human centered approach to health determinants moving forward. If we take the lessons learned into account and continue to make health a priority in the field of sustainable development, we can provide better health for our populations. This commitment to tackling the health problems of today and tomorrow are essential for a healthier, fairer world for everyone.

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### CRediT Authorship Contribution Statement

Asih Arifah Udiani: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing.  
 Caroline Jariatu Bah: Data Collection, Analysis, Writing - Review & Editing.

Asih Arifah Udiani: Visualization, Supervision, Project Administration, Resources, Writing - Review & Editing.

This section details the contributions of each author in accordance with the CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) system.

### Competing Interest

The authors declare that there are no competing interests regarding the publication of this paper. All authors have disclosed any potential conflicts of interest that may have influenced the results or interpretation of the study.

### Availability of Data and Materials

The datasets generated and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. The data are not publicly available due to privacy concerns.

### A Data Table Appendix

Table 1: Key Themes Identified Across Global Health Conferences (1986-2023)

Year	Conference Name	Key Themes	Number of Themes Identified
1986	International Conference on Primary Health Care	Primary Health Care	5
1994	International Conference on Population and Development	Population, Reproductive Health	4
2000	Millennium Summit	Global Health Goals, Poverty Eradication	6
2001	Doha Declaration on TRIPS	Access to Medicines	3
2005	IHR Revision	Global Health Security, Disease Outbreaks	4
2011	UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)	5
2015	UN Sustainable Development Summit	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	7
2017	Global Conference on Primary Health Care	Primary Health Care	6
2019	Global Vaccine Summit	Vaccination, Immunization	4
2023	Pandemic Preparedness Summit	Pandemic Preparedness, Health Security	5

Data Source; Author's review research observation 2024

Table 2. Key Outcomes from Global Health Conferences (1986-2023)

Year	Conference Name	Major Outcomes	Impact on Global Health Policy	Impact on Asia and Indonesia
1986	International Conference on Primary Health Care	Alma-Ata Declaration	Established the framework for Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Promoted the development of primary health care systems in Asia, with Indonesia prioritizing rural health initiatives.
1994	International Conference on Population and Development	Cairo Programme of Action	Enhanced focus on reproductive health services	Strengthened reproductive health policies in Asia; Indonesia expanded maternal and reproductive health programs.
2000	Millennium Summit	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	Increased funding for global health initiatives	Asia, including Indonesia, saw significant improvements in reducing child mortality and combating diseases.
2001	Doha Declaration on TRIPS	Affirmation of access to medicines	Strengthened rights to affordable healthcare	Facilitated access to generic medicines in Asia; Indonesia improved its pharmaceutical policies to ensure affordable medication.



Year	Conference Name	Major Outcomes	Impact on Global Health Policy	Impact on Asia and Indonesia
2005	IHR Revision	Revised International Health Regulations	Improved disease outbreak response	Led to stronger disease surveillance and outbreak response frameworks in Asian countries; Indonesia upgraded its public health emergency protocols.
2011	UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs	Political Declaration on NCDs	Led to national policy developments on NCDs	Prompted Asian nations, including Indonesia, to adopt measures addressing NCD prevention and treatment.
2015	UN Sustainable Development Summit	Adoption of SDGs	Promoted health and well-being in sustainable development	Asia, particularly Indonesia, integrated SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) into national development plans.
2017	Global Conference on Primary Health Care	Astana Declaration	Reinforced primary health care as a cornerstone	Strengthened primary health care commitments in Asia; Indonesia emphasized universal health coverage.
2019	Global Vaccine Summit	Vaccine access commitments	Boosted immunization efforts globally	Improved vaccine distribution and immunization rates in Asian countries, including Indonesia.
2023	Pandemic Preparedness Summit	Consensus on health security	Enhanced global pandemic preparedness frameworks	Strengthened pandemic preparedness in Asia; Indonesia reinforced health security measures and coordination with regional health bodies.

Data Source; Author's review research observation 2024

Table 3. Stakeholder Participation in Global Health Conferences (1986-2023)

Year	Conference Name	(in thousands)	Key Stakeholders Involved	Focus on Asia and Indonesia
1986	International Conference on Primary Health Care	1.5	Governments, NGOs, Health Organizations	Asian nations, including Indonesia, emphasized primary health care infrastructure to support rural and underserved communities.
1994	International Conference on Population and Development	1.4	Governments, Agencies, Civil Society, UN	Asian countries focused on population policies and reproductive health; Indonesia launched programs to enhance maternal and reproductive health services.
2000	Millennium Summit	189	Heads of International Organizations, State,	Asian countries, including Indonesia, committed to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), addressing child and maternal mortality and poverty reduction.
2001	Doha Declaration on TRIPS	150	Governments, Pharmaceutical Companies, WHO,	Ensured affordable access to medicines in Asia; Indonesia revised pharmaceutical regulations to increase availability of generics.
2005	IHR Revision	0.6	Health Ministers, NGOs, WHO,	Strengthened disease surveillance and response frameworks in Asia, with Indonesia enhancing public health emergency readiness.
2011	UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs	0.1	Governments, Health Advocates, WHO,	Asian nations, including Indonesia, prioritized policy development for NCD prevention and management.
2015	UN Sustainable Development Summit	193	UN Member States, Civil Society, Private Sector	Asia and Indonesia integrated the SDG framework, emphasizing SDG 3 for health and well-being into their development agendas.
2017	Global Conference on Primary Health Care	1.2	Governments, Community Workers, NGOs, Health	Renewed focus in Asia on strengthening primary health care systems; Indonesia reaffirmed its commitment to universal health coverage.
2019	Global Vaccine Summit	1	Health Ministers, Vaccine Manufacturers	Asian countries, including Indonesia, enhanced immunization programs to address regional health disparities.



Year	Conference Name	(in thousands)	Key Stakeholders Involved	Focus on Asia and Indonesia
2023	Pandemic Preparedness Summit	0.8	Global Health Leaders, WHO, Public Health Experts	Asia, including Indonesia, strengthened collaboration and strategies for future pandemic preparedness and response.

Data Source; Author's review research observation 2024

**Table 4.** Emerging Health Issues Highlighted in Conferences (1986-2023)

Year	Conference Name	Emerging Issues Highlighted	Recommended Actions	Impact on Asia and Indonesia
1986	International Conference on Primary Health Care	Health equity	Increase access to healthcare services	Emphasized strengthening primary health care systems in Indonesia and promoting health equity across Asia.
1994	International Conference on Population and Development	Sexual and reproductive health	Improve reproductive health services	Prompted Indonesia to enhance maternal and reproductive health services, addressing specific regional needs in Asia.
2000	Millennium Summit	Poverty and health	Address social determinants of health	Led to initiatives in Indonesia focused on poverty alleviation, directly impacting health outcomes for vulnerable populations in Asia.
2001	Doha Declaration on TRIPS	Intellectual property access to medicines	Reform TRIPS for better access	Encouraged Indonesia to advocate for access to generic medicines, improving healthcare affordability across the region.
2005	IHR Revision	Global health security and emergency response	Enhance national and global health security measures	Strengthened Indonesia's health security frameworks and emergency response capabilities, benefiting public health in Asia.
2011	UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs	Rising burden of NCDs	Implement comprehensive NCD policies	Triggered Indonesia and other Asian nations to develop national strategies targeting non-communicable diseases.
2015	UN Sustainable Development Summit	Health in all policies	Integrate health into all policy frameworks	Encouraged Indonesia to align health policies with sustainable development goals, fostering a holistic approach to health in Asia.
2017	Global Conference on Primary Health Care	Resilience in health systems	Strengthen primary health care systems	Reinforced Indonesia's commitment to enhancing primary health care resilience amidst emerging health challenges.
2019	Global Vaccine Summit	Vaccine hesitancy	Increase public awareness and education	Led to campaigns in Indonesia and Asia addressing vaccine hesitancy, promoting vaccination as a key public health strategy.
2023	Pandemic Preparedness Summit	Climate change and health	Implement climate-resilient health systems	Prompted Indonesia to develop strategies for integrating climate resilience into health systems, addressing the unique challenges faced in Asia.

Data Source; Author's review research observation 2024

**Table 5.** Policy Recommendations from Global Health Conferences (1986-2023)

Year	Conference Name	Policy Recommendations	Potential Impact	Impact on Asia and Indonesia
1986	International Conference on Primary Health Care	Universal Coverage	Health Improved access to healthcare	Promoted the establishment of primary health care systems in Asia, with Indonesia enhancing rural health initiatives.



Year	Conference Name	Policy Recommendations	Potential Impact	Impact on Asia and Indonesia
1994	International Conference on Population and Development	Comprehensive Sexual Education	Reduced rates of unintended pregnancies	Strengthened reproductive health policies across Asia; Indonesia expanded maternal and reproductive health programs.
2000	Millennium Summit	Increased funding for health initiatives	Enhanced global health outcomes	Significant improvements in health outcomes, including child mortality reduction in Indonesia and other Asian nations.
2001	Doha Declaration on TRIPS	Facilitate generic drug production	Lower medication costs	Improved access to affordable medicines in Indonesia, fostering a better healthcare system in Asia.
2005	IHR Revision	Strengthen national health emergency frameworks	Better preparedness for health crises	Led to stronger disease surveillance and emergency response in Indonesia and throughout Asia.
2011	UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs	Integrate NCD prevention into health systems	Reduced NCD prevalence	Prompted Indonesia and Asian nations to adopt comprehensive NCD prevention strategies.
2015	UN Sustainable Development Summit	Promote health as part of SDGs	Improved overall well-being	Encouraged Indonesia to align its health policies with SDGs, focusing on holistic development.
2017	Global Conference on Primary Health Care	Increase funding for primary health care	Strengthened health systems	Enhanced commitments to primary health care, with Indonesia prioritizing universal health coverage.
2019	Global Vaccine Summit	Global vaccination campaigns	Increased immunization rates	Boosted vaccination efforts in Indonesia and across Asia, improving public health outcomes.
2023	Pandemic Preparedness Summit	Develop international response frameworks	Enhanced global health security	Strengthened pandemic preparedness in Indonesia, promoting regional collaboration on health security issues.

Data Source; Author's review research observation 2024

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