



Global Health Diplomacy

An introduction

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Bad Hofgastein, 2 October 2017

Changing policy imperatives

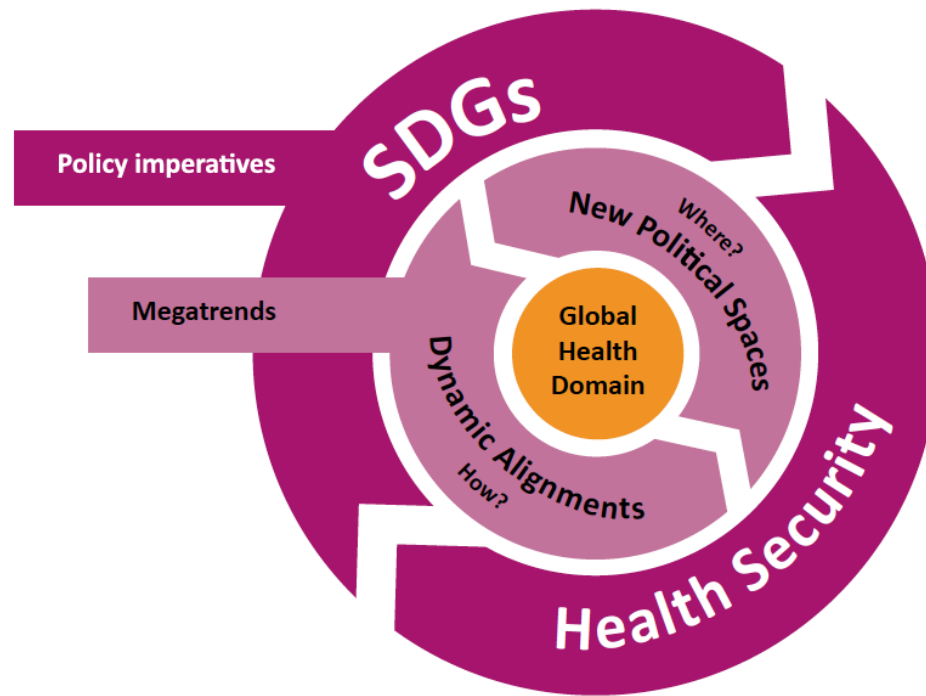


Fig 7: Policy imperatives and megatrends for governing the global health domain

Defining global health

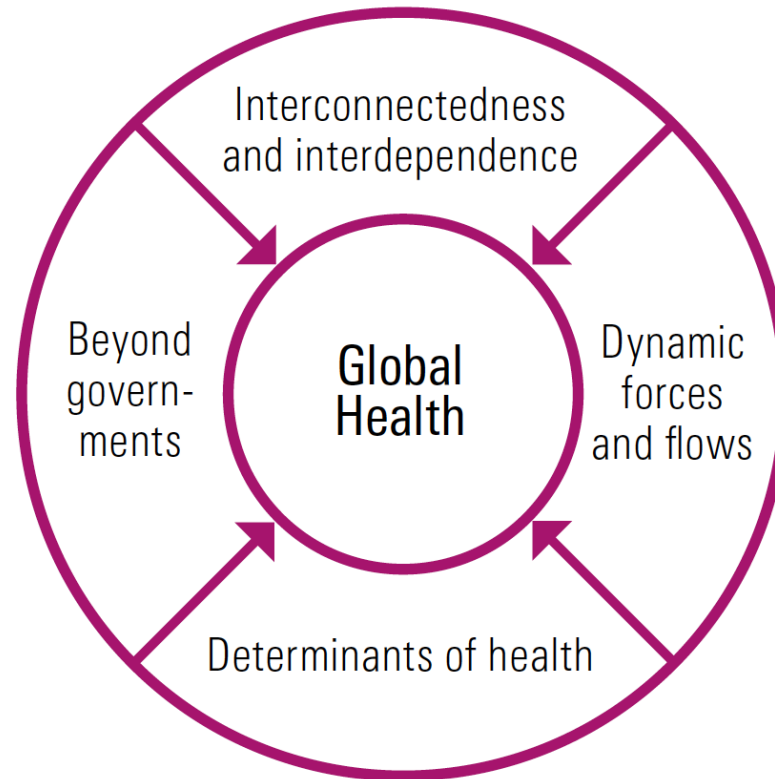


Fig 1: Four key components in the definition of global health

Source: Kickbusch I, Cassels A et al (2017)

#1



Health is a political choice

Health is political

“The WHO only contacts ministries of health, but it should also work with other ministries, like the ministry of finance, the ministry of foreign affairs—even heads of state and government.

The WHO should play its technical leadership role but at the same time its political leadership role. If you say, “health for all”, it’s political. And unless you take it to the highest level possible, it cannot happen.”

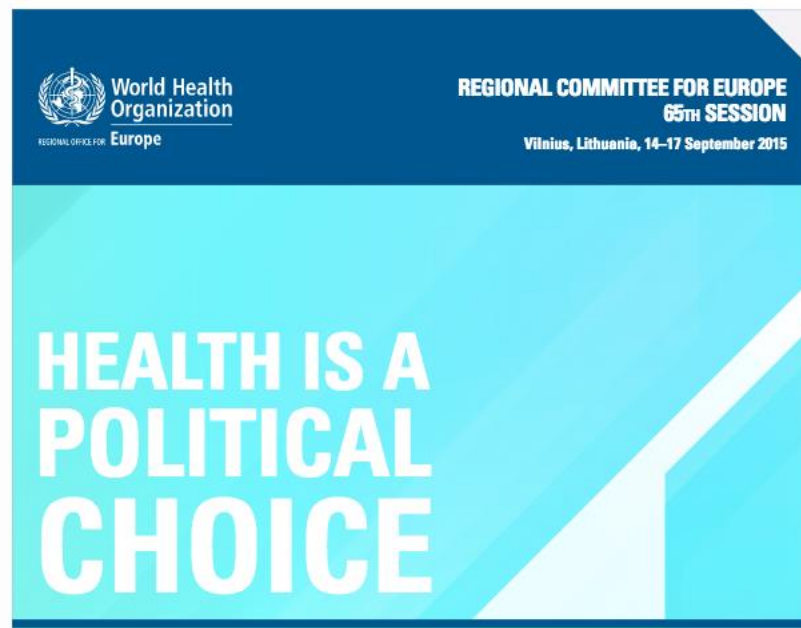


Dr Tedros Adhanom
Ghebreyesus, DG WHO
in: Foreign Affairs, Sept/Oct
2017

Intersectorality & political action

→ **Decision EUR/RC65(1)**
Promoting intersectoral action for health and well-being in the WHO European Region: health is a political choice

→ **Document EUR/RC65/16**



Promoting intersectoral action for health and well-being in the WHO European Region



#2

The involvement of foreign policy

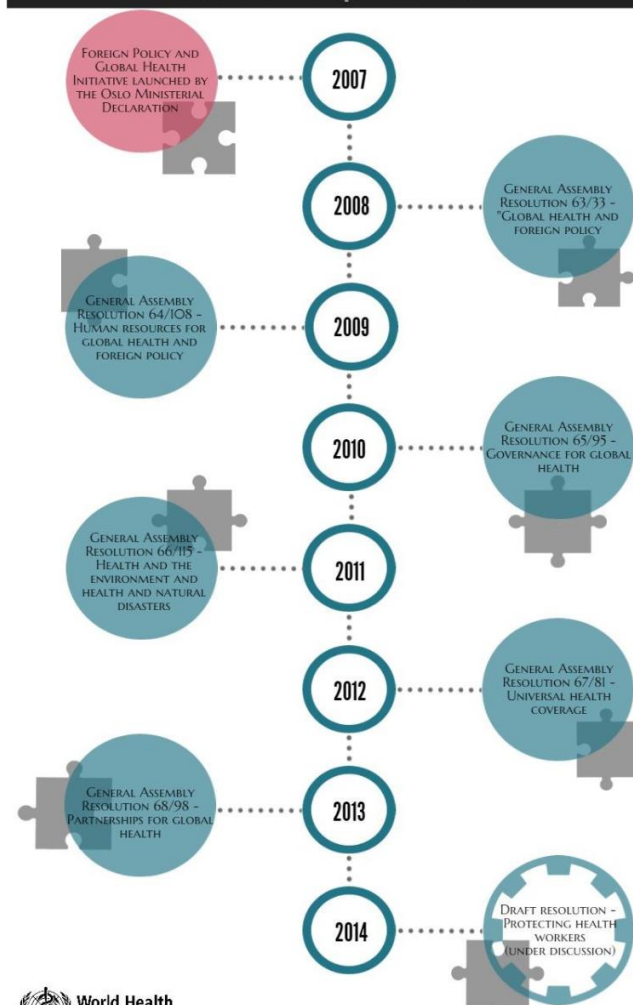
Foreign policy today

Foreign policy = strategy or approach chosen by the national government to **achieve its goals in relation with external entities.** This includes decisions to do **nothing.**

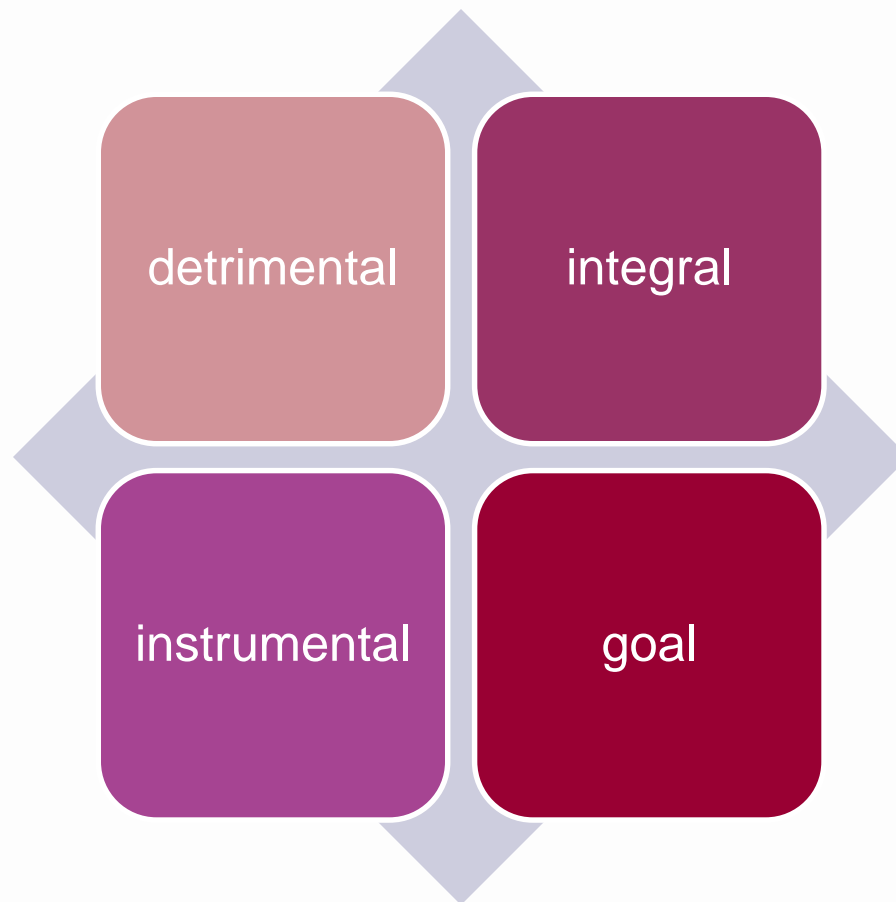
Smith et al. 2008

A RECENT HISTORY OF GLOBAL HEALTH AND FOREIGN POLICY

An overview of the process to date



The interface of health & FP



#3

Multitude of actors & competing interests

Multi Stakeholder Engagement

MSF

BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

 **The Global Fund**
To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria



G7/
G20



BONO



WEF

GAVI
THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR
VACCINES & IMMUNIZATION
Partnering with The Vaccine Fund

World Bank



250 PPPH

Diversity of multilateralism

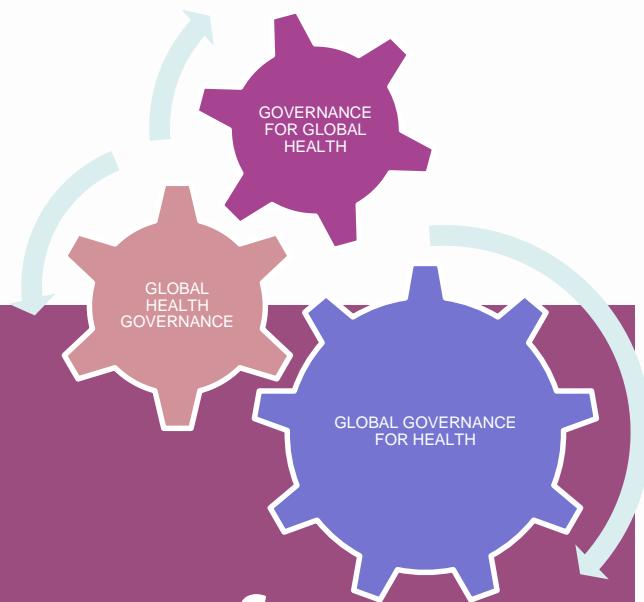
Governments ...

- operate in **many venues** simultaneously
- participate in a wide array of issue **specific networks and partnerships**, ad hoc coalitions, public private arrangements
- support **incremental change**

G-X world

- diffusion of power
- the rise of the rest

#4



The interface of governance domains

The governance and diplomacy interface

→ **Global Health Governance**

Governance of the dedicated health organisations and their interface

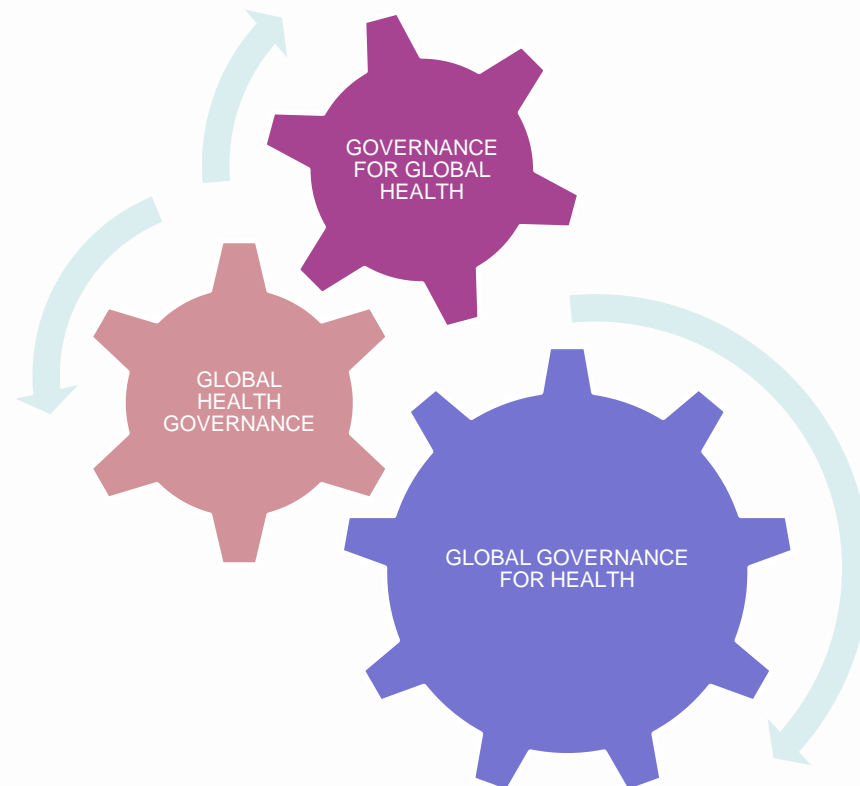
→ **Governance for Global Health**

Governance at national and regional level in support of global health agendas

→ **Global Governance for Health:**

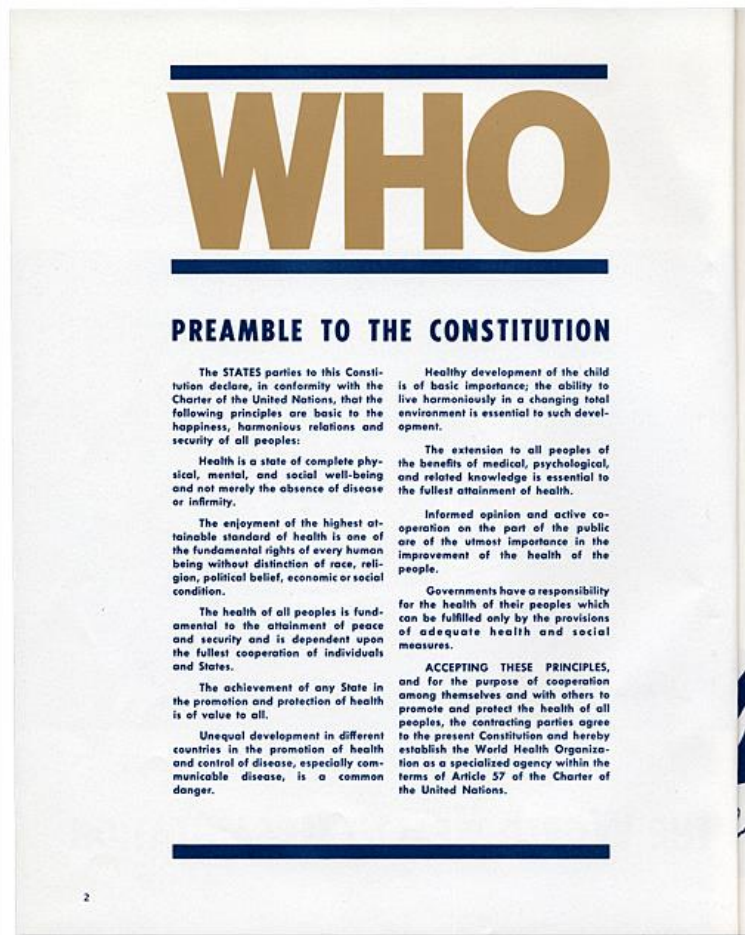
Health in the context of global organisations in other sectors

→ **Network and Negotiation hubs**



Kickbusch and Szabo 2014

A unique actor: the WHO



Article 19 2(a)

to act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;

Article 19

The Health Assembly shall have authority to adopt conventions or agreements with respect to any matter within the competence of the organization. A two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly shall be required for the adoption of such conventions or agreements, which shall come into force for each Member when accepted by it in accordance with its constitutional processes.



WHO's Policy Instruments

	“light” (“soft”)			“heavy” (“hard”)
Advisory	Technical Advisory Groups	Expert Advisory Panels Expert Committees Study and Scientific Groups		Commissions
Normative	Resolutions	Codes	Regulations*	Conventions and treaties*
Collaborative	Network or alliance	Independent governance, borrowed legal identity		Independent legal identity
Operative	WHO Secretariat Strategy	WHA noted or endorsed strategy		WHA negotiated strategy

Source: I. Smith, WHO

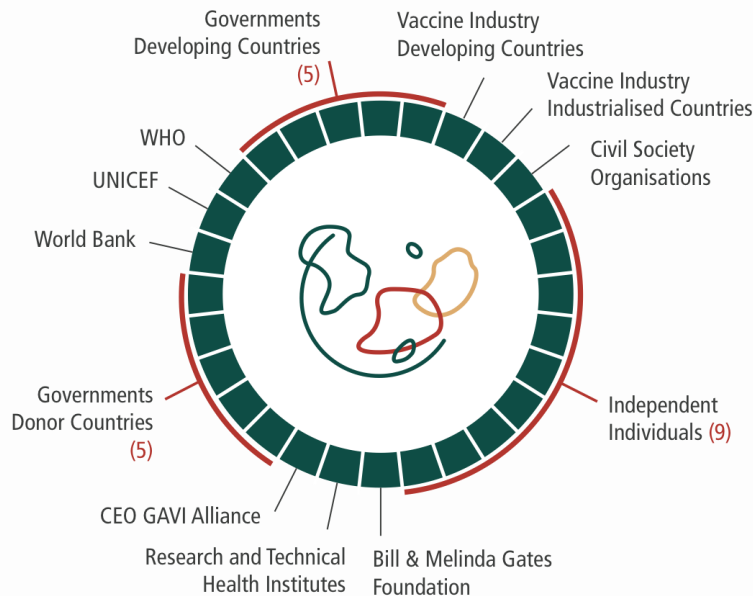
*** Regulations and Conventions (treaty, protocol, etc.) are the only legally binding hard law instruments**

#5

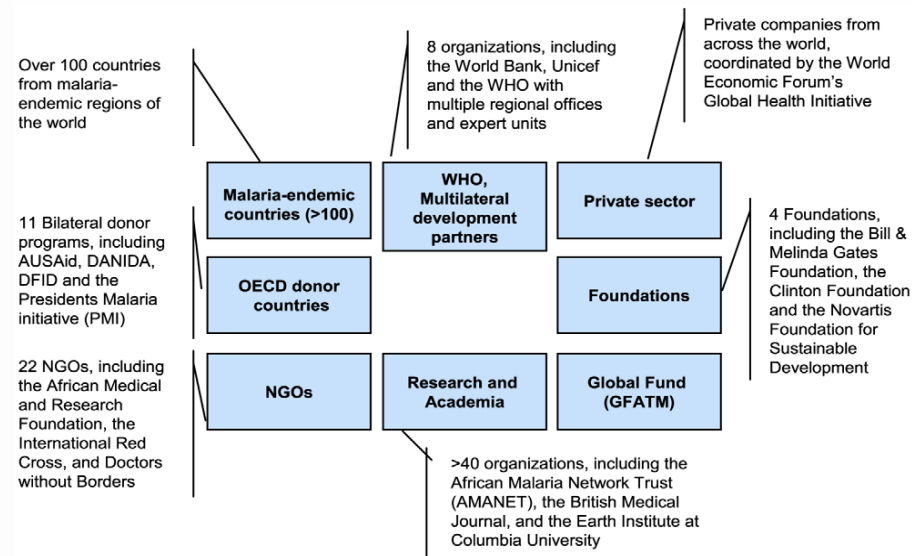
Collective action and the changing nature of diplomacy

Multistakeholder & Network Diplomacy

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance:
Innovative governance



Roll Back Malaria Partnership:
> 500 partners



GLOBAL HEALTH DIPLOMACY

Global Health Diplomacy

Describes the practices by which governments and non-state actors attempt to coordinate and orchestrate **global policy solutions** to improve global health.

Ruckert et al 2016



Critical Elements

- the **nature** of the subject matter
- the **role of science** and scientists and evidence
- the **complexity** of the negotiations
- the **values base** – unique equity and human rights issues
- **innovative** features and approaches

... in the pursuit of health equity, human rights and global public goods for health....

Global Health Diplomacy

Negotiating for health in
the face of other interests

Negotiating
governance

Improving
relationships
through health

Creating
alliances for
health outcomes

Contributing to
peace and
security

Negotiating for health...

Negotiating wicked problems

Negotiating political choices

Negotiating with many actors

Thank you!



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<http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalhealth>