Negotiating a global presence: health diplomacy for the WFPHA

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Presentation Objectives

- Define Global Health Diplomacy (GHD)
- Describe how GHD is now practiced
- Describe how GHD is changing: rising powers, new actors, new instruments
- A future role for WFPHA in health diplomacy
“What exactly does maternal health, or immunizations, or the fight against HIV and AIDS have to do with foreign policy? Well, my answer is everything.”

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton (2010)
Development assistance for health in US$ million by year and key events

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (1999)
- Roll Back Malaria (1998)
- Stop TB Partnership (2001)
- Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (2000)
- Millennium Development Goals (2001)
- Monterrey Consensus on Development Finance (2002)
- UNITAID (2006)
- Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005)
- International Health Partnership (2007)
- Joint Health Systems Platform (2009)
- Accra Action Agenda on Aid effectiveness (2008)

Key events:
- Global advocacy Movement
- Innovative Partnership creation
- Partnership development and effectiveness
What is Diplomacy?

- Getting other entities to go along with your agenda
  - National security
  - Economics
  - Development
  - Human rights
- Multi-level: It includes governments, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-state actors (NGOs)
More Definitions

- **Soft power**: obtain what you want through co-option and attraction

- **Hard power**: military or economic coercion

- **Smart power**: full range of tools: diplomatic, economic, military, political, legal, medical, and cultural
My Definition….

- A political activity that meets the dual goals of improving health while strengthening international relations: involves:
  - **NEGOTIATION** at multi-levels and with multi-actors that shape the global policy environment for health;
  - **COOPERATIVE ACTION** by sovereign nations to protect their national health interests;
  - **HEALTH DEVELOPMENT** activities in an interdependent world.
Evolution of diplomacy

**Bilateral:**
- 15th century: representations
- 1626 first Ministries of Foreign Affairs

**Multilateral:**
- 19th century Great power conferences
- 20th century: Universal membership organizations (global governance)

**21st century: polylateral diplomacy**
- NGOs
- Private sector
- Governments
- Donors

modern

Post modern
Interrelationship of Politics and Health in the 20th Century

- Fear of hampering trade (quarantine)
- Immigration and fear of disease spread
- Emergence of multi-national governance structures: WHO, World Bank, OECD
- Health as a critical political investment for Bi-lateral development agencies (USAID, SIDA, JICA, etc)
Changing Geopolitical Context in 21st Century

- Power shift away from ‘great powers’ to new ‘multi-polarity’
- Rise of ‘civilian power’
- Global economic crisis
- Domestic responses to trans-border health challenges
- Weakened inter-governmental organizations
- Disaster and post-conflict crises
Multilateral international diplomacy

- The art of building and managing coalitions before, during, and after negotiations on a particular issue across national boundaries – frequently within the context of international organizations.

- 21st century diplomacy
  - High level of complexity
  - Dual responsibility: to represent the interests of his own country as well as the interests of the global community
Globalization and Health

- Increase in technological and economic interdependence: allows spread of disease and risk factors
- Free movement of capital and labor: affects sovereign nations’ ability to protect health of their citizens

National interests depend on support or acquiescence of other nations.
Three Broad Categories of GHD

- Formal international bilateral and multilateral negotiations on health issues (traditional)
- Multi-stakeholder diplomacy (countries and others)
- Semi-official interactions among health actors from one country in other countries
Variations of Health Diplomacy

- Vaccine Diplomacy
- Medical Diplomacy
- Disease Diplomacy
- Disaster Diplomacy
- Health as a bridge for peace
- Public health diplomacy
- Biopolitics
Health Diplomacy: Convergence of Interests

Public Diplomacy

National Security

Development/AID

Economy & Competitiveness

Global Health
Health 8

- WHO
- World Bank
- GAVI
- UNICEF
- UNFPA
- UNAIDS
- The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- WFPHA??
Complexity at the country level

- GTZ
- CIDA
- Norad
- RNE
- Sida
- USAID
- CF
- PEPFAR
- GFATM
- CCM
- DAC
- UNAIDS
- T-MAP
- WB
- WHO
- 3/5
- UNICEF
- UNTG
- MOF
- PRSP
- MOEC
- CTU
- CCAIDS
- NACP
- SWAP
- NCTP
- HSSP
- MOH
- LOCALGVT
- CIVIL SOCIETY
- PRIVATE SECTOR

Complexity at the country level
Global Health Governance

“No State, no matter how powerful, can by its own efforts alone make itself invulnerable to today’s threats”

Kofi Anan, UN Director General 2000
Examples of Global Health Governance

- **Hard Law (Treaties):** e.g., The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- **Soft Law (Consensus):** e.g., The International Health Regulations (revised 2005)
- **New Networks:** e.g., Global disease surveillance (GOARN)
- **Private-public partnerships:** e.g., GFATM
- **Philanthropies:** e.g., Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

- First treaty negotiated under WHO;
- Agreement by consensus at 2003 World Health Assembly (192 countries);
- Took effect February 27, 2005
- So far, 168 have signed, 149 ratified; **NOT U.S.**
- Depends on developing national policies in accordance with obligations;
- Advertising ban, warning labels, misleading information on labels, taxation, clean-indoor air policy, liability, smuggling controls, etc.
International Health Regulations

- Revised 2005
- Reached by Consensus
- Fully implemented by 2012
- Reporting, sharing of information
- Non-official sources of information
- Development of resources and technology
New Non-State Actors
Private Sector and Global Health Diplomacy

- Increase in global spending for HIV/AIDS and other issues (from 250 mn to 10 bn 1996-2007)
- Governments of nation states are still the greatest funding source and target
- Private sector lacks transparency
Private Public Partnerships: Examples of Successes

- **River Blindness:** Merck, Carter Center, CDC, WHO
  - ‘Mectizan to all who need it for as long as they need it’

- **Sleeping sickness:**
  - 2001 Aventis donated 25 million doses of eflornithine
  - Result 450,000 → 17,500 infected

- **Rotary International and CDC/WHO in polio eradication**
Private Public Partnerships: GAVI Board
Development Assistance for Health by channel of assistance, 1997–2010
Committee C of WHO??

- More complex architecture
- Decision making needs to be more inclusive
- Transparency needed for all the hybrid alliances now functioning
- Legitimacy of WHO needed
Civil Society Organizations
Public Health Associations

- Advocative
- Officially Recognized by WHO vs other
- Watchdogs: Naming and shaming (on published Codes of Conduct)
- Multinational corporations
Health Diplomacy: Does it Work?

- Work for what??
- How to measure outcomes
- Who is the judge of success?
Shameless Commerce Division

21st Century Health Diplomacy

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