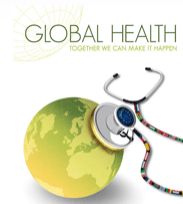


## Global Health – many challenges, some directions and important EU opportunities

Professor Dr. Ilona Kickbusch  
Director, Global Health Europe  
[www.globalhealtheurope.org](http://www.globalhealtheurope.org)



Global Health Policy Forum  
13. September 2010 Brussels

## Global Health – is not „there“ it is here

- Health has gained a new relevance both on the national (regional) and on the global agenda
- Article 168 of Lisbon Treaty
- *A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Union policies and activities*

- **„Global Health“** is an expression of this development
- It links internal and external policies in new ways – and requires coherence
- Has consequences for shared competence between EU and Member States

## Health in a multipolar world: managing globalization

Health is now part of the agenda of G8, UN GA, ECOSOC und Strategies to fight poverty – G20?

The powershift to emerging economies – new relevance of geopolitics, regional groupings (IBSA), EU

New relevance of WHO as a platform to negotiate global public goods



GLOBAL HEALTH



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## Global Health: a foreign policy agenda



**Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, France, Indonesia, Norway, Senegal, South Africa, and Thailand**

launched in September, 2006, in New York/ Oslo on March 20, 2007 – UN GA Resolution 2009



In today's era of globalisation and interdependence there is an urgent need to **broaden the scope of foreign policy**. ...



We have therefore agreed to make **impact on health** a point of departure and a defining lens that each of our countries will use to examine key elements of foreign policy and development strategies, and to engage in a dialogue on how to deal with policy options from this perspective. Oslo Ministerial Declaration—global health: a pressing foreign policy issue



EU Council Conclusions 2010

Kickbusch The Graduate Institute - Brussels 2010

## Why is health on the global agenda?

### Managing globalization

- **security agenda:** global pandemics; the intentional spread of disease; managing risks
- **economic agenda:** economic impact of poor health on development, economic impact pandemic outbreaks on the global market place, the economic relevance of the health sector and of certain industries such as tobacco, food and pharmaceuticals and the growing global market of goods and services in relation to health;
- **(soft) power agenda:** instrument of foreign policy
- **social justice agenda:** health as a social value and human right, the social determinants of health, equity, access to medicines, Millennium Development Goals
- **philanthropic agenda:**, charity based global initiatives

Social models – solidarity – right based approaches

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## The direction.....health is a collective global challenge that begins at home

- .....we can best advance our national objectives by working in the global interest – and we must do this by building a strong and broad sense of **common purpose**. Nowhere is this more important than in the arena of global health.
- UK Strategy Health is Global

- Today's minister of health has a dual responsibility: to promote his or her **country's health** and to advance the health interests of the **global community**.



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### Differences between aid and the provision of global public goods

	Aid	Global Public Goods
<b>Rationale</b>	Equity	Mainly self-interest; allocative efficiency
<b>Branch of public finance</b>	Distribution	Allocation
<b>Policy tool</b>	Transfer of resources	Panoply of instruments
<b>Policy focus</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Issue (public good)</b>
<b>Main net beneficiary</b>	Developing countries	Potentially all countries and all generations

Inge Kaul  
2010

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15 October, 2010

7

### Challenge: Accepting a global health mind frame within ministries of health:

- Dividing line between national, foreign, global policy is weakening.....also within departments in MOH.....
- *Understanding domestic issues in a regional or global context must become part of doing a good job. Increasingly the optimal solution to these issues will depend on what is happening abroad, and the solutions to foreign issues, in corresponding measure, by what is happening at home.*
- Anne Marie Slaughter 2004

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## National level and EU level : coherence/one language between increased number of policy arenas

- **Public Health:** Mortality, Morbidity, global burden,
- **Foreign Policy:** Interests, influence, security, stability, trade
- **Development aid:** MDGs, poverty reduction, human rights
- **Other players,** stakeholders.....



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## Global Health

*Global Health* refers to those health issues which **transcend national boundaries** and governments and call for actions on the **global forces and global flows** that determine the health of people.

*Kickbusch 2006*

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## Governance

- **Global Governance:** Is the **conscious** creating, shaping, steering, strengthening and using of international and trans national institutions and regimes of principles, norms, rules and decision making procedures that influence how autonomous actors behave (Krasner 1983)
- **Health governance:** The actions and means adopted by a society to **organize itself** in the promotion and protection of the health of its population (Dogson, Lee, Drager 2002)
- „In the past it was enough for a nation to look after itself - today that is no longer sufficient“. (Richard Cooper)

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## Global Health Governance

implies **taking responsibility for the determinants of health in new ways**. There is a growing understanding that health is part of a **joint responsibility to manage globalisation** : trade policy, security policy, agricultural policy, environmental policy and foreign affairs

European Perspectives on Global Health  
A Policy Glossary 2006

Opportunity for EU leadership

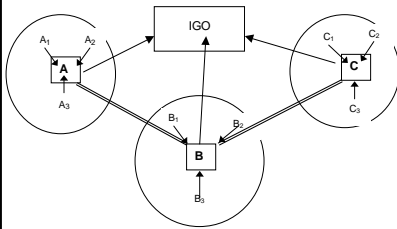


Commission on social  
determinants of health

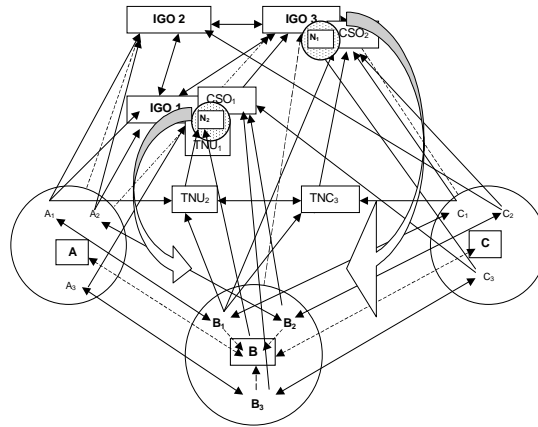


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## Governance Complexity



(a) International relations in a Westphalian system



(b) Global politics in a post-Westphalian system

### Network Governance

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## Dimension of Global Health

- Development
- Transboundary challenges
- Interconnectedness
- Global competition

GLOBAL HEALTH  
TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE IT HAPPEN



Cluster of ministries and directorates

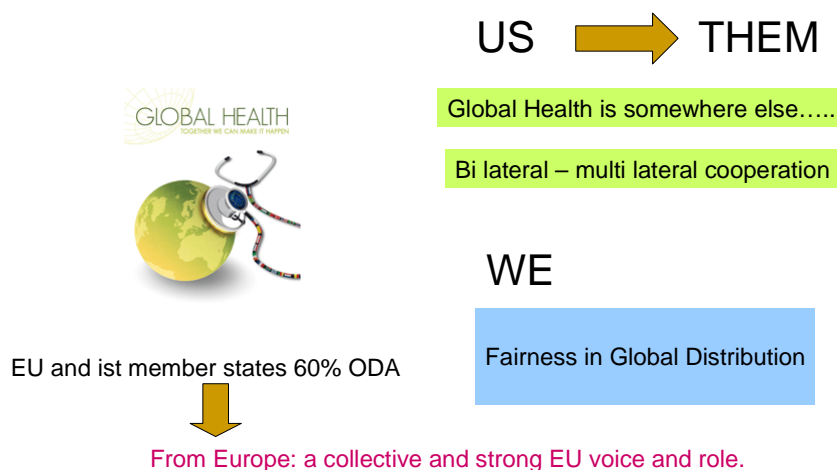
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## The EU is an important partner in nearly all global health dimensions

- The value-added of joining forces within the EU in global health questions is at least three-fold:
- the push for coordination obliges all EU Member States to make up their minds at an early stage and to pre-discuss the issues at stake
- smaller Member States that would normally hardly be heard on the international arena have a substantial influence when the EU establishes a position and thus be more influential than without the EU level.
- the EU is generally considered a stable and reliable partner in the world and its collective weight is considerable. It can and has often acted as a mediator in certain international issues.
- *A joint voice is essential in an increasingly multi-polar world, where the European population is shrinking compared to other regions of the world. Otherwise Europe risks to loose power and influence to shape and work on global solutions, which would be only accentuated if the European voice were divided.*

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## Development: two perspectives



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## A global compact: The Millennium Development Goals

- The Millennium Development Goals are time-bound and measurable goals and targets to be achieved between 1990 and 2015, they include:
  1. halving extreme poverty and hunger
  2. achieving universal primary education
  3. promoting gender equality
  4. **reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds**
  5. **reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters**
  6. **reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB**
  7. ensuring environmental sustainability
  8. developing a global partnership for development, with targets for aid, trade and debt relief

**EU commitments**

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## Rapid increase of global health actors: EU role in shaping the global health architecture



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## Trans-boundary collective (human) security issues

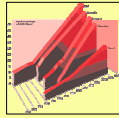


Movement of people – goods – services ideas – life styles - viruses

■ THEM → US



■ US → THEM



■ WE

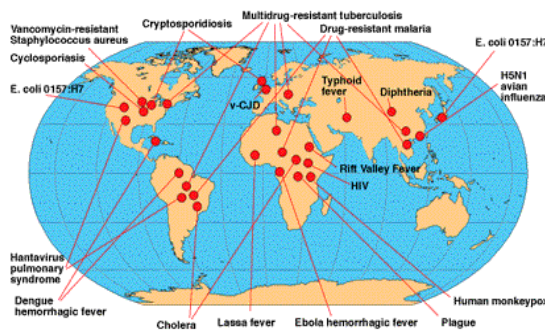
“Managing globalization”  
Human Security and Human Rights  
International rule of law/global ethics



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## From.....Infectious diseases

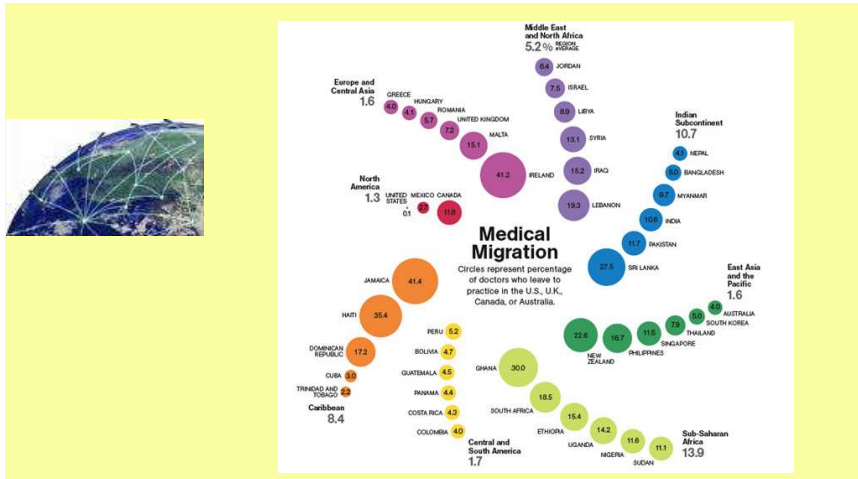
### Examples of Emerging and Re-Emerging Diseases



Travel  
Tourism  
Trade  
Ecology  
Migration

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# TO.....Migration of health professionals



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## Instruments to ensure global public goods; WHO

Category	Current Examples
<b>Conventions and Agreements</b> (Articles 2 (k), 19-20)	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
<b>Regulations</b> (Articles 2 (k), 21-22)	International Health Regulations (2005)
<b>Recommendations</b> (Articles 2 (k), 23)	Global strategy and plan of action on public health, innovation and intellectual property
<b>Nomenclatures</b> (Article 2 (s))	International Nonproprietary Names
<b>Standards</b> (Article 2 (u))	Codex Alimentarius Commission

The first three are described in the functions of WHO, and the functions of the World Health Assembly, indicating the requirement for inter-governmental process.

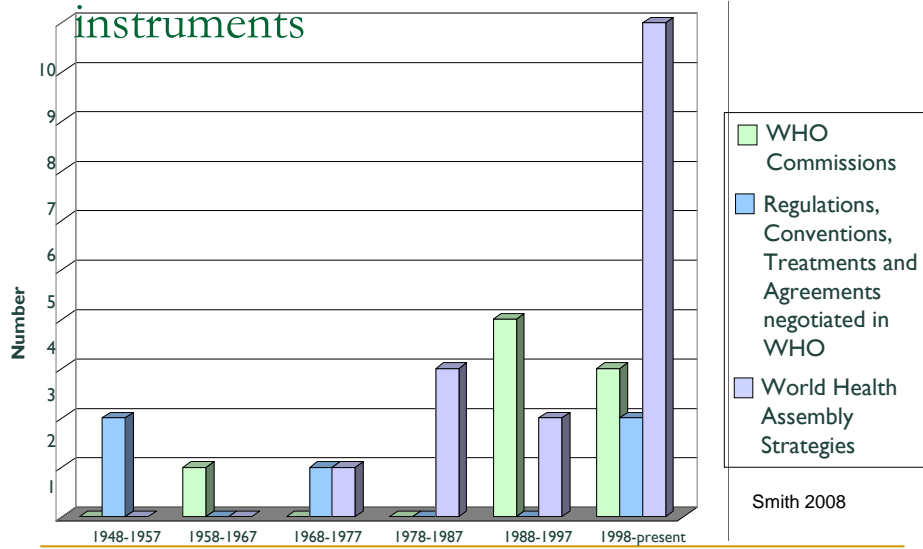
The first two are usually regarded as 'binding instruments'

The latter two are described in WHO functions, but not WHA functions, leaving the need for intergovernmental process optional (though Regulations may be adopted for Nomenclatures and Standards in accordance with Article 21).

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Smith 2008

## Global Public Goods: Increase of instruments



Smith 2008

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## Resource imbalances – global public goods – separate health initiatives and new organizations

Requires reshifting of resources at national and EU level



Financing WHO



Gates Foundation

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Health in other institutions, in all policies, impact of health on other sectors



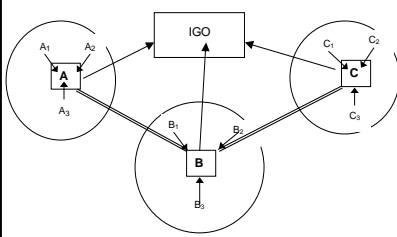
Agriculture, TRIPS, .....



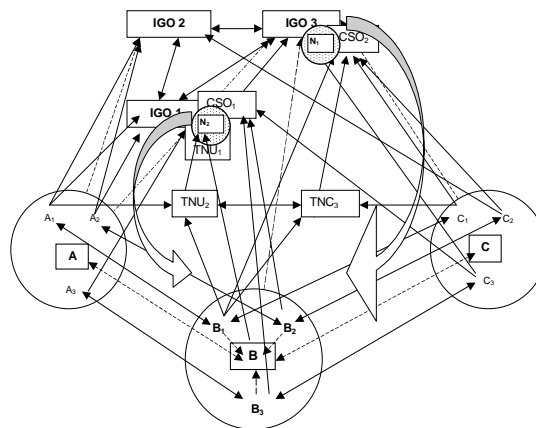
Requires new proactive role of Ministries of Health – strengthening of departments of international health – representation at global level (health attaches)

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Financing global public goods: coordination



(a) International relations in a Westphalian system



(b) Global politics in a post-Westphalian system

Network Governance

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## Global Health Governance begins at home

- **Swiss Health Foreign Policy**
- **HEALTH IS GLOBAL: A UK GOVERNMENT STRATEGY 2008 – 2013**
- **NOR, NETH, SWE.....**
- **EU Council Conclusions "*The EU role in Global Health*"**

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## Example : areas for action

- Better global health security.
- Stronger, fairer and safer systems for delivering health.
- More effective international health organisations.
- Freer and fairer trade for better health.
- Strengthening the way we develop and use evidence to improve policy and practice.

*HEALTH IS GLOBAL:  
A UK GOVERNMENT STRATEGY 2008 – 2013*

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## Biggest challenge and opportunity for EU action: Health in All Policies

*Global Health* refers to those health issues which **transcend national boundaries** and governments and call for actions on the **global forces and global flows** that determine the health of people.

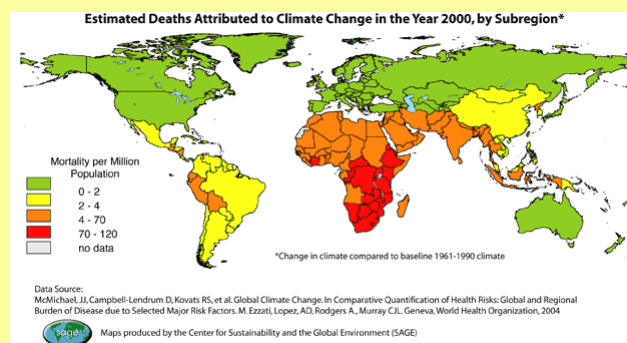
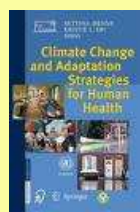
*Kickbusch 2006*

Translate into political, financial and legal instruments

Economic strength implies responsibility

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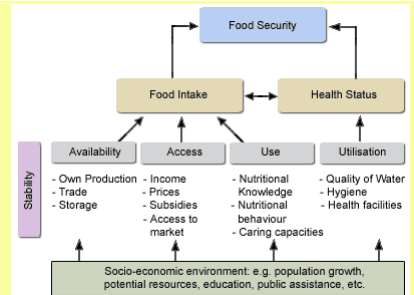
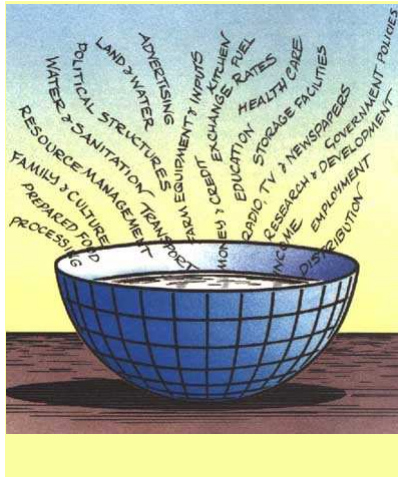
## Climate Change



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# Food security



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# Water



- By 2025, nearly 2 billion people will be living in countries or regions with absolute water shortage, where water resources per person fall below the recommended level of 500 cubic metres per year. This is the amount of water a person needs for a healthy and hygienic living.



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## Interconnectedness

- General support of networks (civil society)
- Research and academic networks and alliances
- Methods – vocabulary
- Mindsets
- Internationally comparable structures (ECDC)

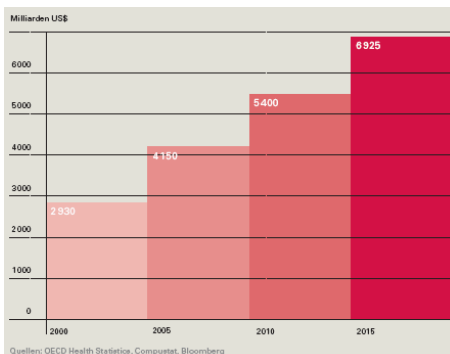


Health makes up the biggest component of the EUs Research Framework Programme

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## Global growth – global competitiveness

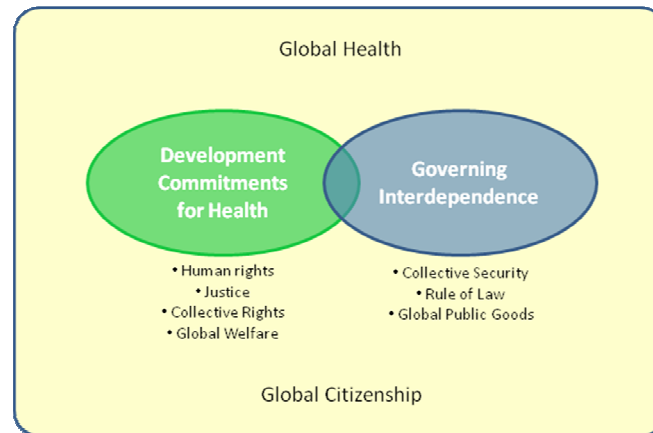
### European Innovation - industries



- Practically no other sector has grown more rapidly than the market for health. The OECD suggests that this trend will continue:
- By 2015 health expenditures will increase by 66% compared to 2005

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## Global Health



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## Global Health Europe aims

- to strengthen the European voice in global health governance
- be an advocate for a sustainable European commitment to global health
- promote synergy between the policy spheres of public health, foreign policy, development and research for health.

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## Global health    Public health

- Global health and public health are indistinguishable

- Frenk 2010

Public health is the science and the art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting physical health and efficacy through organized community efforts

.....  
Winslow 1920

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