



# Global governance needs global health diplomacy



World Health  
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

Europe



Organisation  
mondiale de la Santé

BUREAU RÉGIONAL DE L'

Europe



Weltgesundheitsorganisation

REGIONALBÜRO FÜR

Europa



Всемирная организация  
здравоохранения

Европейское региональное бюро

Zsuzsanna Jakab  
WHO Regional  
Director for Europe

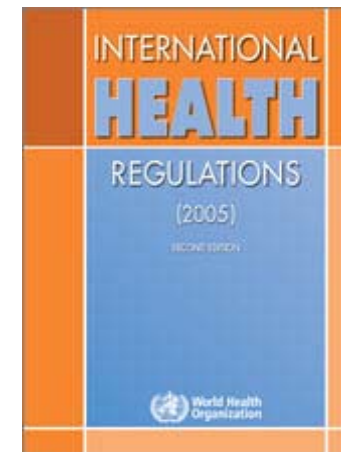
# 21st century

In an interdependent world we must be able to rely on one another, to protect and promote health. Countries need to be willing to take collective action.

# Global health governance

## Examples

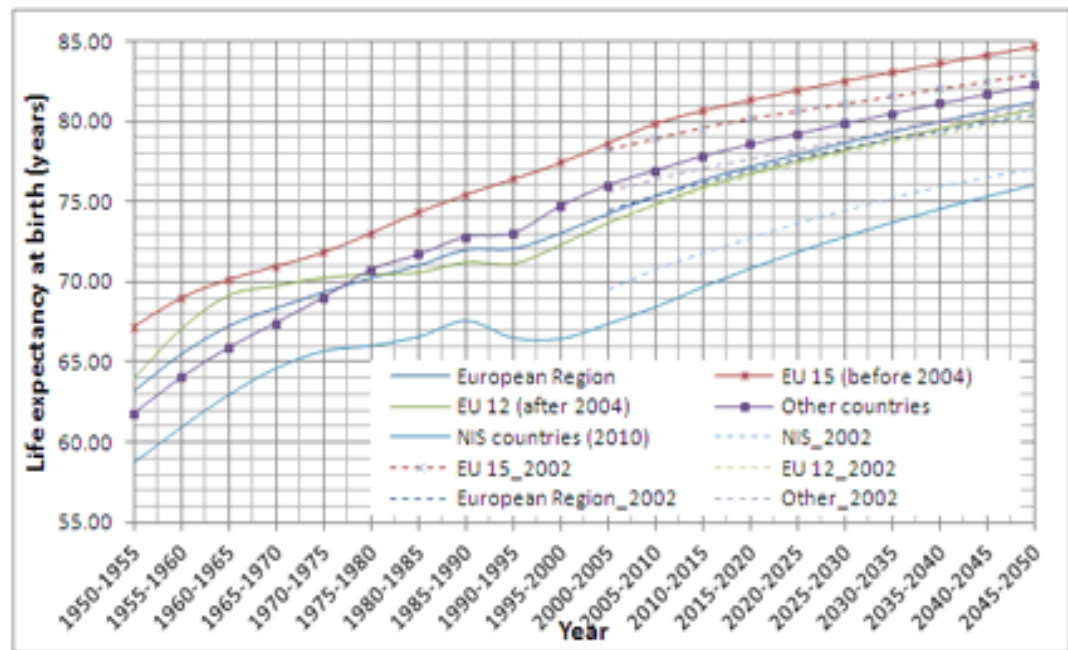
- WHO International Health Regulations
- Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel



# Health inequalities



Inequalities in life expectancy are widening across the European Region



Source: UN Population Division. World Population Prospects 2002, 2010

# Millennium Development Goals

- Globally, the number of deaths of children under 5 years of age fell from 12.6 million in 1990 to 6.6 million in 2012.
- Globally, new HIV infections declined by 33% between 2001 and 2012.
- Prevalence of tuberculosis is declining, along with deaths among HIV-negative tuberculosis cases.



# Seven case studies – Report of the Lancet— University of Oslo Commission on Global Governance for Health 2014

## Health and well-being

*Source:* The Lancet–University of Oslo Commission on Global Governance for Health. The political origins of health inequity: prospects for change. The Lancet, 2014;383(9917):577–8 (<http://www.thelancet.com/commissions/global-governance-for-health>, accessed 12 June 2014).

# Increasing links to foreign policy

Oslo Ministerial Declaration – global health: a pressing foreign policy issue of our time (launched in 2007):

**“We believe that health is one of the most important, yet still broadly neglected, long-term foreign policy issues of our time. .... 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.”**

*Source:* The Oslo Ministerial Declaration. The Lancet, 2007;369(9580):2159 ([http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(07\)61009-5/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(07)61009-5/fulltext), accessed 12 June 2014).



# Global health diplomacy

- First, it is about **negotiating for health outcomes** that save and improve people's lives in a global world; this is usually done in the face of many other interests in the context of international organizations.
- Second, it is about using **health as an entry point to improve the relationship** between people and countries.
- Third, it is about **using health as a bridge for peace** and enabling health and humanitarian action in times of war and crisis.

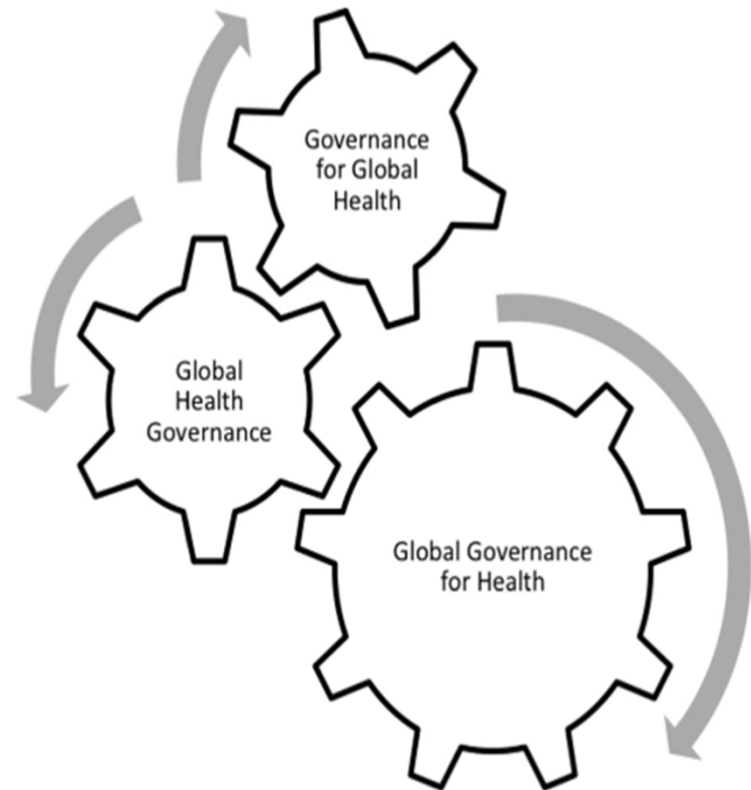


# Diplomacy between sectors

As the epidemic of noncommunicable diseases sweeps the globe, public health is challenged to address major market forces that have a negative impact on health.

# Three intersecting governance circles

- Good global health begins at home



# Sustainable development goals

Health is a precondition, outcome and indicator of sustainable development.

# Moving forward

For better global governance, we need able health diplomats who will ensure that in a global world no one is left behind, that we have strong systems of global solidarity and cooperation and that we ensure not only the health of people but the health of the planet.



CAPACITY-BUILDING IN  
GLOBAL HEALTH DIPLOMACY