

G8 and Global Health

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Analysing the Power Shift in Global Health at National and Global Level
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Today's discussion

1. Changing landscape in global health
 - New power game under globalization
 - Global health as foreign policy
2. Human security approach
 - Human security and health
 - Health system strengthening and primary health care (PHC)
3. Power shift in global health governance
4. The role of G8

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1. Changing landscape in global health

- Until 1990: Global Health = WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA
- During 1990s: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, UNAIDS
- 21st century: H8 (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, UNAIDS, Global Fund, GAVI, Gates Foundation); and much more
- Is it good?
 - Yes: more attention, money, Momentum
 - No: over-crowded/chaos at the receiving ends

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New power game under globalization

1. Existing entities
Governments, international agencies
2. New stakeholders
Private foundations (e.g. BMGF), civil society, for-profit companies
3. New initiatives/financial mechanisms
Global Fund, GAVI, IHP, PEPFAR, etc.
4. New power game among nation-states
Emerging issues that require collective actions

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Global health as foreign policy

1. Incorporate global health into foreign policy
 - IHP (UK), Women and Children First (Norway), Catalytic Initiative (Canada), Social protection for health (Germany and France), PEPFAR (USA)
 - Japan: Okinawa Infectious Disease Initiative (2000) and Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health (2008)
2. Oslo Ministerial Declaration (2007): Initiative taken up by 7 foreign ministers
3. Global health is not just about health
 - Helps pursue economic growth (WHO's Commission on Macroeconomics and Health)
 - Fosters human development
 - Supports human rights, dignity and security

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2. Human security

Human security: protecting vital freedoms

- Protecting people from critical and pervasive threats and situations
- Creating systems that give people the building blocks of survival, dignity and livelihood

Two strategies: protection and empowerment

- Protection and empowerment are mutually reinforcing, and both are required in most situations.

(Source: Commission on Human security, 2003)

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Slide 5

- m1** **Infectious Disease**
厚生労働省ネットワークシステム, 15/10/2008
- m2** **正式には、Toyako**
厚生労働省ネットワークシステム, 15/10/2008
- m3** 厚生労働省ネットワークシステム, 15/10/2008

Japan: Why human security? Why global health?

Old pacifism endorsed by personal experience during WWII is nearly gone....

1. Robust and forward-looking pacifism to match Japan's position in global politics in the 21st century
2. Human security as a "concept" for establishing pacifism since the middle of 90's
3. Health as a concrete entry point for human security : Okinawa ID Initiative in 2000
4. Not a new concept – Japan adopted it to improve population health after the WWII

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Japan adopted a dual strategy for strengthening health systems after the WWII

Top Down

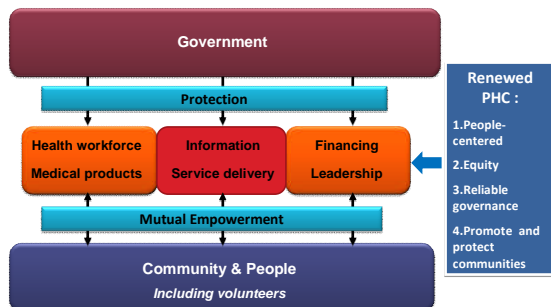
- Strong commitment by central government**
- Promoting good practices as a way to scale up interventions
- Integrated approach for Maternal and Child (now MDG 4 and 5)**
- Maternal and Child Health handbook as a tool for integrated services.

Bottom Up

- Expand services to communities through health workers**
- Training public health nurses, midwives, as well as private physicians
 - Face-to-face communication through outreach activities
- Health workers' activities supported by community volunteers**
- Child Rearing Associations by community volunteer groups (AIKU groups since 1936)
 - Women's Anti-Tuberculosis Association (since 1950)

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Health system strengthening A dual strategy



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3. Power shift in global health politics

- Increasing need for public-private collaboration and cross-sectoral approaches
- Relative decline in the role and legitimacy of WHO
- Emerging role of H8 (3 C's: Communication, Consensus building, Collaboration)
- Health as a matter of human development and security



Urgent need for a new and effective architecture for global health-policy making under economic crisis

4. What is the potential role of the G8?

1. Financial commitment:
 - 48% of the global economy and 75% of the world's development assistance
2. Delivering an alternative to existing organizations
 - e.g. establishment of the Global Fund
3. Creating value by establishing new principles
4. Bringing many actors together for dialogue
 - Mobilizing intellectual, human and financial resources from government, business, and civil societies

Should the G8 play a major role in global health?

1. G8 (Toyako) endorsed a clear commitment to global health and accountability through an annual review.
2. Provide a flexible mechanism for addressing global health policy making.

"G8 encourages further collaboration among stakeholders with the aim of standardizing health metrics to collect, analyze and evaluate health data for policy planning and evaluation." (Report of the G8 Health Experts Group communiqué, Item #14)

3. Strengthen and widen AND clarify and streamline the functions of existing stakeholders .
4. Japan has developed a model for collaboration among all stakeholders – participatory approach.

The way forward

- Economic Crisis and Challenge
- Agree upon network function first and avoid politicization
- No more false dichotomy between disease programs and health systems
- Avoid new initiatives
- Strengthen the capacity and clarify the role of WHO

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Japan to Italy

- Japanese Government is committed to creating a smooth transition and follow-up to commitments from the G8 Summit in Toyako (July 2008)
- G8 Global Health follow-up team is committed to creating action-oriented policy recommendations

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I look forward to discussing these ideas with you!

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