Innovation in Global Health Governance: Critical Challenges and Key Issues in addressing Contemporary Health Crises in the World

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OVERVIEW

- **Concept of global governance**: system, institutions, objectives, rules, cooperation, partnerships, authority and power relationships
- **International health risks and challenges**: infectious diseases and pandemics; non-communicable diseases; access to medicines
- **The present global order for preventing and responding to global health risks**: institutional mechanism; civil society; gaps and weaknesses
- **Governing the global health security domain**: right to health; dynamics and complexity of contemporary global health challenges; globalisation and health policies
- **Governance challenges in global health**: sovereignty vs. international rules; consensus on policy and action; global shared responsibility; finance
- **Innovation in global health governance**: need, priorities, principles and global agenda
- **Assessing impact of governance innovation**: information and data needs for assessing a dynamic ‘challenge-response-innovation’ framework
- **Indicators of success in global health governance**: knowledge and resources for fighting biggest health challenges; health for all notion
Recent and Current Global Health Challenges and Crises

- HIV/AIDS, 1981-
- SARS, 2002-03
- Avian influenza, 1996-
- Ebola, 1976-
- Zika virus
- Cholera, Malaria, Typhoid, TB, Small Pox
- Polio
- Tobacco
- Non-communicable diseases: cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular and heart disease, obesity, dementia
- Access to affordable medicines in a globalised world
- Treatment for neglected tropical diseases
- Biological warfare agents and bioterrorism (e.g. anthrax, toxic bacteria)
- Illicit and harmful drugs (e.g. Heroin)
Governance of global health risks and crises: Framework, gaps, weaknesses and challenges

- **Instruments and institutions involved in global health governance:**
  - International Health Regulations (IHR);
  - Global health institutions and multilateral organisations (e.g. WHO, UNAIDS, World Bank, WTO, ILO, WFP, UNEP, UNICEF);
  - Informal institutions (G7/8, G20 Summits and Health Ministers Meetings);
  - Multi-stakeholders initiatives (e.g. GAVI, GFATM, Roll Back Malaria, Gates and Clinton Foundations);
  - Regional organisations (EU, ASEAN, AU, PAHO);
  - Emergency WHO summits (e.g. SARS, Ebola, Zika)

- **Institutional coordination and policy harmonisation:**
  - Global health inequalities;
  - Incorporating health concerns in international development objectives (MDGs and SDGs);
  - Aid effectiveness;
  - Capacity-building

- **The politics of global health governance:**
  - Leadership of global health;
  - Global health diplomacy;
  - Health sovereignty;
  - Power relationships

- **Financing global health:**
  - Funding of global health institutions;
  - Global health donors;
  - Global shared responsibility

- **Need for innovation in global health governance:**
  - Creating new opportunities to respond to existing and new health challenges
Innovations in global health governance: Type and direction

- **Institutional Innovations**: WHO (Commissions on macroeconomics and health, and on the social dimensions of health; Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; data collection and monitoring (e.g. UNAIDS); Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network; UN and World Bank (HIV/AIDS); G8 (GFATM); Multi-stakeholder initiatives, foundations (GAVI, Stop TB, Roll Back Malaria)

- **Instrumental Innovations**: International law (revision of international health regulations); adoption of policies with specified targets and timetable; health policy coherence (AIDS and Ebola)

- **Informal techniques and spontaneous actions**: Health summits; mobilising and leveraging resources (e.g. Ebola); civil society pressure groups, social movements and networks

- **Promoting a global health revolution**: global awareness and action campaigns; large-scale regional and national level programmes; improved surveillance and response to infectious disease outbreaks
Appropriateness and effectiveness of innovations in global health governance

- The ‘Challenge-Response-Innovation’ Framework (Cooper, Kirton and Lisk)

- **Action**: actors, targets, process, pathway

- **System responsiveness**: suitability, efficacy

- **System transformation**: change, relevance
Applying ‘Systems Thinking’ to global health governance innovation

• ‘Systems thinking’ concept: identify and reveal underlying characteristics and relationships of systems

• Applying systems thinking perspective to global health governance: comprehensive set of tools to map, measure and understand the dynamics of global health challenges and complexity of global health system architecture in real world settings

• Anticipate how an innovation might flow through, react and impact on health governance system to create opportunity in a constructive way

• Estimate investments and interventions required for increasing the effectiveness of global health governance

• Undertake empirical studies (research and analysis) of innovation, governance and policy complexities to validate operational significance
Indicators of success in global health governance innovation: Areas of focus

- **Finance**: adequately-funded and efficient global health institutions - leadership, resource mobilisation, aid architecture
- **Institutional structure**: legitimacy, transparency and accountability
- **International law and practice**: global health diplomacy: international health regulations and shared responsibility
- **Collaboration**: interactions between global health initiatives and country health systems, country ownership, innovative and transformative global partnerships
- **Rolling out of new medicines and technologies**: intellectual property rights and pharmaceutical pricing policy; research and development
- **Access to health services**: health for all, especially in low and middle-income countries
- **Population-wide behaviour change**: global campaigns to decrease health risks (e.g. tobacco; obesity; family planning)
- **Nexus of health and environment**: incorporate issues of climate change, ecology and clean energy within integrated global governance framework
Useful General Readings

- Garrett, L. 2007, “The challenge of global health.” *Foreign Affairs*
- Cooper, A., J. Kirton and T. Schrecker (eds.) 2007, Governing global health: Challenge, response, innovation (Ashgate)
- Poku, N., A Whiteside and B. Sandkjaer (eds.) 2007, *AIDS and Governance* (Ashgate)
- F. Lisk 2010, *Global institutions and HIV/AIDS; Responding to an international crisis* (Routledge)
- Kirton, J. 2015, *G20 Governance for a globalised world* (Ashgate)