

GUIDANCE NOTE PRESENTATION

Global Health & Science Diplomacy

A more specific version of this presentation was first delivered on 25th November 2019 in Vienna, Austria by Dr. Michaela Told as part of a workshop on “S4D4C – Science Diplomacy Workshop: Science Diplomacy Dynamics – Opening Science! Opening Diplomacy!” organised as part of the S4D4C project on “Using Science Diplomacy for Addressing Global Challenges”.

Linked to this presentation are two further presentations which can also be downloaded on www.s4d4c.eu as open source materials. The use of this presentation is intended for non-commercial use under the creative common licence CC-BY NC-
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The presentation provides an outline on issues raised that can be used and should be tailored to the audience and context in which this presentation is delivered. Hence, specific text which was available in the original presentation have been omitted in this version. Instead, the guidance note will allow the user to receive generic guidance on how each slide can be adjusted. It is expected that the user is knowledgeable in the field of global health and therefore, is able to adjust this presentation further according to his/her specific needs.

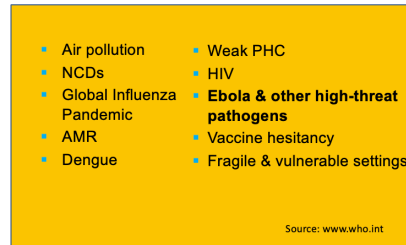
This guidance note consists of a description of the slide with the following structure:

1. Purpose of the slide
2. Contents of the slide
3. Additional information as applicable
4. References and further reading materials

I wish you all the best in pulling this set of slides together,
Michaela Told, HumanImpact5 HI5, Geneva, Switzerland

GUIDANCE NOTE - SLIDE 1

Global Health Challenges 2019 (WHO)



 This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 770342.

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Page 2

Purpose of the slide:

This first slide provides a short introduction to the health context in which the presentation is held and the key concept of “global health”.

Contents of the slide:

This slide can be adjusted according to the context in which the presentation is referring to. As this presentation is related to global health, here the 10 global health challenges 2019 are listed. WHO is publishing in January each year the issues which the organization considers as most challenging for the year. This list should be updated on an annual basis but alternatively, you could list here also priority themes of your government or focus themes as listed by any other organisation. If necessary, you can add further slides even though restricting yourself in the number of slides used would be useful.

Ebola & other high-threat pathogens are highlighted in this case because this presentation will use the West African Ebola outbreak in the year 2014 as a case study throughout the presentation. It will provide a red thread in order to explain a few theoretical concepts and highlight relevant issues linked to global health and science diplomacy.

This slide allows you also to also link these ongoing issues to the definition of global health. In case the audience does not have prior knowledge on global health, you can also add a further slide providing the definition on global health. Many different definitions currently exist with particular nuances among them. You could choose the one definition which is most frequently used in your context. The reading materials may help you in this.

References and further readings materials:

- See www.who.int for further information on each of the global health challenges list and to find the new list for the subsequent years.
- Taylor S (2018) Editorial. Global Health: meaning what? *BMJ Global Health*. 3: e000843.
- Frenk J et al. (2014) From sovereignty to solidarity: a renewed concept of global health in an era of complex interdependence. *The Lancet*. 383 (9911): 94–97.
- Wernli D et al. (2016) Moving global health forward in academic institutions. *Journal of Global Health*. 6(1): 010409

GUIDANCE NOTE - SLIDE 2

Ebola 2014 – Did it change the world?



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 770342.

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Purpose of the slide:

This slide wants to make the link to the political context and the changing environment in which we live through a stimulative question at the beginning.

Contents of the slide:

This presentation wants to trigger participation and hence, addresses the audience directly. As the topic of this presentation uses Ebola 2014 as a case study, the slide is titled as such but you can also exchange this with another topic which you present. Overall, this slide should trigger the attention of the audience to think how a health issue can impact on our lives individually and collectively.

Reference can be made also to the Global Risks Report of the World Economic Forum which traces the most perceived threats. In 2019, the Global Risks Report has rated “The spread of infectious diseases” among the highest perceived societal risks. The report also provides graphics and analysis on the interconnectedness of different issues, many of which are directly or indirectly linked to health. At the same time, risks are nowadays not anymore perceived as a single ad-hoc event but rather we have to cope with risk on a daily basis. Ulrich Beck also mentions: “World risk society brings a new, historic key logic to the fore: No nation can cope with its problems alone” (Ulrich Beck 2011). This also applies to any outbreak situation and hence, Ebola dramatically changed the world in this regard.

References and further reading materials:

- The World Economic Forum (2019) *The Global Risks Report 2019*. Geneva: World Economic Forum.
- Beck U (2011) Living and Coping in a World Risk Society. *Globernance*. Online
- Beck U (2009) A Critical Theory of the World Risk Society: A cosmopolitan view. *Constellations*. 16 (1). Online.

GUIDANCE NOTE - SLIDE 3



Purpose of the slide:

This slide highlights three big shifts in global health that all require a mindset shift towards an understanding of shared responsibility.

Contents of the slide:

1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all UN Member States in 2015, provides a global governance framework for action. It not only builds on a global partnership but also an understanding of a shared responsibility – only all countries together can achieve the SDGs. The UN Knowledge Platform on SDGs provides comprehensive knowledge about the SDGs, including reporting of countries against the goals and targets, the annual reports, stakeholders and partnerships.
2. The West African Ebola crisis has put health security high on the political agenda. It has triggered a number of actions at highest political level and the next slide goes into further details of some of the governance-related changes that resulted from the Ebola 2014 crisis. The WHO website pages on health security and dedicated pages on the Ebola crisis provide useful further information. In addition, many academic articles have been written about lessons on the Ebola crisis and the need for collective action. The Global Health Security Index might provide an interesting comparative tool.
3. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) has been discussed at the UN High-level Meeting on UHC on 23 September 2019, not only saw the adoption of the Political Declaration but also re-confirmed a global understanding that health needs political commitment and a multi-stakeholder approach at different levels. A link to the recordings of the UHC HLM and the statements of Member States can be found on the WHO website. In addition, the website of the UHC2030 Partnership are a good resource concerning different constituencies.

Note that this slide could fit many purposes as these three concepts are quite comprehensive and allow an entry point to many different health topics. Additional slides could be added in order to highlight specific aspects of any of the three big shifts.

References and further reading materials:

- See sustainabledevelopment.un.org for further information on the SDGs
- See <https://www.who.int/publications/10-year-review/health-security/en/index7.html>
- See <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/23-09-2019-world-leaders-approve-an-action-oriented-political-declaration-on-universal-health-coverage>
- See <https://www.uhc2030.org>
- WHO (2019) Universal health coverage – Key Facts. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- UN General Assembly (2019) *Political Declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage*. Resolution A/RES/74.2 adopted on 10 October 2019. New York: United Nations.
- WHO (2019) Primary Health Care on the Road to Universal Health Coverage. *2019 Global Monitoring Report. Executive Summary*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

GUIDANCE NOTE - SLIDE 4

Health as a political choice – What are political choices?



Purpose of the slide:

This slide wants to create an awareness about the political nature of health.

Contents of the slide:

Shortly after the election of Dr. Tedros as new Director-General he stated: “If you say, ‘health for all’, it’s political. And unless you take it to the highest level possible, it cannot happen.” Dr. Tedros confirmed this conviction at the UHC HLM meeting when he once again spoke of health as a political choice. Many quotes can be found in this regard and the presentation or this slide can be adjusted so to better fit a particular local context. Reference can be made here also to the political determinants of health and the study by xxx on democracy and health. The importance of this slide also to put an emphasis on the one hand on the many choices we make in our daily lives which are political and on the other hand to foster an understanding and analysis of power relations in health.

References and further reading materials:

- Kirton J, Kickbusch I (2019) *Health: A political choice*. London: GT Media Group Ltd.
- Kickbusch I (2015) Editorials. The political determinants of health – 10 years on. *The BMJ*. 350: h81.
- McNeill D, Otterson OP (2015) Global Governance for Health: How to Motivate Political Change? *Public Health*. 129 (7): 833-837.

GUIDANCE NOTE - SLIDE 5

Ebola 2014 – What are scientific choices?



Purpose of the slide:

This slide wants to provide the link to governance and changes in governance mechanisms due to the Ebola crisis.

Contents of the slide:

This slide as it is shown presents a number of changes which were triggered through the West African Ebola crisis, e.g.

- A PHEIC – public health emergencies of international concern – was announced by the WHO.
- UNMEER as a response mechanism has been created and later dissolved again.
- A UN Security Council was passed which triggered a number of further actions.
- Discussions on the IHR reform were triggered at the level of the WHO.
- G20 Presidencies have taken up health security at the levels of health ministers and heads of states.
- R&D for a new vaccine has started and ultimately a vaccine found.
- The WHO Emergencies Programme was set up.
- New alliances were set up, e.g. the GHSA – Global Health Security Agenda
- New coordination mechanisms were set up within the UN system.
- New financing mechanisms were set among different institutions for rapid response, e.g. World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Financial Facility.

Note that a large review of literature exists on the WHO website on Ebola lessons learned, including a full downloadable list of reviews which took place in the aftermath of the crisis. This topic however and as presented here, allows to add in a discussion on the role of science and evidence, as well as governance.

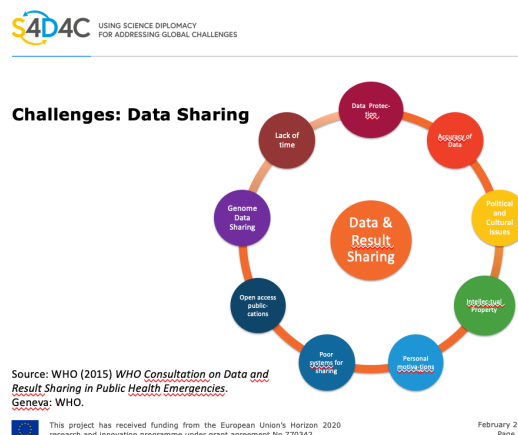
All changes listed on this slide are linked to governance, to political decision-making, rather than scientific decision-making. This is important to note and this slide can be adjusted to another topic. Important is here to work out the governance decisions linked to the topic and then to put those in relation to scientific decision-making. This slide could also be applied to other levels of decision-making and a similar analysis could then take place.

Overall, this slide allows to also enter into a discussion on governance and its characteristics. Depending on the context an additional slide can be introduced with a definition of governance that fits the particular context. The reference allows to provide also further guidance on the understanding of governance in health.

References and further reading materials:

- See [www.who.int](https://www.who.int/about/evaluation/evaluation/en/) on Ebola lessons learned:
<https://www.who.int/about/evaluation/evaluation/en/>
- Roper SL (2019) What can be learnt from Ebola about dangers of the global health security agenda? *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*. 113: 805–806
- Piot P et al (2019) Emergent threats: lessons learnt from Ebola. *International Health*. 11 (5): 334–337
- Kickbusch I , Gleicher D (2012) *Governance for health in the 21st century*. Copenhagen: World Health Organization.
- Frenk J, Moon S (2013) Governance Challenges in Global Health. *The New England Journal of Medicine*. 368: 936-942.

GUIDANCE NOTE - SLIDE 6



Purpose of the slide:

This first slide links now some of the particular challenges in health emergencies and data sharing.

Contents of the slide:

This slide is building on the WHO Consultation on Data and Result Sharing in Public Health Emergencies held in 2015 in Geneva. This consultation has produced an interesting report which can serve as a basis for this and the next slide.

The challenges identified as follows:

- Data protection
- Accuracy of data
- Political and cultural issues
- Intellectual property
- Personal motivations
- Poor systems for sharing
- Open access of publications
- Genome data sharing
- Lack of time

Comments can be provided on each of these items, however, in this particular instance only a few particular issues were taken out for further explanation, especially because other presentations entered into more details on some of these issues. If an other topic is presented you can consider whether the challenges would be equally applicable and therefore, elaborate in a similar way. The challenges could be easily adjusted with challenges added or reduced according to the chosen topic.

References and further readings materials:

- WHO (2015) *WHO Consultation on Data and Result Sharing in Public Health Emergencies*. Geneva: WHO.

GUIDANCE NOTE - SLIDE 7

How to Resolve?



Source: WHO (2015) *WHO Consultation on Data and Result Sharing in Public Health Emergencies*. Geneva: WHO.

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Purpose of the slide:

This slide wants to provide solutions to the challenges provided in the previous slide.

Contents of the slide:

This slide is also based on the WHO Consultation on Data and Result Sharing in Public Health Emergencies (2015) and is used because it provides a very useful solution base. The importance of this slide is to go beyond technical solutions but to provide a more holistic view, considering also political, legal, organisational, and behavioural solutions. The slide is otherwise as such self-explanatory but further examples can be provided in the presentation orally. This approach to a wider solution-base is also essential if the presentation is adjusted to a different topic.

References and further readings materials:

- WHO (2015) *WHO Consultation on Data and Result Sharing in Public Health Emergencies*. Geneva: WHO.

GUIDANCE NOTE - SLIDE 8

Diplomacy – Global Health & Science



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Purpose of the slide:

This slide links now to global health diplomacy and explains this concept.

Contents of the slide:

Definition of global health diplomacy can be found in the literature and can also be adapted from the classic literature on diplomacy. Science diplomacy has been defined by AAAS and has been elaborated in a different presentation. However, it is useful in this slide to provide a definition and some key features of global health diplomacy. Beyond the classic feature of diplomacy as art and practice of negotiation, this presentation focuses on diplomacy as an instrument of governance. If considered in this way, it is also a management tool but also an inherently political process. These features can also be applied to other forms of diplomacy, e.g. science diplomacy and environment diplomacy. Each of them may then have some additional specific features which can be also highlighted in this slide.

Important is to note also that diplomacy undergoes change and many different forms exist today. For example, public diplomacy has become in many areas prominent and social media and associated new forms of diplomacy, such as twi-diplomacy and WhatsApp diplomacy, are now common forms to take influence and to persuade. The slide can be also further adapted in a way to add in other features which may fit the specific context or topic.

References and further readings materials:

- Khazatzadeh-Mahani A et al. (2018) Global Health Diplomacy. McInnes C., Lee K., Youde J. (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Global Health Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ruckert A et al (2016) Global Health Diplomacy: A critical review of literature. *Science and Medicine*. 155: 61-72.
- Michaud J, Kates J (2013) Global Health Diplomacy: Advancing Foreign Policy and Global Health Interests. *Global Health: Science and Practice*. 1(1): 24-28.
- Drager N et al. (2000) *Negotiating Health Development: A Guide for Practitioners*. Cambridge: Conflict Management Group and Geneva: World Health Organization.

GUIDANCE NOTE - SLIDE 9

Global Health Diplomacy & Science Diplomacy

- Foreign Policy as an integral part
- Balancing national and global interests
- Addressing global challenges
- Building bilateral, multilateral & polycentric relations between sectors
- Interface of values and principles with political and economic powers

Source: M. Told, S4D4C Workshop 2019.



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Purpose of the slide:

This last slide provides an overview of common features of global health diplomacy & science diplomacy.

Contents of the slide:

This slide can be amended and modified as appropriate. This slide can be also considered as summary of some of the key points elaborated in the presentation. Any of the five elements listed here can be applied to global health diplomacy and science diplomacy and can be elaborated as needed:

- The interface with foreign policy and interests are inherent in the concept of diplomacy, and thus also to global health diplomacy and science diplomacy (slide 8)
- Both global health and science do address global challenges that require collective action (slide 1)
- Diplomacy in itself is not just negotiation but also includes relationship building across sectors, across levels and in different circumstances. It also is inherently linked to governance (slide 5).
- Global health and science both are based on a value system and which intersect with power constellations in diplomacy. Culture and value system influence therefore diplomatic efforts (slide 4)

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