Health Diplomacy and Health Research: WHO Perspective

Science diplomacy in action Governance for international science co-operation: the example of Health Research

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3 Driving Forces in Knowledge Age

• Globalization

economic ; political ; social

Innovation

- new ways of doing things ; new products & services
- Democracy and Leadership
 - vision + good governance + good management



Few points to ponder

- **1.** Is traditional international cooperation enough?
- 2. What is the best way to deliver global public goods?
- Global challenges require global responses which require global institutions that function in accordance with the principles of good governance.
- Existing multilateral institutions need to be strengthened and reformed to the purpose.





- The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the <u>fullest co-operation of individuals and</u> <u>States.</u>
 - The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of <u>value to all</u>. Unequal development in different countries in the promotion of health and control of disease, specially communicable disease, is a <u>common danger</u>.

Preamble of the Constitution of WHO



World Health Organization

Article 21:

The Health Assembly shall have authority to adopt regulations concerning:

- (a) sanitary and quarantine requirements and other procedures designed to prevent the international spread of disease;
- (b) nomenclatures with respect to diseases, causes of death and public health practices;
- (c) standards with respect to diagnostic procedures for international use;
- (d) standards with respect to the safety, purity and potency of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce;
- (e) advertising and labeling of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce.



Article 18:

The functions of the (World) Health Assembly shall be:

(k) to promote and conduct research in the field of health by the personnel of the Organization, by the establishment of its own institutions or by cooperation with official or non-official institutions of any Member with the consent of its Government;

Constitution of WHO

WHO Advisory Committee on Health Research

- to advise the Director-General on the general orientation of WHO's research;
- to advise on the formulation of global priorities for health research in the light of the policies set by the WHA and the EB and on the basis of regional priorities evolved in response to the health problems of the countries;
- to review research activities, monitor their execution and evaluate their results, from the standpoint of scientific and technical policy;
- to formulate ethical criteria applicable to these research activities;
- to take a prominent part in the harmonization of WHO's research efforts as between the country, regional and interregional levels, and in their effective global synthesis;

Principles

Quality - high-quality research that is ethical, expertly reviewed, efficient, effective, accessible to all, and carefully monitored and evaluated.

Impact - priority for research with greatest potential to improve global health security, health-related development, redress health inequities and attain MDGs

Inclusiveness - work in

partnership, Member States and stakeholders, multisectoral approach, support and promote the participation of communities and civil society in the research process.

Capacity

Strengthening health research systems

WHO strategy on research for health

Priorities Meeting health needs

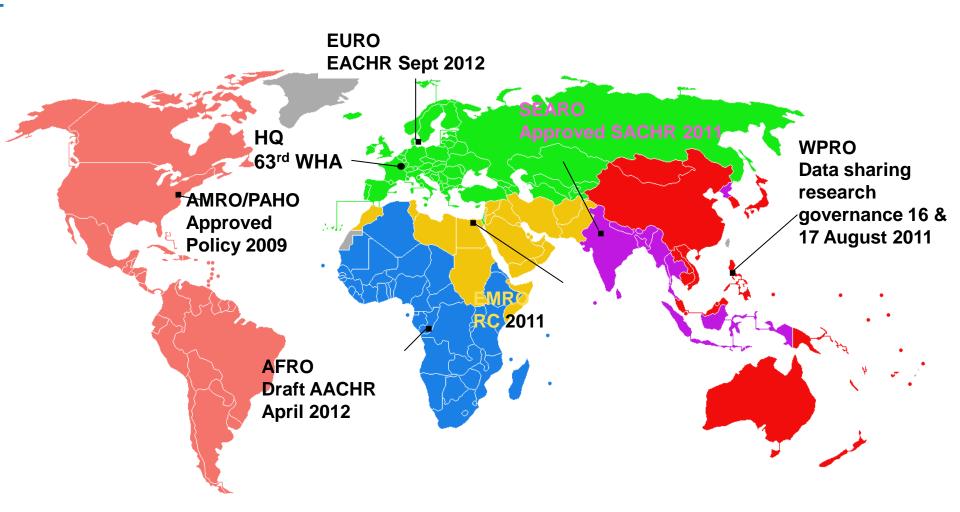
Standards Good research practice

Translation Evidence into practice



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Roll out to WHO Regional Offices 3 approved, 1 in development



WHO maintains the International Clinical Trials Registry Platform

- 222,000 records as of 29 October 2012
- 14 national registries meeting criteria for content and quality control.
- The platform also has the unique ability to link together (bridging) records registered in different countries (or multi-country trials).

Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property

- **1.** Prioritizing R&D needs.
- **2.** Promoting R&D.
- 3. Building and improving inne
- 4. Transfer of technology.
- 5. Application and Managemer property to contribute to inn public health.
- 6. Improving delivery and acce
- 7. Promoting sustainable finar for needs driven R&D.
- 8. Establishing monitoring and

Global Strategy and Plan of Action

on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property



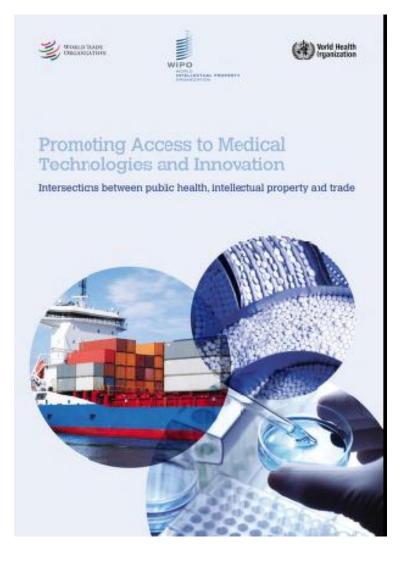


Joint Study by WHO, WTO & WIPO

 Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation:

Intersections of Public Health, Intellectual Property and Trade

 Launched on 5th February 2013.



WHO Program on Global Health Diplomacy

- Health diplomacy is all about negotiating health.
- Global health diplomacy focuses on negotiations that shape and manage the global policy environment for health.
- To build capacity among Member States to support the necessary collective action to take advantage of opportunities and mitigate the risks for health.

Governance Reform in WHO

- WHO's governance reform aims to:
 - strengthen the internal governance of WHO by Member States;
 - strengthen the multilateral role of WHO and to capitalize more effectively on WHO's leadership position in global health.

"In a few hundred years, when the history of our time is written from a long-term perspective, it is likely that the most important event those historians will see is not technology, not the Internet, not e-commerce. It is an unprecedented change in the human condition. For the first time - literally substantial and rapidly growing number of people have choices. For the first time, they will have to manage themselves.

And society is totally unprepared for it"

Peter Drucker

THANK YOU

