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Panel discussion on “Globalization and Health”  
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# Overview

- Globalization context
- Relevance with global health
- Main actors in global health
- Basic premises and shared values of the FPGH
- Background and outcomes of the FPGH
- Shepherding (priority areas)
- Purpose and status of draft resolution
- Questions

# Globalization context

- Globalisation-rapid change in the perception of foreign policy and international relations (migration, integration, financial systems, transport, communication, culture)
- New actors gaining influence (non-state actors' influence)
- Speed of communication and growing interdependence
- Giving rise to new relationships, networks, and alliances
- These factors are creating new opportunities and new challenges (current financial crisis requiring coordinated action)

# Globalization context

- National security focuses on defence of the state from external attack
- National health security relates to defence against internal and external public-health risks and threats
- Implication - health risks and threats do not respect borders  
(people, animals, and goods travel around the world faster than ever before)

# Globalization context

- Health is deeply interconnected with the environment, trade, economic growth, social development, national security, and human rights and dignity
- In a globalized and interdependent world, the state of global health has a profound impact on all nations—developed and developing
- Powerful synergies arise when national interest coincides with the need for concerted regional and global action
- An unprecedented convergence of global health and foreign policy

# Relevance with global health

## Two ways:

- a) by exploring how foreign ministers and foreign policy could add value to health issues of international importance, and
- b) by showing how a health focus could harness the benefits of globalisation, strengthen diplomacy and respond to new thinking



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# Relevance with global health

- Health is a main component of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which point to the interconnectedness of the structural causes of poverty and under-development
- New and re-emerging infectious diseases (avian influenza, severe acute respiratory disorder, extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria) do not respect geographical borders
- Can be tackled successfully only if nations work together, hence the FPGH
- Cross-regional nature and focussed

## Main actors in global health (optional)

- Civil society now represents a major force for change
- Main actors involved in global health (governments, regional organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, private-public partnerships, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the UN and its agencies, specifically WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, and UNDP)
- New partnerships and alliances emerging that include multiple stakeholders, networks, and movements, within countries and across borders and regions



# Basic premises and shared values to the FPGH

- Initiative based on the recognition that life is the most fundamental of human rights, and that life and health are the most precious assets
- Both technical and political dimensions to protecting and promoting global health
- This means that health issues do not only belong to ministries of health and the WHO, especially when they are cross-cutting in nature

# Background to the FPGH

- FPGH-outlined the broad linkages between global health and foreign policy
- Using this linkage, ten priority areas identified to offer a new scope for foreign policy
- In Oslo on March 20, 2007 the seven ministers agreed to an ambitious and progressive agenda for action that details its future work in each of the priority areas

## Shepherding (priority areas)

- Preparedness - Brazil and Norway
- Control of infectious diseases - Indonesia and Thailand
- Human resources for health - South Africa and Thailand
- Conflict and health - Norway
- Natural disasters and other crises – Norway/ Senegal?
- Response to HIV/AIDS - Brazil and France
- Health and the environment – France
- Health and development - Brazil and France
- Trade policies and agreements - Indonesia and Thailand
- Governance - Indonesia and Norway

# Outcomes

- MOFA's meetings September 2006
- MOFA representatives (Paris-NY-Dakar-Geneva-Oslo-Chiang Mai-Bali)
- UNGA62 presentation
- Symposium in Geneva
- Draft UNGA63 resolution

# Purpose and status of draft resolution

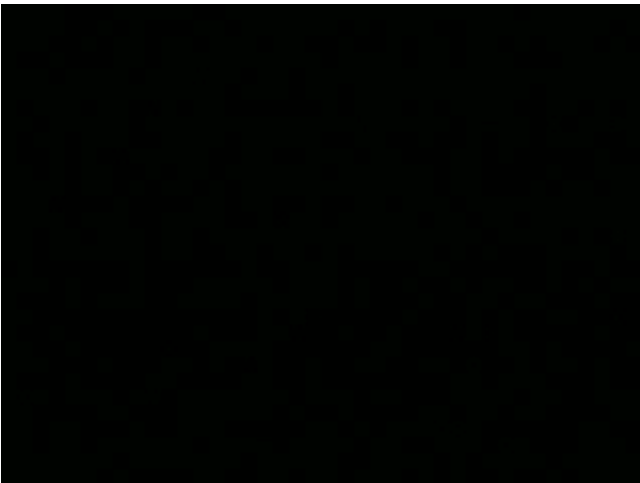
- Link with the work of the major organs such as ECOSOC (cross-cutting approach on issues)
- Placement on the agenda of UNGA plenary
- Report
- Coordination and inclusivity on health-related initiatives



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# Objective...



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# Conclusion

Questions...



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