Global Health Policy Think Tanks
Accelerating the 2030 Agenda

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The focus: GHP TT

Accelerating the Implementation of the SDGs through (better) governance for health - at the global, regional and national level.
"Health is a precondition, outcome, and indicator of a sustainable society, and should be adopted as a universal value and shared social goal and political objective for all" (Rio 2012//Oslo Lancet Report 2014)
One goal - Interconnectedness of health determinants and health risks

• "the combined impacts of rapid demographic, environmental, social, technological and other changes in our ways-of-living".

Kickbusch Rio SDGs 2016
SDGs – Transformative governance agenda

- Global risks open up a complex moral and political space of responsibility in which the others are present and absent, near and far, and in which actions are neither good nor evil, only more or less risky.

- The meanings of proximity, reciprocity, dignity, justice and trust are transformed within this horizon of expectation of global risks. (Ulrich Beck 2009)
The challenges

• The challenges facing public health, and the broader world context in which we struggle, have become too numerous and too complex for a business as usual approach.

• Margaret Chan, DG WHO
"WHO calls for cross-cutting approaches to the achievement of the health targets and sees the SDGs as providing *a new and exciting opportunity to strengthen governance for health - the underlying assumption of which is that deliberate action is needed to influences governance in other policy arenas to protect and promote health*."

This means that "main game" of the SDGs for health will be played out beyond the constraints of the health sector.

Multitude of partnerships between public and private actors through MDGs
Support new governance mechanisms at country level

• position health prominently as contributing to wider issues of equity (leave no one behind)
• address health in the context of environmental challenges (planetary health), sustainable production and consumption, economic impact and the broader determinants of wellbeing
• reinforce the synergies and co-benefits between sectors
• acknowledge the changed relations between states and other actors
• recognize the need to simultaneously reach consensus at the national and the international level in order to ensure SDG implementation.
Key health SDG approach

• To influence and cooperate in governance in other SDG arenas to protect and promote health

• PRINCIPLES
  • Universal
  • Equity and social justice
  • Systemic . Integrated - Co benefits
  • Domestic – global
  • People centered

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Diversification of governance

GHG
- WHO
- GFTM
- BMGF
- CSO

GGH
- UN
- G7 G20
- WTO
- WB

GforGH
- MOH
- MFA
- DEV
- MOF
Mega trends and policy alignments

Policy imperative 1
Health Security

Megatrend 1 where?
New Political spaces

Global Health Domain

Policy imperative 2
SDGs

Megatrend 2 how?
Dynamic alignments

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New landscapes of inequality

poor people living in wealthy countries account for most of the world’s poverty-related illness, migration, gender, refugees, fragile settings.......

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Sustainability - planetary health

• The health of people can no longer be seen separate from the health of the planet and wealth measured along with parameters of growth will no longer ensure health.

• “Safeguarding both human health and the natural systems that underpin it”.

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Food: Sustainable production and consumption

• “The most political act we do on a daily basis is choosing what to eat”

Professor Jules Pretty, University of Essex, UK
Resilience - Global risks – local manifestation

- Country by country
- PLUS
- Global public goods

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Resilience - the health sector core

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, medicines and vaccines for all

MDG unfinished and expanded agenda

3.1: Reduce maternal mortality
3.2: End preventable newborn and child deaths
3.3: End the epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria and NTDs and combat hepatitis, waterborne and other communicable diseases
3.7: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services

New SDG 3 targets

3.4: Reduce mortality from NCDs and promote mental health
3.5: Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse
3.6: Halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
3.9: Reduce deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

SDG 3 means of implementation targets

3.a: Strengthen implementation of framework convention on tobacco control
3.b: Provide access to medicines and vaccines for all, support R&D of vaccines and medicines for all
3.c: Increase health financing and health workforce in developing countries
3.d: Strengthen capacity for early warning, risk reduction and management of health risks

Interactions with economic, other social and environmental SDGs and SDG 17 on means of implementation

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Localizing: New Urban Agenda

the most important asset of any city is the health of its citizens

How cities are:
– planned,
– designed,
– financed,
– developed,
– governed, and
– managed,
New economic thinking

- High-Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth
- Financing of global public goods – innovative financing (UNITAID)

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Political spaces - Role of heads of state – G7/G20 presidencies 2015, 2016 and 2017
Rethink Health leadership

positioning health in the arenas where decisions are taken by heads of government, political leaders, and in other sectors.

Global Health Policy Think Tanks Initiative
RIO 7/8 November 2016
The network and its members will be:

1. Be a powerful voice in favour of better governance for the SDGs
2. Be a powerful voice in favour of strong accountability for SDG implementation
3. Be a powerful platform to engage stakeholders in SDG implementation:
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4. Be a powerful platform to engage stakeholders in addressing systemic challenges in SDG implementation
5. Be a powerful platform for knowledge sharing and joint learning (capacity building)
6. Be a centre of excellence in policy research for SDG implementation
WHY Geneva Link

- Global Health Capital
- Other important international organisations and agencies
- Reach out to many non health actors
- SDG LAB
- SDG Hub