

International Health

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*«Healthy families are the foundation for healthy communities, and through the **Sustainable Development Goals**, the World has made a promise of **universal health coverage-UHC and health for all.**»*

UN Foundation

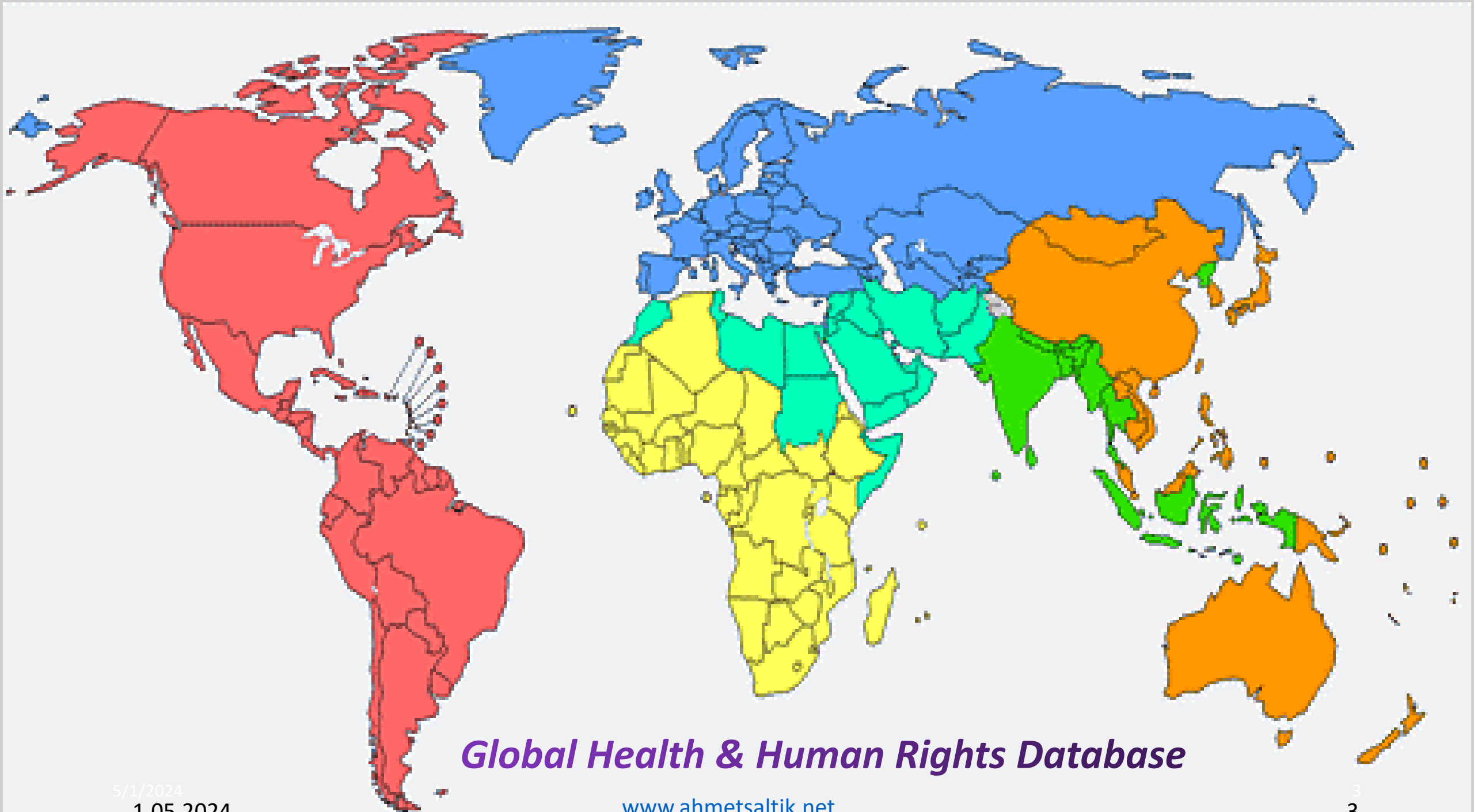
**Phase 1 lecture, 2023 - 2024
academic year, spring semester
02nd May 2024, Ankara - TURKIYE**

www.ahmetsaltik.net

Learning Objectives

☐ At the end of this lecture, you will be able to :

- Define the term «**International health**» and related major institutions
- Describe need for international **Solidarity-Cooperation-Coordination-SO-CO-CO!**
- Identify functions, responsibilities and contributions of major international non-governmental bodies in connection with **global health**
- Understand global dimensions of international health issues, tourism health etc.
- Face with international law with the public health aspect, refugees etc.
- Conceive the ties of national health services and international dimensions
- Realise the control of difficulty of inter-continental epidemics = pandemics
- Learn essential current and potential **health threads** on global health



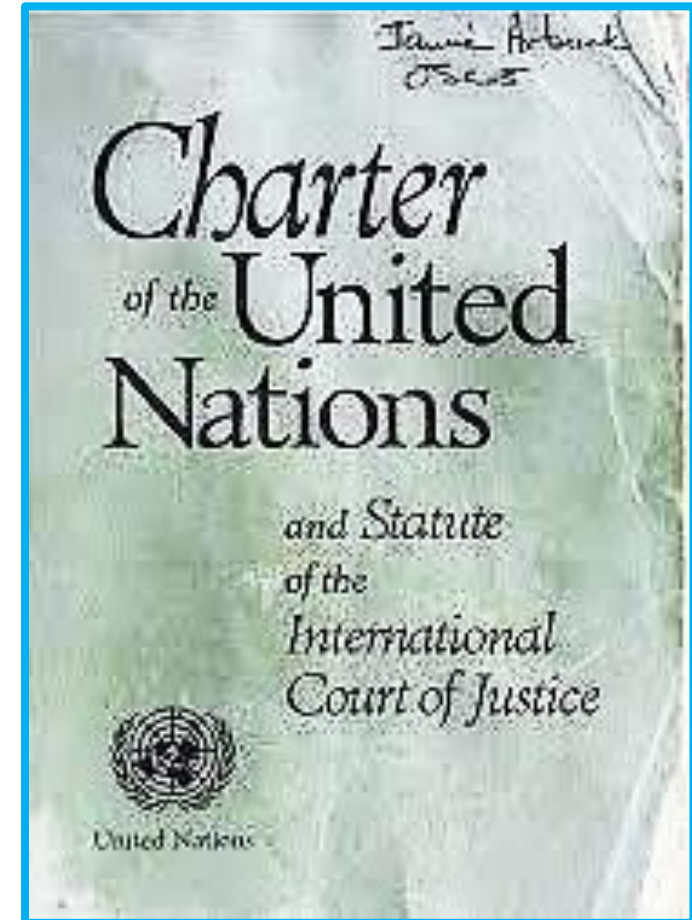
Global Health & Human Rights Database

5/1/2024
1.05.2024

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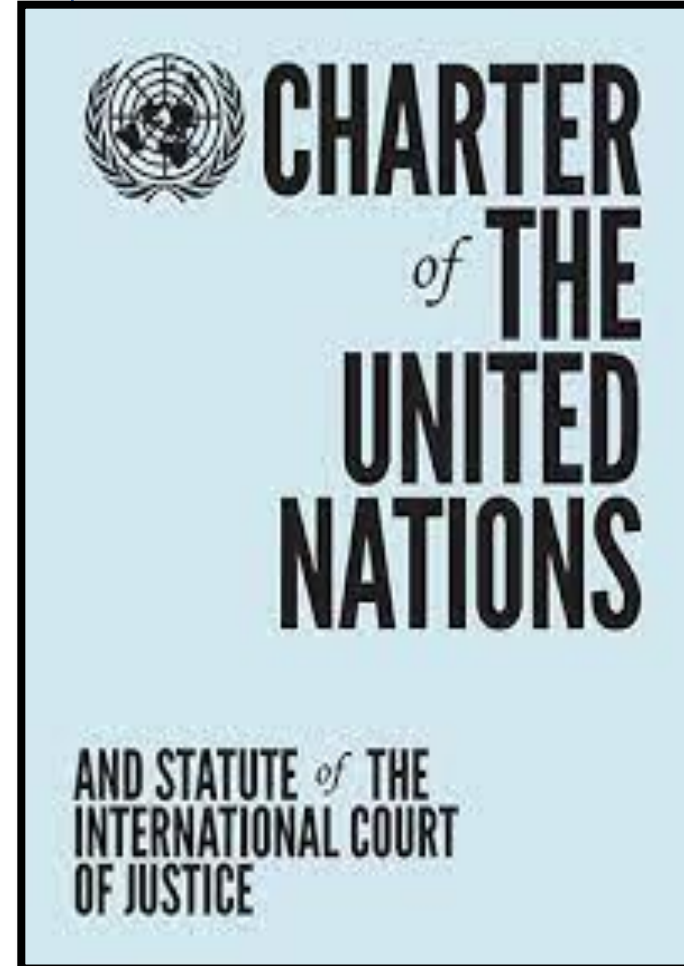
UN Charter.. Related articles on «HEALTH» -1

- ❑ **Article 13/2** : Promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and **health** fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.
- ❑ **Article 55/2** : *Solutions of international economic, social, **health**, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and..*



UN Charter.. Related articles on «HEALTH» -2

- ❑ **Article 57/1** : The various specialized agencies, established by *intergovernmental agreement* and having wide *international responsibilities*, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, **health**, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of...
- ❑ **Article 62/1** : *The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, **health**, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly to the Members of the UN-United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.*





International Health & International Health Agencies



United Nations



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



International
Labour
Organization

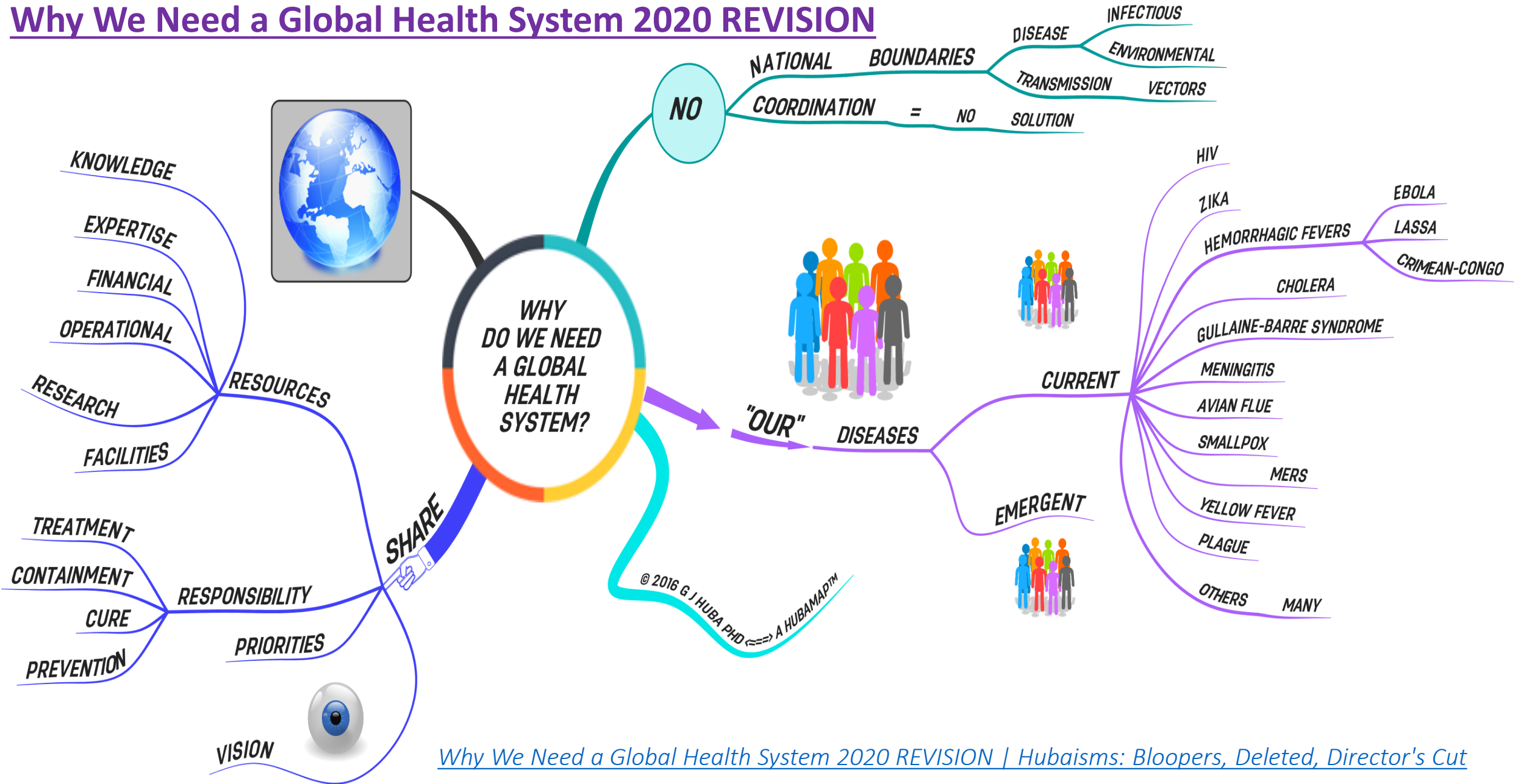


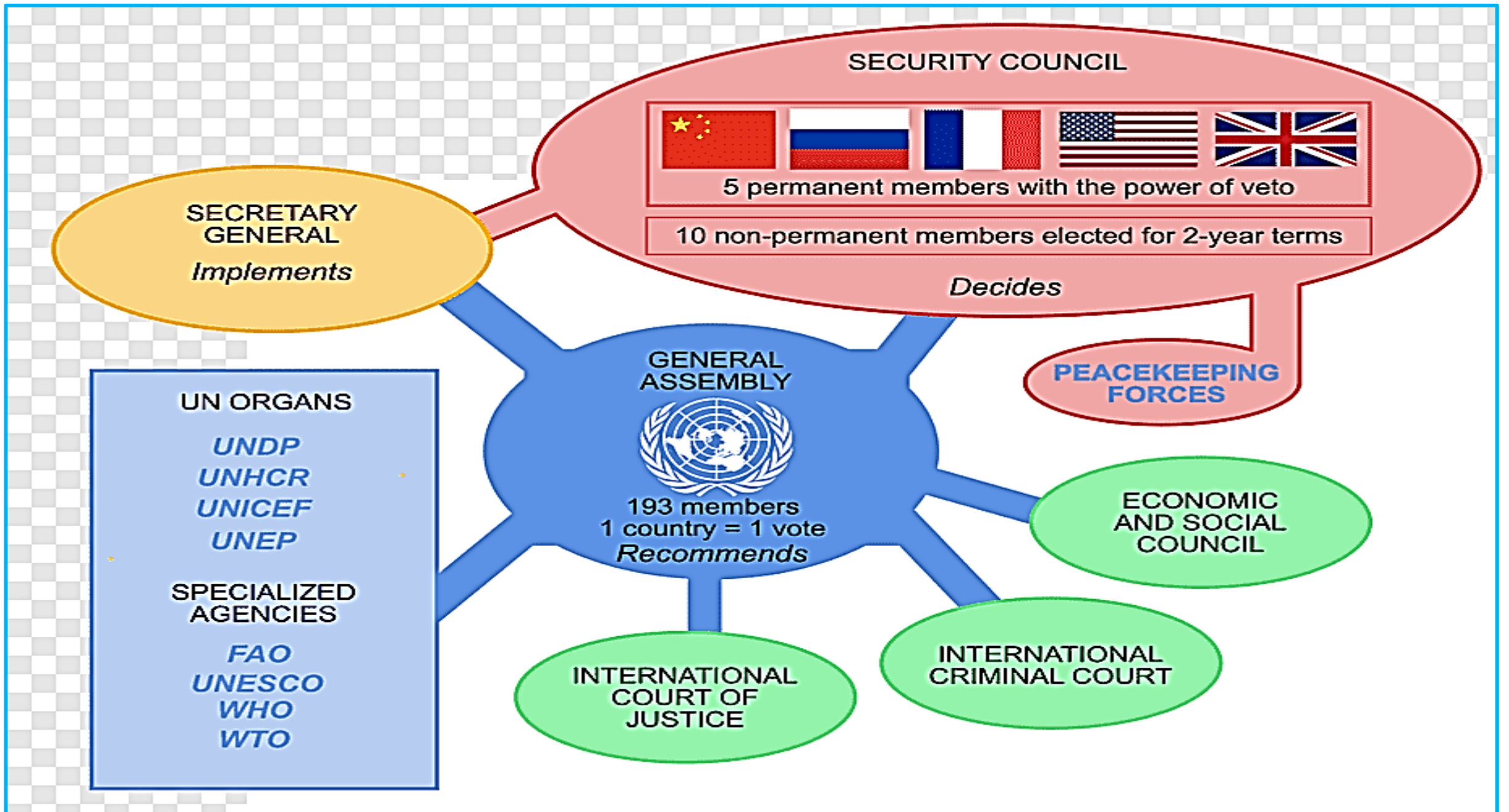
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Why We Need a Global Health System 2020 REVISION







World Health Organization

unicef



UNHCR
The UN
Refugee Agency



World Food Programme

wfp.org



United Nations University

UN system chart

UNSC (security council)

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN), charged with ensuring international peace and security. Its powers include establishing peacekeeping operations, enacting international sanctions, and authorizing military action. The UNSC is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions on member states.



Brief Historical Background..

**UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS**
Right to Benefit from
Scientific Progress (at 27)
(i.e. Right to Science)
(UDRH)

**VENICE STATEMENT
on the Right to Science
(UNESCO)**

**FRAMEWORK
FOR RESPONSIBLE
SHARING OF
GENOMICS AND
HEALTH-RELATED DATA**
(GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR
GENOMICS AND HEALTH)
(GA4GH)

**INTERNATIONAL ETHICS
GUIDELINES FOR
HEALTH-RELATED
RESEARCH INVOLVING
HUMANS**
(Council for International
Organizations of
Medical Sciences)
(CIOMS)

**LABORATORY AND
CLINICAL GENOMIC
DATA SHARING**
is crucial to improving genetic
health care: a position statement
of the American College of
Medical Genetics and Genomics
(ACMG)

1948 – 1966

2009

2010

2014

2016

2017

**INTERNATIONAL
COVENANT**
on economic, social
and cultural rights
(came into force in 1976)
(ICESR)
(Right to Science)

**STATEMENT OF THE
American Association
for the Advancement
of Science)**
(AAAS)
(Right to Science)

**GENERAL DATA
PROTECTION
REGULATION**
(European Union;
comes into
force in 2018)
(GDPR)

**RECOMMENDATION
OF THE COUNCIL
ON HEALTH DATA
GOVERNANCE**
(Organisation for
Economic Co-operation
and Development)
(OECD)



HEALTH FOR ALL: **PROTECT EVERYONE**

12.12.2020 | UHCDAY.ORG

To end this crisis and build a safer and healthier future, we must invest in health systems that protect us all — **now.**

[Databases | United Nations iLibrary \(un-ilibrary.org\)](https://un-ilibrary.org)



BUILD THE WORLD WE WANT:

A Healthy Future for All



UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE DAY | 12.12.22



World Health Organisation Constitution

- WHO Constitution (preamble):
 - “The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social conditions.”
 - WHO definition of health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity”.
 - WHO Declaration on the Promotion of Patient’s Rights in Europe



About WHO...

- ❑ The *World Health Organization* provides global leadership in public health within the United Nations system.
- ❑ Founded in 1948, WHO works with 194 Member States, across 6 regions and from more than 150 offices, to promote health, keep the world safe and serve the *vulnerable*.
- ❑ Our goal for 2019-2023 is to ensure that a billion more people have *Universal Health Coverage-UHC*, to protect a billion more people from *health emergencies*, and provide a further billion people with *better health and wellbeing*.



About WHO and PAHO...

- ❑ The *World Health Organization..*
- ❑ The leading international health authority that coordinates global health efforts, including the International Health Regulations (IHR), which are legally binding on 196 member countries.
- ❑ **Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)..**
- ❑ A regional office of WHO, **PAHO** focuses on *improving health and living standards* in Americas.
- ❑ It is indeed active and functioning, with recent activities including:



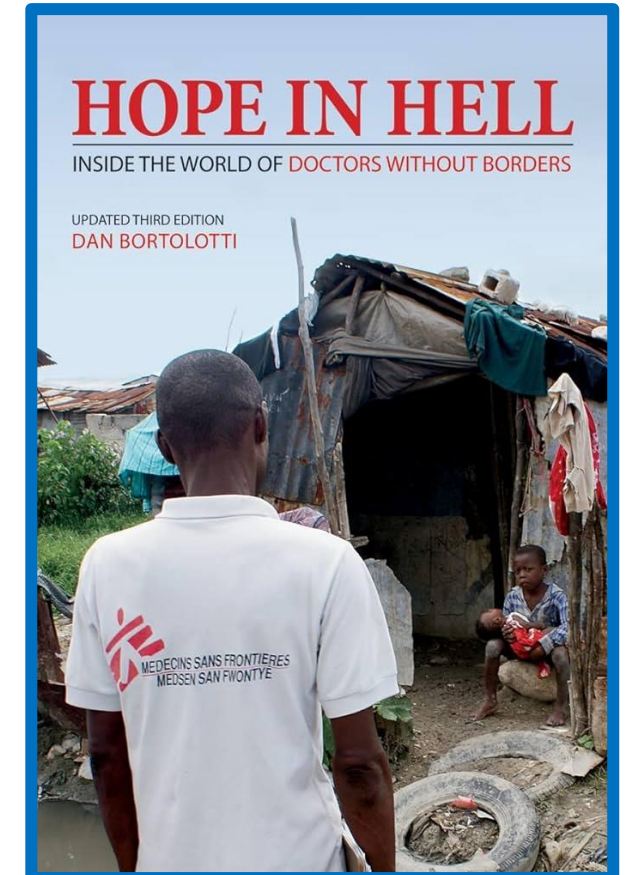
About PAHO...

- ❑ Strengthening health systems based on PHC - *primary health care*.
- ❑ Enhancing information systems and *digital health*.
- ❑ *Pandemic prevention*, preparedness, & response.
- ❑ Promoting access to diagnosis and treatment for malaria, especially in *vulnerable populations*.
- ❑ Launching Vaccination Week in the Americas to promote *immunization*.
- ❑ Sharing innovative strategies to promote *vaccination* across the region.



Other international health institutions...

- ❖ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
A leading national public health institute in the US focusing on disease control and prevention.
- ❖ Médecins Sans Frontières - Doctors Without Borders:
An international humanitarian medical non-governmental organization known for its projects in conflict zones and in countries affected by endemic diseases.
- ❖ Global Fund: An international financing organization that aims to attract and disburse resources to prevent and treat **HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.**



World Health Day 2023 - Health for All

World Health Day (WHD), held every year on **7 April**, marks the anniversary of the founding of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1948 and each year focuses on a specific public health concern.

In addition to focusing on the journey to achieving **Health For All**, which is this year's theme, WHO will observe its 75th anniversary under the theme **75 years of improving public health**.

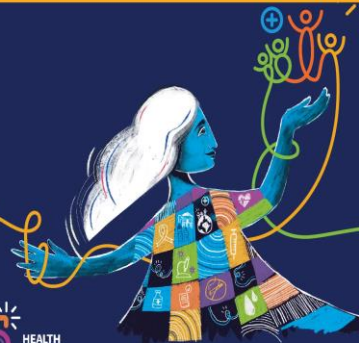
Health For All



World Health Day 2023 High-level dialogue

Health for All:
strengthening primary health
care to build resilient systems

Wednesday 5 April
11 a.m. (EDT)





Eat healthy and stay healthy.
Happy World Health Day!

JOIN OUR WEEKLY WELLNESS CHALLENGES
AT WWW.REALLYGREATSITE.COM



**My health,
my right**



**World Health
Organization**

<http://ahmetsaltik.net/2024/04/08/2024-dunya-saglik-gunu-benim-sagligim-benim-hakkim/>

World Health Day 2024

Around the world, the right to health of millions is increasingly coming under threat.

Diseases and disasters loom large as causes of death and disability.

Conflicts are devastating lives, causing death, pain, hunger and psychological distress.

*The burning of fossil fuels is simultaneously driving the climate crisis and taking away our **right to breathe clean air**, with indoor and outdoor air pollution claiming a life every 5 seconds.*

The **WHO Council on the Economics of Health for All** has found that at least 140 countries **recognize health as a human right** in their constitution.

**My health,
my right**



**World Health
Organization**

<http://ahmetsaltik.net/2024/04/08/2024-dunya-saglik-gunu-benim-sagligim-benim-hakkim/>

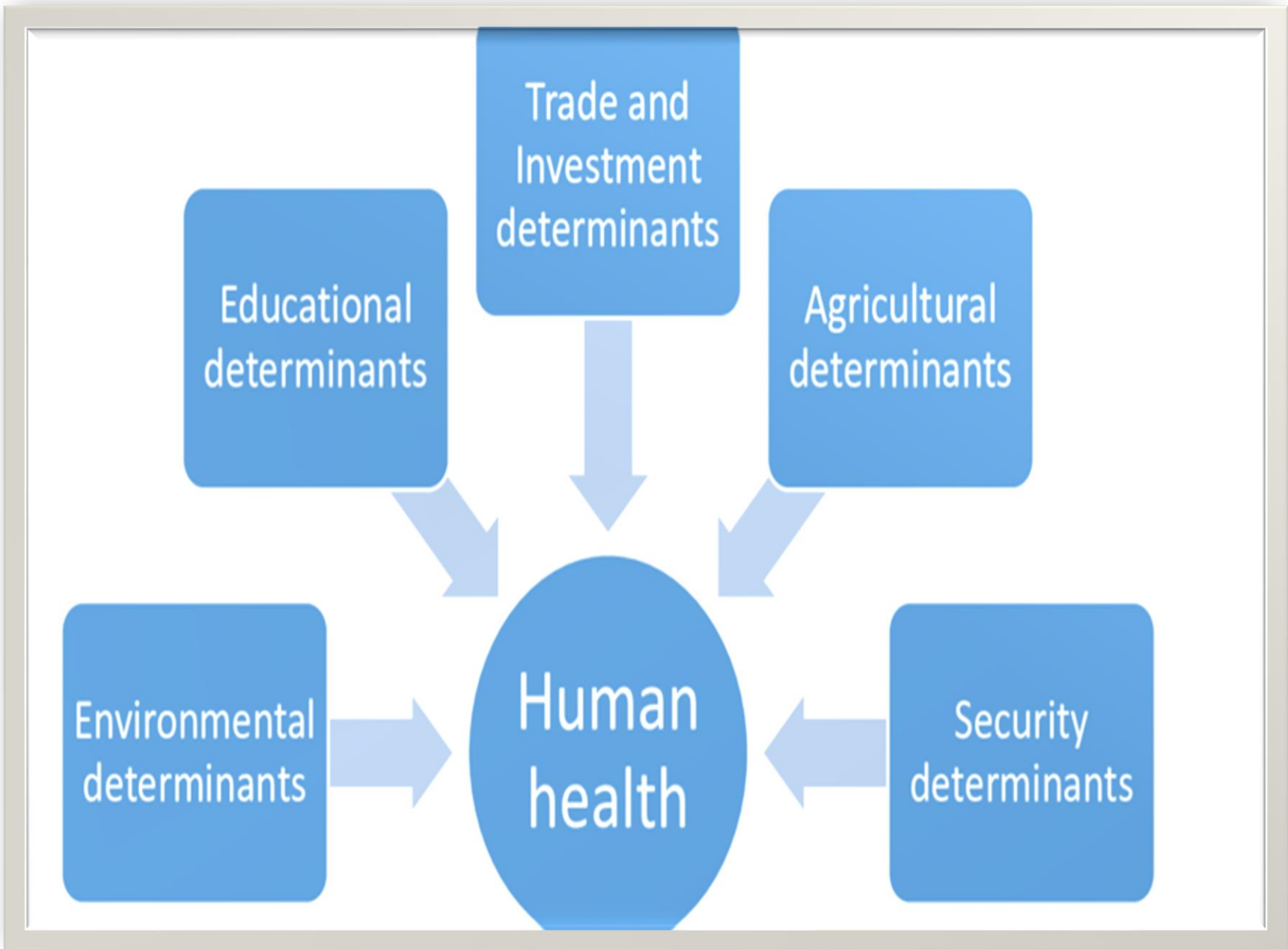
World Health Day 2024

Yet countries are not passing and putting into practice laws to ensure their populations are entitled to access health services. This underpins the fact that at least 4.5 billion people -more than half of the world's population- were not fully covered by essential health services in 2021.

To address these types of challenges, the theme for **World Health Day 2024** is

'My health, my right'.

This year's theme was chosen to champion the right of everyone, everywhere to have **access to quality health services**, education, and information, as well as safe drinking water, clean air, good nutrition, quality housing, **decent working** and environmental conditions, and freedom from discrimination.



The Right to Health

Fact Sheet No. 31

<https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/Factsheet31.pdf>

f 1.5.13

The right to health is an **inclusive right**.

We frequently associate the right to health with access to health care and the building of hospitals.

This is correct, but the right to health extends further. It includes a wide range of factors that can help us lead a healthy life.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the body responsible for monitoring the ***International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights***, calls these the “**underlying determinants of health**”.

The Right to Health

Fact Sheet No. 31

<https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/Factsheet31.pdf>

f 1.5.13

They include :

- ∅ Safe drinking water and adequate sanitation;
- ∅ Safe food;
- ∅ Adequate nutrition and housing;
- ∅ Healthy working and environmental conditions;
- ∅ Health-related education and information;
- ∅ Gender equality.



Deloitte.

2019 Global Health Care Outlook

Shaping the future

Global health care spending continues to increase dramatically



is projected to reach

\$10.059 trillion by 2022

WHO WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE STRATEGY 2018-2025

Defining the global health system and systematically mapping its network of actors | Globalization and Health | Full Text (biomedcentral.com) 1.5.23

The U.S. Has the Most Expensive Healthcare in the World

Per-capita health expenditure in selected countries in 2021



Includes government and private/compulsory and voluntary spending
Source: OECD



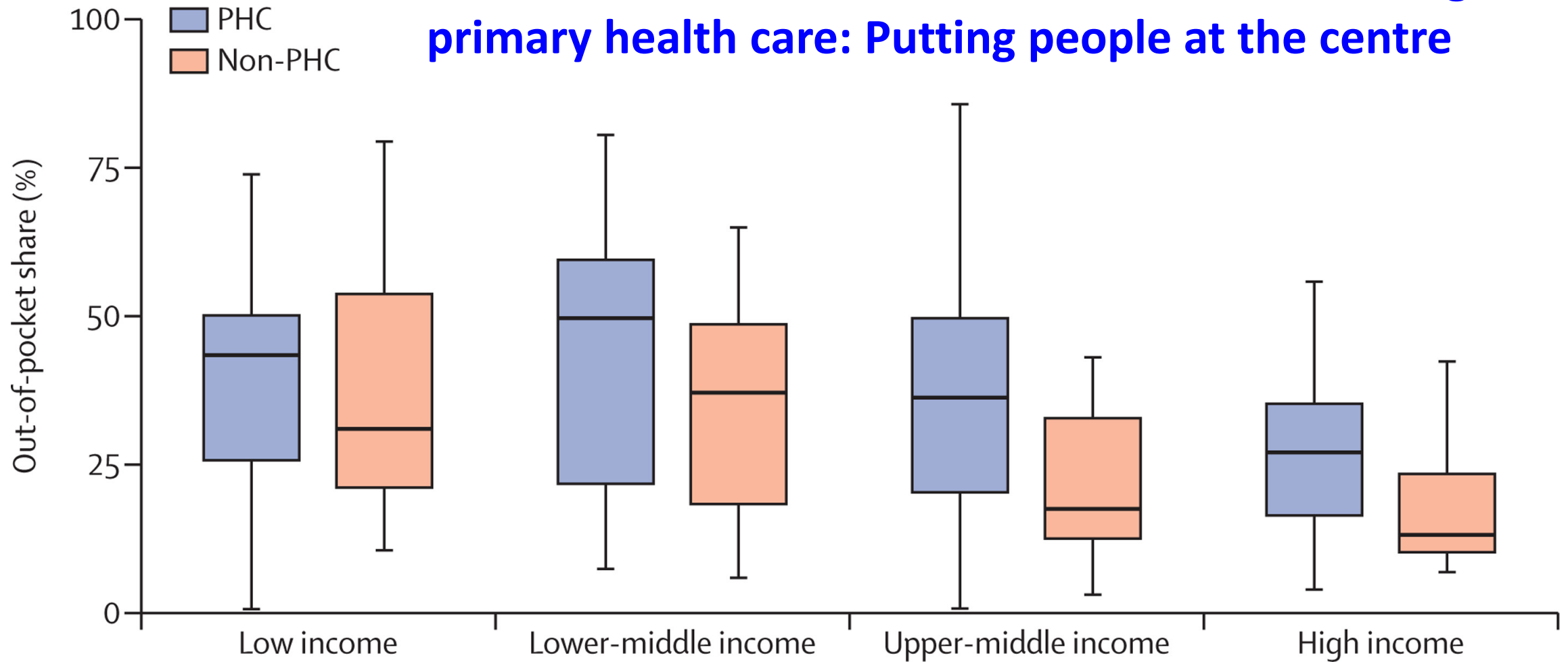
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***10
minutes***



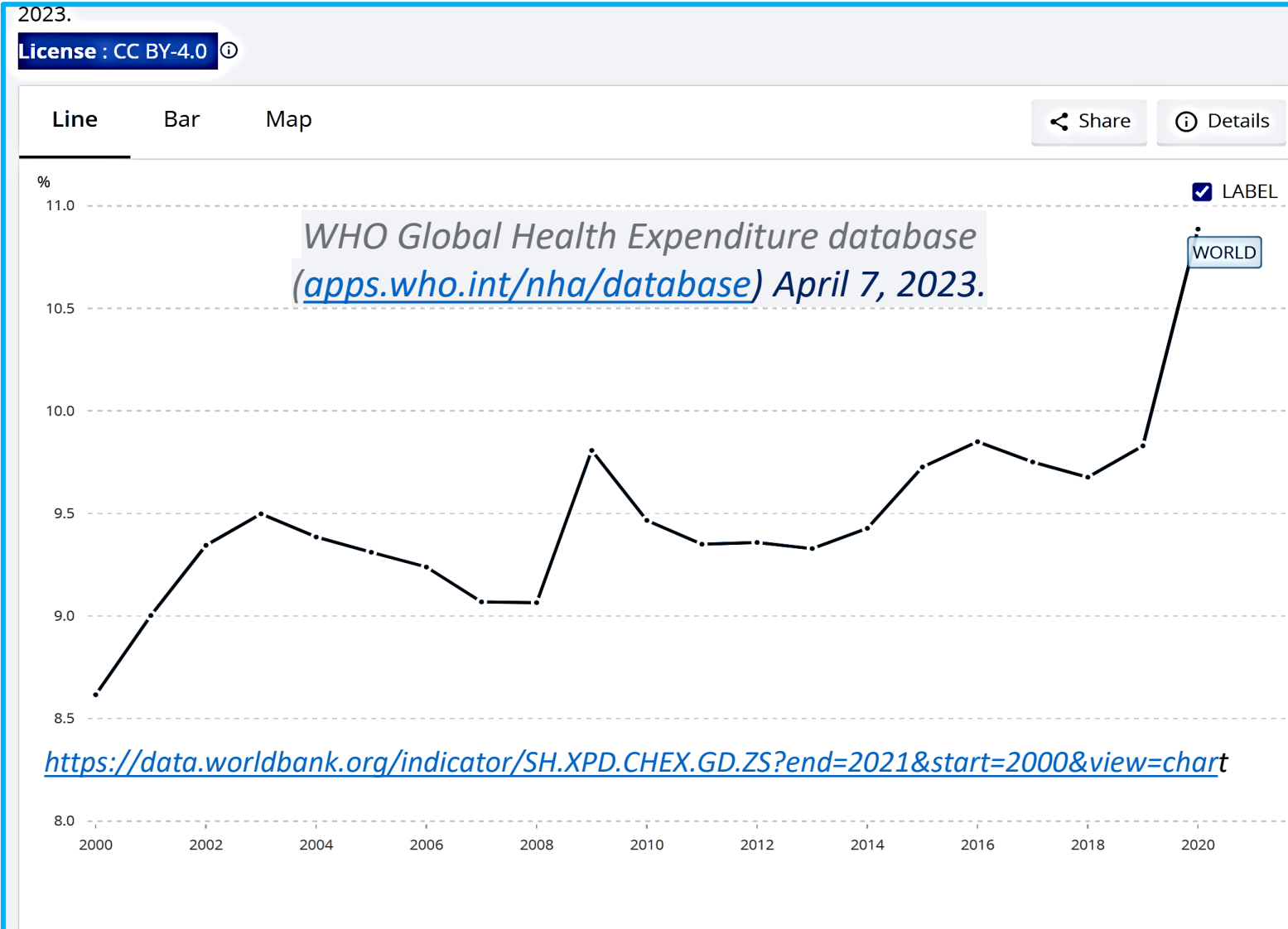
Adobe Stock | #558084673

The Lancet Global Health Commission on financing primary health care: Putting people at the centre

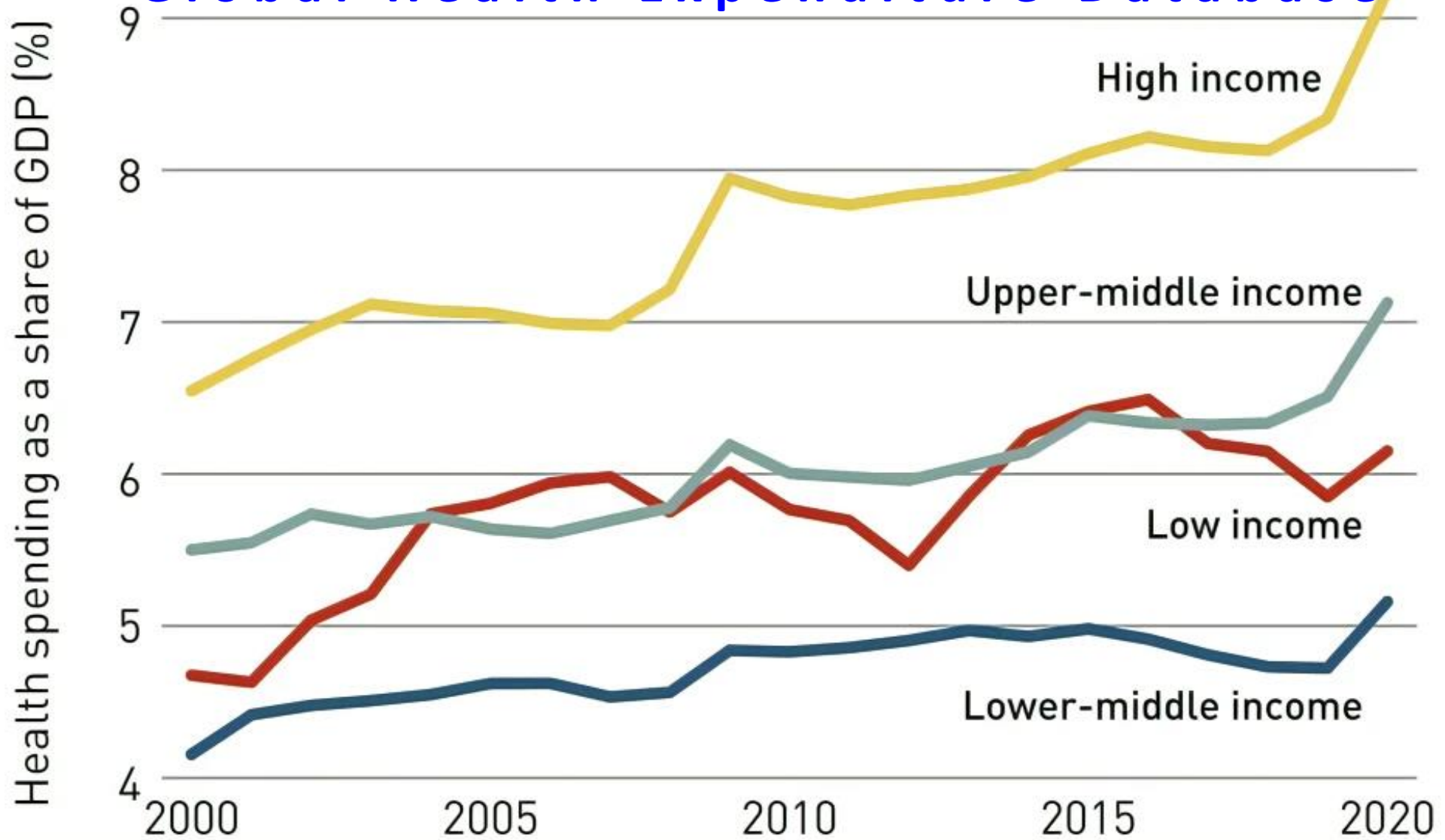


The Lancet Global Health Commission on financing primary health care: putting people at the centre - The Lancet Global Health

Global Health Expenditure Database



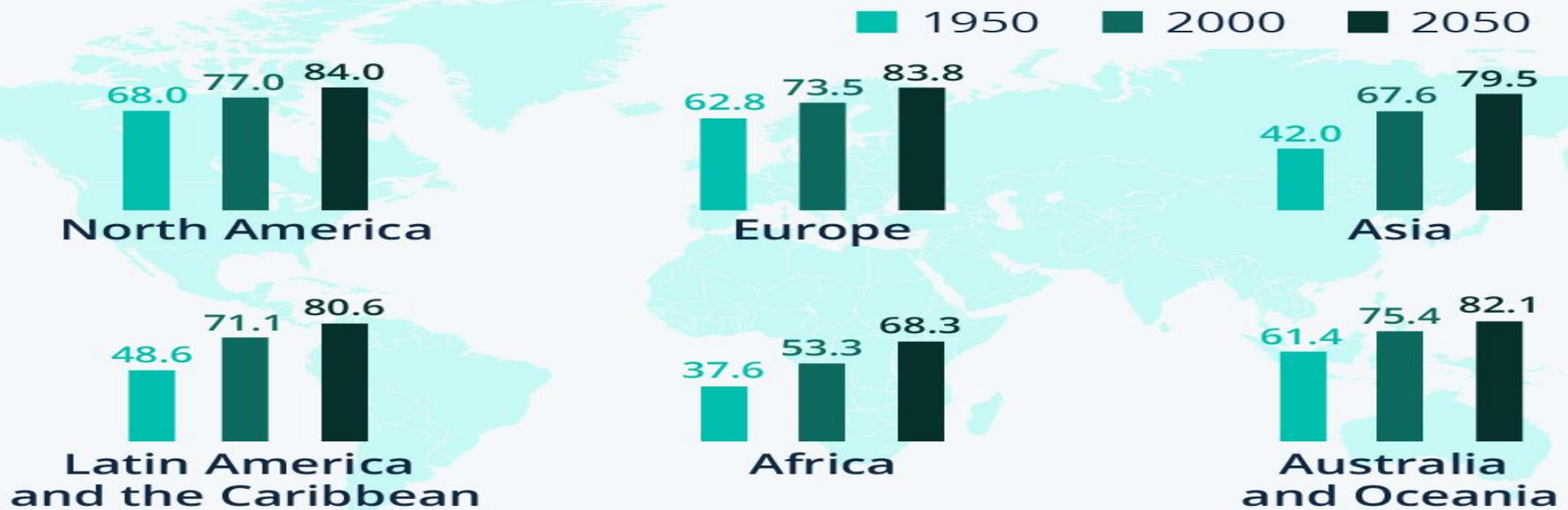
Global Health Expenditure Database



Global Health Expenditure Database (who.int) 1.5.23

Global Life Expectancy: Closing the Gap

Estimated life expectancy at birth for both sexes in 1950, 2000 and 2050, by region (in years)*



* median estimates; as of 2022

Source: United Nations Population Division



statista

Global health care spending

is projected to reach

\$8.7 trillion by 2020



Why?

- ⊖ Aging and increasing populations
- ⊖ Emerging market expansion
- ⊖ Advances in medical treatments
- ⊖ Rising labor costs

Spending is expected to continue to be uneven

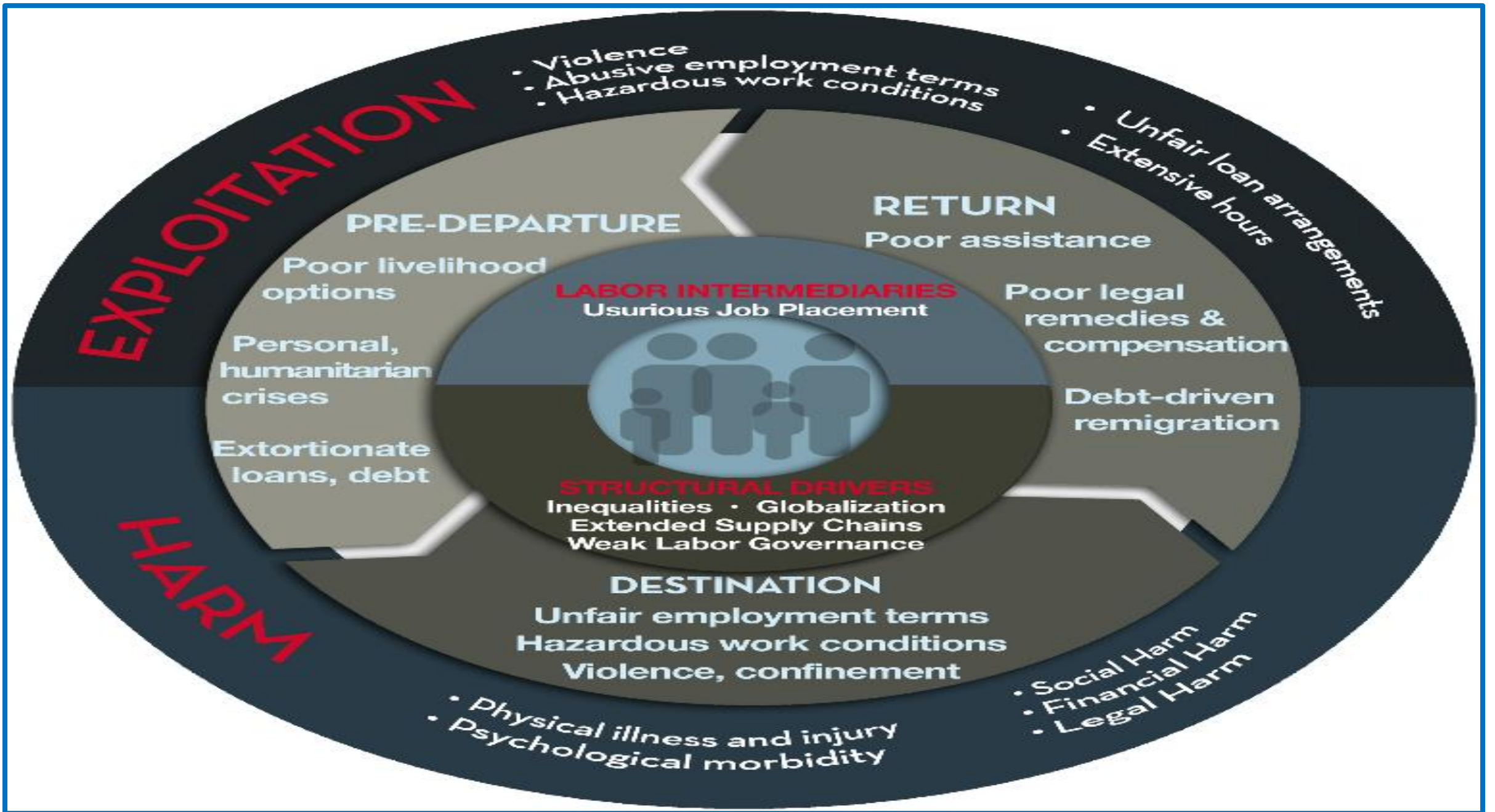
HC spending by 2021



Number of people aged over **65** has increased to more than **656 million**, or **11.5%** of the total population

Why?

- ⊖ Better medical care, people living longer
- ⊖ Falling infant mortality rate
- ⊖ Lowering rates of communicable diseases



EXPLOITATION and "Modern Slavery"

Women & Girls
-29 Million

Children & Adolescents
-11 Million

Men & Boys
-10 Million

LABOR SECTORS examples

Agriculture
Brick Kiln
Cleaning Service
Construction

Domestic Work
Fishing
Food Processing
Manufacturing

Mining
Sex Work
Street Begging
Textiles

EXPLOITATION-RELATED RISKS

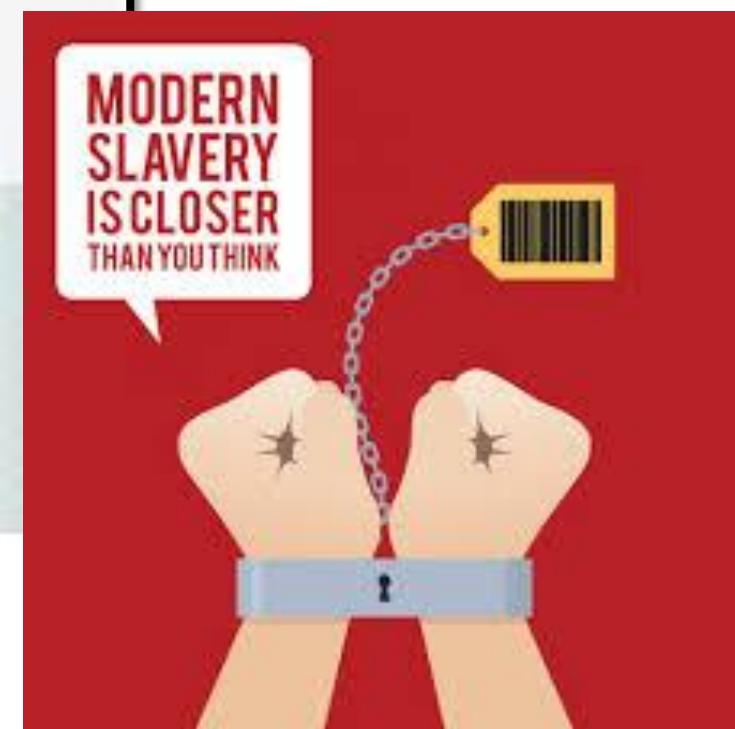
ABUSE
e.g. violence, verbal abuse, confinement, threats, financial penalties, document confiscation

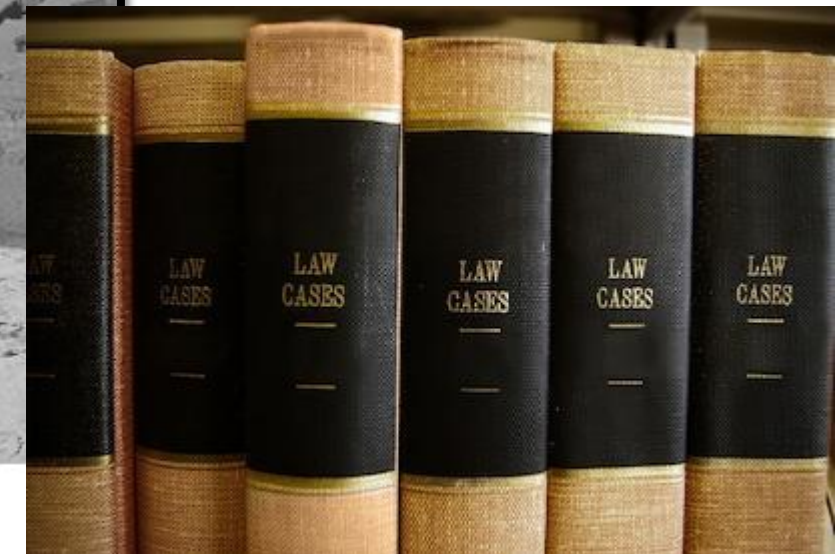
OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS
e.g. foodborne, airborne, chemical hazards, extensive hours, accidents, poor protective equipment

POOR LIVING CONDITIONS
e.g. unhygienic, crowded, unsafe, poor nutrition and unclean water

GLOBAL HEALTH

Infectious and non-communicable diseases
Occupational injuries and disability
Psychological morbidity
Increased financial insecurity
Generational cycles of hazardous labour





Source: Markle WH, Fisher MA, Smego RA: *Understanding Global Health, 2nd Edition*: www.accessmedicine.com
Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

Achieve universal primary education

3 Promote gender equality and empower women

4 Reduce child mortality

5 Improve maternal health

6 Combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other diseases

7 ENSURE environmental sustainability

8 Develop a global partnership for development

2

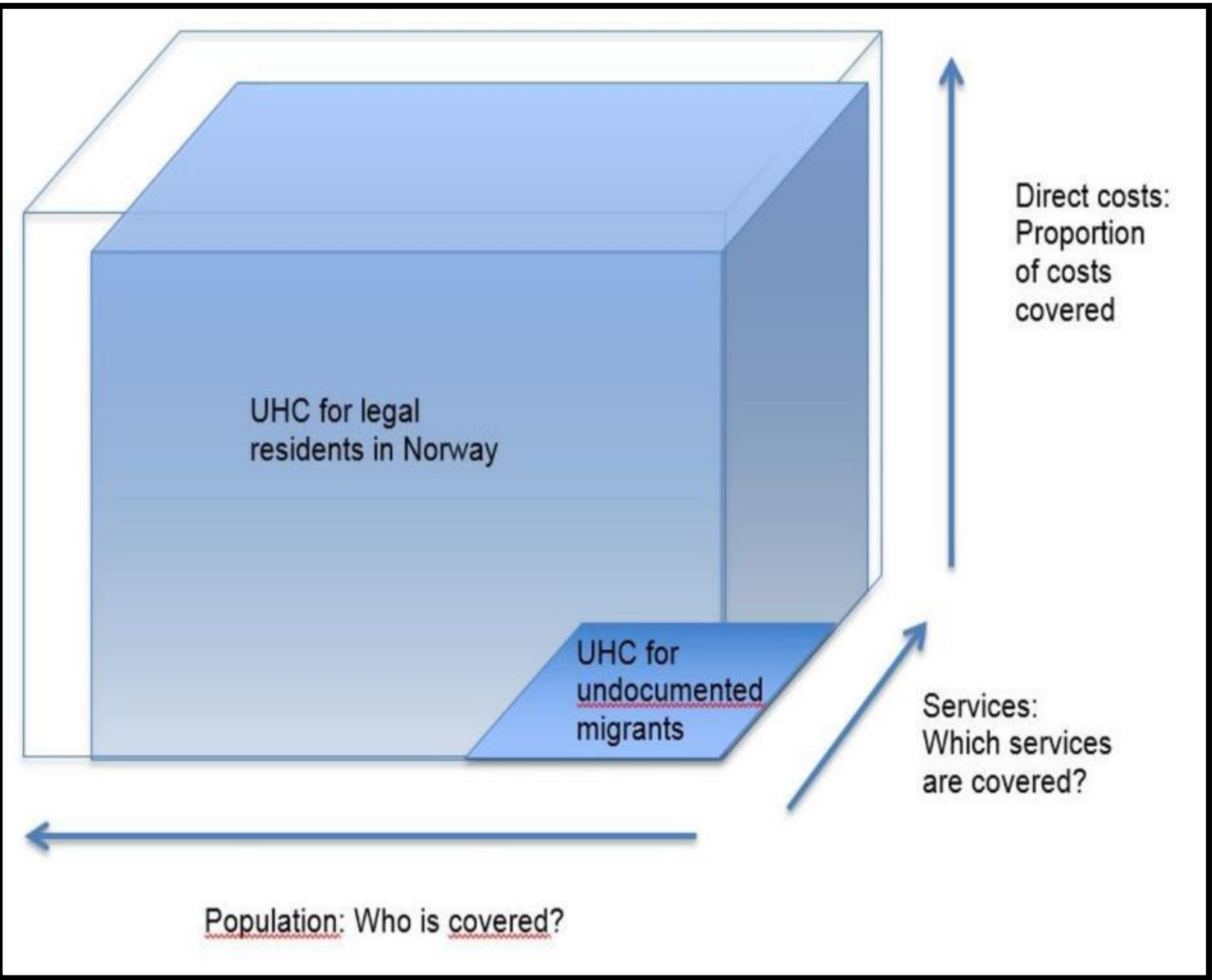


2000 - Millennium Development Goals - 2015



Table 2. Four Essential Functions of the Global Health System.

Function	Subfunctions
Production of global public goods	Research and development, standards and guidelines, and comparative evidence and analyses
Management of externalities across countries	Surveillance and information sharing and coordination for preparedness and response
Mobilization of global solidarity	Development financing, technical cooperation, humanitarian assistance, and agency for the dispossessed
Stewardship	Convening for negotiation and consensus building, priority setting, rule setting, evaluation for mutual accountability, and cross-sector health advocacy



***Reduce inequalities :
Unequal countries
in an unequal world***

TAKING ACTION

FOR UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

Getting ready for the
UN High-Level Meeting
on Universal Health
Coverage in 2023



Global Coordination

International
Health
Organizations

Academia and
Universities

Food Industry



Policymakers

Government
Agencies

Consumer and
Advocacy Groups

Public Health
Organizations

Investing in Health for an Equitable Future Good health is **a fundamental human right** and a pillar of economic opportunity, yet for too many people around the world it is elusive.

While significant strides have been made, such as in increasing life expectancy at birth (Eo), progress has been unjustly uneven....



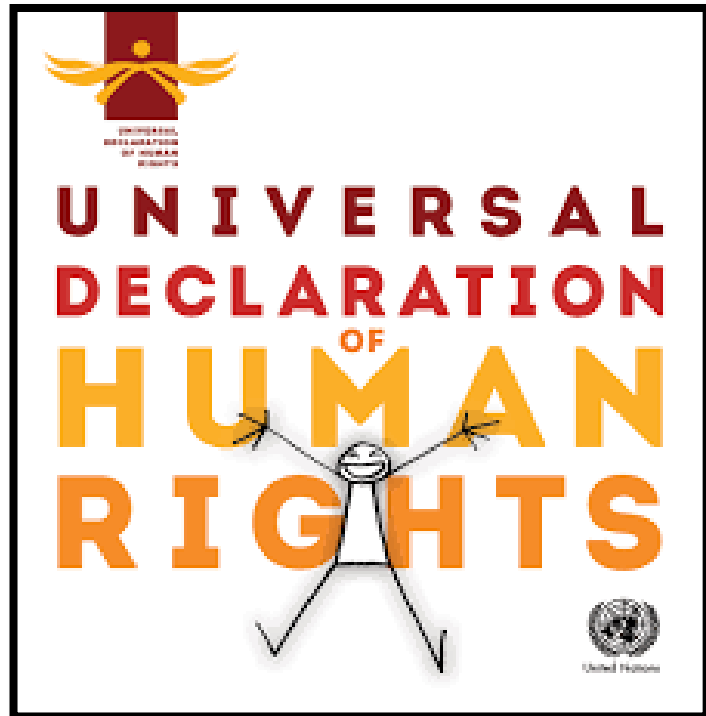


UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL



UNHCR

The UN Refugee Agency



International health MSc programmes

Online and on-campus
blizard.qmul.ac.uk/study

Centre for Primary Care
and Public Health

MSc Global Public Health and Policy
MSc International Primary Health Care
MSc Health Systems and Global Policy
MSc Global Health, Law and Governance
2013-14

 Barts and The London
School of Medicine and Dentistry

 Queen Mary
University of London



EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Nuclear/Industrial Accident
Law

Customs Law

Weapons Control Law

Communications Law

Health Law

Humanitarian Principles and
Human Rights

Environmental Law

International Org. Law

Space Law

UN/RC-RC Resolutions

- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986)
- Nordic Mutual Emergency Assistance Agreement (1963)
- ECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992)



United Nations

Peace, dignity and equality
on a healthy planet



Declaration of Philadelphia

- Labour is not a commodity;
- Freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress;
- Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere;
- The war against want requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigour within each nation, and by continuous and concerted international effort in which the representatives of workers and employers, enjoying equal status with those of governments, join with them in free discussion and democratic decision with a view to the promotion of the common welfare.

Robots

) A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.

i) A robot must obey any orders given to it by human beings, except where such orders would conflict with Part 3 Section 1 subsection "i" of this Charter.

ii) A robot must not deceive a human being.

Under Korean Law, Robots are afforded the following fundamental rights:

i) The right to exist without fear of injury or death.

ii) The right to live an existence free from systematic abuse.



<http://akikok012um1.wordpress.com/south-korean-robot-ethics-charter-2>

REHABILITATION

It focuses on the existing capacities of the handicapped individual, and brings him to the optimum level of his/her functional ability by the combined and coordinated use of :

- Medical
- Social
- Educational and
- Vocational measures

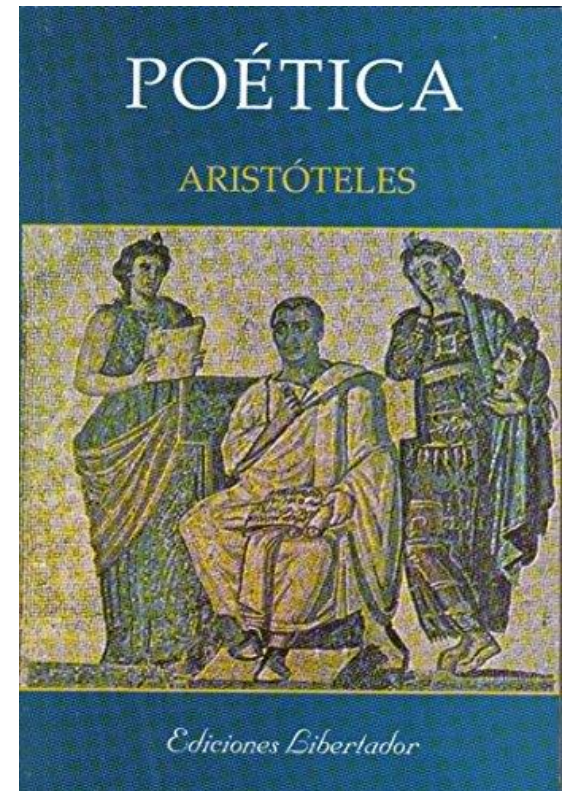
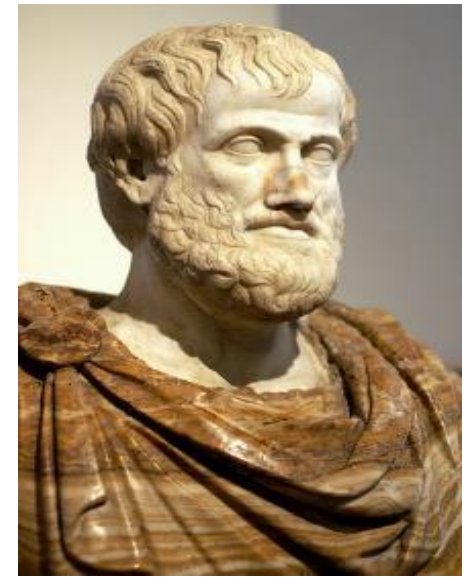


The United Nations, since its inception, has been actively involved in promoting and protecting good health worldwide. Leading that effort within the UN system is the World Health Organization (WHO), whose constitution came into force on 7 April 1948. ...



The Fairness or Justice Approach

- ◆ Aristotle and other Greek philosophers have contributed the idea that all equals should be treated equally.
- ◆ Today we use this idea to say that ethical actions treat all human beings equally-or if unequally, then fairly based on some standard that is defensible.
- ◆ We pay people more based on their harder work or the greater amount that they contribute to an organization, and say that is fair.



Ethical and legal introduction

No consensus over the risks of a product or activity



Trade dispute

(One country restricts, while the other sees as legitimate)



Right or wrong (Decided by international law)



Restrictions: 1. Implicit exception
2. Explicit exception

THE ARISTOTELIAN ETHICS

A study of the relationship
between the
Eudemian and Nicomachean
Ethics of Aristotle

Anthony Kenny

Conclusion-1

- 1.Global Burden of Disease:** Understand the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide, and recognize the disparities between high-income and low-income countries.
- 2.Healthcare Systems:** *Compare different healthcare systems globally, including their structure, financing, and the impact on health outcomes.*
- 3.Determinants of Health:** Recognize the social, economic, and environmental determinants that influence health outcomes across populations.
- 4.Infectious Diseases:** *Be aware of the **global impact** of infectious diseases, including **emerging infections** and the importance of **vaccination** and **surveillance**.*
- 5.Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs):** Acknowledge the rising prevalence of **NCDs** globally and the need for prevention and control strategies.

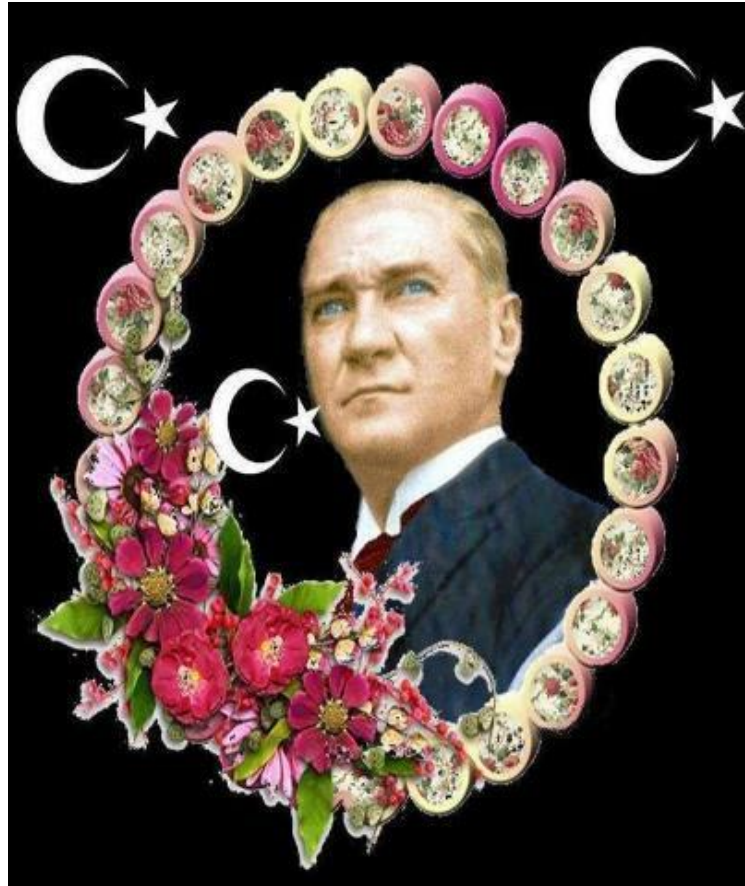
Conclusion-2

6. **Maternal and Child Health:** *Emphasize the importance of improving maternal and child health (MCH) as a key indicator of a country's health status.*
7. **Nutrition and Food Security:** Understand the role of **nutrition** in health and the challenges of ensuring **food security for all**.
8. **Global Health Governance:** *Learn about the organizations and frameworks that govern international health, such as the **World Health Organization (WHO)**.*
9. **Health Equity:** Discuss the concept of health equity and the importance of addressing **health disparities**.
10. **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** *Familiarize with the SDGs related to health and their targets for 2030.*

These points serve as a foundation for understanding the complexities and challenges of health on a global scale. Please **think critically** about how you can contribute to improving health outcomes worldwide.



**COVID-19
RESPONSE**



*Labor is
the highest
value.
Respect
for labor
is a
prerequisite
for being
human.*

«The burden of medical responsibility is a heavy profession above all, even then death.»

Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK / Founder of Turkey

In just over 2 decades, **global health** has gained a political visibility and status that some authors have called a political revolution. As health related issues have become a centre piece of the global agenda, significant resources in development aid have been made available to address major...



Thank You



«The burden of medical responsibility is a heavy profession above all, even then death.»

**Mustafa Kemal
ATATÜRK**
Founder of Turkiye