

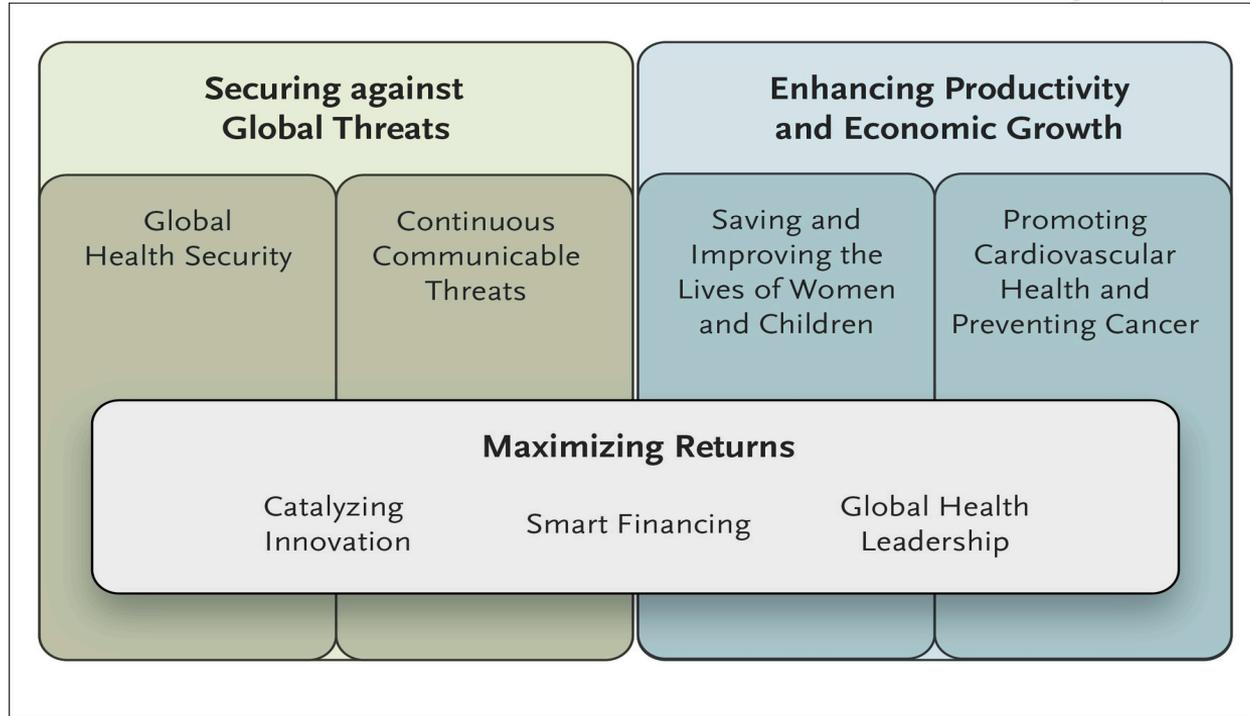
# The Future of Global Health Education

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# The Landscape



# Equity in Global Health Training

Interdisciplinary engagement, respectful collaborations

Equitable partnerships, shared leadership, common goals

Alignment of priorities and research agendas driven by the low- or middle-income country partner

Program management, problem-solving, and where possible, financial oversight provided by partner

Prioritization of trainees from the low- or middle-income country site in the partnerships

Applications for research or programmatic funding opportunities jointly conceived and written

Joint research, shared principal investigator and research team member roles - publications, articles, presentations, etc

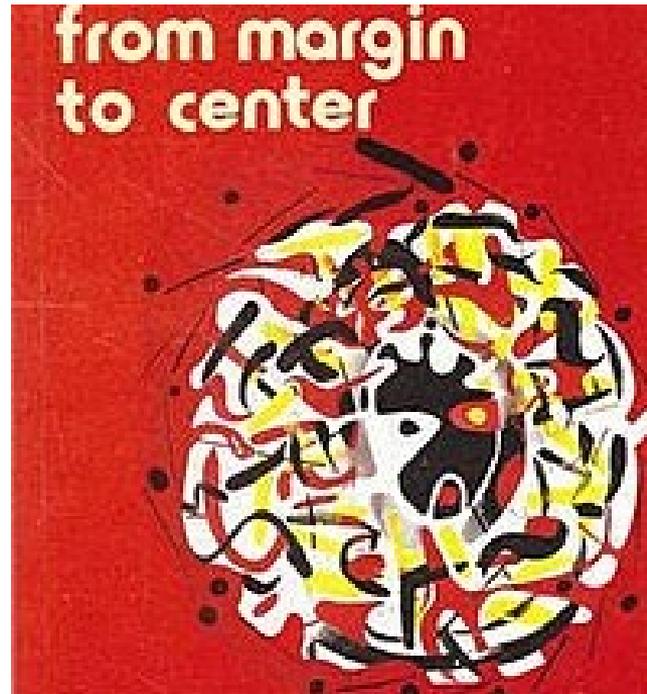
## Core Components of Equitable Global Health Education and Practice

(Adams, Wagner, Nutt, Binagwaho, 2016)

# The Role of Global Health Diplomacy

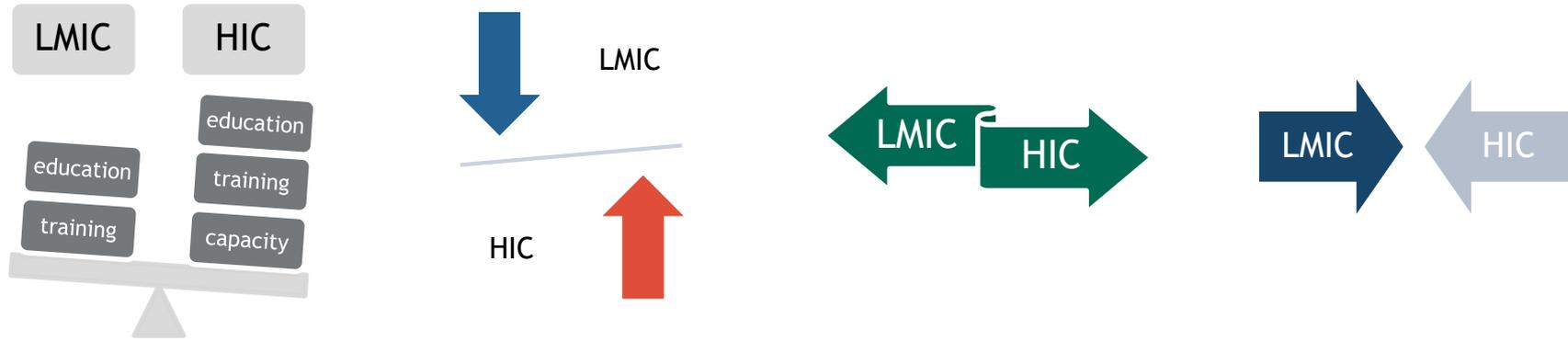


# Global Health Training: From the Margins to the Center



Hooks, B. (2000). *Feminist theory: From margin to center*, 6<sup>th</sup> edition Cambridge, MA: South End Press. (first edition 1984)

# Bilateral and Multilateral Partnerships and Collaborations in Global Health Education

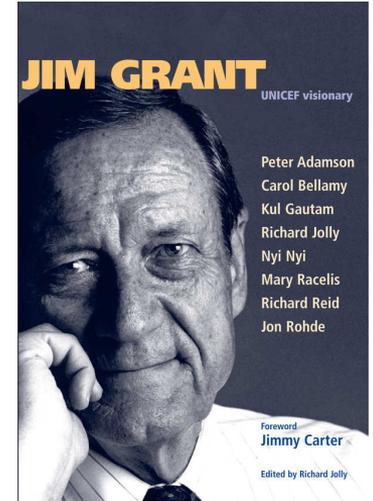
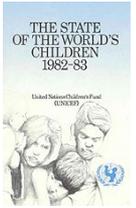
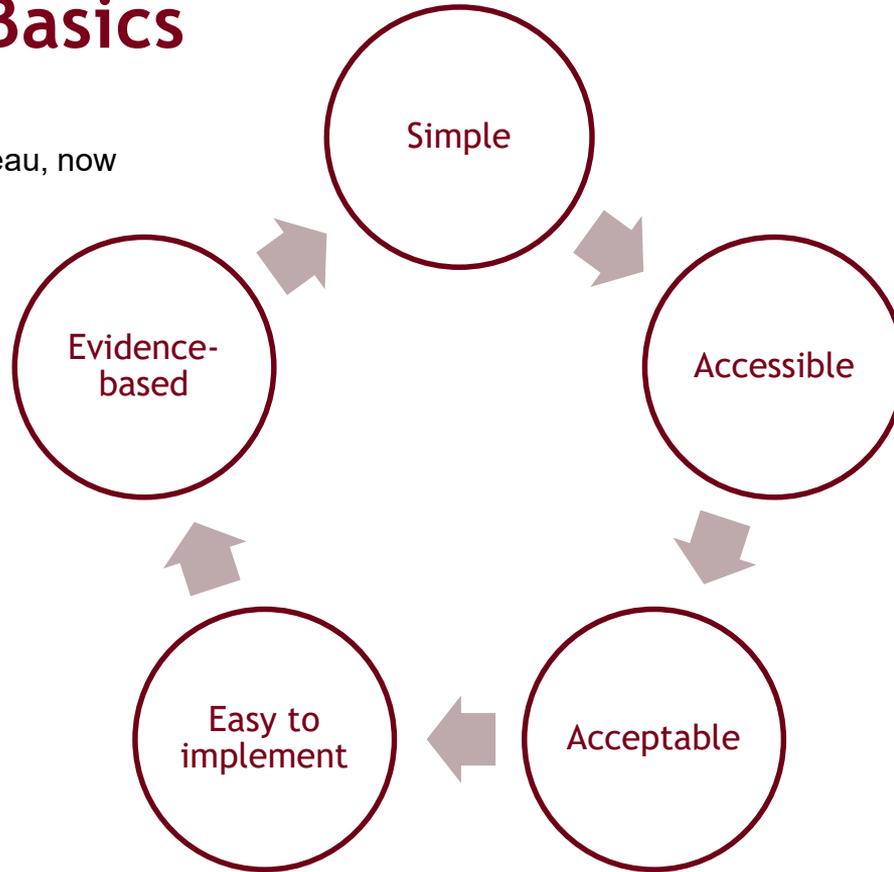


# Back to the Basics

Julia Clifford Lathrop (1858-1932)  
first director of the Children's Bureau, now  
the MCH Bureau



Source: by Bain Collection - Library of Congress,  
Public Domain,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?c=urid=16217673>



# Basic principles in Article 1 in the WHO constitution:

- “ Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- 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 condition.
- The **health of all peoples is fundamental** to the attainment of **peace and security** and is dependent upon the fullest **co-operation** of individuals and States.
- The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all.
- **Unequal development** in different countries in the promotion of health and control of disease, especially communicable disease, **is a common danger**.
- Healthy development of the child is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment is essential to such development.
- The extension to all peoples of the benefits of medical, psychological and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health.
- Informed opinion and active co-operation on the part of the public are of the utmost importance in the improvement of the health of the people.
- Governments have a responsibility for the health of their peoples which can be fulfilled on by the provision of adequate health and social measures.”

## Report Themes

## Recommendations

### Securing against Global Threats

Improve coordination during international public health emergency preparedness and response efforts.

Reduce antimicrobial resistance through enhanced surveillance, quality-controlled supply chains, and improved stewardship.

Build public health capacity in other countries for better response to infectious disease outbreaks and disasters.

Broaden PEPFAR to provide chronic care emphasizing country ownership and partnership with the Global Fund.

Conduct a global threat assessment of tuberculosis; maintain commitment to the President's Malaria Initiative.

### Enhancing Productivity and Economic Growth

Accelerate investments in survival of women and children; improve developmental potential and well-being.

Promote cardiovascular health and prevent cancer by targeting risk factors and implementing best practices.

### Maximizing Returns

Catalyze innovation to accelerate medical product development and streamline digital health tools.

Use financing that envisions long-term goals and optimizes resources using innovative methods and diverse sources of capital.

Commit to U.S. global health leadership through multilateral partnerships and creation of a U.S. global health workforce.

Figure 2. Recommendations of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Ad Hoc Committee on Global Health and the Future of the United States (Dzau et al, 2017)

## ACTIONS FOR A STRONG GLOBAL HEALTH STRATEGY

global health leadership through multilateral  
and creation of a U.S. global health workforce.

Thank you!

