

Global Health Engagement: Smart Power in Defense

Brief for the Defense Health Board

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The National Security Environment

And the Future of Military Medicine



Smart Power

**"Smart power is neither hard nor soft. It is both."
-Joseph Nye**

- Hard power = kinetic (the “stick”)
 - Military strength, real or perceived
- Soft power = non-kinetic (the “carrot”)
 - Culture, ideology, institutions
- Soft power + Hard power → Smart power

“We must use what has been called smart power — the full range of tools at our disposal — diplomatic, economic, military, political, legal, and cultural — picking the right tool, or combination of tools, for each situation. With smart power, diplomacy will be the vanguard of foreign policy.”

Hillary Clinton, Confirmation Hearing
Senate Foreign Relations Committee, January 2009

Global Health Engagement

A powerful national security instrument that supports USG efforts around the world

Through

STABILITY

GHE contributes to social well-being, rule of law, governance, economics, and security

COOPERATION

GHE enhances collaboration with foreign ministries and civil structures

CAPACITY

GHE is leveraged to develop partner capabilities to increase self-reliance



Defining DoD Global Health Engagement (GHE)

DoD GHE comprises health and medical related actions and programs undertaken by the DoD to improve foreign armed forces' or foreign civilian authorities' health system capacity; and to promote and strengthen their human and/or animal health systems in support of national security objectives.

Approved January 2014; Global Health Working Group

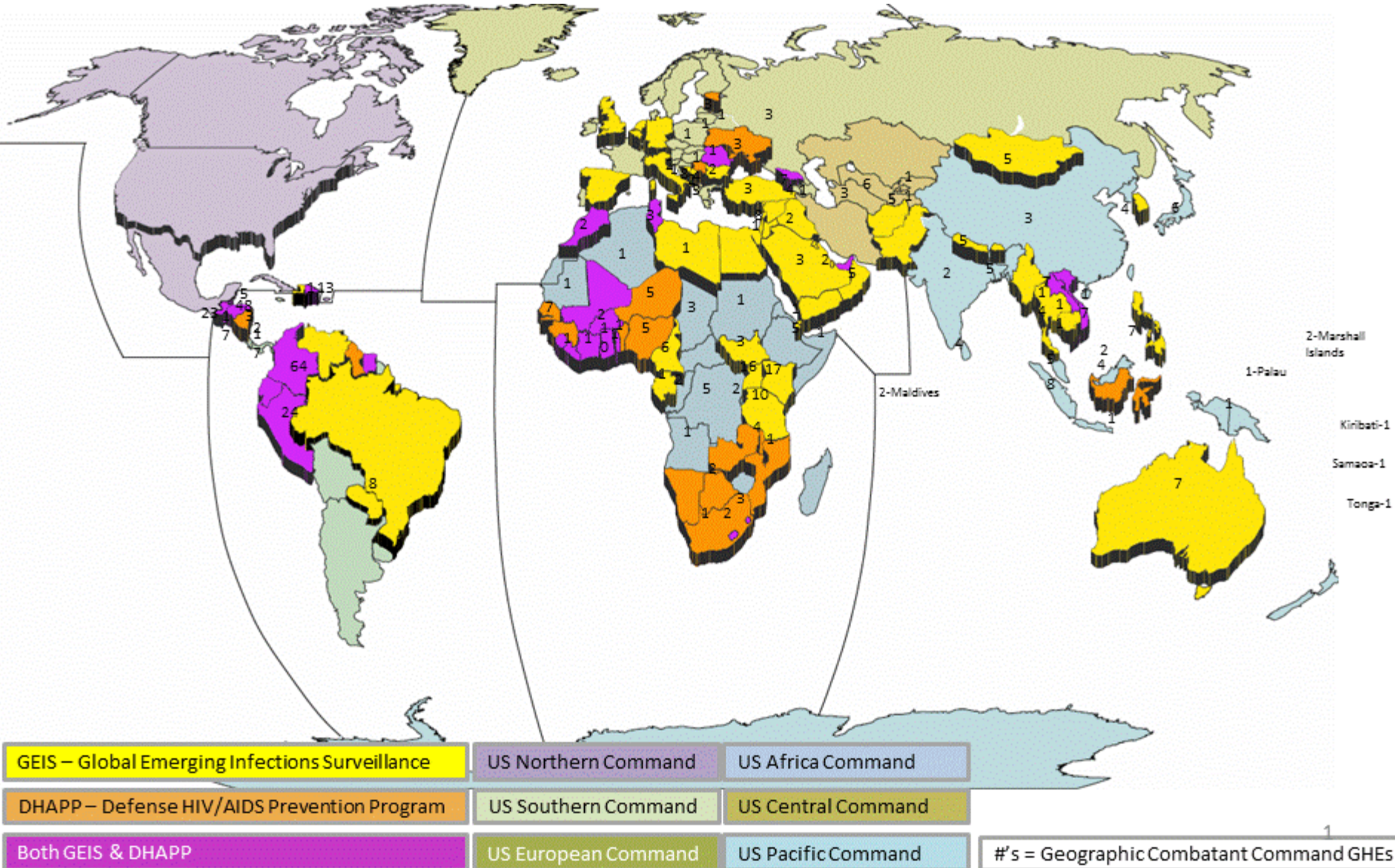
Diverse and Complex Set of Tools



Global Health Engagement

Around the World

(January 2013 – June 2014)



Military-Led Humanitarian Health Engagement



Joint and combined foreign military exercises develop civil-military operations skill sets while providing needed health care to local populations

Military-to-Military Health Engagement



Senior leader engagements between USPACOM and the Peoples Liberation Army/Navy have opened up new opportunities for collaboration with China

Interoperability Health Engagement



Bi-lateral and multi-lateral military exercises provide opportunities to practice and test interoperability in battlefield and disaster medicine processes and procedures

Disaster & Pandemic Preparedness Health Engagement



Collaborations in 19 African countries have produced multiple national strategic plans

Global Health Engagement

The DoD Response to Ebola

Why: "Pandemic diseases are a threat to this country, they are a threat to the world It is in our interest — No. 1 — to do everything we can to assist and contain Ebola to ensure it doesn't get to the United States,"

What: "We have special capacities in DoD to help them do this....nobody else is as well organized, well structured, and has the capacity to do these things, in the world,"

Force Health Protection: "One of the spouses said to me that ... when her husband came home that night and announced that he was most likely going to West Africa to deal with the Ebola problem, he was concerned and she was very concerned."

"And later on, after the training, he came home and said I'm confident that I'm going to be OK. In fact, he said to her, 'I think this may be the healthiest deployment I've ever had anywhere.'"



Global Health Engagement

Engagement before a crisis occurs

Ebola –

highlighting the need for strategic partnership and global health engagement

- Military / Federal / State / Local / International / NGO relationships
- Long-term capacity building both domestically and globally



Global Health Engagement

DoD / Federal / International Partnership



DoD GHE linking Health and Security

- Force Health Protection
- Building Partner Capacity
- Phase 0 or Shaping operations
- Counterinsurgency and Stability Operations
- Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Response

Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) Vision

A world safe and secure from global health threats posed by infectious diseases, whether naturally occurring, deliberate or accidental



Global Health Security Agenda Launch

February 13, 2014

“This is not just a health challenge; it's a security challenge as well. Infectious diseases -- whether naturally occurring, deliberate or accidental -- have the potential to cause enormous damage in terms of lives lost, economic impact and ability to recover, just as with nuclear, chemical, or cybersecurity attacks.”

--Secretary Sebelius, Secretary Kerry, and Assistant to the President Lisa Monaco, February 2014



“This [the Global Health Security Agenda] is indeed a timely initiative. It raises the political profile of the threat from emerging and epidemic-prone diseases. And it energizes efforts to improve health security...in line with WHO International Health Regulations...”

*--World Health Organization
Director General Margaret Chan
February 13, 2014*

What is the Global Health Security Agenda?

PREVENT

DETECT

RESPOND

Global Health Security Agenda Objectives

PREVENT Avoidable Epidemics

- *Prevent 1*: Antimicrobial resistance
- *Prevent 2*: Emerging zoonotic diseases
- *Prevent 3*: National biosafety and biosecurity systems
- *Prevent 4*: Immunization

DETECT Threats Early

- *Detect 1*: National laboratory systems
- *Detect 2/3*: Real-time biosurveillance
- *Detect 4*: Rapid reporting
- *Detect 5*: Workforce

RESPOND Rapidly and Effectively

- *Respond 1*: Emergency operations centers
- *Respond 2*: Linking public health with law enforcement & multi-sectoral response
- *Respond 3*: Medical countermeasures

Action Package	Action Package Leading Countries	Action Package Contributing Countries
Antimicrobial Resistance (Prevent-1)	Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom	Australia, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Thailand, South Africa, United States
Zoonotic Diseases (Prevent-2)	Indonesia, Vietnam	Georgia, Kenya, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, South Africa, Yemen
Biosafety and Biosecurity (Prevent-3)	Canada, Denmark, Kenya, Peru, Portugal, Spain	Azerbaijan, Germany, India (to be confirmed), Jordan, Republic of Korea, Singapore, United Kingdom, United States
Immunization (Prevent-4)	Italy, Portugal	India, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Columbia
Nationwide Laboratory Systems (Detect-1)	South Africa, Thailand, United States	Canada, China, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Israel Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yemen
Surveillance (Detect-2/3)	Georgia	Azerbaijan, Ethiopia, Finland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, United Kingdom, United States, South Africa, Yemen
Reporting (Detect-4)	France	Israel
Workforce Development (Detect-5)	Jordan, Thailand	Ethiopia, Finland, Saudi Arabia, United States, Yemen
Emergency Operations Centers (Respond-1)	Malaysia, Turkey	Ethiopia, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, South Africa, Vietnam, Columbia
Linking Public Health with Law: Multisectoral Response (Respond-2)	Republic of Korea, Peru	Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Portugal, United Kingdom
Countermeasures (Respond-3)	Chile	Canada, Israel

GHSA White House Event

September 26, 2014

“We have to change our mindsets and start thinking about biological threats as the security threats that they are -- in addition to being humanitarian threats and economic threats. We have to bring the same level of commitment and focus to these challenges as we do when meeting around more traditional security issues.”

President Barack Obama



US Commitment to the GHSA

In addition to commitments from other nations, the United States has committed to assist at least **30 countries over five years** to achieve the objectives of the GHSA. Over the next **three years**, we will collaborate with the international community to focus on enabling neighboring countries in **West Africa**, as well as other nations with limited capacity, to prevent the spread of infectious diseases such as Ebola.



DoD's and MoD's Role in the GHS Agenda: Why?

- ❖ **Biological threats, both natural and intentional, jeopardize our national security, mission assurance, and force health**
 - ✓ DoD has a long-time focus on bio threats, even prior to the GHS Agenda
 - ✓ Activities within force health protection, countering weapons of mass destruction, threat reduction, building partner capacity, and supporting S&T programs complement GHS Agenda objectives
 - ✓ DoD expertise helped shape Agenda development, particularly regarding threat reduction and security objectives
- ❖ **Prevention, detection and response require holistic solutions through strengthened relationships with health services, academia, and industry partners**
 - ✓ Cooperation is a force multiplier; cross-cutting collaboration is required at the international level as well
 - ✓ The GHS Agenda offers DoD a framework within which to engage and better coordinate with foreign and interagency partners
- ❖ **The GHS Agenda aligns with 2014 QDR guidance**
 - ✓ “Global prevention, detection, and response...across the WMD spectrum”
 - ✓ “...build capacity to help partners counter...proliferation and use”
 - ✓ “...commitment to sustaining and strengthening the health of the All-Volunteer Force”
- ❖ **MULTI-SECTORAL: IN US, DOD is in SUPPORTIVE ROLE**

Primary DoD Programs that Benefit the GHSA

- ❖ **DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)/Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP)**
 - ✓ Enhance partners' biosafety and biosecurity systems to consolidate and secure collections of pathogens and diseases of security concern to prevent the diversion or accidental release of such pathogens
 - ✓ Enhance partners' capability to survey, detect, diagnose, and report outbreaks of pathogens of security concern in accordance with international reporting requirements
 - ✓ In FY2014, DoD CBEP leveraged collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in **ten countries** to enable more efficient threat reduction efforts

- ❖ **Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center/Global Emerging Infections Surveillance and Response System Division (GEIS)**
 - ✓ Conducts public health research and surveillance for force health protection
 - ✓ Supports timely, effective, agile response to outbreaks and emerging threats
 - ✓ Develops, disseminates and coordinates new surveillance capabilities in the DoD overseas laboratories
 - ✓ Facilitates interagency, intergovernmental and NGO collaborations
 - ✓ Facilitating the “multi-sectoral” aspect of the GHSA; bring MoDs to the table!!

Global Health Working Group

Committee	Deliverable	Target Date
Provision of Care	Draft recommendations to be used as a framework for a new or revised DoDI on provision of care to partner nation civilians	Concluded
Global Health Capability	Strategic Plan or CONOPS for a building and maintaining our DoD global health capability	March 2, 2015
Measures of Effectiveness	NDAA, Sec 715: Process to ensure that DoD global health engagements are effective and efficient in meeting the DoD and national security goals of the United States NDAA, Sec 715: Measure of effectiveness learning tool to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of health engagements	March 2, 2015

Provision of Care Conclusions

- A new policy is required
 - Substance of all PoC committee recommendations can already be found in doctrine, but needs to be supported by DoD Instruction.
 - Monitoring and oversight mechanisms must be included to ensure policy guidance is reflected in engagements.
- Recommendations provide necessary protections to military providers and respect host nation sovereignty.
- Recommendations provide a mechanism for oversight and continual improvement of direct-care missions conducted in furtherance of military humanitarian engagements.

Defense Global Health Engagement



**Not in the category of “nice things to do.”
It is something we must do...and do right.**