

Amsterdam, 11th of October 2012. Health & conflict in fragile states

International actors & political determinants of conflict and health

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FIJN: VRJE
HANDEL!



A





STANDAR PELAYANAN
ANATOMI CARE (ANC)

7 T PLUS

1. TINGGI BADAN BERSIH DAN TERANG, BERAT BADAN
2. TENSI DARAH
3. TINGGI FUNDUS UTERUS BERKUR
4. DEJAMAT TONSIL DI DINDING
5. SARIK TONSIL DI DINDING DINDING
6. KARDI KLOTORUS DI DINDING DINDING, MALARIA
7. TELEKORAKA KARDIOMIOKARDI DAN KARDIOLASIT
PUNYAI HATI HATI
PUNYAI HATI HATI
PUNYAI HATI HATI

!!!!!! WASPADA 4 T

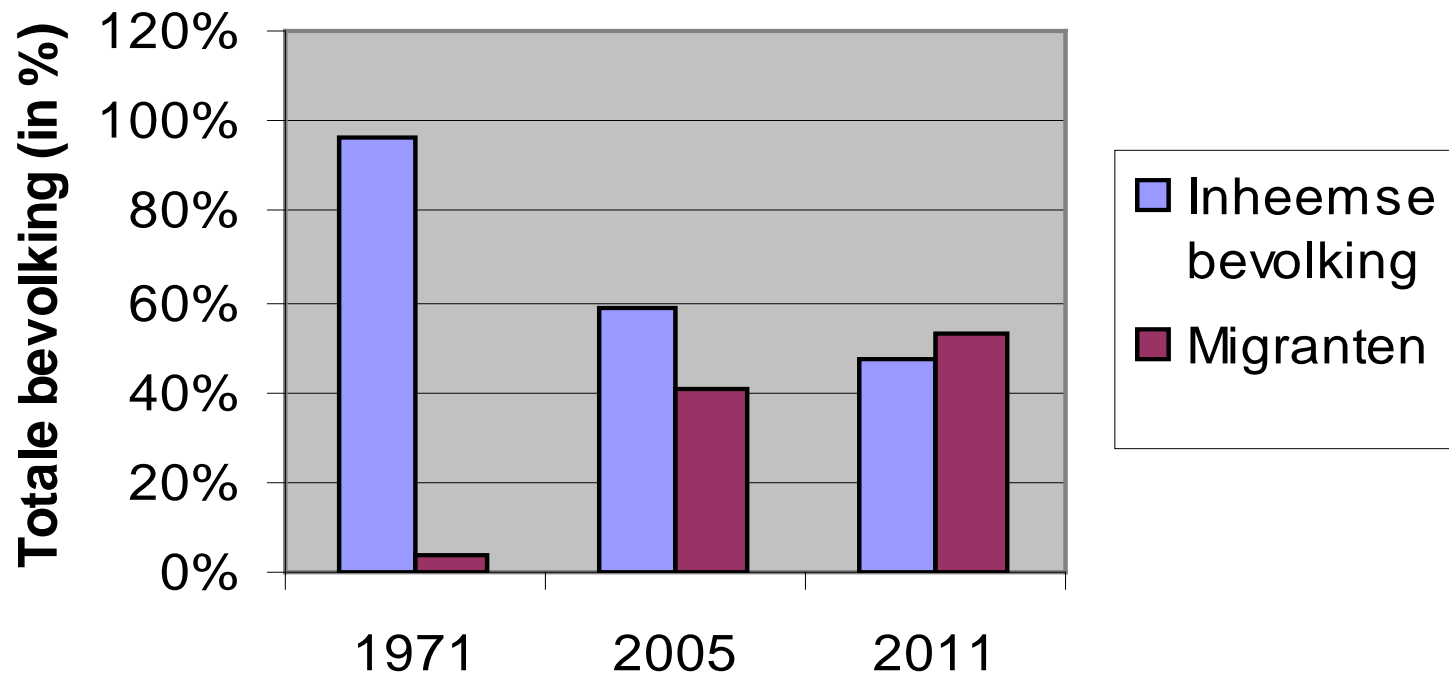
1. TERBUKTI MUDA USA
2. TERBUKTI TUA USA
3. TERBUKTI BANYAK USA
4. TERBUKTI BERAT JARAK KEDAMILAN





Population & politics Tanah Papua: Fertility rate indigenous population: 1.5 children/woman; migrant population 3

Demografische veranderingen in Papua

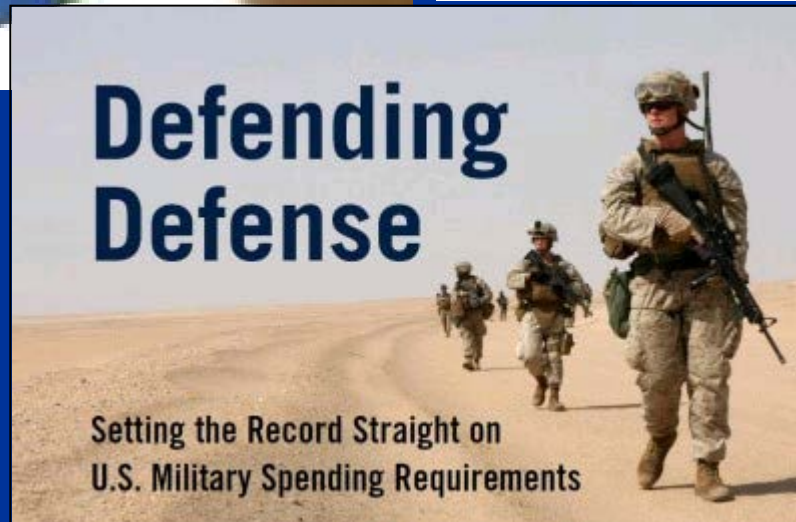


Source: Statistical bureau of Indonesia. Population Projection by Regency/Municipality. August 2006.



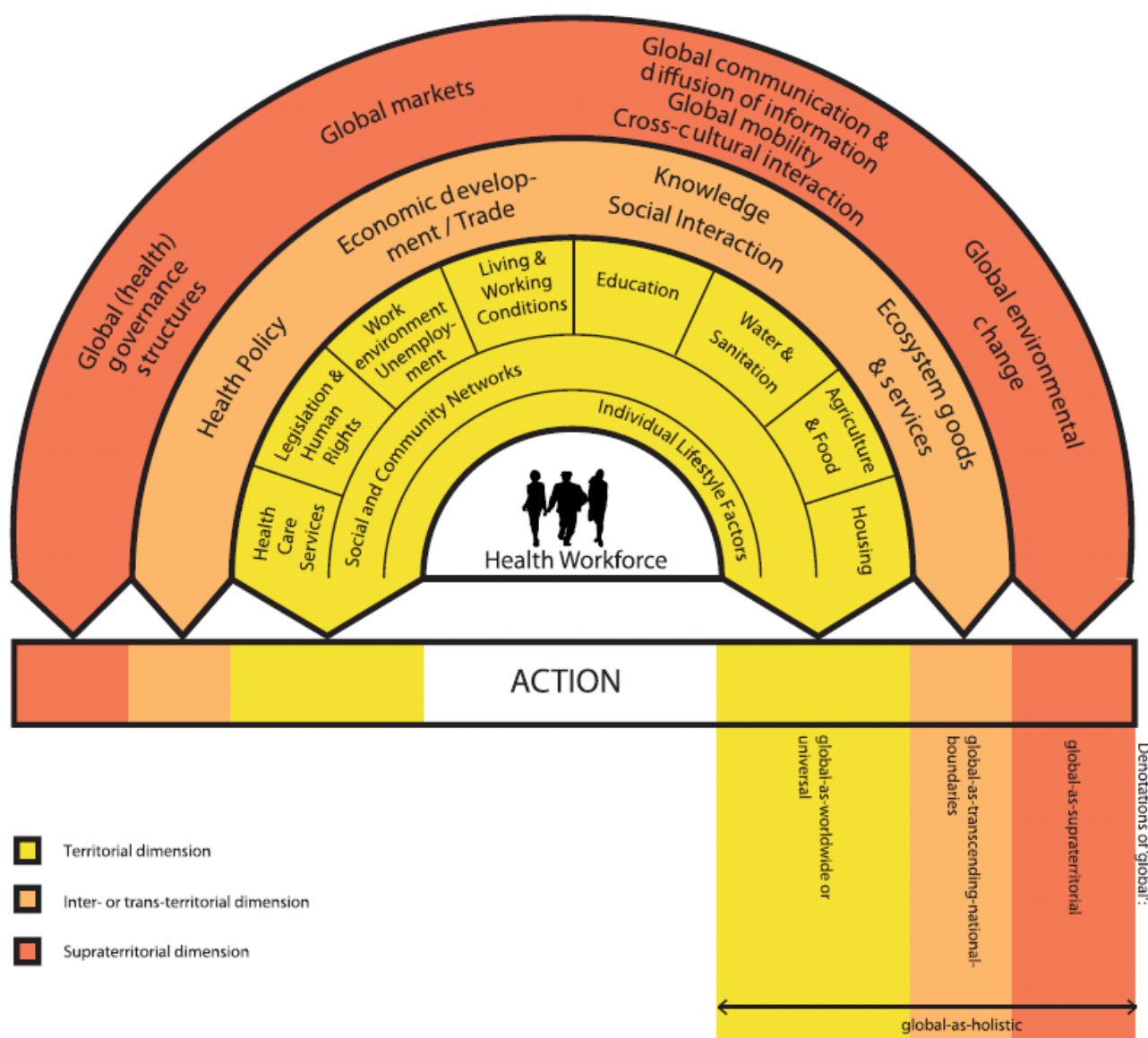


The 3 D's



WHO: 6 building blocks of a health system

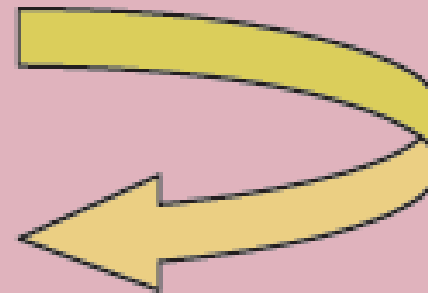
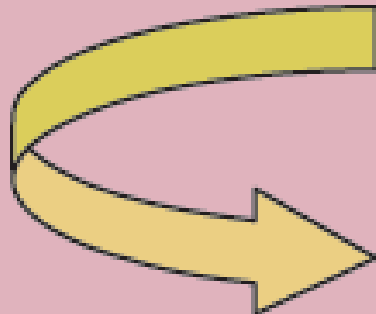




- Territorial dimension
- Inter- or trans-territorial dimension
- Supraterritorial dimension

Figure 1 Concept of global health. Territorial dimension: includes for example determinants on territorial units such as community upto state or national units; Inter- or trans-territorial dimension: includes for example determinants which link and/or transcend territorial units, e.g. national borders; Supraterritorial dimension: includes social, political, economic and cultural links between determinants of health anywhere in the world regardless of territory in terms of geography.

“The right to health”



Underlying determinants

water, sanitation, food, nutrition, housing, healthy occupational and environmental conditions, education, information, etc.

Health-care

AAAQ

Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, Quality

(General Comment No. 14 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)

NGO's part of the "extended state"

- NGOs belong to civil society
- Civil society involves parties, trade unions, churches, media, corporate sector, NGOs, grass-root, etc.
- Civil society is always interlinked with state; together with the political sphere civil society forms the „extended state“ (Gramsci)
- Civil society actors aren't only good guys
- Civil society isn't about actors but describes the place of the struggle for „cultural hegemony“
- Gaining cultural hegemony is a precondition for change



High-time to re-politicise NGOs

www.medico.de/en/themes/campaigns/documents/high-time-to-re-politicise-ngos-/1225/

- 1.To develop a critical understanding of their own nature.
- 2.To re-assure a political stand. Human Rights will not be granted, but have to be taken in possession by the people themselves.
- 3.To seek for a maximum of independence by establishing a countervailing power.
- 4.To never forget the fact of being rooted in social movements.
- 5.To aim a networking and joint strategies even at the costs of own visibility.



On Neutrality

“I fully appreciate the principle of neutrality and impartiality on the battlefield and in the conflict zone; but in most other instances, humanitarianism involves taking a side. Being neutral and impartial is far too often used as an excuse for not taking sides; or worse still, used to camouflage the reality that sides have been taken either unconsciously, inadvertently or covertly”

“We can and we must find ways to combine rescue, relief, charity and aid (some of which may be provided neutrally and with impartiality) with a political agenda that is NOT neutral but which sides firmly with the interests of the oppressed; the exploited; the poor. Perhaps this needs to be another element of the political strategy – how do we do both; without one compromising the other”.

Dave Mcoy:

<http://www.phmovement.org/sites/www.phmovement.org/files/humanitarian%20congressv2.pdf>

Questions....

To strengthen health systems in fragile states and at the same time addressing root causes of conflict? Is it possible?

Isn't conflict ("a struggle") needed to overcome social injustice?

How do we reflect on ourselves as 'actors' working in conflict and health? What is our mandate?

Can we do something in our own societies to reduce conflict situations in fragile states?

What would I have done
differently ?

**WITHOUT A SENSE
OF IDENTITY
THERE CAN BE
NO REAL
STRUGGLE**

Box D5.3 An agenda for peace

The Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century (Hague Appeal for Peace 1998) has been distributed widely around the world. It includes a 10-point action agenda:

1. Educate for peace, human rights, and democracy.
2. Counter the adverse effects of globalization.
3. Advance the sustainable and equitable use of environmental resources.
4. Eradicate colonialism and neocolonialism.
5. Eliminate racial, ethnic, religious, and gender intolerance.
6. Promote gender justice.
7. Protect and respect children and youth.
8. Promote international democracy and just global governance.
9. Proclaim active non-violence.
10. Eliminate communal violence at local level.



16 Protesting against the privatization of water in Cochabamba, Bolivia.

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