



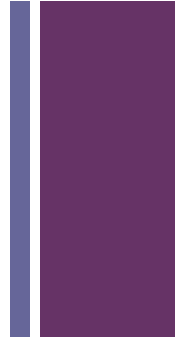
Global Health in Conflict and Post- Conflict States



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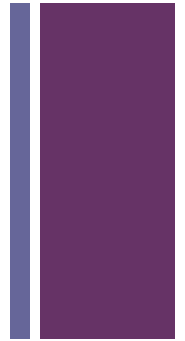
+ Overview



- Humanitarian space
- Conventional warfare
- Irregular warfare
- Implications for health
- Center for Strategic and International Studies
 - National security and global health working group
- Summary

+ Liberia 2003

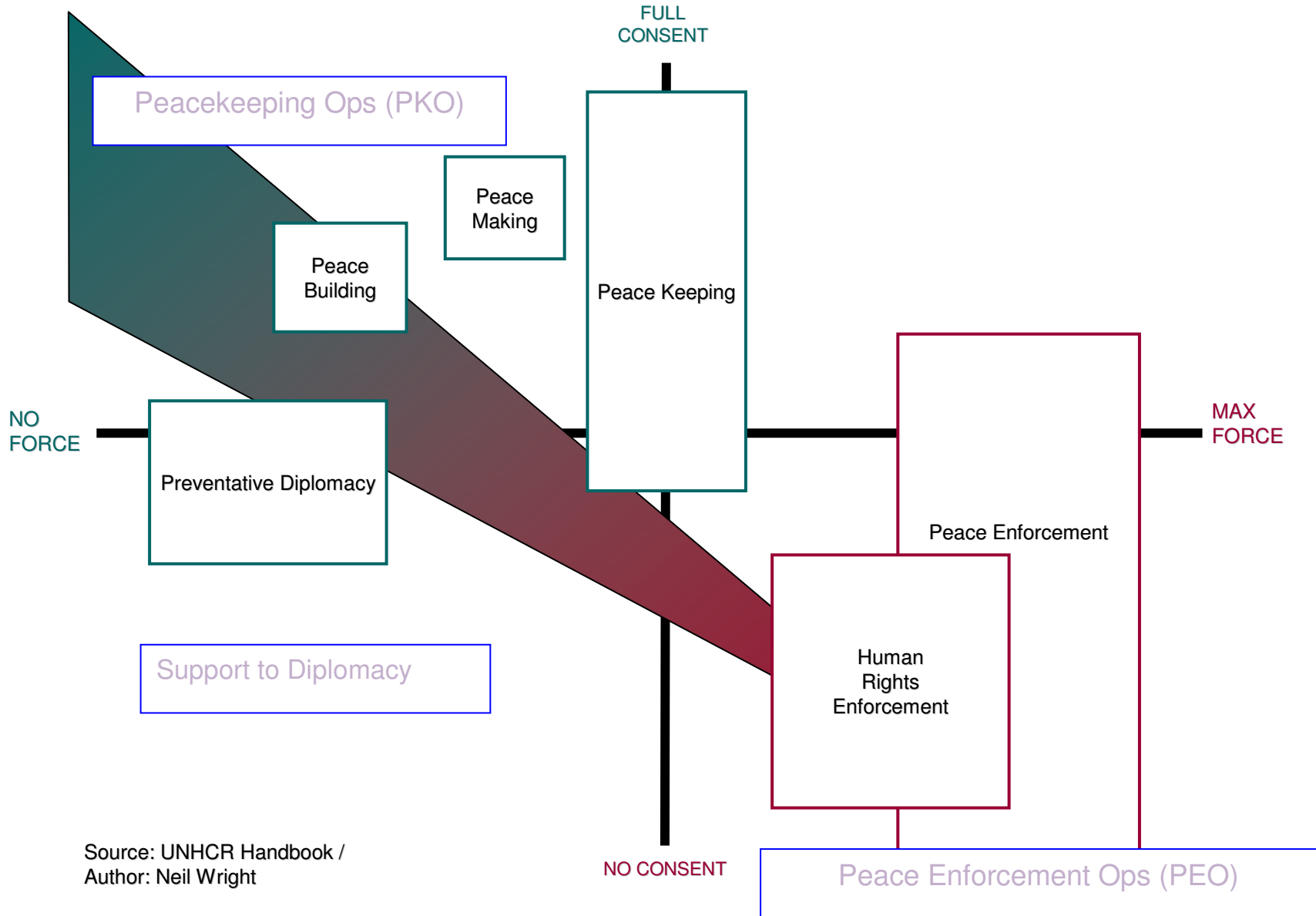
- Military mission: “Provide a safe humanitarian space for humanitarian organizations to access Monrovia.”



Planning

- “The plan is nothing; planning in everything.”
 - General Dwight Eisenhower, Operation Overlord
- Implied tasks
- Clarify roles & responsibilities, capabilities & limitations

Humanitarian Space



Source: UNHCR Handbook /
Author: Neil Wright

Complex Emergencies

- Each one is different
 - Developed countries - Iraq, Balkans
 - Developing countries - Liberia, Angola
 - Chronic failure - Somalia, Haiti, DRC, CAR
- How politicized is the conflict?
 - Need to get beyond emotion and look at facts
- Shared Space

+ Conventional warfare

Fourth Geneva Convention



■ Party to the Conflict

- Article 14: Protect from the effects of war, sick & aged, children, mothers...
- Article 16: Wounded & sick, infirm, expectant mothers, shall be the object of particular protection and respect
- Article 18: Civilian hospitals...shall at all times be respected and protected

■ Occupying Power

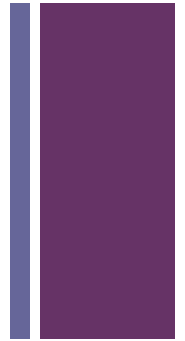
- Article 55: To the fullest extent of the means available to it, the Occupying Power has the duty of ensuring the food & medical supplies of the population.
- Article 56: Occupying Power has the duty of ensuring & maintaining, with the cooperation of national and local authorities, medical & hospital establishments & services, public health & hygiene in the occupied territory, with particular reference to the adoption & application of the prophylactic & preventive measures necessary to combat the spread of contagious diseases & epidemics.

Irregular Warfare

- “Violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over relevant populations.”
- Includes insurgency/ counterinsurgency, terrorism/counterterrorism
 - “get between the bad guys and their popular support”
 - “clear, hold and build”
- Complex and inherently political
- Will fail if waged by military means alone
- Unity of Action
 - Whole of government approaches
 - Build capacity of global partners

+ DoD is not of one mind on this

- “Counterinsurgency operations can be characterized as armed social work.”
 - U.S. Army Field Manual 3-24, Counterinsurgency, December 2006
- “The U.S. military should never be mistaken for a Peace Corps with guns.”
 - Secretary of Defense Robert Gates



Implications for health

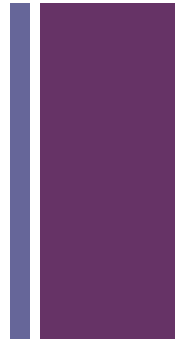
- Civilians take brunt of casualties
 - Predictable increase in public health preventable diseases
 - Last century - military:civilian casualty ratio = 8:1
 - This century - 1:8
- Military is challenged to provide civilian protection, security, recovery of essential services & humanitarian interventions
- Tension between what a population *wants* and what it *needs*
 - Joint Special Operations Task Force Philippines
- Rising childhood mortality is a marker for instability & conflict risk
 - But little evidence that health assistance reverses the trend
 - Military believes it to be true
 - Military will fill perceived gaps
- ? Impact on implementing partners

+ Center for Strategic & International Studies

National Security & Global Health Working Group

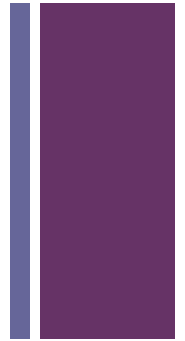
- Define the role of the Department of Defense in US government global health policy from a whole-of-government perspective
- Draft actionable recommendations for U.S. government regarding global health and national security
- Issue areas
 - Military-to-military engagements in global health
 - Health in conflict and post-conflict reconstruction
 - Department of Defense role in pandemic preparedness

+ Conflict and Post-Conflict Health

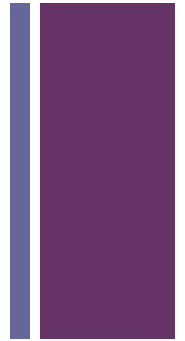


- Develop methods to preserve & protect civilian health capacity during combat
 - International Humanitarian Law
- Can activities that address the military's primary mission have secondary beneficial effects on civilian health, or fill gaps?
- Refine strategies to support whole-of-government and coalition efforts for health construction & reconstruction
 - DoD assistance to military health sector reconstruction
 - Interagency coordination to share common capabilities with civilian ministries when appropriate
- Develop evidence base for impact of health activities on security

+ Summary



- Humanitarian space is more & more a “shared space”
- Conventional warfare versus irregular warfare
 - International Humanitarian Law
 - Unity of Action
- Implications for health
 - Civilian casualties
 - “Wants” versus “needs”
 - Impact of health assistance on security and stability
- CSIS National Security & Global Health Working Group
 - Potential Secondary health benefits of DoD activities
 - Minimize harm, fill gaps
 - Evidence base



Discussion

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