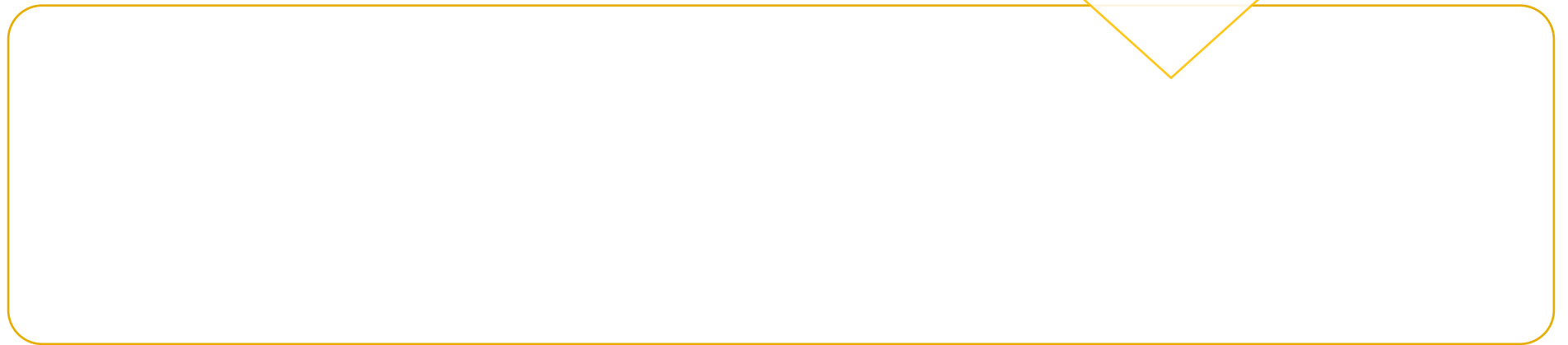
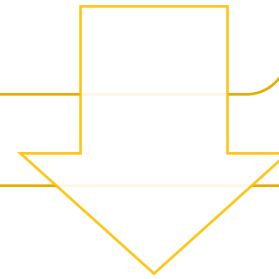
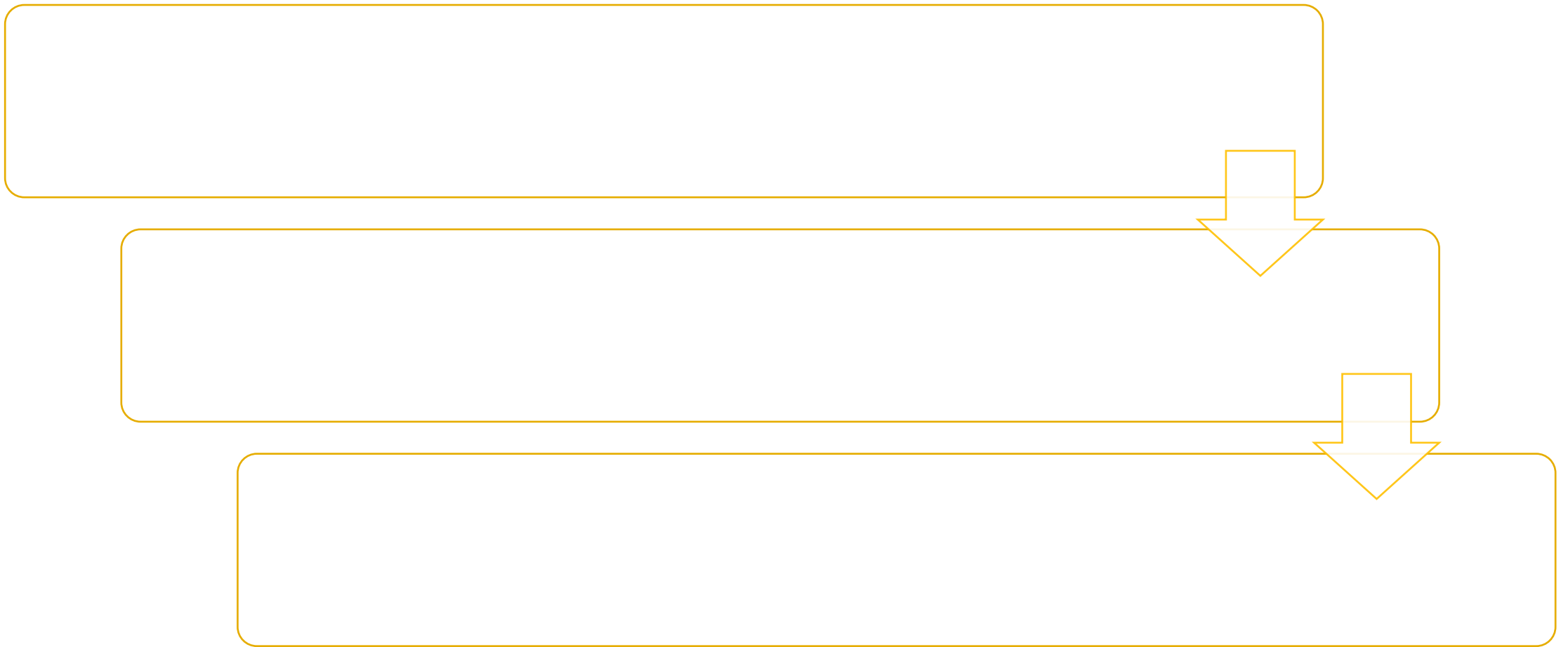


The response to public health emergencies of international concern (PHEICs): a critical approach

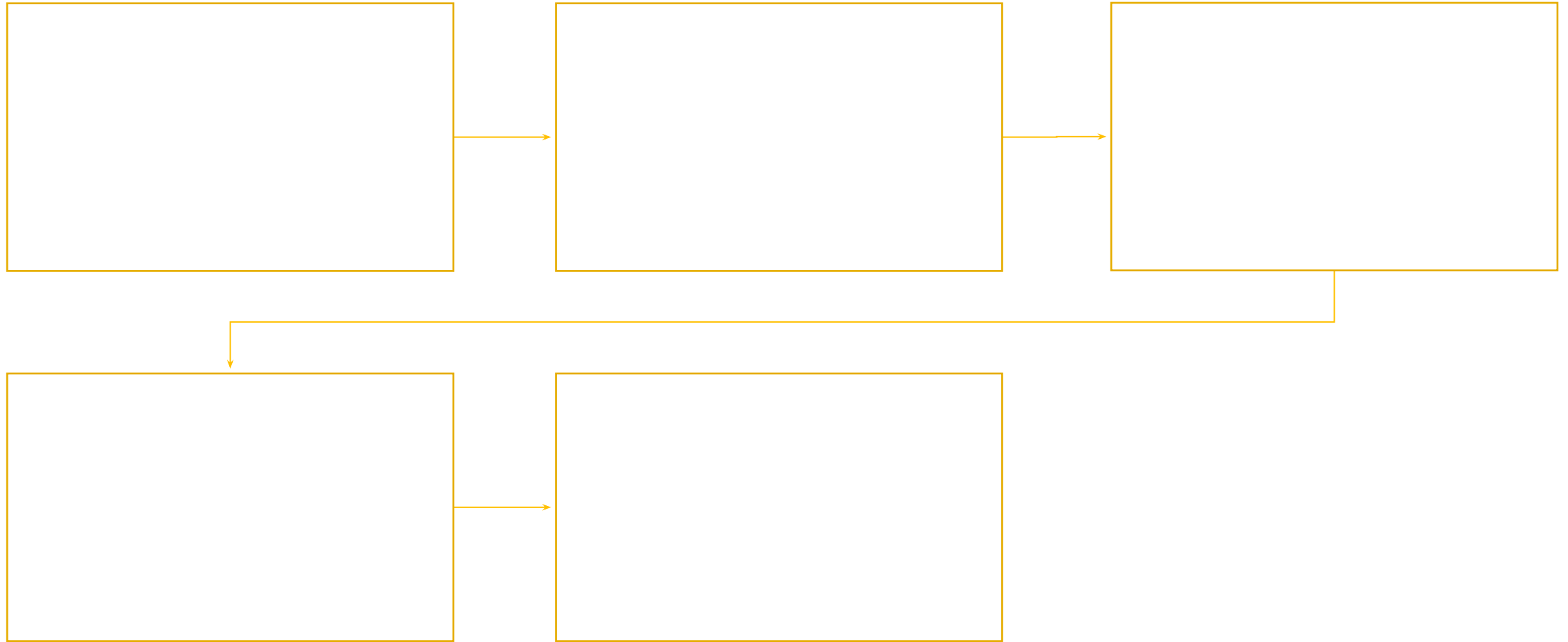
Deisy Ventura (USP)

July 14th, 2023





Paulo Roberto Trivellato (not yet published)



Madhukar Pai (2022)

<https://speakingofmedicine.plos.org/2022/10/13/if-you-are-uncomfortable-in-the-room-then-you-are-in-the-right-place-reflections-on-anti-racism-and-decolonizing-global-health-from-the-international-aids-conference-in-mon/>

“If you are uncomfortable in the room then you are in the right place” – Reflections on anti-racism and decolonizing global health from the International AIDS Conference in Montreal

October 13, 2022 / [PLOS Global Public Health](#) / [Global Health](#)

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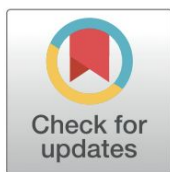
COLLECTION REVIEW


Addressing power asymmetries in global health: Imperatives in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic

Seye Abimbola ¹, Sumegha Asthana ², Christian Montenegro ³, Renzo R. Guinto ⁴, Desmond Tanko Jumbam ⁵, Lance Louskieter ⁶, Kenneth Munge Kabubei ⁷, Shehnaz Munshi ⁸, Kui Muraya ⁹, Fredros Okumu¹⁰, Senjuti Saha ¹¹, Deepika Saluja², Madhukar Pai ^{12*}

1 School of Public Health, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, **2** Women in Global Health, New Delhi, India, **3** Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile, **4** PH Lab & Planetary and Global Health Program, St. Luke's Medical Center College of Medicine—William H. Quasha Memorial, Manila, Philippines, **5** Operation Smile, Accra, Ghana, **6** University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa, **7** The World Bank, Kenya Country Office, Nairobi, Kenya, **8** University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, **9** KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Research Programme, Nairobi, Kenya, **10** Ifakara Health Institute, Ifakara, Tanzania, **11** Child Health Research Foundation, Dhaka, Bangladesh, **12** School of Population and Global Health, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

* madhukar.pai@mcgill.ca

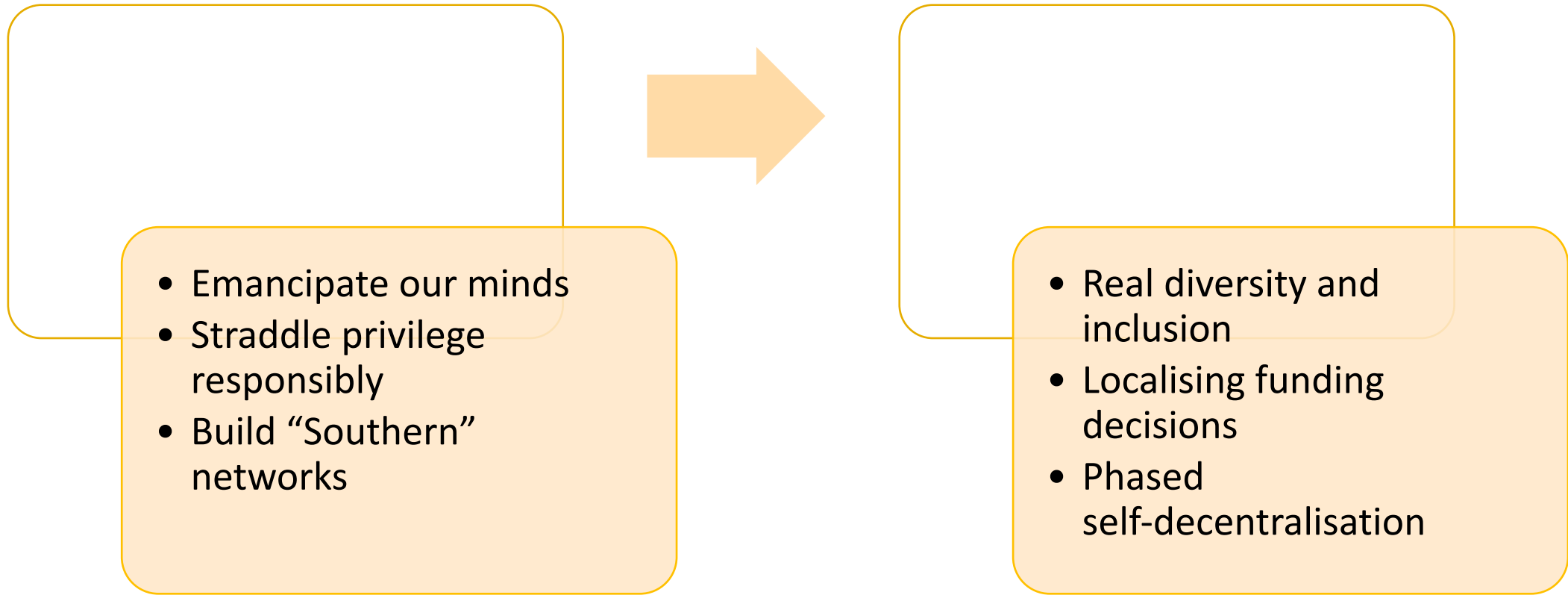


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Citation: Abimbola S, Asthana S, Montenegro C, Guinto RR, Jumbam DT, Louskieter L, et al. (2021)

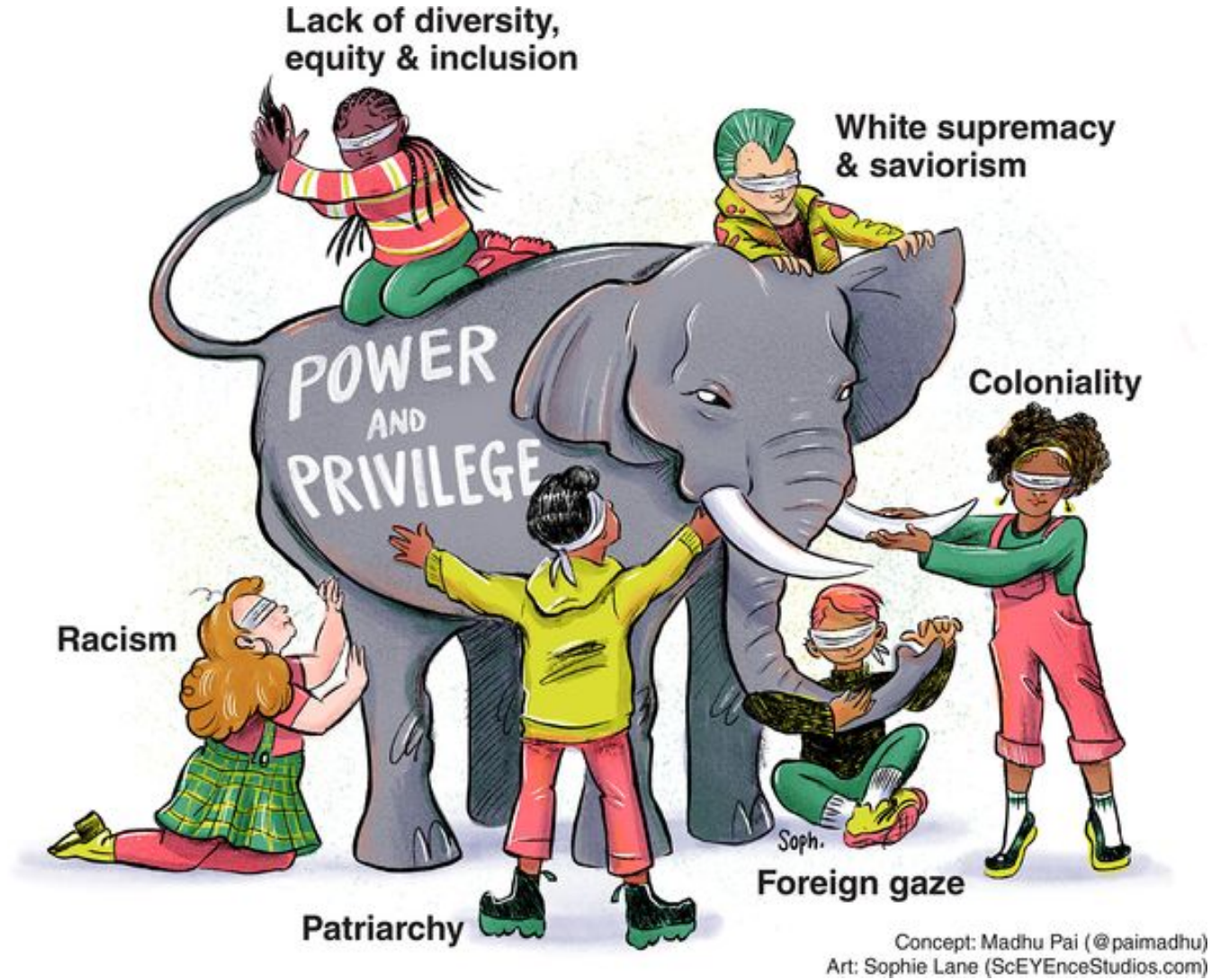
Summary points

- The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the Black Lives Matter and Women in Global Health movements, and ongoing calls to decolonise global health have all created space for uncomfortable but important conversations that reveal serious asymmetries of power and privilege that permeate all aspects of global health.
- In this article, we, a diverse, gender-balanced group of public (global) health researchers and practitioners (most currently living in the so-called global South), outline what we



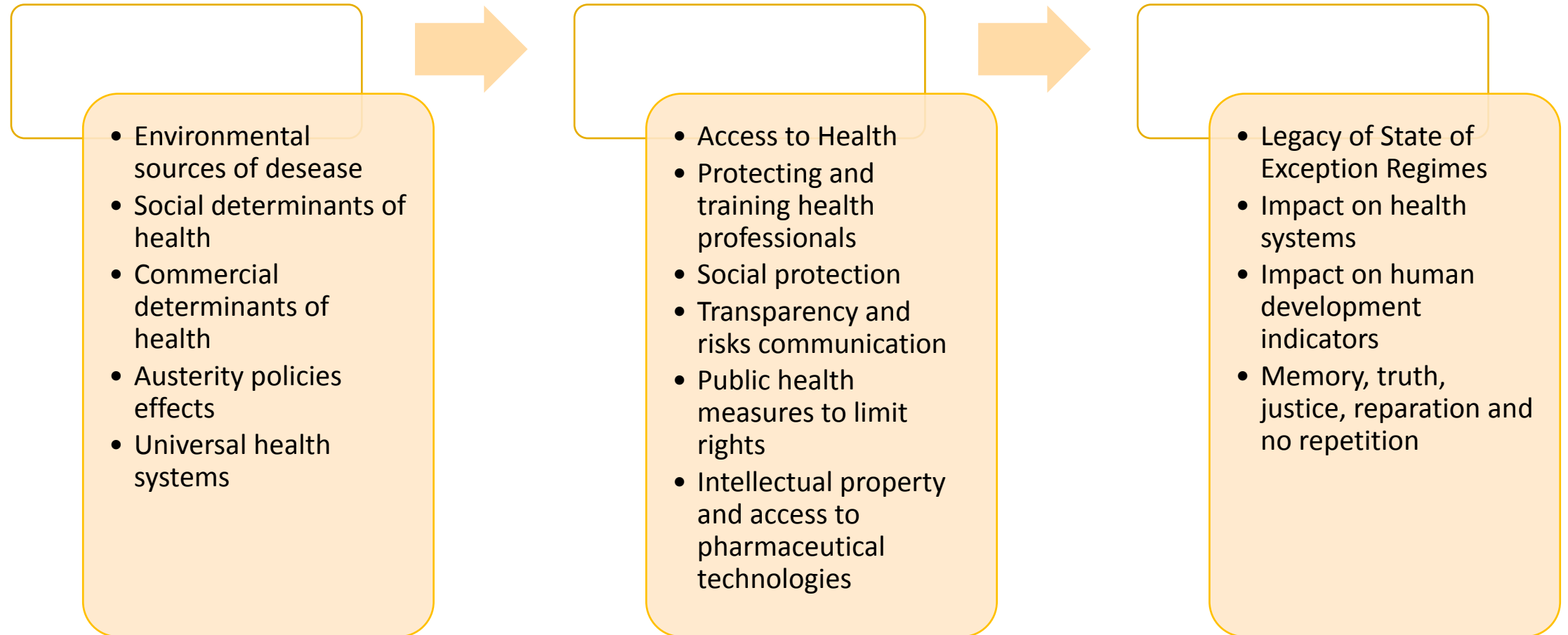
Abimbola et al. (2021)

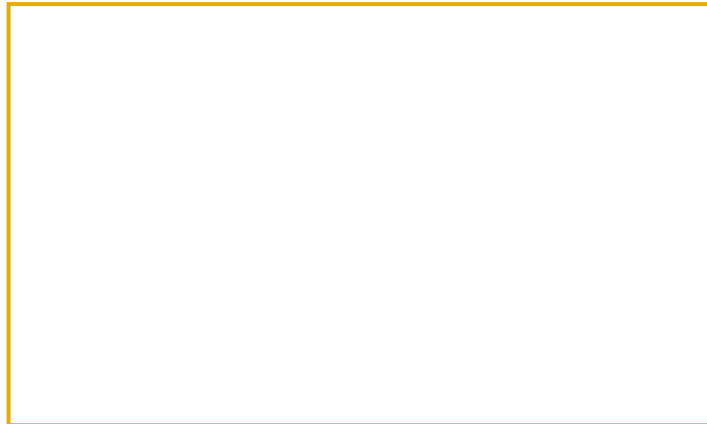
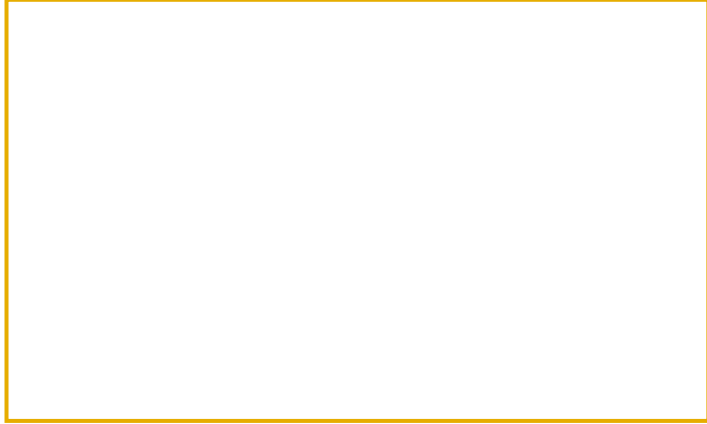
Fig 1. Global health, as currently practiced, has many asymmetries in power and privilege.



Abimbola et al. (2021)

Human rights approach to PHEICs (not exhaustive list)







The WG Pandemic Accord and IHR Reform is an initiative of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Fiocruz (Center for International Relations, CRIS) and the University of São Paulo, USP (Institute of International Relations, IRI; and Faculty of Public Health, with the Postgraduate Program in Global Health and Sustainability and the Center for Study and Research in Health Law, CEPEDISA).

Multidisciplinary in nature, the WG is composed of specialists and guests from the academic community, the health sector, civil society, parliament, and state agencies related to the theme. Aimed at the consolidation of a Global South, and particularly Brazilian, perspective of Global Health regulation, the GT intends to provide subsidies to society and the Brazilian State to critically monitor the ongoing negotiations and eventual formulation of proposals, as well as to promote and disseminate academic production on this theme.



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Technical Note # 3
February 23rd, 2023

The "zero draft" of the international pandemic agreement: rhetoric, inaccuracies, and gaps limit progress

Deisy Ventura, Bárbara Pagotto, Danielle Hanna Rached, Eduardo Hage Carmo, Francisco Viegas, Gerson Penna, Henrique Menezes, Leandro Viegas, Luana Bermudez, Luiz Augusto Galvão, Luis Eugenio de Souza, Paula Reges, Pedro Dallari, Priscila Montes, Raísa Cetra, Ramiro Januário, Rafael França, Vitória Ramos and Paulo Buss

Abstract

This technical note critically scrutinizes the "zero draft" of the new international agreement on pandemics (WHO CA+) that is being negotiated within the World Health Organization (WHO) through an Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB), whose fourth meeting will take place in Geneva from February 27 to March 3, 2023. Built upon a call for contributions from members of the WG Agreement on Pandemics and IHR Reform (Fiocruz/USP), after an introduction that provides background information on the ongoing negotiation, this note offers eleven sections that address: the persistent uncertainty about the legal nature of the instrument; issues related to the Preamble; the definition of pandemic and the new declaration mechanism proposed in the CA+; the need to expand the definition of surveillance; the limits of the new provision on human rights; the institutional structure; control and accountability mechanisms; issues related to intellectual property; the proposal of the creation of a Global Public Health Emergency Force; references to the issue of antimicrobial resistance (AMR); and issues related to the participation of non-state actors. At the end, a synthesis of the conclusions is presented in a propositional way to contribute so that the rhetorical character and several inaccuracies and gaps can be overcome, ensuring effective advances in the global response to pandemics.

Decolonising human rights: how intellectual property laws result in unequal access to the COVID-19 vaccine

<https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/7/e006169>

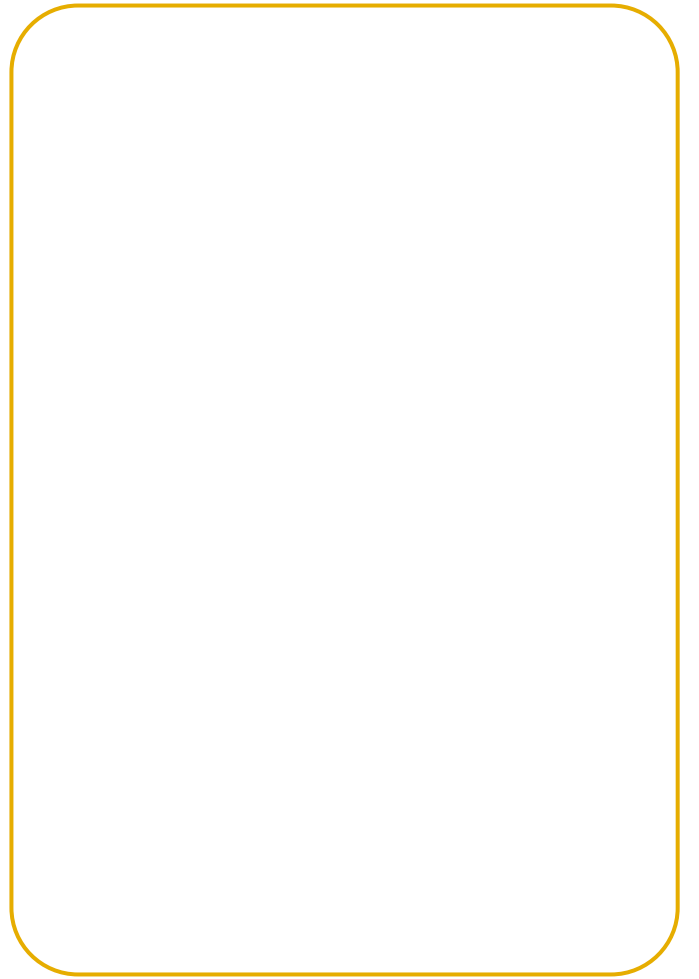
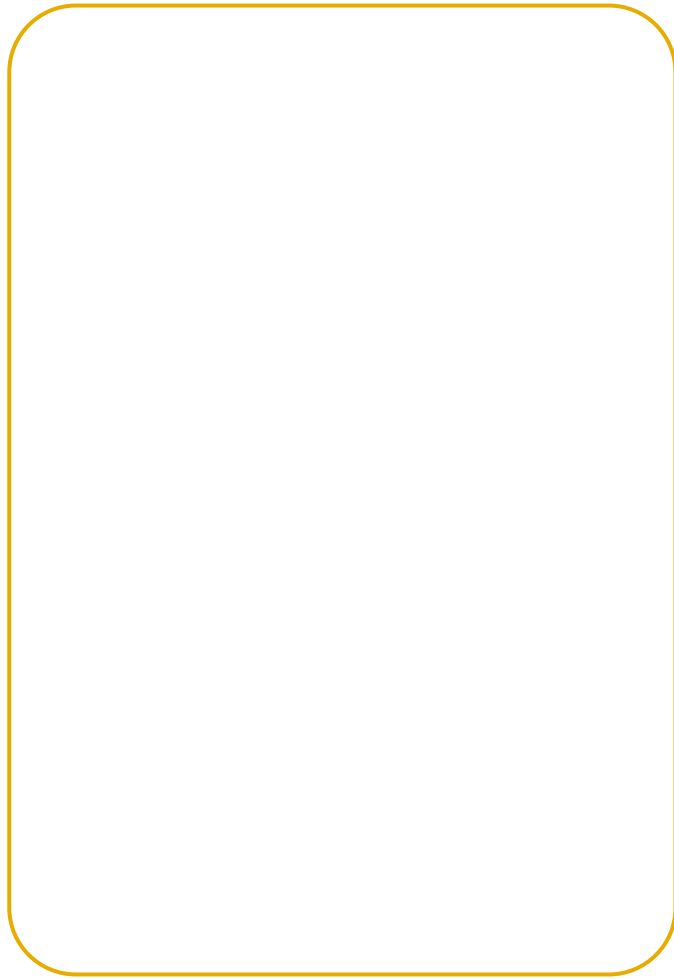
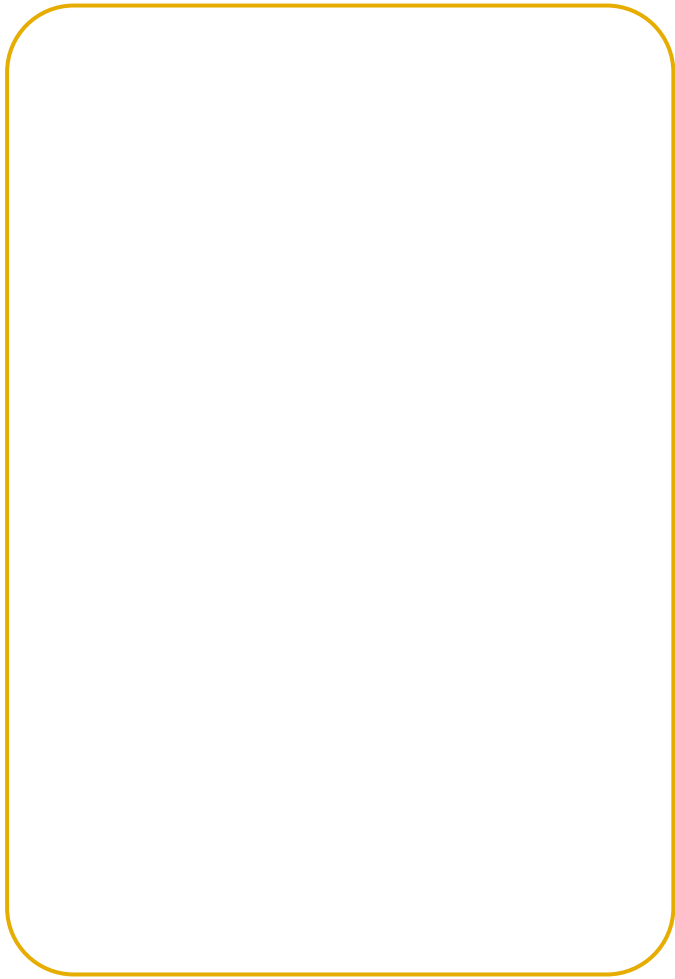
Sharifah Sekalala ,¹ Lisa Forman ,² Timothy Hodgson,³ Moses Mulumba,⁴ Hadijah Namyalo-Ganafa,⁵ Benjamin Mason Meier⁶

To cite: Sekalala S, Forman L, Hodgson T, *et al*. Decolonising human rights: how intellectual property laws result in unequal access to the COVID-19 vaccine. *BMJ Global Health* 2021;**6**:e006169. doi:10.1136/bmjgh-2021-006169

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▶ A decolonised approach demands three things. Firstly, reparative justice, not through charitable models such as COVAX but through redistribution, secondly increasing manufacturing capacity of states from the global south and thirdly that states should pay greater attention to the human rights responsibilities of corporations.



The proposal for an international convention on the response to pandemics: in defense of a human rights treaty for global health

A proposta de convenção internacional sobre a resposta às pandemias: em defesa de um tratado de direitos humanos para o campo da saúde global

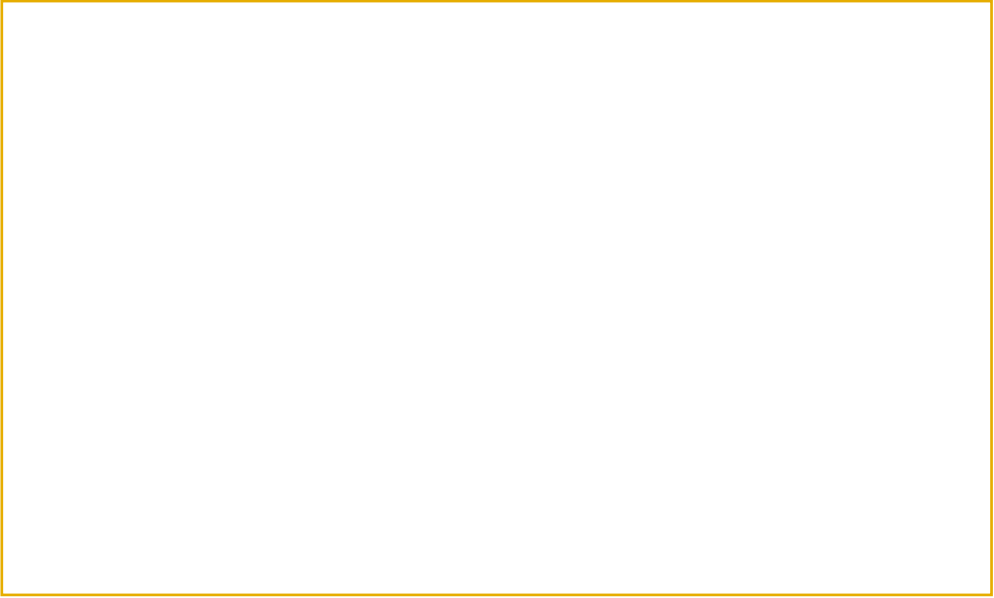
La propuesta de convención internacional sobre la respuesta a las pandemias: en defensa de un tratado de derechos humanos para el campo de la salud global

<https://doi.org/10.1590/0102-331X00168121>

*Leandro Luiz Viegas*¹

*Deisy de Freitas Lima Ventura*²

*Miriam Ventura*³



CONTRIBUIÇÕES PARA A DEFINIÇÃO DOS CONCEITOS *PERIFERIA E SUJEITAS E SUJEITOS PERIFÉRICOS*¹

Tiaraju D'Andrea

Contributions to the Definition of *Periphery* and *Peripheral Subjects*

When we talk about the periphery we discuss inequality in the spatial distribution of wealth. More than just a geographic concept, this is a political, social, and subjective statement.

ABSTRACT

This article problematizes the historical meanings of the term/notion of *periphery*, outlining critical definitions that draw on empirical uses by residents of these spaces. The article also attempts to systematize the concept of *peripheral subjects*.

KEYWORDS:

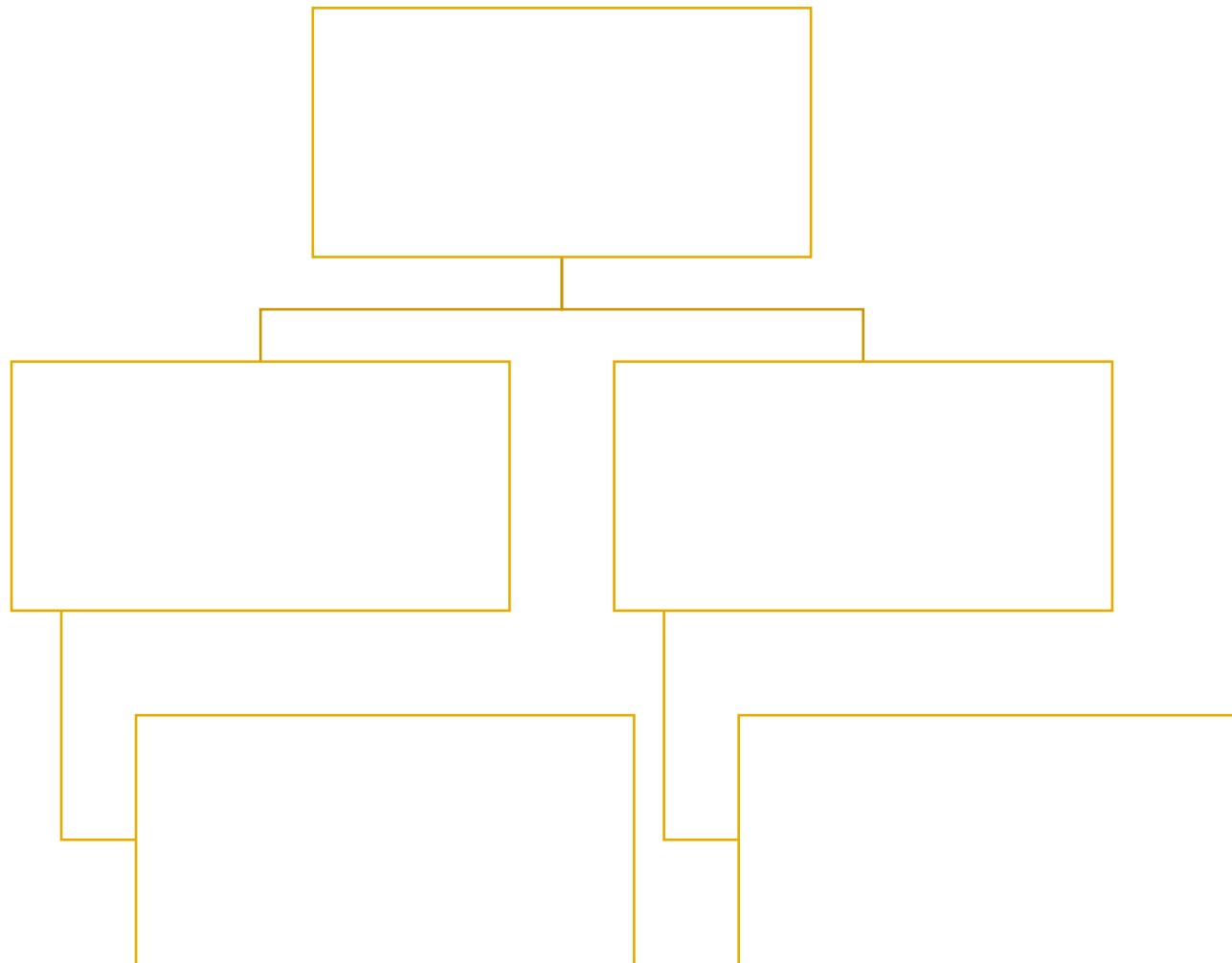
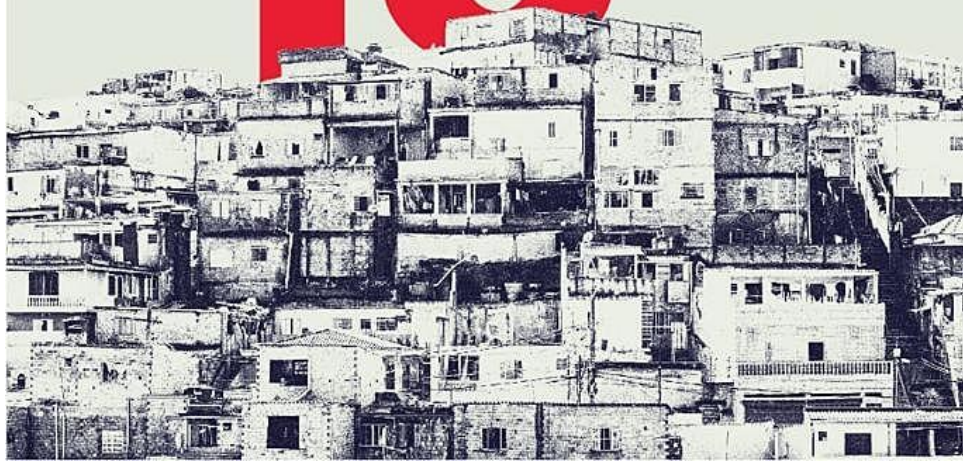
periphery; peripheral subjects; Racionais MC's; peripheral consciousness; peripheral epistemology

40

DANDARA
EDITORA

IDEIAS DE PERIFERIA

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Articles

A rights-based approach to public health emergencies: The case of the 'More Rights, Less Zika' campaign in Brazil

Deisy Ventura , Danielle Rached, Jameson Martins , Cristiane Pereira, Paulo Trivellato  & Lúcia Guerra 

Pages 1576-1589 | Received 05 Aug 2020, Accepted 24 Sep 2020, Published online: 06 Oct 2020

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ABSTRACT

During health emergencies, the security agenda tends to impose itself over the human rights agenda. That happened when Brazil became the Zika-related PHEIC epicentre in 2016. While the federal government promoted a 'war against the mosquito' *Aedes aegypti*, some social actors emphasised the social determinants of health and women's rights. This article presents the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) led campaign 'More Rights, Less Zika' as a consistent example of the positive effects the coordination between global and local actors might have on health initiatives. We conducted field research in Recife, Northeast of Brazil, one of the campaign's target cities, where we interviewed main local actors. The campaign focussed on disseminating women's sexual and reproductive rights as an alternative to the strategy of the federal government, primarily focussed on controlling the vector, postponing pregnancies, and the use of repellent. Despite its scale limitations, the campaign demonstrates that a right-based approach can contribute to increasing the security of communities during health emergencies. The case also suggests that coordinating global actors' actions with local actors improves the quality of global health initiatives, which is particularly important when a conservative agenda opposing women's rights gains leverage in Brazil and other States.

KEYWORDS: Health emergencies human rights international cooperation Zika UNFPA

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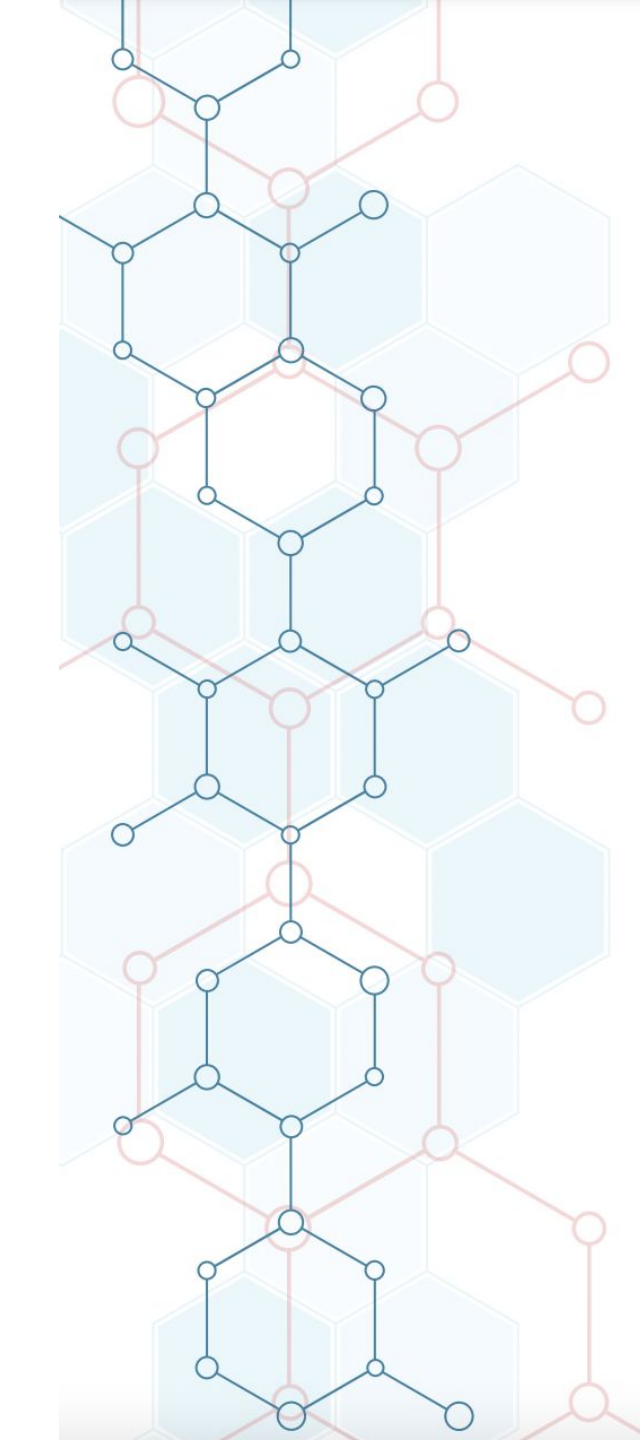
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João Nunes

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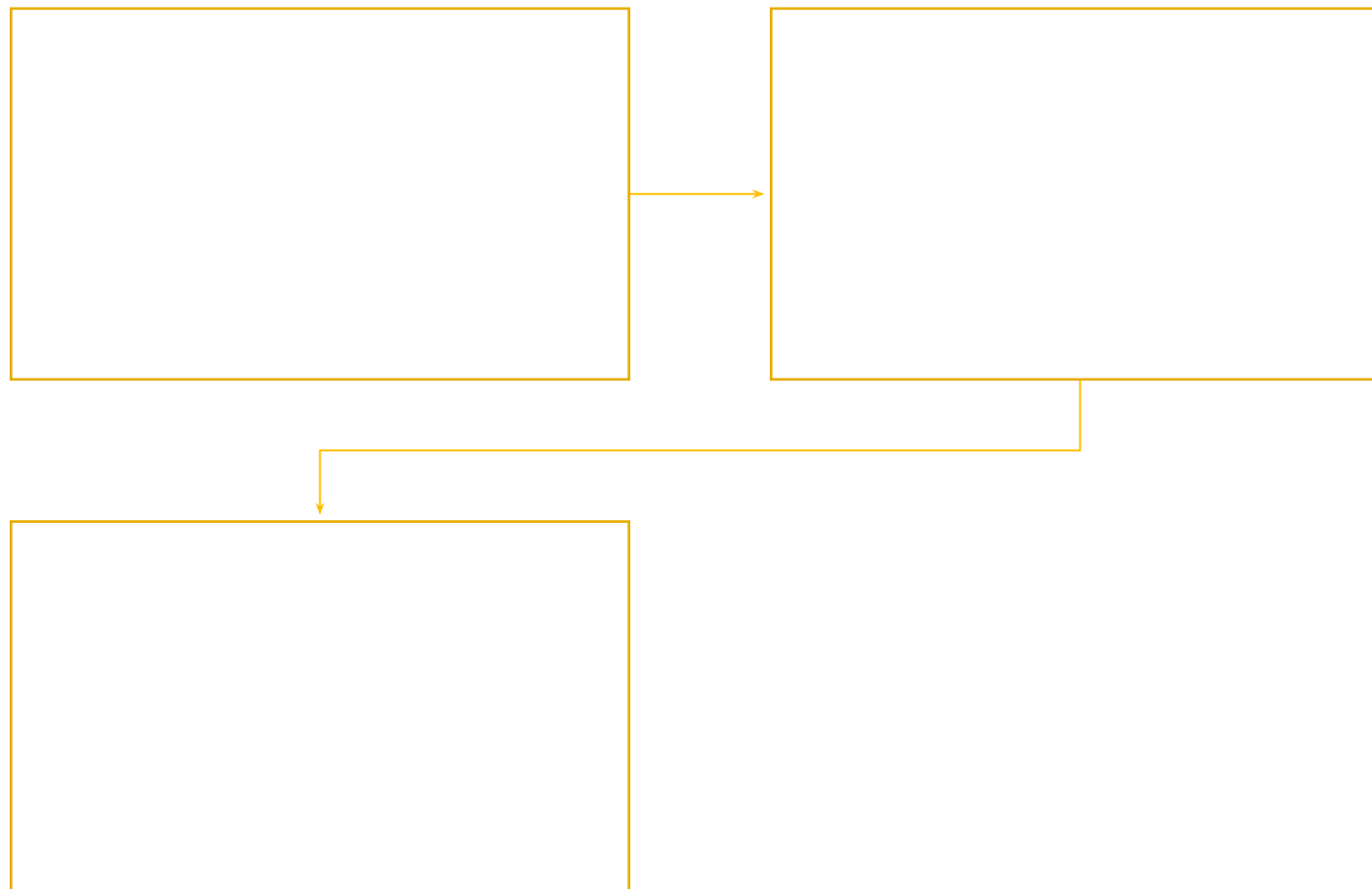
INEQUALITY IN ACCESS TO COVID-19 VACCINES IN BRAZIL

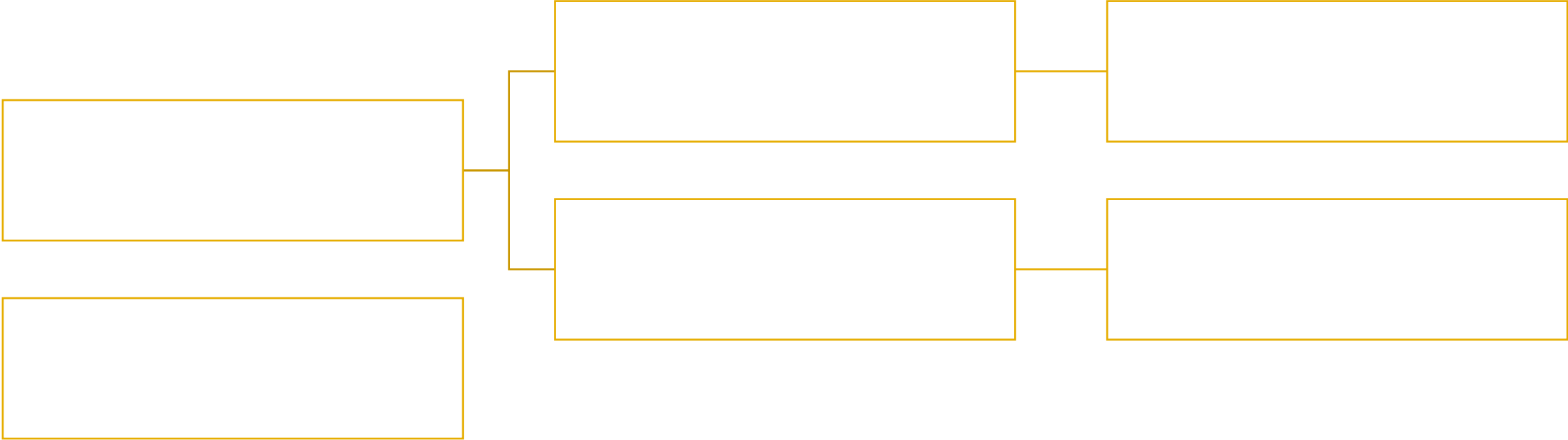
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Vincent Geisser (2020)





Far right human rights approach to health emergencies

