

Disease, Conflict and Security, the Case of HIV/AIDS

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Traditional Security Studies

State-based
Security

military force projections, domestic/regional political and ideological orientation, ethnic/religious strife, arms racing, global and regional balances of power, economics, terrorist activity, economic instability.

Insecurity

armed intervention, military aid, diplomacy, sanctions.

Health

communicable and non-communicable diseases, genetics, poor diet and nutrition, lack of access to health care, unclean living conditions.

Ill Health

access to medical care, clean water and sanitation, good nutrition, behaviour change.

Traditional Public Health

Security Studies

Security

Domestic/regional/international political instability, ethnic/religious tensions, arms build up, global economic instability, terrorism, environmental degradation, population movements, infectious diseases, illicit activities

Insecurity

economic development, armed intervention, military aid, diplomacy, sanctions, development aid

Health and Security Studies

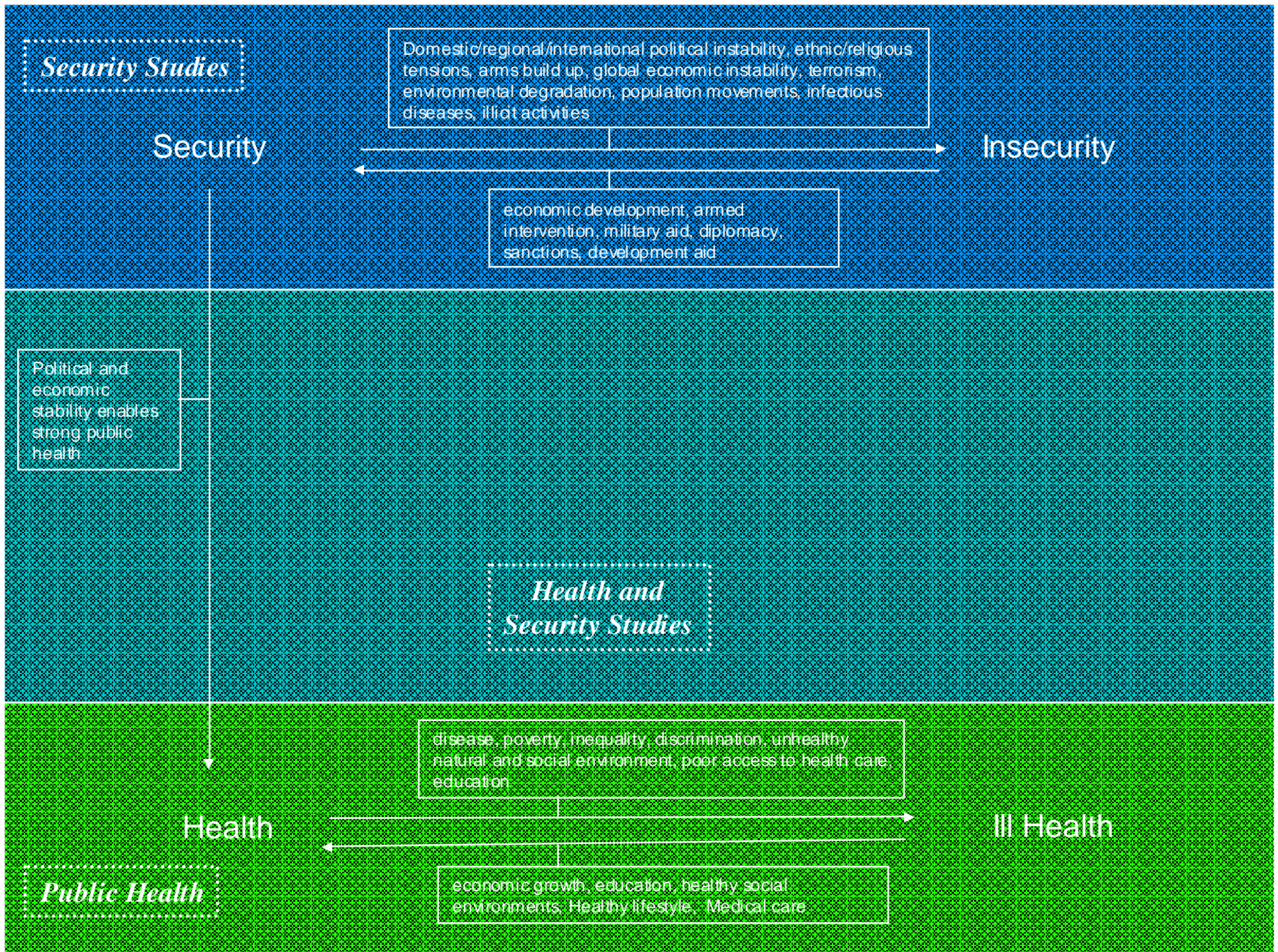
Health

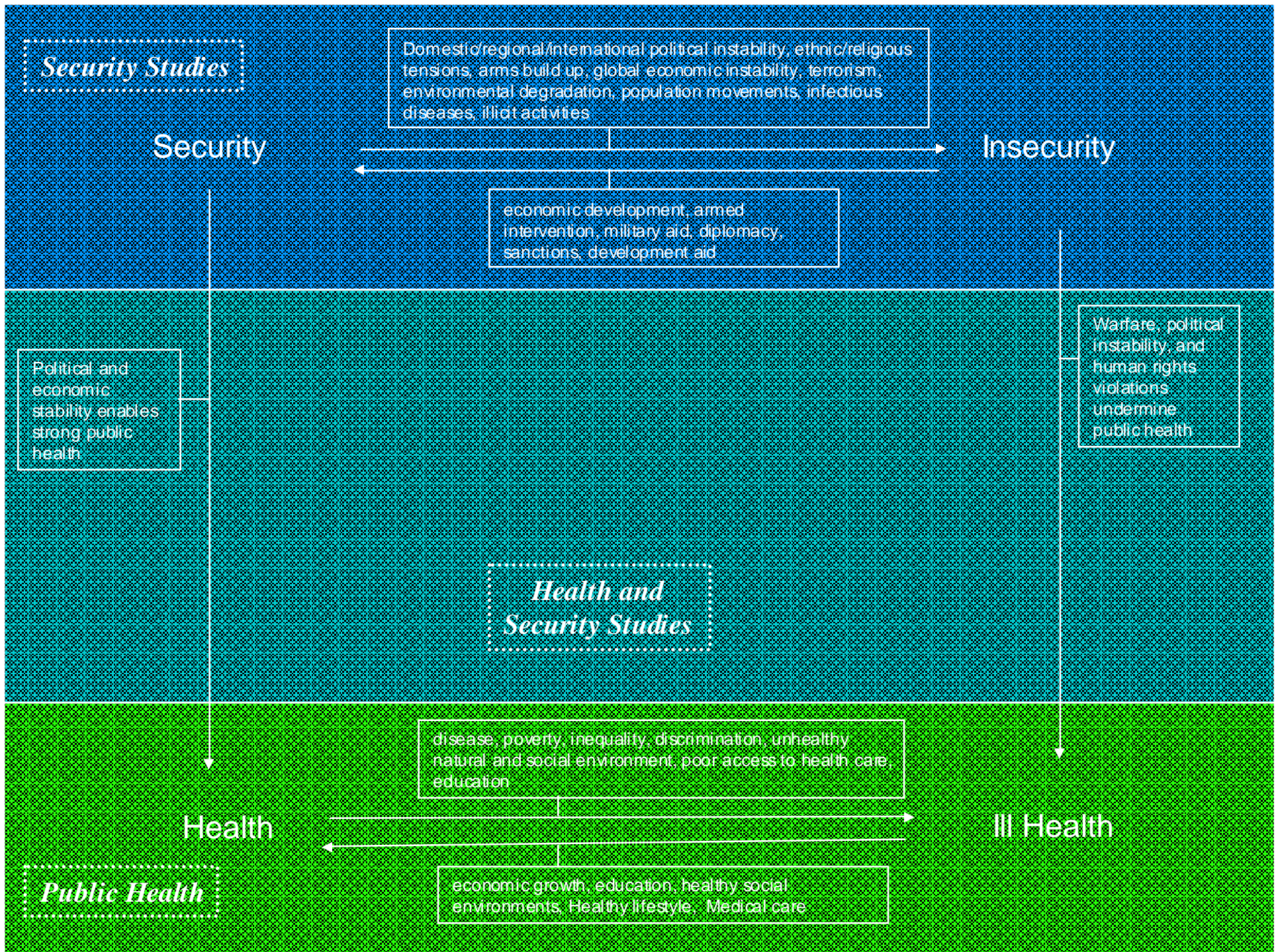
disease, poverty, inequality, discrimination, unhealthy natural and social environment, poor access to health care, education

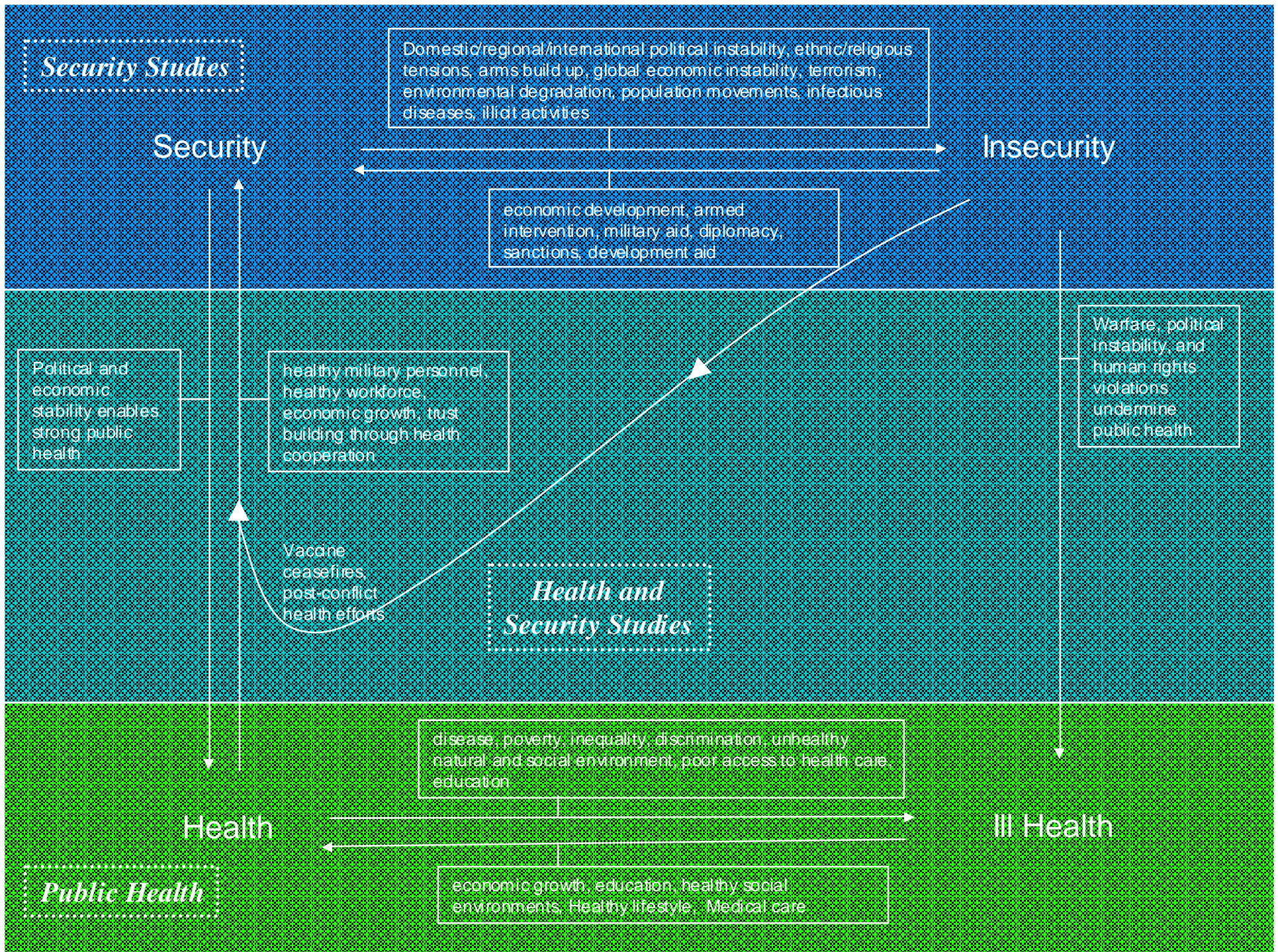
Ill Health

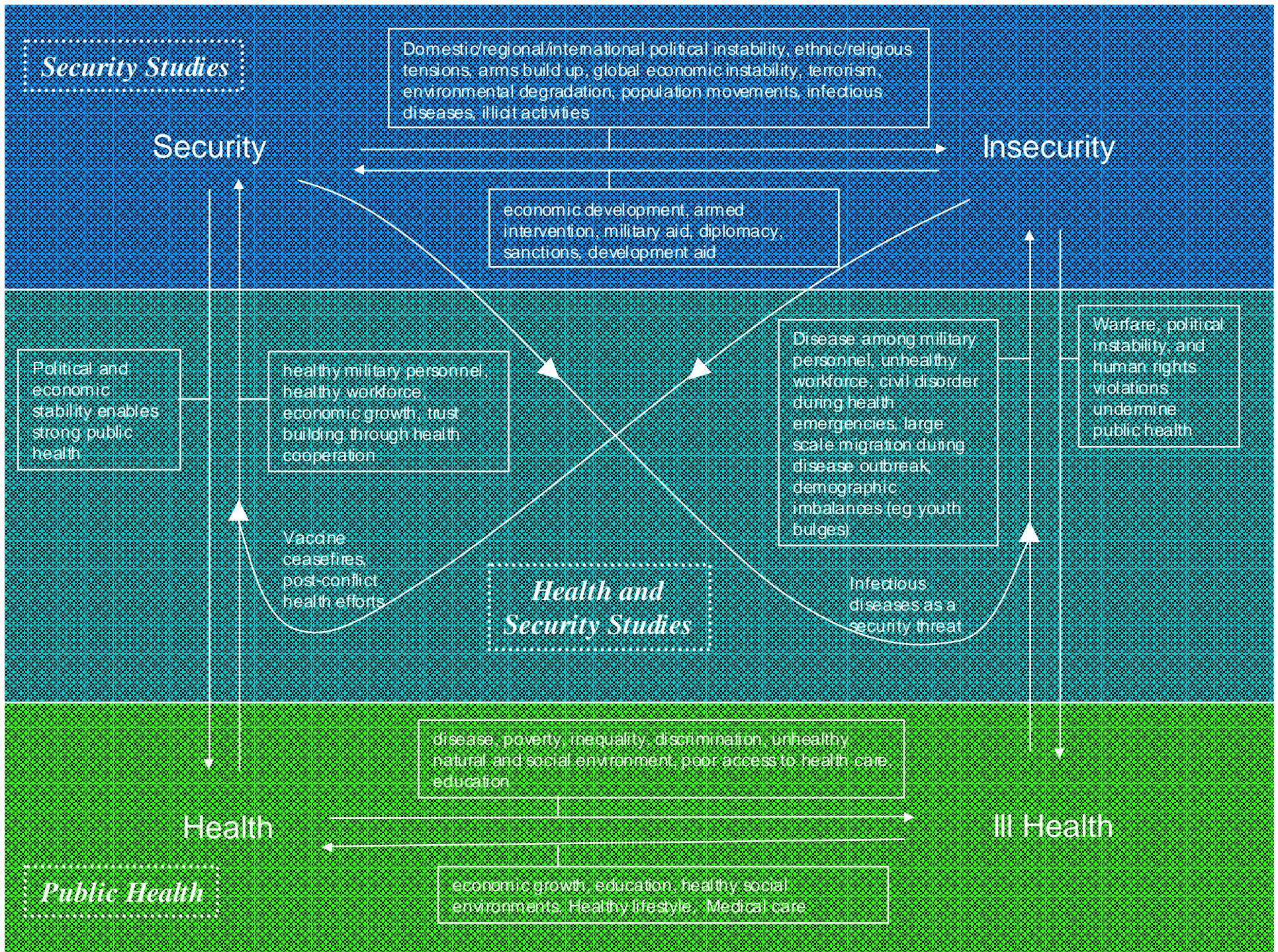
Public Health

economic growth, education, healthy social environments, Healthy lifestyle, Medical care

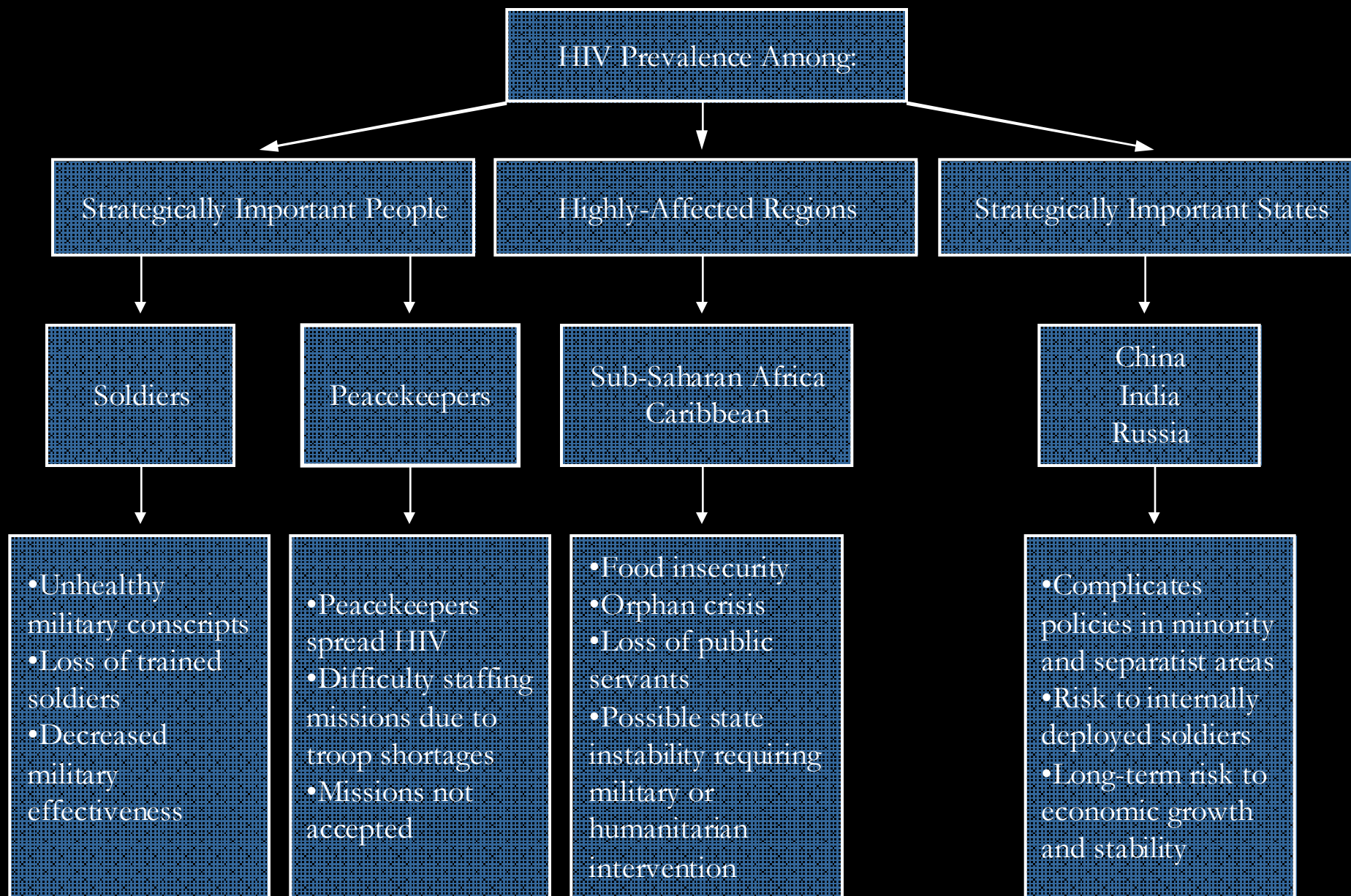




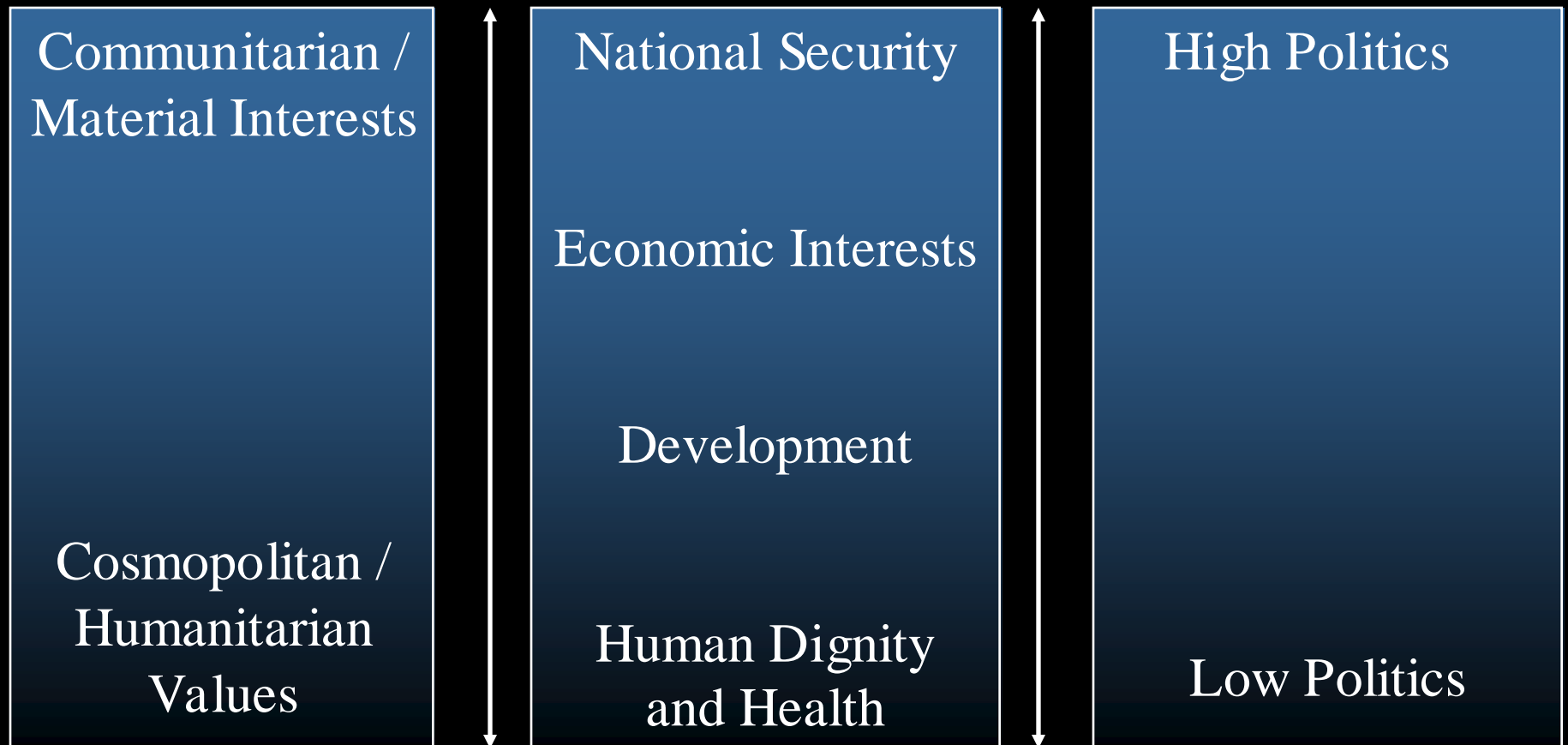




Pathways for HIV/AIDS Impact on National Security, Feldbaum, Lee and Patel 2006.



Traditional Hierarchy of Foreign Policy Issues



Adapted from Fidler 2005.

Why did global health rise into a high political issue? Three models from Fidler (2005).

- Revolution: global health as pre-eminent political value
- Regression: parade of global health problems
- Remediation: select health issues are addressed because they impact state interests