

A Global Health Law Trilogy: Transformational Reforms to Strengthen Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response

Global Health Law

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About This Column

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Abstract: This is a pivotal moment in the global governance response to pandemic threats, with crucial global health law reforms being undertaken simultaneously in the coming years: the revision of the International Health Regulations, the implementation of the GHSA Legal Preparedness Action Package, and the negotiation of a new Pandemic Treaty. Rather than looking at these reforms in isolation, it will be necessary to examine how they fit together, considering: how these reforms can complement each other to support pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response; what financing mechanisms are necessary to ensure sustainable health governance; and why vital norms of equity, social justice, and human rights must underpin this new global health system.

The COVID-19 pandemic has been the greatest health crisis of our lifetimes, but the glaring limitations of the public health response offer a unique opportunity to launch necessary reforms in global health governance. In reshaping global health governance to prepare for future

threats, international initiatives in the coming years will give rise to sweeping revisions of global health law. The international community is simultaneously undertaking three potentially transformative legal reforms: the revision of the International Health Regulations (IHR), the implementation of a Legal Preparedness Action Package under the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA), and the negotiation of a new Pandemic Treaty. Taken together, these reforms could enable the world to better prevent, prepare for, and respond to future pandemics, but it will be crucial to harmonize these legal initiatives, recognizing interconnections across the global health law landscape.

Limitations of Global Health Law in the COVID-19 Response

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has exposed fundamental gaps in global health law and governance. Revealing weaknesses in the foundations of pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response, the IHR have proven ineffective in shaping national responses to public health emergencies, with governments overlooking public health evidence, and undermining international health cooperation. The World Health Organization (WHO), which oversees IHR implementation, became embroiled in political controversy, keeping the Organization from holding governments to account for clear neglect of health recommendations and legal obligations. Despite fundamental IHR reforms in 2005 in the wake

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of the SARS epidemic, responses to COVID-19 have revealed continuing legal limitations in: notifying WHO rapidly of novel outbreaks, adhering to WHO recommendations, and realizing global solidarity in confronting a common threat.¹ In the absence of international legal obligations, essential medical countermeasures such as diagnostics, personal protective equipment, vaccines, and therapeutics remain inequitably allocated. Without innovative reforms in global

breaks.² However, recent PHEICs have highlighted systemic failures to implement these obligations, undermining the effectiveness of the IHR.³ In response to IHR failures in the COVID-19 response, WHO member states have proposed targeted amendments to the IHR, including prompt and transparent reporting of PHEICs, sharing of scientific data and pathogen sequencing, and evidence-informed and rights-based public health measures.⁴ The May 2022

preparedness.” In developing a foundation and common understanding of the competencies necessary for public health emergency legal preparedness, this GHSA Legal Preparedness Action Package seeks to develop technical tools to guide and support countries in strengthening national laws to realize global health security.⁷ Launched in March 2022, the implementation of this Action Package will bring together state and non-state actors over the next three

COVID-19 is an unprecedented crisis, but it offers a unique opportunity to reform global health law to effectively coordinate pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response — establishing transformational governance to overcome the limitations of the COVID-19 response and strengthen legal authorities to advance global health.

health law and governance, the same inadequate, ineffective, and unjust response is likely to occur when the next health crisis occurs — a crisis that could be even more catastrophic than the COVID-19 pandemic.

Reforming Global Health Law to Prepare for Future Challenges

This is a pivotal moment for the future of global public health, with the coming months holding the potential for a trilogy of crucial global health law reforms:

IHR Amendments

The IHR has near-universal adherence as the governing international legal instrument for responding to globalized infectious disease threats. IHR (2005) codified interlocking obligations to (1) alert the world rapidly to the emergence of a potential Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), (2) encourage evidence-based public health interventions, while avoiding undue burdens on human rights or international trade and travel, and (3) ensure core national public health capacities to prevent, protect against, control, and provide a public health response to infectious disease out-

World Health Assembly laid the foundation for member state negotiations, culminating in revisions at the May 2024 Assembly. Should these reforms be adopted, they would automatically enter into force for all WHO member states within a prescribed period, unless a state explicitly rejects the amendments or submits a reservation to them.

GHSA Legal Preparedness Action Package

Building from national limitations in IHR implementation, states first came together in 2014 to launch the GHSA, creating a non-binding framework of “Action Packages” to support states in preventing, detecting, and responding to public health emergencies.⁵ These GHSA Action Packages sought to build national core capacities for public health—refocusing international collaboration in public health as a security imperative—but it has long been clear that states lack the legal authorities and legal competencies necessary to achieve GHSA targets.⁶ Recognizing these gaps in national legal capacities, states worked together amid the COVID-19 pandemic to establish a new GHSA Action Package on “legal

years to build an advocacy platform for legal preparedness and develop technical resources for countries to review and strengthen legal preparedness capacities to respond to future public health emergencies.

Pandemic Treaty

With limitations of global health law hindering national and global responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, state and non-state actors called for the development of a new convention, agreement, or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, codifying through WHO what has come to be known as the “pandemic treaty.”⁸ Advocates see this new treaty as a means to ensure international coordination in a pandemic response, a “deep prevention” approach to preparedness (addressing underlying “one health” factors that could prevent disease outbreaks),⁹ and a novel mechanism to provide “universal and equitable access to safe, efficacious and affordable vaccines, medicines and diagnostics for this and future pandemics.”¹⁰ This pandemic treaty would seek to complement, rather than replace, the IHR, with the treaty detailing addi-

tional provisions to address limitations in the scope and content of existing legal instruments, thereby advancing legal authorities that would be more effective, equitable, and enforceable.¹¹ Drawing from this call for a pandemic legal instrument, the World Health Assembly held a November 2021 special session, resolving to develop this new treaty under WHO authority. While the pandemic treaty was not a scheduled point of discussion in the May 2022 World Health Assembly, it was raised frequently during the discussion of WHO's preparedness and response to public health emergencies, with state and non-state actors looking to this treaty to support new global norms for information sharing and capacity building. With an Intergovernmental Negotiating Body empaneled to consider prospective treaty provisions, WHO member states have begun a multi-year negotiating process — with state meetings, public hearings, and regional consultations scheduled in the coming months — to develop a draft agreement for consideration by the World Health Assembly in May 2024.

A Changing Landscape for Global Health Law

These individual reforms of global health law must be considered as interconnected instruments across an expanding legal landscape. Rather than developing these reforms in isolation, it will be crucial to examine how these sweeping reforms complement each other, including by:

- aligning these reforms to support health system capacities — understanding what each reform accomplishes (and leaves out) in realizing the larger goal of legal preparedness.¹²
- assessing the necessary funding mechanisms to ensure effective health governance — recognizing how sustainable financing can strengthen leadership across gov-

ernance institutions and support implementation of legal reforms.¹³

- establishing common norms across reforms — examining how harmonized normative frameworks can shape common purpose across legal instruments, advancing equity, social justice, and human rights as a vital normative foundation of global health governance.¹⁴

This trilogy of global health law reforms could support global solidarity in the face of common threats, but public health leaders must align diplomacy across these simultaneous reforms to ensure a comprehensive legal architecture commensurate with emerging governance challenges. COVID-19 is an unprecedented crisis, but it offers a unique opportunity to reform global health law to effectively coordinate pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response — establishing transformational governance to overcome the limitations of the COVID-19 response and strengthen legal authorities to advance global health.

Note

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