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Public Health
Wales

Public Health Wales: **Nationally Focused, Globally Responsible**

Our International
Health Strategy

2017 – 2027



About Public Health Wales

Public Health Wales exists to protect and improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities for people in Wales.

Public Health Wales has four statutory functions:

- 1** To provide and manage a range of public health, health protection, healthcare improvement, health advisory, child protection and microbiological laboratory services and services relating to the surveillance, prevention and control of communicable disease.
- 2** To develop and maintain arrangements for making information about matters related to the protection and improvement of health in Wales available to the public; to undertake and commission research into such matters and to contribute to the provision and development of training in such matters.
- 3** To undertake the systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of information about the health of the people of Wales in particular including cancer incidence, mortality and survival; and prevalence of congenital anomalies.
- 4** To provide, manage, monitor, evaluate and conduct research into screening of health conditions and screening of health related matters.



Public Health Wales well-being objectives

Public Health Wales has identified seven well-being objectives:

- 1** Build capacity and support system change, to protect and improve health and reduce inequalities
- 2** Give our children the best start in life including opportunities to grow, play and learn in a healthy and safe environment
- 3** Support the NHS to deliver high quality, equitable and sustainable services that meet the needs of citizens at every stage of their life
- 4** Minimise public health risks from current and emerging diseases, environmental hazards and emergencies
- 5** Influence policy, planning and design to create sustainable, culturally thriving and cohesive communities, to tackle the wider determinants of health and to break the cycle of poverty and disadvantage
- 6** Maximise the potential of our natural and cultural resources to promote physical and mental health and well-being and contribute to a low carbon, environmentally resilient Wales
- 7** Strengthen our role in global health and sustainable development, realising the benefits of international engagement

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Foreword

In a rapidly changing world, there are both imposing global threats and exciting, innovative opportunities, both of which have major repercussions for public health. In this complex global landscape, we recognise that protecting, improving and promoting health and well-being for the people of Wales cannot be achieved in isolation. It requires strong international partnerships, global cooperation and working in collaboration.

Social, economic and environmental sustainability is essential for the well-being of present and future generations and can allow us to achieve greater equity, security and peace. Wales is in a unique position with an enabling legislative and policy context, including the ground-breaking 'Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015'. This has created an opportunity to build active and effective cross-sector, multi-disciplinary and cross-border collaborations that will benefit both the Welsh people and our planet.

The development of Public Health Wales' International Health Strategy has allowed us to reflect on our organisational challenges and assets, our global role and our aspirations for the future. We have prioritised areas which have demonstrated potential to bring the greatest benefit to the people of Wales and positively impact on those living beyond our borders. This will contribute directly to developing and implementing our Public Health Wales long-term strategy as well as our Integrated Medium Term Plan (IMTP).

We are looking forward to implementing this strategy over the next ten years and becoming a globally responsible, world leading and inspiring public health agency. By taking a long-term, prevention focused approach, we can work to expand our international collaborations, and enhance our research and innovation, creating a healthier, more equal, prosperous, resilient and globally responsible Wales, with a diverse culture, thriving Welsh language and more inclusive communities.



Dr Tracey Cooper,
Chief Executive,
Public Health Wales



Professor Sir Mansel Aylward,
Chair of
Public Health Wales

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

Public Health Wales’ International Health Strategy supports the successful delivery of our national role, strategic priorities and well-being objectives. A wide consultation process, supported by a literature review and mapping of international work and collaborations across the organisation has enabled us to identify three strategic priorities and six strategic objectives for the next ten years. The priorities and objectives are interdependent and conducive to consolidation, coherence and achieving greater impact in support of the upcoming organisational 10-year strategy and our 3-year strategic plans.

Strategic Priorities

I. Maximise Applied International Learning and Support Innovation for Public Health

We will work with our partners in the spirit of mutual respect and sharing, capitalising on international learning, innovation and research, to achieve the maximum benefit for public health policy and practice in Wales.

II. Develop Globally Responsible People and Organisations

We will work across the NHS to develop a globally responsible workforce and support an enabling, outward looking organisational environment.

III. Strengthen Wales’ Global Health Approach

We will work with our partners and networks world-wide to strengthen Public Health Wales’ contribution to global health security and sustainable development.

Strategic Objectives

1 Networks and Partnerships

Strengthen and develop existing and new international networks and reciprocal partnerships

2 Change and Innovation

Facilitate sharing, research, knowledge mobilisation and communication to drive positive change and innovation

3 Reputation and Visibility

Establish a reputation as a world leading public health agency and increase our national and organisational visibility

4 Governance and Coherence

Ensure sound governance, transparency, coherence, strategic alignment and added value of international activities

5 Capacity and Sustainability

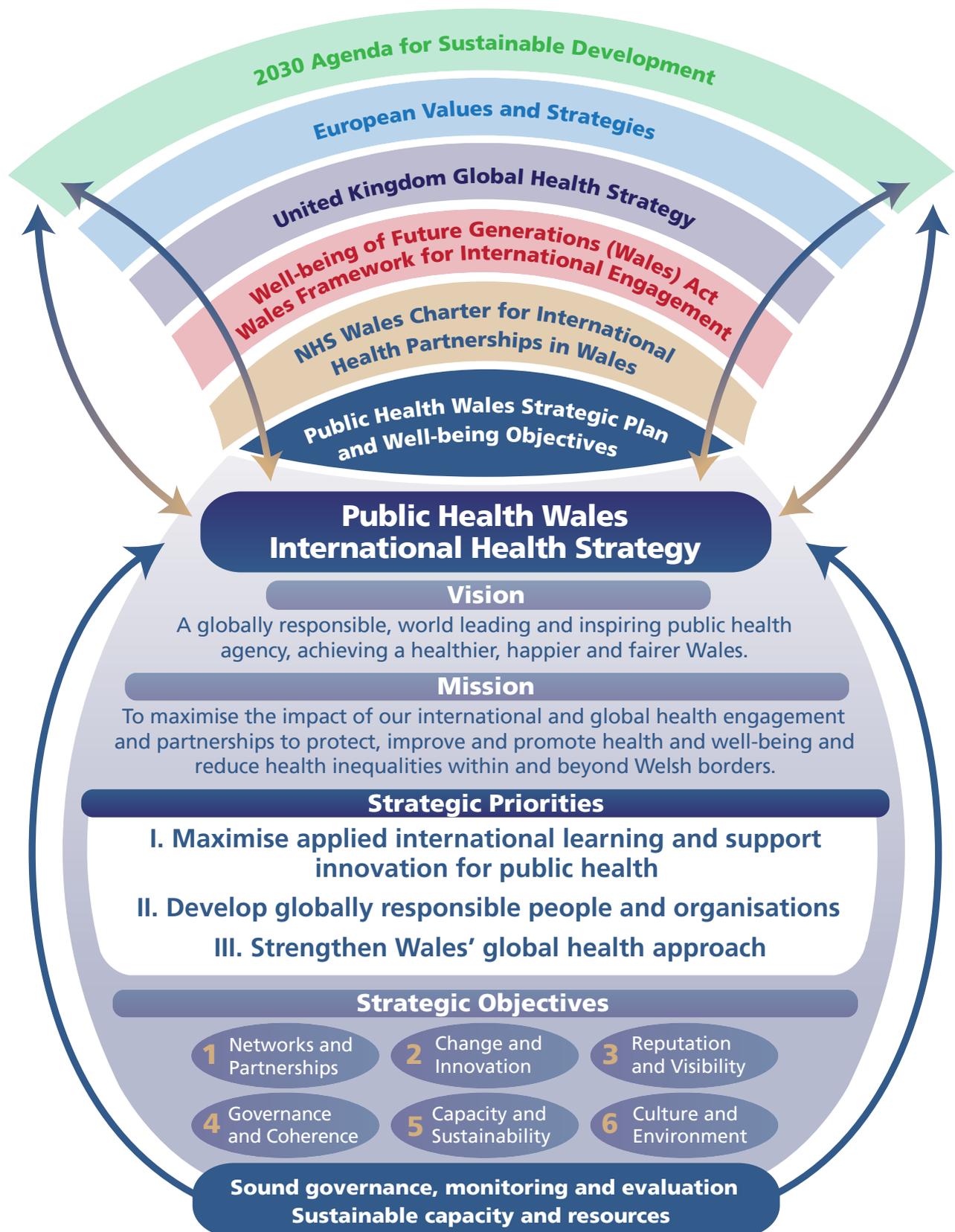
Support capacity and capability building through training, resource optimisation, income generation and commercial opportunities

6 Culture and Environment

Promote a culture of globally responsible citizens, facilitating an enabling forward and outward looking approach

The International Health Strategy will be delivered through an Implementation Plan which will include monitoring, evaluation and reporting, sound governance and accountability structures and processes. The successful implementation of the strategy depends on the availability of sustainable capacity and resources, external income generation, and the creation of a supportive and enabling environment. Specific actions within each priority area will be defined to support our organisational and NHS responsibilities, and will reflect the wider Welsh, United Kingdom (UK), European and global context.

Public Health Wales International Health Strategy Map 2017-2027



Introduction

From Global to Planetary Health

The terms ‘global health’ and ‘international health’ are often used interchangeably. In this document we refer to **global health** as the health of populations in a global context, defined as “the area of study, research and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide”, where problems can transcend national borders and have a global impactⁱ.

International health more commonly covers issues that occur outside of one’s own country, including cross-border cooperation, and is sometimes used in reference to working with developing nations and foreign aid effortsⁱⁱ.

Building on these concepts, a growing body of evidence demonstrates that human health is intrinsically linked to the health of our planet and ecosystem, coined by the term **‘Planetary Health’**ⁱⁱⁱ. Similarly, the **‘One Health Agenda’** aims to attain optimal health for people, animals and the environment^{iv}.

Throughout this strategy we recognise and reflect the global movement towards achieving ‘One Health’ and ‘Planetary Health’ in the context of sustainable development.

Document Structure

This strategy is organised into **four overarching sections**:



1 ‘Our Vision’
Outlining our aspirations for the future.



2 ‘Rationale’
Highlighting the underlying principles and the importance of international engagement; building on our unique history and assets; and showing the potential for scaling up our global impact.



3 ‘Looking Forward’
Presenting our strategic priorities, objectives; and approach to the development and implementation of this document. This section also outlines the strategic alignment with the international, Welsh and Public Health Wales context.



4 ‘Making It Happen’
Outlining the strategy implementation through developing a Governance Framework; an Implementation Plan; and a Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Plan, reflecting our work with key partners and stakeholders.

Appendix I details the approach taken to develop the strategy, outlining the methodology used and the engagement process. Due to the wealth of information provided through the mapping exercise, which have assessed the reach of our organisational partnerships and collaborations, we have produced a supplementary document **‘Public Health Wales: Our Global Outreach’**. Some examples of this work are shown in **Appendix II**. Finally, **Appendix III** gives an overview of relevant strategic documents, referred to in the strategy. Key terms used in this document are listed in the **Glossary**.



Our Vision

Our international vision is to become

A globally responsible, world leading and inspiring public health agency, achieving a healthier, happier and fairer Wales

Our mission is

To maximise the impact of our international and global health engagement and partnership in order to protect, improve and promote health and well-being and reduce health inequalities within and beyond Welsh borders

Public Health Wales aspires to build on and strengthen its unique international role, and to establish a platform to link national and international networks and existing relationships. Our strategic approach aims to:

- Maximise our impact on public health across Wales and beyond, by increased knowledge generation and evidence mobilisation, translation, communication and implementation into policy and practice
- Achieve an acknowledged, well-equipped and trusted agency, protecting our nation and others from global health threats and emergencies, enhancing collaboration, resilience and joint responsibility, and enabling the creation of synergies and identification of solutions
- Develop a model approach to implement, drive and promote sustainable development and its principles, creating more diverse, inclusive, fair, healthy, happy and resilient communities and societies within and beyond Welsh borders
- Establish our role as a world leading expert body, driving innovation, research and income generation, contributing to resource optimisation and the realisation of new opportunities
- Enable an enthusiastic, better informed, skilled and globally responsible public health workforce that meaningfully participates in international networks
- Create an enabling, outward looking and globally responsible organisation with strong reciprocal partnerships and coherent international activity, aligned with the global and national public health priorities

These aspirations require collaborative work with our national and international partners to align our goals and priorities, taking a joined-up approach. Through increasing coherence and the optimisation of resources we will become better equipped to motivate and drive action, making a real difference to the people of Wales and beyond (figure 1).



Rationale

“... What Wales is doing today the world will do tomorrow. Action, more than words, is the hope for our current and future generations.”

Nikil Seth, Director of Sustainable Development, United Nations, 2015

Why Engage Globally for Health, Well-being and Equity?

The world has become ever more interconnected, interdependent and mobile. Globalisation has both a direct and indirect impact on human health and well-being and on our planet. In a ‘borderless’ world, local health threats can become global, and global emergencies can have local effects. Violence and conflict, population displacement and war, in addition to a scarcity of resources, affect all countries, pushing the sustainability of systems to their limits. Social, environmental and economic imbalance and extreme events threaten all; it is the poorest and disadvantaged that often face perpetuating inequalities within and between countries^v.

In parallel, there is a rapid advance of science and technology, within what is known as ‘the Fourth Industrial Revolution’^{vi}, posing unknown challenges and opportunities. This is creating a global transformation of unprecedented scale, scope, and complexity, requiring an integrated and comprehensive response, involving stakeholders from across the world, from the public and private sectors to academia and civil society.

The Global Risks Report 2017^{vii} outlines a landscape of five interconnected future risks which corresponds to the social, economic and environmental challenges facing Welsh communities, as defined by the report ‘Generation 2050: Better Long-Term Decision Making’^{viii} (table 1). To ensure sustainability through national prosperity, resilience, better health, equity and cohesion, global responsibility and thriving culture and language, Welsh Government has adopted unique sustainable development legislation; the ‘Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act’^{ix} (WFGA) in 2015 (table 1).

The health impact of globalisation is highlighted through the rapid spread of communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDs, pandemic influenza, and the recent Ebola virus disease outbreak, the first virus declared as ‘a threat to international peace and security’^x. Emerging epidemics are coupled with increasing rates of antimicrobial resistance^{xi}, challenging health systems worldwide. Almost a quarter of the global burden of disease^{xii} is caused by modifiable environmental factors, such as physical, chemical and biological hazards^{xiii}. The impact of chronic conditions is huge, the burden from heart disease, cancer, mental illness and obesity is significant; and high levels of harmful behaviours, such as smoking and alcohol misuse are recognised threats. These trends have not spared Wales, which faces ongoing challenges to population health and well-being (figure 2).

Although public health has achieved a lot in Wales, the population is living longer and is generally healthier, poverty and inequality gaps persist, with as many as 11 years difference in the length of life between those living in the most and those living in the least deprived Welsh communities^{xiv}. A commitment and progress towards equity, social justice and better health and well-being requires active global engagement to better understand and address these issues. Realising the benefits of international and global health engagement and work (figure 1) is essential for Public Health Wales to achieve its function^{xv}, vision, mission^{xvi} and well-being objectives^{xvii}, as well as to implement the Well-being Goal of ‘A Globally Responsible Wales’.

Table 1. Future Global Risks and Welsh Sustainable Development Challenges, addressed by Welsh Government Legislation

Global Risks	Challenges to Welsh Communities	Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015
1. Economy: Growth and Reform	1. Economic Growth and Employment	1. A Prosperous Wales
2. Society: Rebuilding Communities	2. Ageing Population	2. A Resilient Wales
3. Technology: Managing Disruption	3. Life Expectancy	3. A Healthier Wales
4. Geopolitics: Strengthening Cooperation	4. Climate Adaptation	4. A More Equal Wales
5. Environment: Accelerating Action	5. Energy Security and Fuel Poverty	5. A Wales of Cohesive Communities
	6. Population Growth	6. A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language
	7. Housing Need	7. A Globally Responsible Wales
	8. Ecosystem Services	
	9. Health and Social Care	
	10. Poverty and Deprivation	
	11. Literacy, Numeracy and Skills	
	12. Resilient Transport Systems	
	13. Food Security	
	14. Water Security	
	15. Safe Communities	
	16. Culture and Heritage	

Figure 1. Benefits of International and Global Health Work



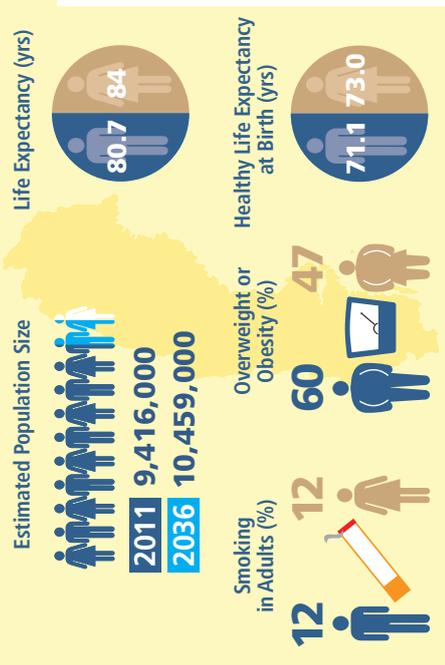
By working with international partners, we can increase our participation in the global health security agenda, to better protect our population and others, working towards a world which is safer and more prepared to threats such as antimicrobial resistance, zoonotic diseases and epidemics, achieving biosafety and biosecurity. Appendix II, boxes 2.1 to 2.4 highlight case studies from Public Health Wales where steps have been taken to address these challenges, in addition to developing our workforce through access to expertise and training schemes. Professional development and involvement in multi-disciplinary, internationally recognised programmes and projects is driving positive change to our people and communities.

Figure 2

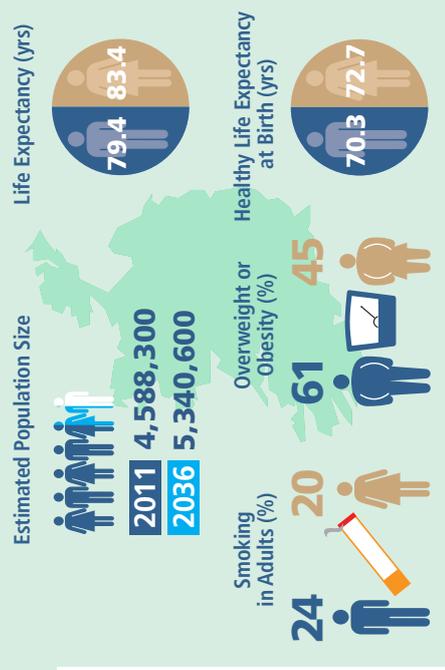
Comparing Wales Internationally

Note: Please take care not to use this data to make direct comparisons between countries and refer to the 'Statistical Data Explained' box for more information.

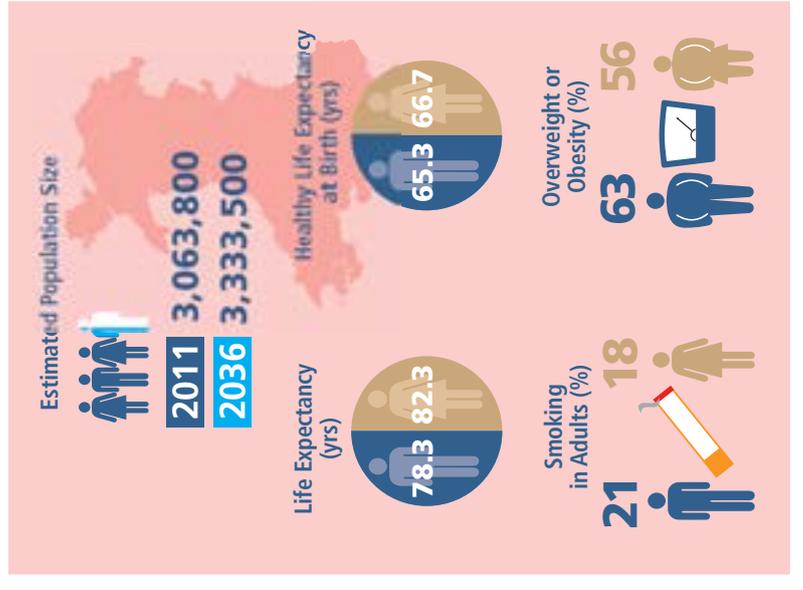
SWEDEN



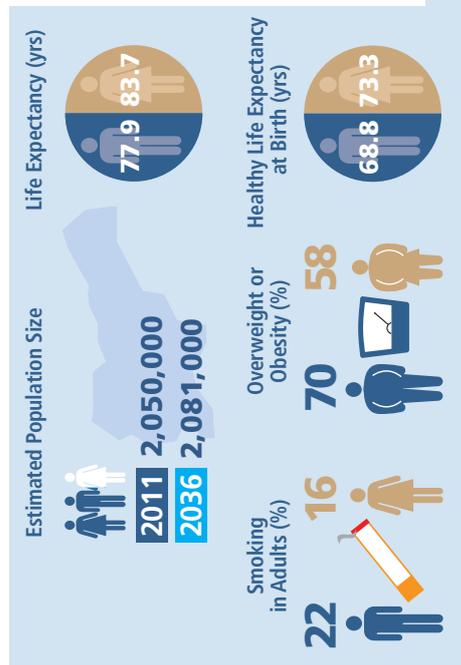
IRELAND



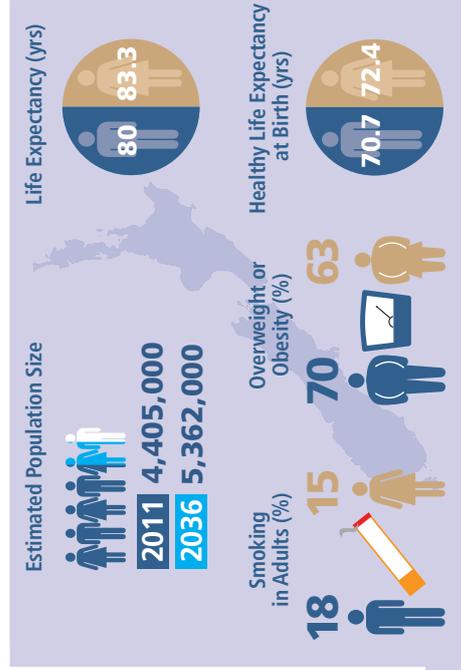
WALES



SLOVENIA



NEW ZEALAND



Statistical data explained (For definitions of the indicators, please refer to the glossary)

1. Estimated Population Size: Sweden, Slovenia, New Zealand, Ireland, Wales data – 2011 and 2036
2. Life Expectancy (years): Sweden, Slovenia, New Zealand, Ireland data - 2010 - 2014
3. Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth (years): Sweden, Slovenia, New Zealand, Ireland - 2015; Wales 2010-2014
4. Smoking in Adults (%): Sweden, Slovenia, Ireland data – aged 15 + 2014; Ireland data – aged 15 + 2015; New Zealand data: aged 15 + 2015/-2016; Wales data – aged 16 + 2015
5. Overweight or Obesity in Adults (%): – Sweden, Slovenia data - aged 20+ 2008; New Zealand data – aged 15+ 2015/16; Ireland aged 15+, 2015; Wales – aged 16+ 2015

References: Welsh Health Survey & WIMD 2014 (Welsh Government); mid-year population estimates, Population Projections & Public Health Mortality (Office for National Statistics); World Health Organization; the European Commission; Statistics Sweden; EuroStat; World Bank; UN Stats & Central Statistics Office (Ireland)

Working beyond our borders and taking a global outlook opens our organisation to new opportunities, such as those offered by the **United Nations 2030 Agenda^{xviii} and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** (figure 3). The SDGs represent a milestone for human, planetary and one health, requiring all countries to address social, economic and environmental sustainability nationally and globally. Health (Goal 3) is recognised as an outcome of, an essential prerequisite to, and enabler of sustainable development and inclusive economic growth. The SDGs also have a strong focus on reducing inequalities (Goal 10), achieving gender equity (Goal 5) and eradicating poverty (Goal 1).

This new approach reaffirms the principles of the **Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion^{xix}** and strengthens the commitment to health as a positive concept, defined by much wider factors than the health care sector, and requiring public involvement and participation. This is a commitment to achieve peace, shelter, education, food, income, a stable eco-system, sustainable resources, social justice, and equity for all. The 2030 Agenda also builds on the **World Health Organization (WHO) European Health 2020 Strategy and Policy Framework^{xx}**, which advocates for action across government and society to “significantly improve the health and well-being of populations, reduce health inequalities, strengthen public health and ensure people-centred health systems that are universal, equitable, sustainable and of high quality”. New challenges and prospects are presented by the UK exiting the European Union (EU), which presents an unknown impact on public health and sustainability.

Figure 3. Health at the Centre of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Wales: A Small Nation with a Big Heart

“People in Wales have big hearts ... in a small country.”
 Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize Winner 1984



Building on Our Rich History and Unique Assets

Wales is a small nation, yet it has always been outward looking and has a long, rich history of supporting global health and development (figure 5). As early as 1985, the unique **Dolen Cymru Health Link**^{xxi} between Wales and Lesotho was established, fostering life-changing partnerships between communities, schools, health organisations and individuals. **The Welsh Government ‘Wales for Africa’ Programme**, launched in 2006, has taken a holistic approach to development work, demonstrating a tangible impact and multiple outcomes^{xxii} that have been enhanced by the Welsh culture and heritage. Many health and health-related professionals across NHS Wales have taken part in the programme, gaining experience in lower and middle income country settings. Public Health Wales’ staff have participated in volunteering and supported involvement in various individual health links, supported by the **Wales for Africa Health Links Network**^{xxiii} and **Hub Cymru Africa**^{xxiv}.

As a devolved nation, Wales ensures coherence with the UK foreign affairs, international development legislation and policies; while also providing benefits to the Welsh population and working in the spirit of mutual respect, learning and support with its partners.

Wales has demonstrated a long term commitment to sustainable development, notably through a constitutional duty in 1998; the first **Fair Trade Nation** in the world in 2008; and, more recently, taking the lead in adopting the groundbreaking comprehensive sustainable development legislation, **the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFGA)**. The WFGA was developed through ‘**The Wales We Want**’ National Conversation, involving nearly 70,000 people across Wales. The national conversation indicated ‘climate change’ as the single most important issue for the Welsh people^{xxv} (figure 4).

Figure 4. ‘The Wales We Want’ National Conversation: Survey Response from the General Public

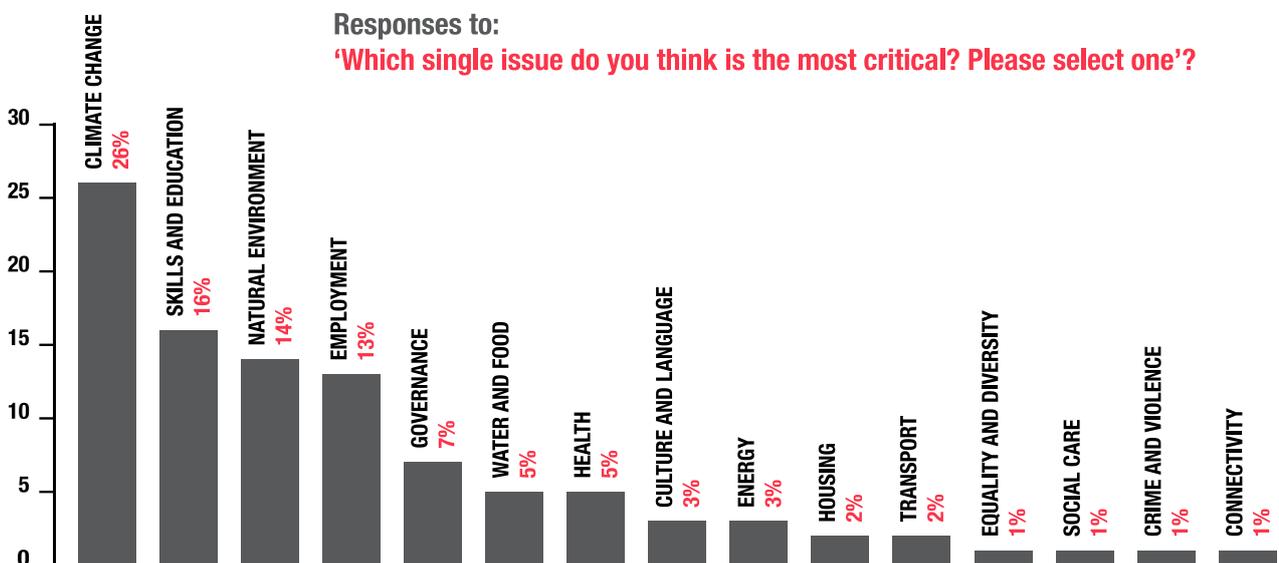
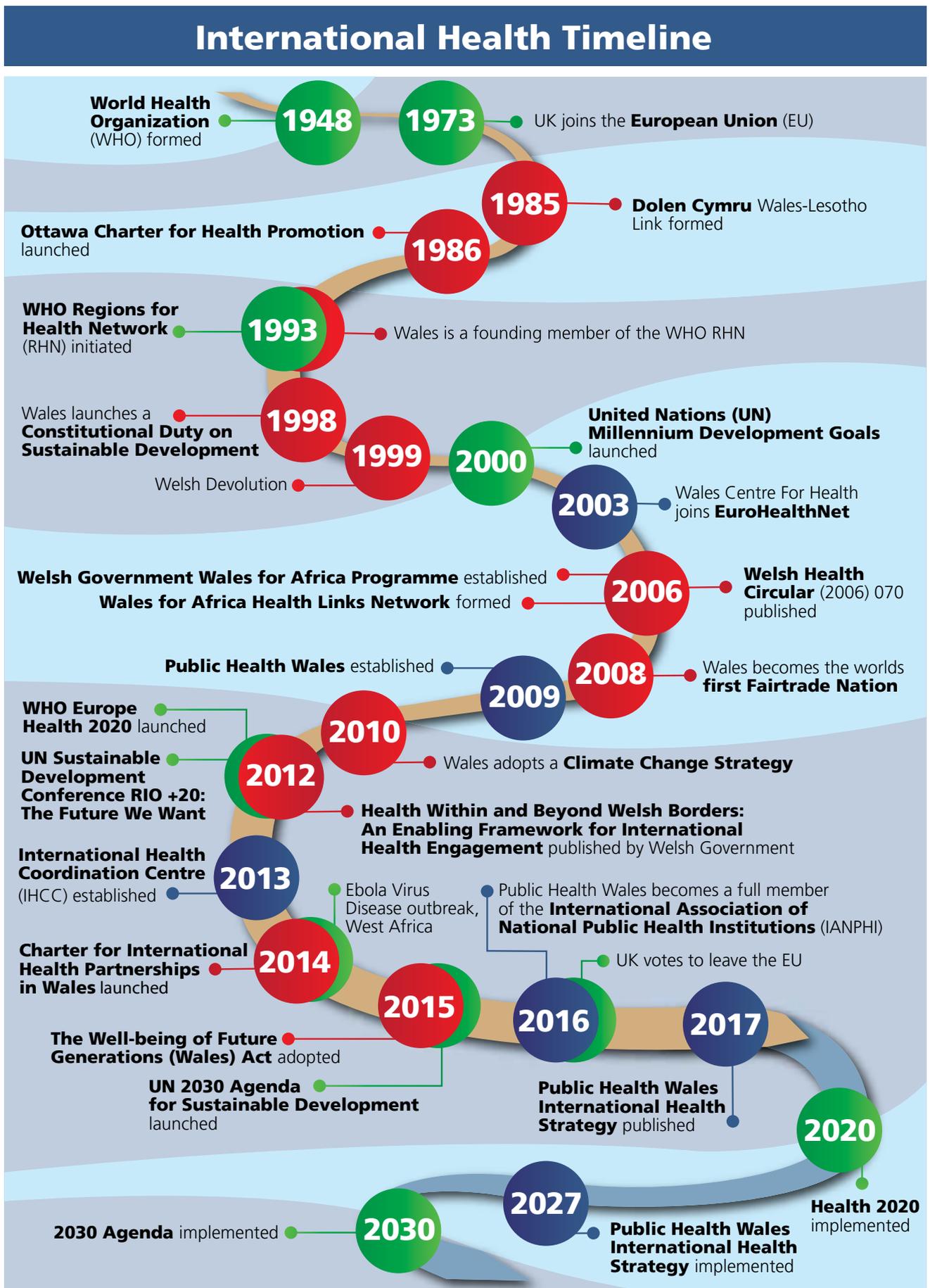


Figure 5. Timeline of International Health Milestones

Note: ● = Public Health Wales ● = Wales ● = International



NHS Wales' commitment to international health engagement has been strengthened in recent years through the Welsh Government document, **'Health Within and Beyond Welsh Borders: An Enabling Framework for International Health Engagement'**^{xxvi}, published in 2012. The Framework identified **four areas for priority action** for Welsh health workers:

1. **Welsh Health Workers as Global Citizens**
2. **Strengthening Our Links**
3. **Heightening the Visibility of NHS Wales and the Welsh Health Community**
4. **Benchmarking and Comparison**

The Framework established a **unique pan-Wales body**, the **International Health Coordination Centre (IHCC)**, within Public Health Wales. The IHCC works to support and enhance international engagement across the NHS and to facilitate capacity and capability building (box 1). It has already achieved a number of benefits for the NHS and Welsh citizens, such as the development of the **Charter for International Health Partnerships in Wales**^{xxvii} (the Charter) (box 2). Other achievements are detailed in the IHCC Progress Report^{xxviii}.

Box 1. The Role of the IHCC

The IHCC is a focal point for information sharing, knowledge exchange, collaboration and networking for Welsh Health professionals with UK, European and global partners. The IHCC works to promote, facilitate and support opportunities for international collaboration, partnership building and income generation in order to maximise potential gains for Wales and to reduce the duplication of efforts and resources. The IHCC has a number of strategic partners in order to deliver its aims, including Welsh Government, the Welsh European Funding Office and the third sector. This collaboration across sectors has resulted in various publications and events, such as two European Funding Catalogues; a master class on European Funding and Collaboration for Health and Well-being in Wales: Bridging the Gap between European Funding and Health; and a series of funding workshops to enhance capacity and capability building across the Health Boards and Trusts.



Wales Study Visit 'Sustainable Development Approaches to Health and Equity'

Box 2. The Charter for International Health Partnerships in Wales: Ensuring Common Values and Principles for International Work across the Welsh Health System

All Health Boards and Trusts pledged to implement the Charter in 2014, committing to improving organisational responsibility, reciprocal partnership working, good practice and sound governance in their international health partnerships. The IHCC has been leading on and supporting the Charter implementation process by carrying out a benchmarking assessment, developing a framework and coordinating activities through a Charter Implementation Group. This unique pledge has resulted in international attention from across the UK and Europe.

Founding Principles of the Charter

01

Organisational Responsibilities (OR)

Strong organisational engagement and commitment are essential. This may include support for special leave, provision of resources to support the development of health partnerships and organisational processes reporting at an executive level on International Health Partnerships.

02

Reciprocal Partnership Working (RW)

It is essential to have a collaborative relationship between two or more parties based on trust, equality, joint respect and understanding for the achievement of specified goals for mutual benefit.

03

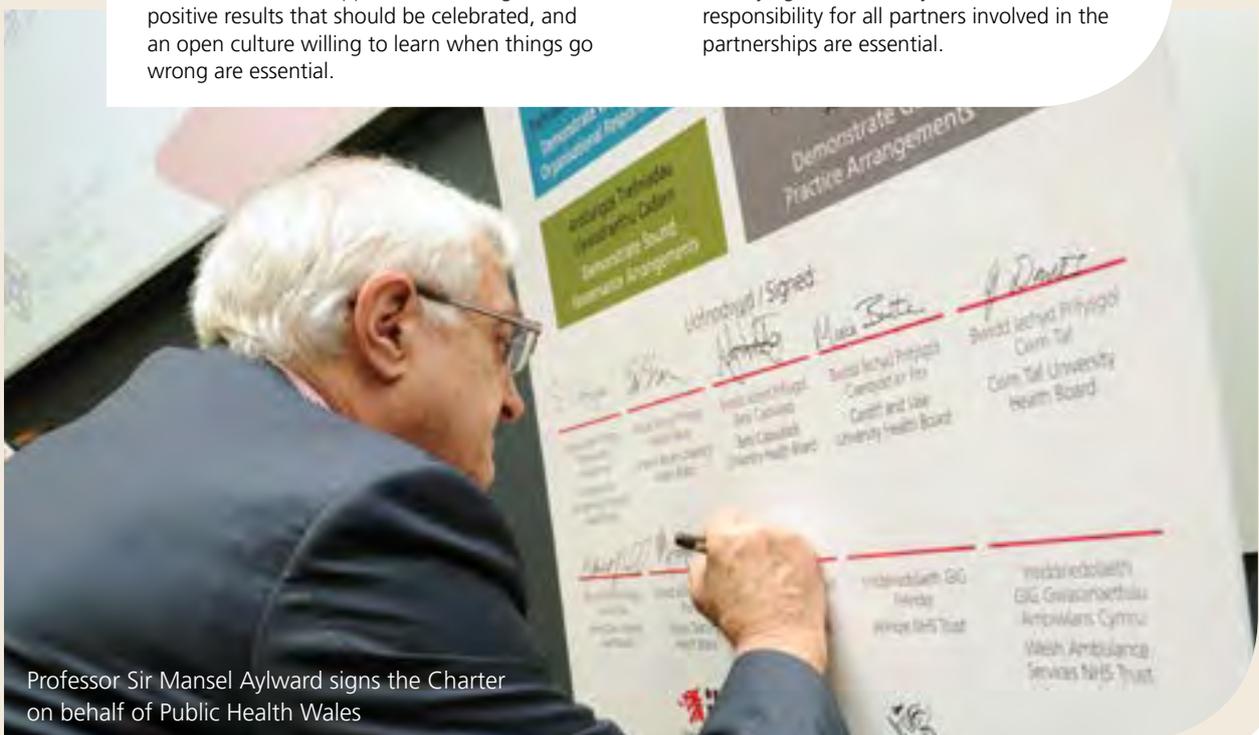
Good Practice (GP)

An evidence-based approach searching out positive results that should be celebrated, and an open culture willing to learn when things go wrong are essential.

04

Sound Governance (SG)

Clearly agreed aims, objectives and areas of responsibility for all partners involved in the partnerships are essential.



Professor Sir Mansel Aylward signs the Charter on behalf of Public Health Wales

Public Health Wales: Nationally Focused, Globally Responsible

Public Health Wales has made a distinctive and varied contribution to the global health agenda, building on Wales' rich history, far reaching collaborations (figure 6) and internationally recognised expertise in various fields of public health. There are more than 60 international networks and partnerships throughout our organisational directorates. While ensuring and enhancing its national role and responsibilities, our organisation has committed to driving positive change and sustainable development globally, aligning with and supporting the unique Welsh legislative and policy context in collaboration with the NHS and other stakeholders (figure 10, page 28).

Through corporate membership in global and European networks and participation in a range of collaborations, a range of benefits have been realised (table 4). The full range of our international partnerships and projects can be found in the supplementary document '**Public Health Wales: Our Global Outreach**' with some examples highlighted in table 2 and Appendix II.

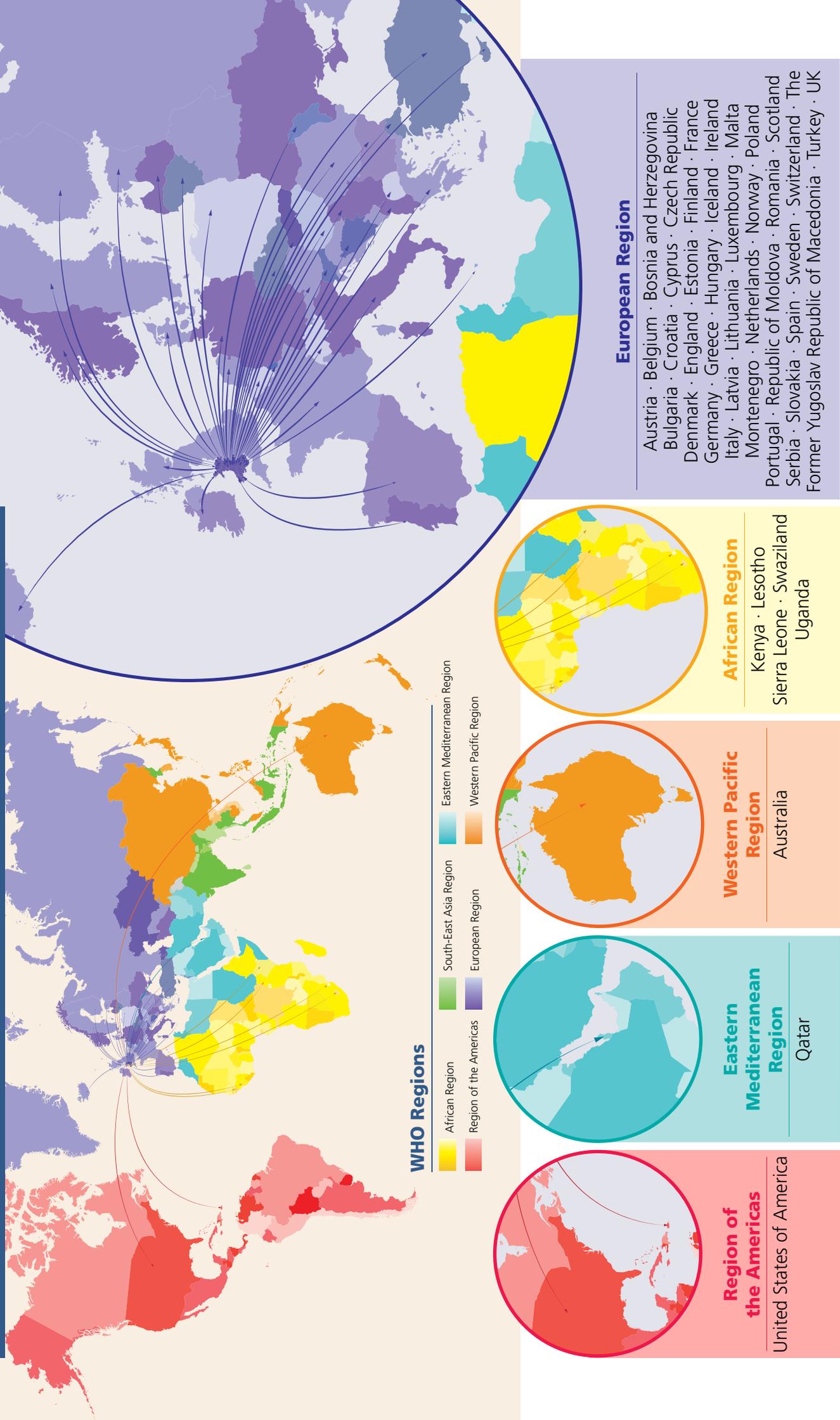


Table 2. Realising the Benefits of International Collaboration

Benefit	Examples of Organisational Practice
Acquire and Share Knowledge, Skills and Good Practice	<p>Colleagues from all divisions and local teams have been taking part in international collaborations, creating synergies. Examples include a Wales Study Visit in 2016 ‘Sustainable Development Approaches to Health and Equity’, supported by the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation and the WHO Regional Office for Europe (WHO EURO). Another example is a study visit which focused on ‘Harm Reduction Services for People who Inject Drugs’ in Denmark (Appendix II, Box 2.3).</p>
Contribute to Global and National Health Security and Lead by Example	<p>Recently a ‘Pathfinder for Global Health: Potential Approaches in Wales’^{xxix} has been collated in collaboration with the Learned Society for Wales and the Department of International Politics, Aberystwyth. In addition, a Health Protection Toolkit has been developed in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat (Appendix II, Box 2.1). Public Health Wales is a long-standing training site for the European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET), funded and run by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in Stockholm (Appendix II, Box 2.2).</p>
Benchmark and Improve Population Health and Well-being and Reduce Inequalities	<p>The Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit (WCISU) has enhanced its international outreach. Public Health Wales has also increased its role in the Health Enhancing Physical Activity (HEPA) network in Europe; in the WHO Healthy Cities Network through the community work of Swansea Healthy City; and the European Epidemiology of Child Abuse and Neglect (Euro-CAN) Collaboration on safeguarding (Appendix II, box 2.4).</p>
Impact on Policy and Practice through International Research and Collaboration	<p>Recent landmark examples include the key research on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES); applied projects on violence and crime prevention; developing a framework and public health approach to respond to mass unemployment events; and the development of a WHO Collaborating Centre on ‘Investment for Health and Sustainable Development’ to inform, support and facilitate sustainable policy and practice in the European Region.</p>
Raise Our Impact, Visibility and Promote Global Responsibility	<p>In order to raise awareness, increase knowledge, inspire international engagement and facilitate networking, a series of events have been arranged, such as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) seminar, 2015; the Sustainable Development and International Health Partnerships in Wales conference, 2016; and the Networks and Partnerships: Wales Collaborating for Global Health conference, 2017. The International Health Division has also published a series of resources to keep our staff up to date on global and European developments and their potential impact on public health in Wales. These include a briefing on Refugees and Asylum Seekers: Public Health Implications for Wales and a briefing on the EU Referendum.</p>

Figure 6

Public Health Wales' International Collaborations and Partnerships





Public Health Wales’ International Health Strategy has been developed through an extensive and inclusive consultation process involving internal and external stakeholders, a strategic literature review and the use of both Equality and Health Impact Assessments (Appendix I). This strategy was also informed by mapping of international activity across the organisation (examples in Appendix II). Findings demonstrated that international work often occurs through pockets of excellence, which remain fragmented and are based largely on individual contacts, developed through internationally recognised expertise, rather than taking a strategic approach. A number of colleagues have been involved in promoting and facilitating international research, projects and events, however, the sharing and impact of this learning and collaboration have remained limited. Co-ordinated, coherent and focused international activity will allow us to achieve mutually beneficial health goals and identify emerging global security risks and opportunities.

We have identified three strategic priority areas and six strategic objectives:

Strategic Priorities

I. Maximise applied international learning and support innovation for public health

We will work with our partners in the spirit of mutual respect and sharing, capitalising on international learning, innovation and research, to achieve the maximum benefit for public health policy and practice in Wales.

II. Develop globally responsible people and organisations

We will work across the NHS to develop a globally responsible workforce and support an enabling, outward looking organisational environment.

III. Strengthen Wales’ global health approach

We will work with our partners and networks world-wide to strengthen Public Health Wales’ contribution to global health security and sustainable development.

Strategic Objectives

1 Networks and Partnerships

Strengthen and develop existing and new international networks and reciprocal partnerships

2 Change and Innovation

Facilitate sharing, research, knowledge mobilisation and communication to drive positive change and innovation

3 Reputation and Visibility

Establish a reputation as a world leading public health agency and increase our national and organisational visibility

4 Governance and Coherence

Ensure sound governance, transparency, coherence, strategic alignment and added value of international activities

5 Capacity and Sustainability

Support capacity and capability building through training, resource optimisation, income generation and commercial opportunities

6 Culture and Environment

Promote a culture of globally responsible citizens, facilitating an enabling forward and outward looking approach

Our strategic approach, aspirations, priorities and objectives have been defined by:

- **Our staff and partners across Wales and globally (through the consultation process);**
- **Our history, achievements and unique assets (through the mapping); and**
- **The evolving global, European and UK context (through the literature review and our continuous international engagement).**

The development and implementation of our priorities and objectives have followed the **Sustainable Development Principle** through the **'Five Ways of Working'** (table 3). The strategy is aligned with the Welsh legislation and policy context, specifically with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act and its seven Well-Being Goals (table 1); and the Charter for International Health Partnerships in Wales and its four founding principles (box 2). This document supports Public Health Wales' statutory functions, values, responsibilities and well-being objectives and will be integrated in the development of our next organisational long-term strategy and IMTP. It also contributes to and complements other organisational strategic documents, such as the Research and Development Strategy, the Quality and Impact Framework and the Knowledge Mobilisation Strategy (figure 7). The synergies across the global, national and organisational strategic context are presented for each priority area on pages 20, 22 and 24 respectively.

Figure 7. International Engagement and Research to Support Knowledge Mobilisation

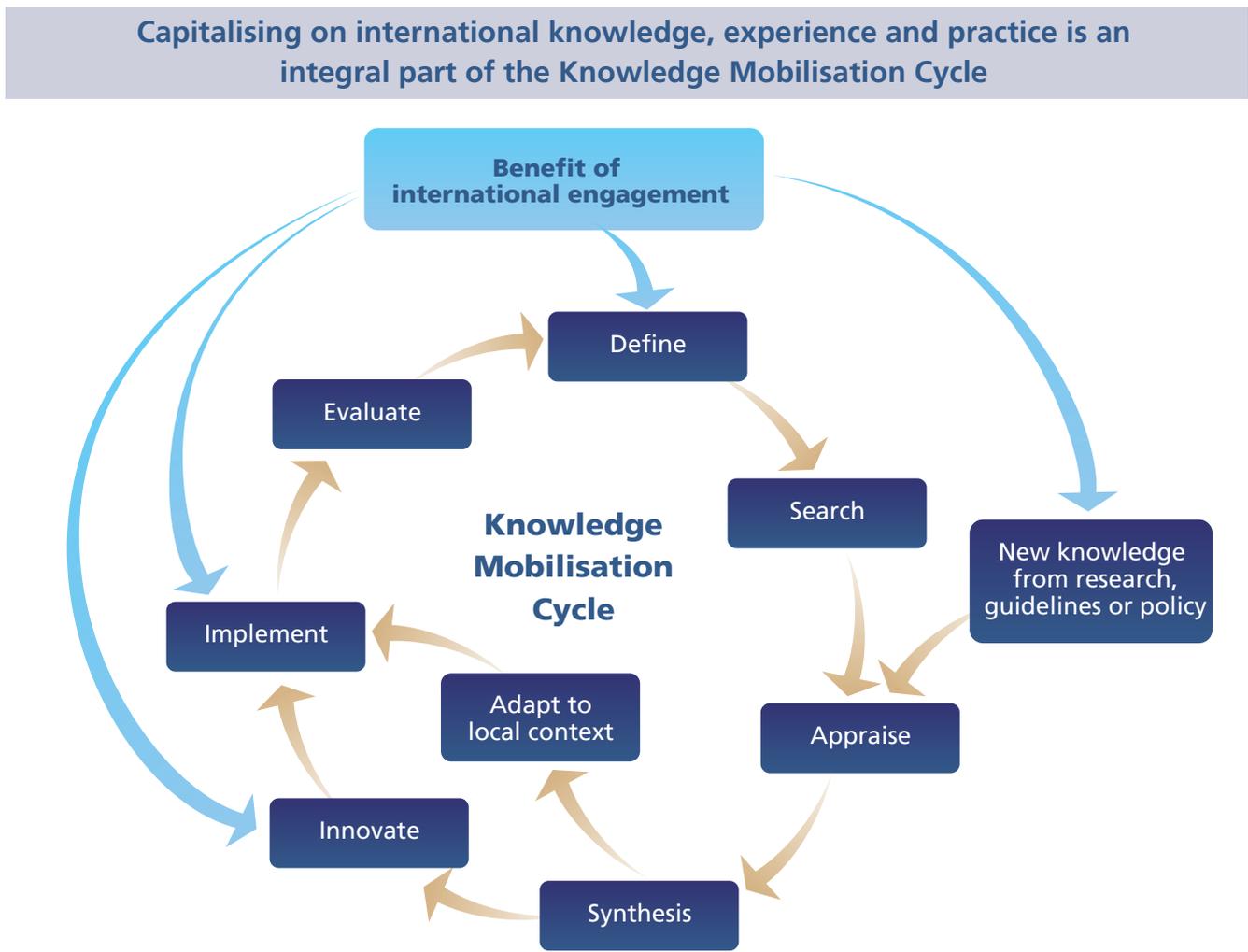


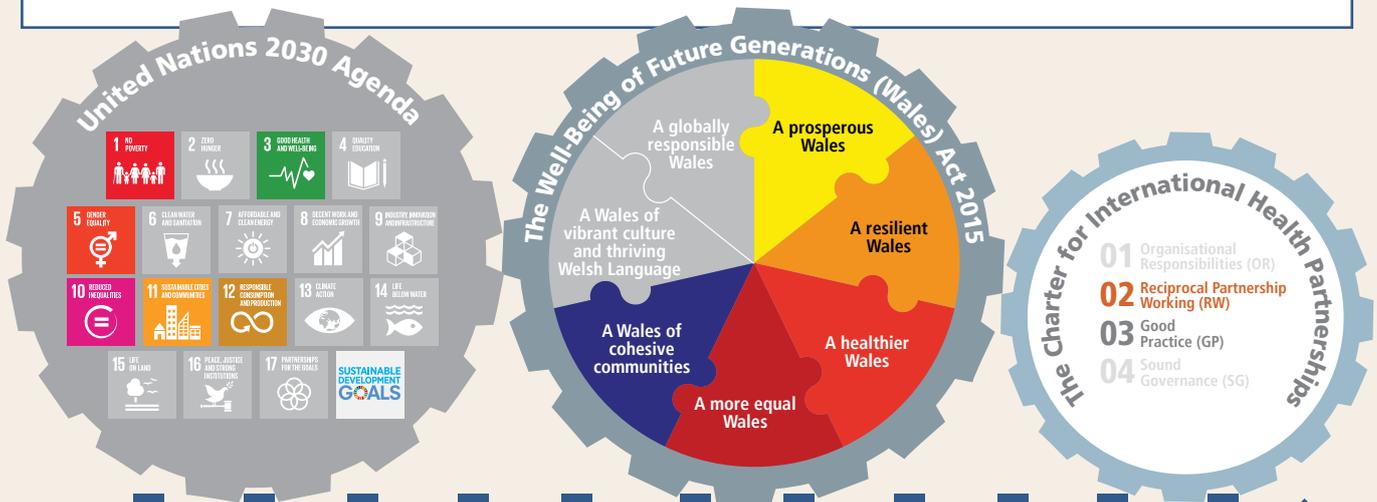
Table 3. Using the 'Five Ways of Working' to Develop and Implement the Strategy

Five Ways of Working	International Strategy Development and Implementation
 <p>Long term</p>	<p>Development This strategy is forward-looking, following the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Welsh long term view reflected in the report 'The Wales We Want by 2050'. We have considered global trends, challenges and opportunities which should shape public health across the world and in Wales over the next 10-12 years.</p> <p>Implementation Implementing our 10-year strategy will require planning and setting priorities and objectives for the short- (3 years), mid- (6 years) and long-term (10 years).</p>
 <p>Prevention</p>	<p>Development Prevention is at the heart of public health as well as a stepping stone for ensuring global health security and sustainable development. Prevention is considered a guiding principle and a target when defining its strategic priorities and objectives.</p> <p>Implementation Enhancing internationally informed preventative approaches to communicable and non-communicable disease, inequalities and health services is key element of our strategy implementation. International collaboration, sharing and using global health intelligence and learning from experience and good practice will support our national delivery.</p>
 <p>Integration</p>	<p>Development This strategy is underpinned by the well-being goals and our IMTP, integrating information from various strategic documents; as well as experience, views and ideas from our staff and key external stakeholders.</p> <p>Implementation Considering how international work and engagement impacts on others, within and beyond Welsh borders and vice versa will be key to the implementation process. This strategy also aims to reflect all well-being goals to their cross-cutting points, as well as linking with the SDGs, Health 2020 and our organisational priorities and objectives.</p>
 <p>Collaboration</p>	<p>Development This strategy has been developed with organisational, local, national and international input as well as through a collaborative effort across all directorates and divisions.</p> <p>Implementation This strategy has collaboration at its heart, building on both our historical and our new and emerging international networks, partnerships and projects. Most collaboration is not only cross-border but also across disciplines, sectors and governance levels.</p>
 <p>Involvement</p>	<p>Development The development process has been all inclusive with an open/public online consultation, engagement events and workshops, which provided opportunities for involvement across sectors, organisations and geographical areas.</p> <p>Implementation Developing the Strategy Implementation Plan, governance and monitoring structure and further application will be based on wide discussion and consensus process across the organisation, as well as involving external stakeholders and communities where possible and appropriate.</p>

Strategic Priority I: Maximise Applied International Learning and Support Innovation for Public Health

Synergies between Public Health Wales’ International Health Strategy and the global, national and organisational strategic context are represented below through highlighting in colour the specific goals/objectives/functions the strategy contributes to, namely:

- 1. Global contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 3, 5, 10, 11 and 12** from the UN 2030 Agenda (see all 17 SDGs in Appendix III)
- 2. National contribution to ‘a prosperous Wales’, ‘a resilient Wales’, ‘a healthier Wales’, ‘a more equal Wales’ and ‘a Wales of cohesive communities’** well-being goals, Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (Appendix III); as well as to the **principles of ‘Reciprocal Partnership Working’ and ‘Good Practice’** from the Charter (box 2, page 13)
- 3. Organisational contribution to** Public Health Wales’ Statutory Functions; Well-being Objectives 2017 (page ii); the Quality and Impact Framework goals; and the Research and Development Strategy objectives (Appendix III) as listed below.



Synergies across the global, national and organisational strategic context

Statutory Functions

- 1 To provide and manage a range of public health, health protection, healthcare improvement, health advisory, child protection and microbiological laboratory services and services relating to the surveillance, prevention and control of communicable diseases;
- 3 To undertake the systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of information about the health of the people of Wales in particular including cancer incidence, mortality and survival; and prevalence of congenital anomalies; and
- 4 To provide, manage, monitor, evaluate and conduct research into screening of health conditions and screening of health related matters.

Well-being Objectives

- 1 Build capacity and support system change, to protect and improve health and reduce inequalities
- 2 Give our children the best start in life including opportunities to grow, play and learn in a healthy and safe environment
- 3 Support the NHS to deliver high quality, equitable and sustainable services that meet the needs of citizens at every stage of their life
- 5 Influence policy, planning and design to create sustainable, culturally thriving and cohesive communities, to tackle the wider determinants of health and to break the cycle of poverty and disadvantage
- 7 Strengthen our role in global health and sustainable development, realising the benefits of international engagement

Quality and Impact Framework Goals

- Transforming the Culture; Monitoring Impact; Raising Standards
- Measuring the Quality of our Work; Working Collaboratively

Research and Development Strategy

- Facilitating the generation of new knowledge
- Increasing the profile of Public Health Wales’ research by communicating widely with our stakeholders and promoting the translation of research into public health policy and practice

What did our staff and stakeholders tell us?

“It is important that we learn from the best, for Public Health Wales to share expertise with other countries, and share responses to emerging global health threats.”

Quote from the consultation responses

The consultation indicated that working globally is vital to increasing the credibility of Public Health Wales. By developing strong international links, sharing learning and delivering best practice we will be able to inform policies and use our unique expertise to address challenges elsewhere. The consultation process also identified the need to: ensure excellence in public health and robust dissemination; use international research, policies and good practices; scale up our assets; and advance internationally recognised innovation.

Our aims:

- To achieve maximum impact on public health policies and practices to ultimately benefit health and well-being of present and future generations, reduce inequalities and promote inclusive and resilient communities in Wales and beyond.
- To become a world-leading centre of excellence, driving public health research and innovation; advocating for health in all policies within and beyond Welsh borders.

We will achieve this through:

- ✓ **Networks and Partnerships:** Strengthen and develop existing and new international networks and reciprocal partnerships;
- ✓ **Change and Innovation:** Facilitate sharing, research, knowledge mobilisation and communication to drive positive change and innovation;
- ✓ **Reputation and Visibility:** Establish a reputation as a world-leading public health agency and increase our national and organisational visibility; and
- ✓ **Capacity and Sustainability:** Support capacity and capability building through training, resource optimisation, income generation and commercial opportunities.

What does success look like?

In the short-term we will:

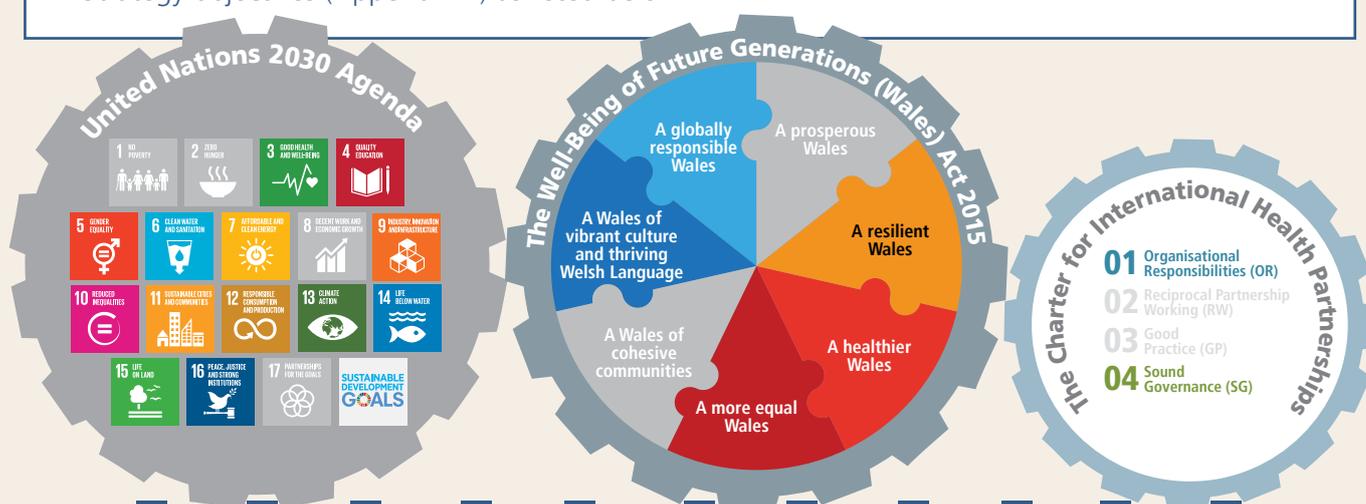
- Achieve and sustain a WHO Collaborating Centre status;
- Receive an outstanding IANPHI Peer Review report and recognition and learn from the recommendations made; and
- Develop innovative approaches and tools to mobilise, translate and communicate knowledge and evidence into policy and practice, nationally and internationally.

The medium and long-term outcomes and outputs will be defined in the Strategy Implementation Plan and further Action Plans.

Strategic Priority II: Develop Globally Responsible People and Organisations

Synergies between Public Health Wales’ International Health Strategy and the global, national and organisational strategic context are represented below through highlighting in colour the specific goals/objectives/functions the strategy contributes to, namely:

- 1. Global contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16** from the UN 2030 Agenda (see all 17 SDGs in Appendix III)
- 2. National contribution to ‘a globally responsible Wales’, ‘a resilient Wales’, ‘a healthier Wales’, ‘a more equal Wales’ and ‘a Wales of vibrant culture...’** well-being goals, Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (Appendix III); as well as to the **principles of ‘Organisational Responsibility’ and ‘Sound Governance’** from the Charter (box 2, page 13)
- 3. Organisational contribution to** Public Health Wales’ Statutory Functions; Well-being Objectives 2017 (page ii); the Quality and Impact Framework goals; and the Research and Development Strategy objectives (Appendix III) as listed below.



Synergies across the global, national and organisational strategic context

Statutory Functions

- 1 To provide and manage a range of public health, health protection, healthcare improvement, health advisory, child protection and microbiological laboratory services and services relating to the surveillance, prevention and control of communicable diseases
- 2 To develop and maintain arrangements for making information about matters related to the protection and improvement of health in Wales available to the public; to undertake and commission research into such matters and to contribute to the provision and development of training in such matters

Well-being Objectives

- 1 Build capacity and support system change, to protect and improve health and reduce inequalities
- 2 Give our children the best start in life including opportunities to grow, play and learn in a healthy and safe environment
- 3 Support the NHS to deliver high quality, equitable and sustainable services that meet the needs of citizens at every stage of their life
- 6 Maximise the potential of our natural and cultural resources to promote physical and mental health and well-being and contribute to a low carbon, environmentally resilient Wales

Quality and Impact Framework Goals

- Transforming the Culture; Strengthening the Workforce
- Monitoring Impact; Measuring the Quality of our Work

Research and Development Strategy

- Developing and supporting Public Health Wales’ research capacity
- Strengthening public engagement and collaborations

What did our staff and stakeholders tell us?

“The International Health Strategy should encourage linking up across the organisation, encouraging cross-directorate working, specifically to ensure ‘cross-pollination’ occurs so that work can be more linked up, and encourage international work to take place.”

Quote from the consultation responses

The consultation indicated that an outward-looking approach and culture needs to be encouraged across the organisation and embedded in its governance structure. International work should not pose an additional burden, but create opportunities and facilitate quality improvement. Respondents identified the need for: a consistent, coherent and supportive organisation-led approach; focal points for international work across the organisation; quality assurance through transparency, accountability and reporting; strong global identity and responsibility; a cultural change; adequate resources; increase visibility and promote the value of international health work; and recognise the expertise of our staff.

Our aims:

- To achieve an enthusiastic, well-connected, informed and skilled community of public health professionals across Wales, actively participating in international networks and having a strong global identity and responsibility.
- To create an enabling, outward-looking and globally responsible organisation which ‘walks the walk’, leading through example; with strong reciprocal partnerships; coherent international activity; sound governance; and sustainable capacities and resources.

We will achieve this through:

- ✓ **Networks and Partnerships:** Strengthen and develop existing and new international networks and reciprocal partnerships;
- ✓ **Change and Innovation:** Facilitate sharing, research, knowledge mobilisation and communication to drive positive change and innovation;
- ✓ **Governance and Coherence:** Ensure sound governance, transparency, coherence, coordination, strategic alignment and added value of international activities;
- ✓ **Capacity and Sustainability:** Support capacity and capability building through training, resource optimisation, income generation and commercial opportunities; and
- ✓ **Culture and Environment:** Promote a culture of globally responsible citizens, facilitating an enabling forward and outward looking approach.

What does success look like?

In the short-term we will:

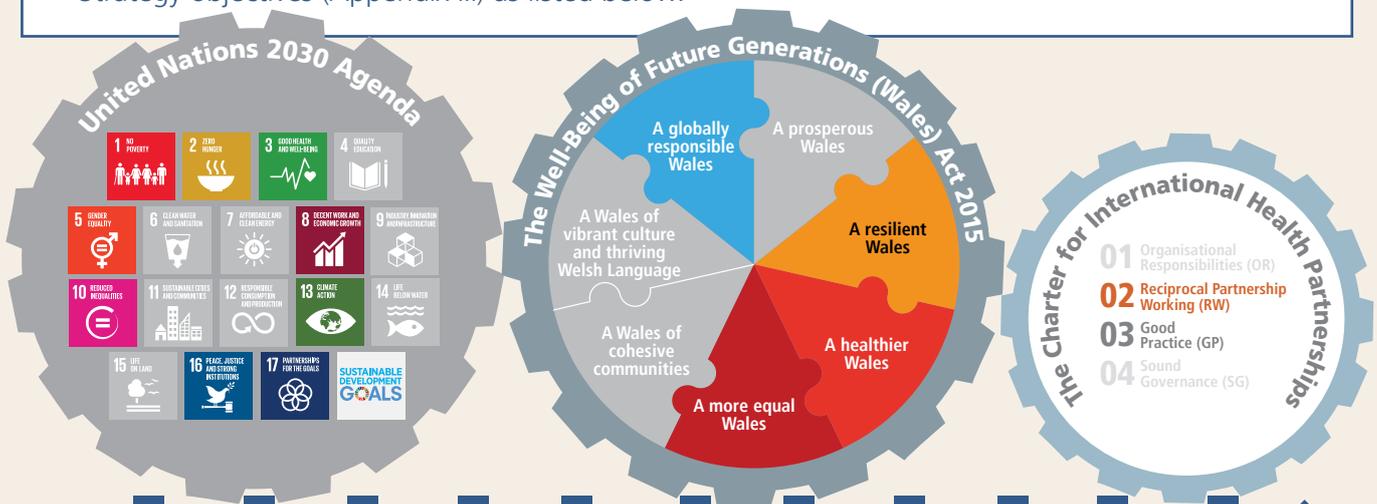
- Establish a strategic governance, monitoring and evaluation framework with relevant accountability structures and processes; and develop an implementation plan;
- Advance and promote Global Citizenship training resource for health professionals; and
- Continue IHCC support to strengthen capacities across Wales’ Health Boards and Trusts.

The medium and long-term outcomes and outputs will be defined in the Strategy Implementation Plan and further Action Plans.

Strategic Priority III: Strengthen Wales' Global Health Approach

Synergies between Public Health Wales' International Health Strategy and the global, national and organisational strategic context are represented below through highlighting in colour the specific goals/objectives/functions the strategy contributes to, namely:

- 1. Global contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1,2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17** from the UN 2030 Agenda (see all 17 SDGs in Appendix III)
- 2. National contribution to 'a globally responsible Wales', 'a resilient Wales', 'a healthier Wales' and 'a more equal Wales'** well-being goals, Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (Appendix III); as well as to the **principles of 'Reciprocal Partnership Working' and 'Good Practice'** from the Charter (box 2, page 13)
- 3. Organisational contribution to** Public Health Wales' Statutory Functions; Well-being Objectives 2017 (page ii); the Quality and Impact Framework goals; and the Research and Development Strategy objectives (Appendix III) as listed below.



Synergies across the global, national and organisational strategic context

Statutory Functions

- 1 To provide and manage a range of public health, health protection, healthcare improvement, health advisory, child protection and microbiological laboratory services and services relating to the surveillance, prevention and control of communicable diseases;
- 2 To develop and maintain arrangements for making information about matters related to the protection and improvement of health in Wales available to the public; to undertake and commission research into such matters and to contribute to the provision and development of training in such matters;
- 3 To undertake the systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of information about the health of the people of Wales in particular including cancer incidence, mortality and survival; and prevalence of congenital anomalies; and
- 4 To provide, manage, monitor, evaluate and conduct research into screening of health conditions and screening of health related matters.

Well-being Objectives

- 2 Give our children the best start in life including opportunities to grow, play and learn in a healthy and safe environment
- 4 Minimise public health risks from current and emerging diseases, environmental hazards and emergencies
- 5 Influence policy, planning and design to create sustainable, culturally thriving and cohesive communities, to tackle the wider determinants of health and to break the cycle of poverty and disadvantage
- 6 Maximise the potential of our natural and cultural resources to promote physical and mental health and well-being and contribute to a low carbon, environmentally resilient Wales
- 7 Strengthen our role in global health and sustainable development, realising the benefits of international engagement

Quality and Impact Framework Goals

- Transforming the Culture; Strengthening the Workforce
- Monitoring Impact; Working Collaboratively

Research and Development Strategy

- Increasing the profile of Public Health Wales' research by communicating widely with our stakeholders and promoting the translation of research into public health policy and practice

What did our staff and stakeholders tell us?

“The International Health Strategy is a lever to becoming a more ‘globally responsible’ Wales.”

Quote from the consultation responses

The consultation identified a need to develop our global relationships further. Working in isolation and in ‘silos’ is seen as negative, especially with regard to global health security issues. Reciprocal partnerships, knowledge mobilisation and international benchmarking are considered essential. Respondents identified the need to: improve communication and outcomes driven action; prioritise and focus global health work; recognise the existing assets and innovations in the areas of sustainable development, environmental health and others - to be utilised for the benefit of the Welsh population and to contribute to global sustainable development and planetary health.

Our aims:

- To achieve recognition as a well-equipped and trusted agency, protecting our nation and others from global health threats and emergencies
- To promote a model approach to drive, support and implement sustainable development and its principles within Wales and further afield.

We will achieve this through:

- ✓ **Networks and Partnerships:** Strengthen and develop existing and new international networks and reciprocal partnerships;
- ✓ **Change and Innovation:** Facilitate sharing, research, knowledge mobilisation and communication to drive positive change and innovation;
- ✓ **Reputation and Visibility:** Establish a reputation as a world-leading public health agency and increase our national and organisational visibility;
- ✓ **Capacity and Sustainability:** Support capacity and capability building through training, resource optimisation, income generation and commercial opportunities; and
- ✓ **Culture and Environment:** Promote a culture of globally responsible citizens, facilitating an enabling forward and outward-looking approach.

What does success look like?

In the short term we will:

- Deliver on our commitments to the Commonwealth Secretariat and the World Health Organization European Office (WHO EURO)
- Strengthen the IHCC global and relevant national health partnerships, such as with the Wales for Africa Programme
- Develop a programme of work to support investment for health and sustainable development nationally and internationally, and to promote the WFGA and its implementation approaches.

The medium and long-term outcomes and outputs will be defined in the Strategy Implementation Plan and further Action Plans.



Making it Happen

Public Health Wales' International Health Strategy and its priorities, objectives and actions are to be implemented across the whole organisation and public health workforce in Wales, by each directorate and division, as well as in collaboration with key national and international stakeholders. The international perspective, learning, development and global contribution is to be integrated in our future organisational long-term strategy and IMTP, including relevant objectives and actions for each directorate and division.

The strategy will support the wider NHS international engagement through the IHCC national role and the Charter implementation.

Establishing a coherent and coordinated approach to international collaboration and work would facilitate global, national and organisational synergies, enhancing wider interest and participation and optimising capacity and resource utilisation.

The International Health Division (including the IHCC) has a key facilitating and supporting role to play through: developing and implementing sound governance, accountability and evaluation structures and processes (figure 8); developing an implementation plan and further action plans (figure 9); enhancing access to and input from relevant stakeholders (figure 10), strategic international networks and partnerships (table 4); prioritising and implementing specific activities; as well as exploring future challenges and opportunities, i.e. horizon scanning.

Establishing an International Health Governance Framework

Sound governance is essential for the successful implementation of the strategy. We have developed a Strategic Governance Framework consisting of a Strategic Advisory Group, an internal organisational International Group, an external (NHS) Charter Implementation Group (already in existence) and an external (wider stakeholders) Reference Group (figure 8). The first line of accountability is Public Health Wales Senior Management, followed by the Executive Team and ultimately the Board through the IMTP process. Public Health Wales is directly accountable to and reports to Welsh Government. The IHCC produces a regular progress report, published every two years.

1 Strategic Advisory Group

This overarching group would have a strategic supervisory and monitoring role to review progress and guide the future direction of international engagement and collaboration, ensuring alignment with national and organisational strategic priorities, so that benefits to public health in Wales and beyond are maximised. The group will consist of relevant representatives from Public Health Wales Board, Welsh Government and the NHS, as well as representatives from key public, academic, third sector and international stakeholders. The group will be organised and chaired by Public Health Wales.

2 Public Health Wales' International Group

This new group will be established and consist of designated international focal points from all directorates and divisions across the organisation and local teams.

3 Charter Implementation Group

This is an existing group, organised and chaired by the IHCC that provides coordination to support the implementation of the Charter across Health Boards and Trusts in Wales.

4 Reference Group

Members of this group will represent key contacts from stakeholders and partners across all sectors and may be invited on an adhoc basis to other group meetings, depending on their expertise.

In addition, a **virtual network** of public health and related staff, engaged or interested in international and global health, will be established and sustained through the IHD **website, e-bulletin and mailing lists**. Together with the afore-mentioned groups, effective communication channels will be available to enhance information sharing, collaboration and responsibility; to intensify knowledge mobilisation, communication and implementation; to create synergies, maximise impact and utilise new opportunities.

Implementation

The implementation of the International Health Strategy will be ensured through the development of an Implementation Plan, including evaluation and reporting mechanisms (figure 9). Monitoring of the strategy implementation and measuring its impact will be part of the Public Health Wales Strategic Plan (IMTP) monitoring, reporting and assurance process. The Implementation Plan will consist of three mid-term (3-year) Action Plans with specific outcomes, outputs and indicators of success, which are to be integrated and implemented through the organisational strategic plans. Mid-term reviews and evaluations, as well as a final evaluation will be carried out as well.

Figure 8. International Health Strategy Governance Framework

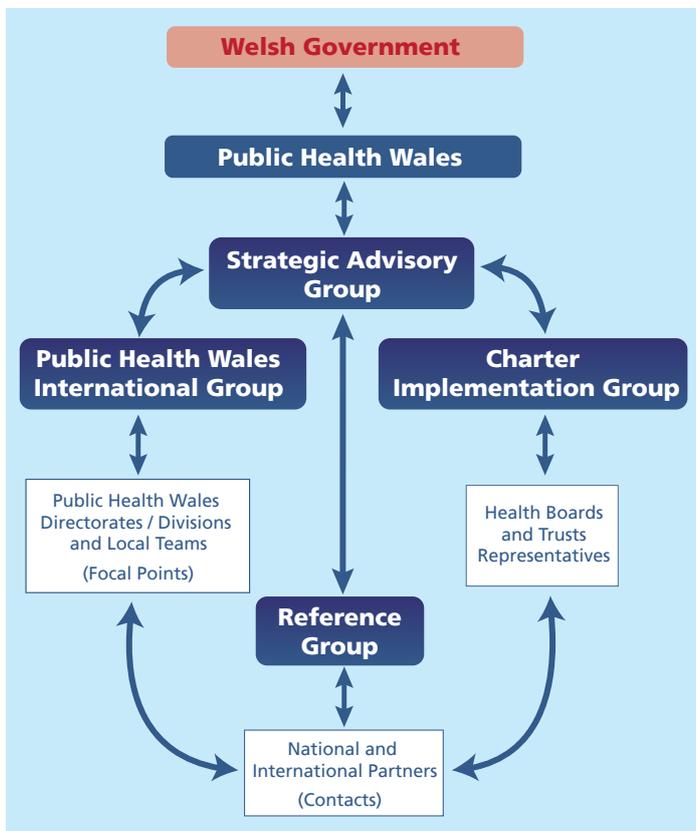
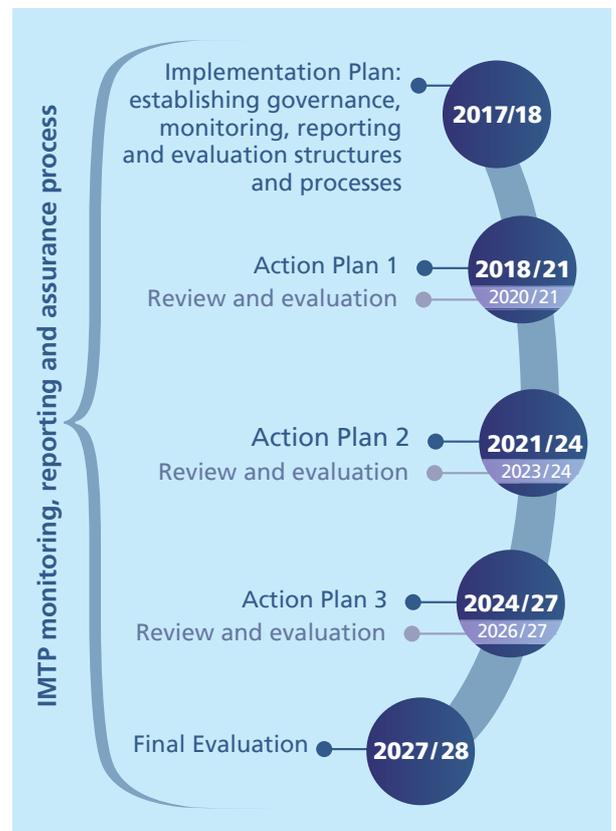


Figure 9. International Health Strategy Implementation and Accountability



The IHD, including the IHCC, will continue to link with key stakeholders, partners and networks (figure 10 and table 4), remaining an international focal point for Public Health Wales and the NHS.

Figure 10. Public Health Wales Stakeholder Map

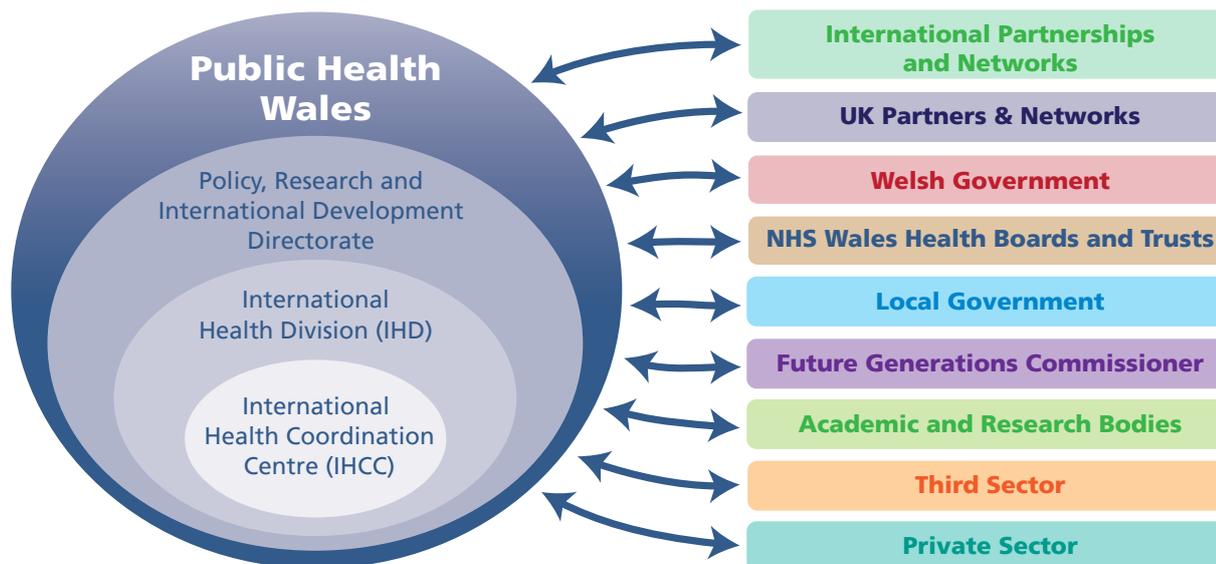


Table 4. Public Health Wales’ Strategic Partnerships

<p>WHO Regional Office for Europe (WHO EURO) and the WHO European Regions for Health Network (RHN)</p>	<p>Public Health Wales has a dynamic relationship with WHO EURO, serving as the national focal point for the RHN and sitting on its Steering Group. Our staff also supports the Welsh Healthy Cities, working together with local government. Through this mutually beneficial partnership, we are actively contributing to European and global policy and decision-making processes. The partnership has enabled us to share and promote our successes stories and has raised our national and international profile. We are working towards achieving a WHO Collaborating Centre status in recognition of our expertise and commitment.</p>
<p>The International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI)</p>	<p>IANPHI improves the world’s health by leveraging the experience and expertise of its member institutes to build robust public health systems using an evidence based peer-to-peer support model. Public Health Wales is a full member of IANPHI, and has initiated a Peer Review to assess our national role in achieving our mission and make recommendations for future development.</p>
<p>EuroHealthNet (EHN)</p>	<p>EHN is a not-for-profit collaboration of public bodies working at local, regional, national and international levels across Europe. It uses a partnership framework, supporting members’ work in the EU and associated States through policy and project development, networking and communications. Public Health Wales is a full member of EHN and sitting on its Board.</p>
<p>The Commonwealth Secretariat</p>	<p>Providing guidance on policy making, technical assistance and advisory services to members of the Commonwealth, the Secretariat works to achieve sustainable, inclusive and equitable growth. It promotes democracy, the rule of law, human rights, good governance and social and economic development. Public Health Wales has been working with the Commonwealth on the development of guidance documents and toolkits.</p>
<p>Public Health England (PHE)</p>	<p>Through the Global Health Committee and other cross-UK groups and initiatives, we provide and receive information on UK global health development and activity. This enables us to explore synergies and opportunities for collaborative work.</p>
<p>The UK Faculty of Public Health (FPH)</p>	<p>Public health professionals across Wales take part in FPH Special Interest Groups (SIGs) covering a range of topics, such as Europe, Global Health, Africa, India and others. This provides the Welsh perspective and enables the sharing of information and learning, and facilitates collaboration on joint projects.</p>

Resource and Demand Implications

Public Health Wales aspires to scale up its international function and assets, and to become a focal point for international and global health work across the NHS and Wales, providing leadership, coordination and expertise. In order to do this, we need to 'walk the walk', strengthening our organisational commitment and responsibility, and ensuring sustainable capacity and the best use of available resources.

Following global and European developments and as a result of our active international role, there has been an increase in the expectations and demands placed on our international function. This requires 'smart' prioritisation and focus to maximise benefits to the organisation, to the NHS and Wales, as well as to our external partners. It also calls for working more closely with our Local Public Health Teams, Welsh communities and Local Government, as well as with the academic, third and private sectors, utilising new opportunities, combining efforts and bringing in external funding.

There are two approaches to ensure additional resources and they need to be applied together:

1 National investment through:

- Strategic input from Welsh Government to develop capacity and strengthen Public Health Wales international role, including expanding IHCC function across the NHS;
- Operational input from Public Health Wales to support international engagement and work across the organisation and to strengthen coherence and coordination through the International Health Division; and
- Stakeholder input from across the public, academic, third and private sectors through joint research grants and programmes of work; or exploring business approaches.

2 International investment through the use of UK, European and global sources of income generation, such as:

- Participating in joint international research and policy projects;
- Developing and marketing of innovative services, methods and approaches; and
- Utilising commercial and trade opportunities.

The International Health Strategy has the potential to facilitate income generation and support capacity building, providing a shared vision and framework for international engagement, creating an enabling environment and outward-looking culture and practice.



In Conclusion

Public Health Wales International Health Strategy is an aspirational document, reflecting our unique history and assets as a Nation and as an organisation. Situated in a small country with limited resources, we have set an ambitious goal to bring benefits to the people of Wales and their health and well-being as well as to contribute to other nations worldwide. Taking forward our vision and becoming an exemplar internationally will require organisational commitment as well as the support and commitment of the Welsh Government and our partners across Wales and beyond.



Glossary

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are traumatic experiences that occur before the age of 18 and are remembered throughout adulthood.

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is the ability of a microorganism, such as bacteria, viruses, and some parasites to stop an antimicrobial, such as antibiotics, antivirals and antimalarials from working against it. As a result, standard treatments become ineffective, infections persist and may spread to others.

Biosafety and **biosecurity** are related but differing concepts. Biosafety aims to reduce or eliminate exposure of individuals and the environment to potentially hazardous biological agents through the implementation of control and containment protocol. Biosecurity is the prevention of loss, theft or misuse of microorganisms and biological material and research related information through limiting access to facilities, biological materials and research-related information (CDC).

Communicable diseases or infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi; the diseases can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), also known as chronic diseases, tend to be of long duration and are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behaviours factors.

Ebola virus disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola haemorrhagic fever, is a severe, often fatal illness in humans. It is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission. The average EVD case fatality rate is around 50%. Case fatality rates have varied from 25% to 90% in past outbreaks.

The **European Union (EU)** is a unique economic and political union between **28 European countries** that together cover much of the continent. The EU was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The first steps were to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries that trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict. The result was the European Economic Community (EEC), created in 1958, and initially increasing economic cooperation between six countries: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Since then, a huge **single market** has been created and continues to develop towards its full potential.

Global health is the area of study, research and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide, where problems can transcend national borders and have a global impact.

International health more commonly covers issues which happen outside of one's own country, including cross-border cooperation and is sometimes used in reference to working with developing nations and foreign aid efforts

One Health recognises that the health of people is connected to the health of animals and the environment. The goal of One Health is to encourage the collaborative efforts of multiple disciplines-working locally, nationally, and globally-to achieve the best health for people, animals, and our environment.

Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, launched in 1986, defined Health Promotion as the process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. To reach a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, an individual or group must be able to identify and to realize aspirations, to satisfy needs, and to change or cope with the environment. Health is, therefore, seen as a resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities. Therefore, health promotion is not just the responsibility of the health sector, but goes beyond healthy life-styles to well-being.

Planetary Health is the achievement of the highest attainable standard of health, well-being, and equity worldwide through judicious attention to the human systems – political, economic, and social – that shape the future of humanity and the Earth's natural systems that define the safe environmental limits within which humanity can flourish.

World Health Organization (WHO)' goal is to build a better, healthier future for people all over the world. WHO began when its constitution came into force on 7 April 1948, now celebrated every year as World Health Day.

Health 2020 is the European health strategy and policy framework. It aims to support action across governments and societies to: "significantly improve the health and well-being of populations, reduce health inequalities, strengthen public health and ensure people-centered health systems that are universal, equitable, sustainable and of high quality".

Zoonotic diseases are infectious diseases of animals that can cause disease when transmitted to humans.

Comparative Image Indicators Explained (Figure 6)

Estimated Population Size is the projection of the population size, based on available population size data

Life Expectancy (in years) is an estimation of the length of time a person living in that country will live

Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth (in years): average number of years that a newborn is expected to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease / injury / early death (subject to age-specific death rates and ill-health rates of a given period).

Overweight or Obesity (%) are the abnormal or excess fat accumulation that may impair health. A person who is overweight has a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25, and a person who is obese has a BMI greater than or equal to 30.

Smoking in Adults (%) is usually measured by determining if a person has smoked tobacco in the last 30 days. This data is commonly sourced from household surveys.

Appendices

Appendix I

Developing Our International Health Strategy

Strategic Context and Alignment

Our strategy has built on the global, European, UK and national contexts, reflecting present realities, trends and future forecasts. An initial rapid literature review was carried out, looking through more than 50 national and international strategic documents. A copy of the literature list is available on request.

Consultation and Engagement Process

The strategy has been developed using a mixed methods approach. To identify key topics of interest, experiences, ideas and priority areas, a **wide inclusive consultation and engagement** with Public Health Wales' staff and key external, including international, stakeholders from all relevant organisations and sectors have been carried out. The methods used are outlined below:

Online consultation through web-based structured survey

The online survey was open to all interested stakeholders for a period of two months. It received 97 responses from Public Health Wales staff and other organisations across the public, third and academic sector. Participant recruitment was undertaken both directly through email invitation, and through word of mouth, events, and circulation in internal and external e-bulletins.

Semi-structured interviews

Nearly seventy (70) face-to-face meetings took place most of which were conducted through a semi-structured interview, and were held with senior internal and external stakeholders.

Stakeholder engagement workshops across Wales

Two formal stakeholder workshops took place, with two other engagement sessions taking place as part of wider workshops. Participants included representatives from across Public Health Wales, as well as external organisations. An open invitation to attend was sent to over 700 different individuals across Wales. The workshops encouraged structured discussion and debate around a number of topics, including perceived priorities and opportunities and barriers for participation in international work. In addition, there were a series of presentations and discussions at senior team meetings across the organisation, including all directorates and divisions. Involving many colleagues across the organisation has been a key goal. Colleagues were offered the opportunity to complete an online survey or provide verbal or written comments and input.

Internal and external stakeholder events

All internationally and nationally relevant events were used to present Public Health Wales global health engagement, as well as to encourage strategic feedback.

Mapping of our International Reach

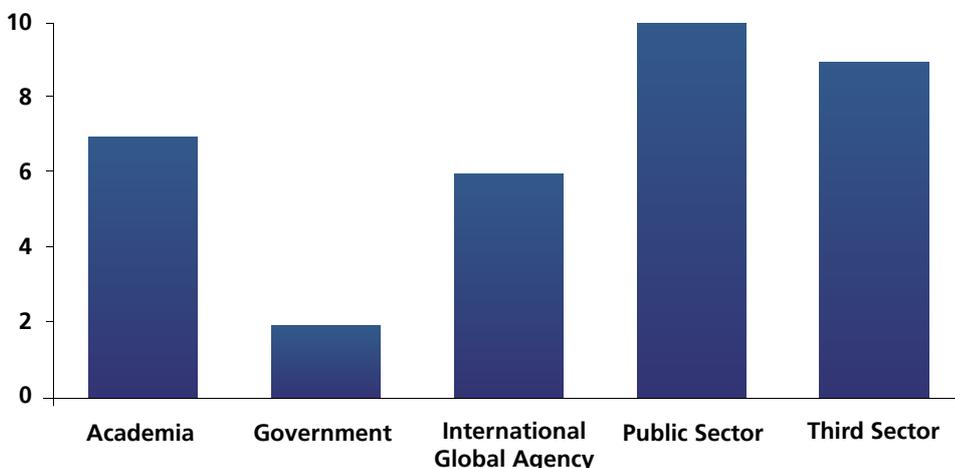
We have mapped Public Health Wales' historical and on-going international relations and activities, focusing on the benefits and impact of our work for Wales and beyond through a **pro-active engagement process across the organisation**.

Table 1.1. Organisations which provided input to the strategy development

Abertawe Bro Morgannwg UHB	Learned Society of Wales
Aberystwyth University	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Aneurin Bevan UHB	NHS Confederation Wales
Betsi Cadwaladr UHB	NHS International Health Group
Bevan Commission	Oxfam
Caerphilly County Borough Council	Powys Teaching Health Board
Cardiff Metropolitan University	Public Health England
Cardiff University	Swansea University
Care for Uganda	University of South Wales
Dolen Cymru	UK Faculty of Public Health
EuroHealthNet	Velindre NHS Trust
Global Mental Health Collaborating Network	Wales Council for Voluntary Action
Hub Cymru Africa	Wales for Africa Health Links Network
Hywel Dda UHB	Welsh Government
International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI)	Welsh Local Government Association
	World Health Organization

Thirty one (31) external organisations provided input from across various sectors including public, governmental, third sector and academia. The consultation gathered one hundred and thirty eight (138) individual responses, eighty five (85) from Public Health Wales (62% of all respondents) and fifty three (53) individuals from other organisations (28% from stakeholders across Wales and 10% from international/UK organisations). Data collection was carried out through an online survey, face-to-face interviews and presentations across Public Health Wales’ divisions, in addition to drawing in external input. We have continuously engaged with our Board, directors and senior management, including multiple briefings, presentations and incorporating feedback.

Figure 1.1. Number of External Organisations Consulted by Sector



What Our Staff and Stakeholders Told Us

The results from the online consultation and interviews were anonymised and analysed. Thematic areas were identified which have underpinned our strategic priorities, outcomes and objectives. Nearly half (46%) of Public Health Wales respondents have been involved in international work as part of their role within the organisation and a third (31%) have been involved outside of their organisational role. According to the online survey respondents, the **priorities for our international work** include: to learn from and contribute to the international public health research and evidence base (98%); to improve coherence and coordination of international activity across the organisation (95%); to learn from policy and good practice and increase Wales’ impact on the global health agenda and to support and build organisational capacities and capabilities (94% each) (figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2. Rating of Priorities: Percentage of Respondents Indicating Priorities as ‘Very Important’ or ‘Quite Important’

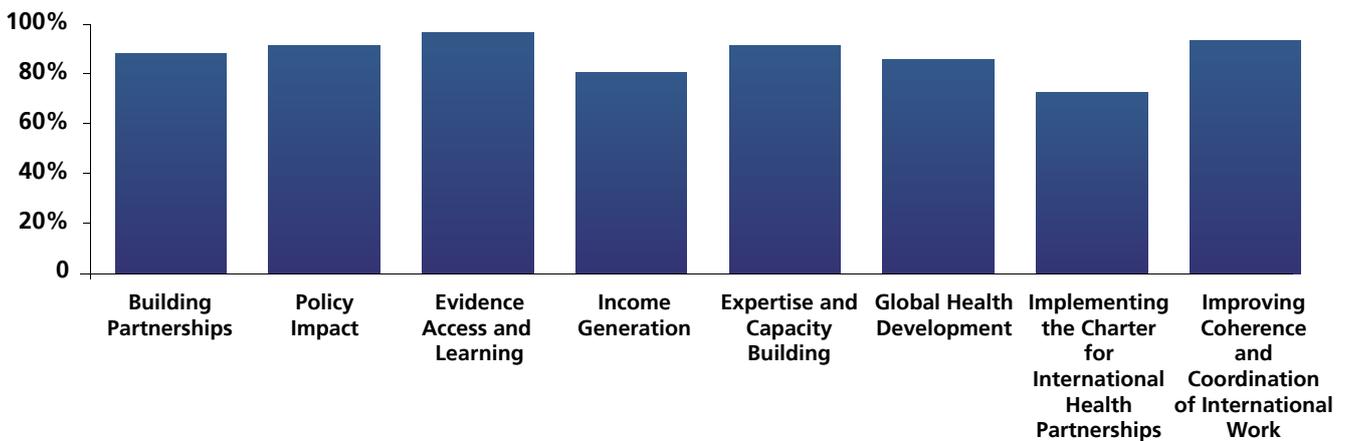
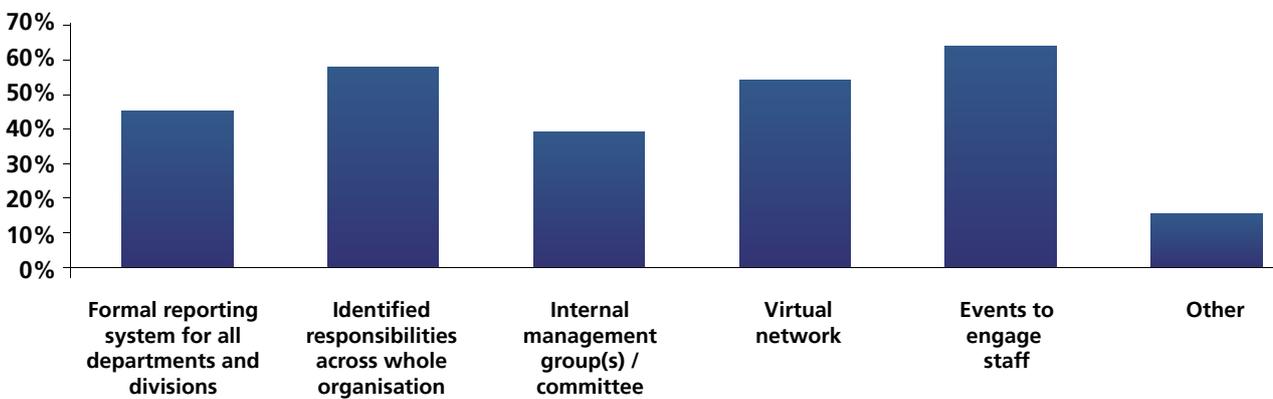


Figure 1.3. How Should we Ensure the Strategy Achieves its Aims?



Through the online survey respondents indicated how they would like to be involved in Public Health Wales’ international and global health work. These include:

- Partnership: contribute to existing collaborations and seek out new international partnerships/ strengthen our partnerships nationally;
- Expertise and capacity building: share knowledge, expertise and good practice with international bodies/support and build organisational capacities and capabilities; and
- Evidence: have access and be able to contribute to International research and evidence.

The online consultation also asked respondents to identify the mechanisms which would ensure that the strategy achieves its aims, including implementation, governance and accountability. The highest scores were given to: organisation of events to engage staff; identifying responsibilities across the organisation; and developing a virtual network, in addition to the importance of establishing a formal reporting and management structure (Figure 1.3). The responses indicated that the most appropriate way to ensure strategy implementation would be through senior (Board/Executive) engagement and responsibility as well as through nominated divisional/senior leads across the organisation. Implementing the strategy was considered as a responsibility of all Public Health Wales staff.

Equality Impact Assessment

Here the Equality Impact Assessment of the International Health Strategy is presented considering the way in which it could impact on those with protected characteristics and to promote equality.

Considerations and Recommendations

The development of the strategy does not have a direct impact on service provision, so the resulting impact on those with protected characteristics is identified as minimal or 'low'.

Recommendations include:

- During the consultation phase of the strategy, engagement with relevant stakeholder groups should occur (completed);
- The strategy should aim to raise awareness of those with protected characteristics through the use of inclusive language (the strategy will be published in Welsh and English);
- Ensure any documents produced are accessible (the strategy and related documents are and will be widely disseminated and accessible online); and
- Monitoring of impact to ensure the successful delivery of the equality impact assessment should be integrated into the strategy.

Health Impact Assessment

Following discussions with the Health Impact Assessment Unit, it was agreed that a desktop health impact assessment would be the most suitable method of assessing the potential impacts of the International Health Strategy. The Health Impact Assessment was carried out by a small group of representatives from the project team, with review of final documents and recommendations undertaken by the Health Impact Assessment Unit.

Summary

Health Impact Assessments may need to be carried out by other directorates and divisions in order to assess the potential impact of international activity on the health and well-being of populations – such as the response to an emergency humanitarian crisis. Steps may need to be taken on an organisational level to minimise our contribution to global carbon emissions. This can be addressed through carbon off-setting initiatives. The Health Impact Assessment was used to inform the development of this strategy. Full versions of the Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment are available on request.

Appendix II

Public Health Wales' International Outreach

A supplementary document has been prepared giving full information on Public Health Wales' international partnerships. Summary information is presented here.

Public Health Wales international research activity

There are 25 completed and 21 ongoing international research projects. The partnerships involved include 31 UK collaborations; 9 international ones; and 6 projects with international scope (but only national collaborators).

Box 2.1. Contributing to Global Health Security and Planetary Health

Developing a Health Protection Toolkit for the Commonwealth Secretariat

The outbreak of Ebola in West Africa, Zika in South America and the Cyclone in Fiji are recent examples of events with significant health and economic impacts threatening global security. In recognition of the global health security threat from infectious and environmental risks, Public Health Wales was commissioned by the Commonwealth Secretariat to develop a policy framework, or toolkit, for health protection.

The purpose of the toolkit is to provide a comprehensive and practical resource for policy makers and planners responsible for strengthening regional, sub-national, national and global health protection as part of an overall health system. It is based on the **Systems Framework for Healthy Policy** (Commonwealth Secretariat 2016) endorsed by the Commonwealth Secretariat and is presented as a suggested framework for use across the 52 member countries, to be tailored to needs identified in-country, thus enabling and empowering them to coordinate and organise their own health protection services. The developed Health Protection Toolkit has been field-tested in Sierra Leone, providing important additional insights into the post Ebola strategic planning, and a recent evaluation has demonstrated its value as a complement to the WHO Joint External Evaluation Tool.

This benefits Public Health Wales by:

- Raising its profile in the international community
- Supporting the development of our staff

This benefits the people of Wales by:

- Local application of a resource that could strengthen our health system and enable Wales to better prepare itself for the threat of pandemics and other global health emergencies

Dr Quentin Sandifer, Executive Director of Public Health Services, chaired the Toolkit development group. He shared: *"It was a privilege to be asked to lead a high profile initiative on behalf of the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Toolkit itself is testimony to the exceptional talent in health protection in Wales. Development of the Toolkit gave Public Health Wales experience of working with senior officials from the Commonwealth Secretariat and Health Ministry's around the world, leading to endorsement given by Health Ministers at their Annual Meeting in 2016"*.

A Pathfinder for Global Health: Potential Approaches in Wales

The document outlines how Wales uses innovative approaches and could serve as a potential exemplar for good global citizenship, inter-sectoral governance and multi-agency partnership and responsibility for human and planetary health. It offers examples of national developments contributing to increasing awareness of and strengthening response to global health security; advocating for greater alignment between health systems, academia, industry, government and the not-for-profit sector, while considering the Welsh, UK and wider context.

Developed as a response to the global health emergencies concerns identified by the InterAction Council* (IAC) in 2015, this document served to inform the IAC High Level Expert Group meeting

Box 2.1. (continued)

on Global Health and the 33rd Annual Plenary Meeting of the IAC in 2016, which Final Communiqué recommendations include reference to the groundbreaking developments in Wales, such as the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act.

This benefits Public Health Wales by:

- Raising its profile in the international community
- Enabling Welsh expertise to be shared internationally

This benefits the people of Wales by:

- Active participation in the global health security agenda enabling Wales to better prepare itself for the threat of pandemics and other global health emergencies

*The InterAction Council is an independent international organisation mobilising the experience, energy and networks of more than thirty former heads of state or government. They jointly develop recommendations and practical solutions for political, economic and social problems confronting humanity, fostering international co-operation and action in three priority areas: peace and security (including global health security), world economic revitalisation, universal ethical standards.

Box 2.2. Realising the Benefits of Developing Our Staff and Public Health Capacity**EPIET Fellowship Programme**

Public Health Wales is a long-standing training site for the **European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET)**. This programme, funded and run by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in Stockholm, aims to enhance response capacities for effective field investigation and communicable disease control at national and community levels, to meet public health threats, in addition to the broader international benefits. Participation in the training and teaching strengthens the links between Wales and other EU countries in this area, and with ECDC.

The programme and the staff trained and involved in teaching help to strengthen the surveillance and control of infectious diseases and other issues of public health concern in the EU, and forms a European network of public health professionals using shared standards and methods, good practice and common objectives, who are able to contribute to and cascade training to build capacity in the EU and elsewhere.

This benefits Public Health Wales by:

- Increasing knowledge, skills and confidence
- Enables good practice to be implemented into the organisation

This benefits the people of Wales by:

- Improving skills and practice within Public Health Wales has a direct impact on the quality of the services provided to the Welsh population

The EPIET fellowship programme provides formal competency based training and practical experience in intervention epidemiology. Although I had already worked in public health in Wales for nearly 20 years prior to starting the EPIET fellowship, I had only worked in one specific field, hospital infections. Participating in EPIET has given me the opportunity to work in lots of different and broader areas within health protection and alongside colleagues who I would never normally have worked with. The experience I have gained and the relationships I have built up within the organisation will be invaluable going forward, particularly in supporting outbreaks in hospital settings. In addition to expanding my networks within Public Health Wales, the EPIET fellowship has given me access to a network of health protection specialists from across Europe. Similar health protection issues arise across Europe and there are always other EPIET fellows and alumni available to advise and support in situations that are new.

Mari Morgan, Clinical Scientist

Box 2.3. Realising the Benefits of International Sharing and Learning

Harm Reduction Services for People who Inject Drugs: A Denmark Study Visit

The Substance Misuse Programme (SMP), Public Health Wales, Health Protection Division is supporting the development and implementation of harm reduction interventions, policy, guidance and research throughout Wales. Aligned with Welsh Government, the SMP has committed to support **APoSM and Substance Misuse Delivery Plan** in gathering cross-cultural evidence to identify best practice, policy and interventions in Wales, including Medically Supervised Injecting Centres (MSIC). Members of the SMP, along with partner organisations, led a study visit to explore enhanced harm reduction services and MSICs in Copenhagen, Denmark, 2016.

This included innovative Harm Reduction interventions such as the Skyen and H17 MSIC. The visit provided valuable insight into current structure, purpose and governance of facilities in Copenhagen and offered opportunity to share best practice. This will further support the Substance Misuse Programme in mapping best practice and innovative examples of harm reduction helping to prevent and reduce communicable and non-communicable diseases, such as Blood Borne Viruses, and premature death amongst those who inject drugs.

This benefits Public Health Wales by:

- Enabling staff to have firsthand experience of innovative harm reduction interventions in order to better guide development of the evidence base for implementation in Wales

This benefits the people of Wales by:

- Giving the people of Wales the assurance that cross-cultural evidence and experience has been gained to inform policy and practice in Wales
- Ensuring that best practice is implemented in Wales to assist in the reduction and prevention of blood borne virus transmission and drug poisonings for those who use drugs

The study visit provided a unique opportunity to observe and gain firsthand knowledge of the best practice surrounding MSICs. Being able to increase my awareness and understanding of new and innovative harm reduction interventions has played a key role in responding to new public health challenges and developing initiatives. This experience has heightened my understanding of key considerations and barriers concerning the implementation of MSICs, in addition to the importance of stakeholder analysis and robust evaluation measures. The information and networks obtained from the study visit will be used to support our ongoing commitment to identifying best practice, policy and harm reduction interventions.

Gareth Morgan, Project Manager: Substance Misuse / Harm Reduction

Multi-National Study Visit to Explore Welsh Approaches to Sustainable Development and Health Equity

Hosted by Public Health Wales in collaboration with *EuroHealthNet* and the *WHO Regions for Health Network*, the study visit brought together 21 delegates from 16 countries. The aim of the visit was to provide an opportunity to share good practice and practical approaches linking to the health and sustainable development agenda across strategic and operational contexts. Through Welsh examples and the implementation of the WFGA as well as experiences from other European regions, the study visit enhanced understanding and suggested possible approaches to translate the 2030 Agenda and other European priorities into effective action. Participants visited projects including Action for Caerau & Ely (ACE), the Amelia Trust Farm and the Clink, as well as hearing from the Well-being of Future Generations Commissioner, Sophie Howe and some of the WFGA early adopters. The visit was supported by the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation and the WHO EURO.

This benefits Public Health Wales by:

- Strengthening our networks and increasing our impact internationally
- Raising the profile of Welsh legislation and public health

This benefits the people of Wales by:

- Reinforcing the importance of sustainable, population health focused initiatives
- Drawing international learning and expertise into Wales

Box 2.4. Public Health Wales Multi-Disciplinary International Outreach

Swansea Healthy City

Part of the WHO European Healthy Cities Network, Swansea's Healthy City designation and participation is supported by Public Health Wales Local Public Health Team, Abertawe University Health Board; the City and County of Swansea; the Flying Start and Communities First programmes; and by Welsh Government. Political leadership and senior executive support across the Health Board and Local Authority has been critical in shifting the culture towards a fully integrated approach to address growing urban challenges through the sharing of experiences and tackling health inequalities. Swansea Healthy Cities is actively implementing the WHO European Strategy Health 2020, translating its values, strategic objectives and priorities for action on local level. A particular example is '**Celluloid Heroes**', a community developed 'smoke free homes' resource, working in two Flying Start centres in Swansea and promoting smoke free homes. With the assistance of Bonymaen Communities First Team, local insight into smoking in the home environment and the acceptability of existing resources was gained. Based on this, a short DVD resource was produced, featuring a local family.

Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit (WCISU)

The WCISU has a historical cancer registration link with Sierra Leone, now revived post-Ebola, through the WHO International Association of Cancer Registries and a Velindre Cancer Centre charity. Discussions about further supporting a population-based cancer registry are ongoing.

WCISU is also actively involved in working groups of several large international cancer epidemiology studies, such as **EUROCARE-5 and 6** and the **International Cancer Benchmarking Partnership (ICBP)** with other UK countries, Ireland, some Nordic countries, New Zealand and parts of Australia and Canada. WCISU works on sharing good practice and learning, harmonisation and standards setting for registration and analysis as full members of the UK and Ireland Association of Cancer Registries, European Network of Cancer Registries and the International Association of Cancer Registries; and collaborating with the Wales Cancer Network and Århus University, Denmark on a Danish service model of early diagnosis in Wales.

Health Enhancing Physical Activity (HEPA) in Europe

Public Health Wales has been a member of the WHO EURO sponsored HEPA network since 2007, initially through the Physical Activity and Nutrition Network for Wales, now Public Health Network Cymru, also chairing the HEPA Promotion in Health Care Settings working group. We hosted the **HEPA 2012 Conference** in Cardiff for over 200 delegates from Europe and beyond with a theme of **Physical Activity and the Natural Environment**. This provided a valuable opportunity for showcasing the work across Wales as well as learning from the evidence and practice presented by our international colleagues. Public Health Wales has been leading mapping work of interventions promoting physical activity through primary care in Europe and beyond; researching the role of physical activity in the medical curriculum in Europe; and took part in the expert group that developed the WHO Europe Physical Activity Strategy.

European Epidemiology of Child Abuse and Neglect (Euro-CAN)

The European Epidemiology of Child Abuse and Neglect (Euro-CAN), set up in 2015, is a multidisciplinary collaboration between four European countries: the UK (Safeguarding, Public Health Wales), Ireland, Sweden and the Netherlands. It is conducting research into Child Abuse and Neglect and currently developing and implementing '**The Vignette Study**' to evaluate variation in clinical practice in child protection medical assessments and interventions.

Appendix III

The Strategic Context

UN 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act

- Goal 1 – A prosperous Wales**
An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.
- Goal 2 – A resilient Wales**
A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).
- Goal 3 – A healthier Wales**
A society in which people’s physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.
- Goal 4 – A more equal Wales**
A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).
- Goal 5 – A Wales of cohesive communities**
Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.
- Goal 6 – A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**
A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.
- Goal 7 – A globally responsible Wales**
A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

Public Health Wales’ Quality and Impact Framework Goals

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Transforming the Culture | 2. Strengthening the Workforce |
| 3. Monitoring Impact | 4. Raising Standards |
| 5. Measuring Improvement and the Quality of our Work | 6. Working Collaboratively |

Public Health Wales’ Research and Development Strategic Objectives

- 1. **Developing and supporting Public Health Wales’ research capacity**
- 2. **Facilitating a generation of new knowledge**
- 3. **Strengthening public engagement and collaborations**
- 4. **Increasing the profile of Public Health Wales’ research by communicating widely with our stakeholders and promoting the translation of research into practice**

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Web Links Referenced in the Document

Name	URL
Dolen Cymru Health Link	http://www.waleslesotholink.org/
The Welsh Government 'Wales for Africa' Programme	http://gov.wales/topics/international/walesforafrica/?lang=en
Wales for Africa Health Links Network	http://www.wfahln.org/
Hub Cymru Africa	http://www.hubcymru.org/hub/index.html
Fair Trade Nation	http://fairtradewales.com/
'The Wales We Want'	https://futuregenerations.wales/
Health Within and Beyond Welsh Borders: An Enabling Framework for International Health Engagement'	http://www.wales.nhs.uk/document/171015/info/
International Health Coordination Centre (IHCC)	http://www.internationalhealth.wales.nhs.uk/home
Charter for International Health Partnerships in Wales	http://ihcc.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/5914/8467/3051/IHCC_Charter_for_IHP_Interactive_E.pdf
Funding Catalogues	http://www.internationalhealth.wales.nhs.uk/news/43434
European Funding and Collaboration for Health and Well-being in Wales: Bridging the Gap between European Funding and Health	http://ihcc.publichealthnetwork.cymru/en/events/european-funding-and-collaboration-health-and-wellbeing-wales-bridging-gap-between-european-funding-and-health/
EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation	http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1081
Learned Society for Wales	https://www.learnedsociety.wales/
Department of International Politics Aberystwyth	https://www.aber.ac.uk/en/interpol/
Commonwealth Secretariat	http://thecommonwealth.org/
European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training	http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/epiet/Pages/HomeEpiet.aspx
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control	http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/Pages/home.aspx
Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit	http://www.wcisus.wales.nhs.uk/home
Health Enhancing Physical Activity	http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/physical-activity/activities/hepa-europe
WHO Healthy Cities Network	http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/activities/healthy-cities/who-european-healthy-cities-network
Swansea Healthy City	http://www.swansea.gov.uk/healthycity
European Epidemiology of Child Abuse and Neglect	https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/research/explore/research-units/european-epidemiology-of-child-abuse-and-neglect-euro-can
Adverse Childhood Experiences	http://www.publichealthwales.org/ACES
Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)	http://ihcc.publichealthnetwork.cymru/en/events/trade-growth-equity-and-health-understanding-ttip-and-europe/
Sustainable Development and International Health Partnerships in Wales	http://ihcc.publichealthnetwork.cymru/en/events/sustainable-development-and-international-health-partnerships-wales/
Networks and Partnerships: Wales Collaborating for Global Health conference	http://ihcc.publichealthnetwork.cymru/en/
Refugees and Asylum Seekers: Public Health Implications for Wales	http://www.gpone.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/1000/IHD_IHCC_Refugees%20Asylum%20Seekers%20briefing_141215_external_final%20(2).pdf
UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld
The Wales we Want by 2050	http://gov.wales/docs/dsjlg/publications/140218-wales-we-want-en.pdf
The World Health Organization European Office	http://www.euro.who.int/en/home
APoSM and Substance Misuse Delivery Plan	http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/communities/safety/substancemisuse/publications/dplan/?lang=en
Multi-National Study Visit to Explore Welsh Approaches to Sustainable Development and Health Equity	http://ihcc.publichealthnetwork.cymru/en/events/wales-study-visit-sustainable-development-approaches-health-and-equity/
European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training	http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/epiet/Pages/HomeEpiet.aspx
Health Protection Toolkit for the Commonwealth Secretariat	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8wr6920su0aVDJ6S1PbGE5Zlk/view
InterAction Council (IAC) Final Communiqué	http://interactioncouncil.org/
Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit (WCISU)	http://www.wcisus.wales.nhs.uk/home
Health Enhancing Physical Activity (HEPA) in Europe	http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/physical-activity/activities/hepa-europe





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