Historical and Contextual Framing of International Partnerships

An Ethical Consideration

Zooming: International Partnerships



1. A New World and International Cooperation

The world in ruins after WWII

Adjusting to a decolonised (politically) world

Global inequality gains traction

Development of poor countries takes centre-stage

"More than half of the people of the world live in conditions approaching misery. Their food is inadequate, they are victims of disease... I believe that we should make available to peace-loving people the benefits of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realise their aspirations for a better life... Greater production is the key to is the key to prosperity and peace. The key to great production is a wider and more vigorous application of modern scientific and technical knowledge."

2. The Global South Speaks Back

- As increasing countries gain independence, there are increasing calls for a more just and equitable world order
- Long history of dependence theory and under-development
- Various movements and gatherings some independent, others taking place in more official institutions
- Alma-Atta Declaration of 1978
- A call to different kind of international co-operation and collaboration

3. The Neo-Liberal Order

- In response to calls for re-distribution and justice, different models is proposed
- Increased actors in a shifting global order
- Decline of state power for power
- Research increasingly gains attention as critical to solve global health inequality
- Partnerships emerge out of this complex world where inequality is the focus

Summary

Historical Turning Points	Focus	Under-pinning values
Post-world II	International Co-operation	Charity, saviourism, humans rights
The Anti-colonial world	Insistence on a different world order	Solidarity, redistribution, recognition (self-determination)
Neo-liberal world order	Move away from a just world	Privatisation, marker-based approach, individual responsibility
Post-globalizing world	???	????