



RESILIENCE

e-ISSN: 2602-4667

Eskişehir Teknik Üniversitesi

Resilience

<https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/resilience>

Afetlerde Sağlık Diplomasisi, Uluslararası Halk Sağlığı Politikaları ve İklim Dayanıklılığı için Model Geliştirme

Paving the Complex Path to Building Climate Resilience through Disaster Health Diplomacy and International Public Health Policy

Verda TUNALIGİL^{1*} ¹ Acil Sağlık Hizmetleri Başkanlığı, T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı İstanbul İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü, İstanbul, Türkiye

Öne Çıkanlar / Highlights

- Makale, BM'nin Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri çerçevesinde felaket sağlık diplomasisi ile uluslararası kamu sağlığı politikasının entegrasyonunu ele almaktadır
 - Özellikle "iyi sağlık ve refah" ve "iklim eylemi" hedeflerine odaklanarak, 2030 yılında iklim değişikliği ve felaket direnci gibi zorlukları ele almak için küresel iş birliği ve yenilik vurgulanmaktadır
 - Türkiye ve Yunanistan arasında bir vaka çalışmasıyla gösterilen ülkeler arası yapılandırılmış iş birliği modeli önerilmekte ve etkili küresel sorun çözüme için proaktif iş birliğinin önemi vurgulanmaktadır
 - "Etkili felaket diplomasisi piramidi" ve "iklim değişikliği afet sağlık diplomasisi modeli" gibi yeni kavramlar, sağlık profesyonellerinin aktif katılımını savunmaktadır
- This article discusses the intersection of disaster health diplomacy and international public health policy within the context of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly focusing on goals related to "good health and well-being" and "climate action."
- The research introduces new concepts like "the pyramid of effective disaster diplomacy" and "climate change disaster health diplomacy model" and advocates for health professionals to play active roles in climate resilience efforts
- It suggests a novel approach to disaster diplomacy, proposing a structured model for cooperation between countries, exemplified by a case study between Turkey and Greece
- Overall, the paper emphasizes the importance of integrating disaster health diplomacy into international public health policies to achieve sustainable development and resilience, and it highlights the significance of proactive collaboration among nations to address global challenges effectively



Makale Bilgisi / Article Info

Gönderim / Received:
15/11/2023Kabul / Accepted:
28/05/2024

Anahtar Kelimeler

*İklim değişikliği,
Uyum,
Sağlıkta dayanıklılık,
Siyaset bilimi
Uluslararası ilişkiler*

Özet

Afetlerde dirençlilik, toplumun olağan dışı durumlara direnme, uyum sağlama, atlatılabilirlik yeteneklerini tanımlar. Sendai Afet Risklerini Azaltma Çerçeve Belgesi 2015 afet risklerini azaltmadaki öncelikleri ve eylem planlarını ana hatlarıyla sunmaktadır. Afet diplomasisi, hızla büyüyen disiplinler arası bir alandır. Doğal afetler, çatışan devletler arasında, diplomatik etkileşim fırsatları doğurur. İklim krizi, tüm dünyada büyümektedir. Dünya çapında en sıcak yaz, 2023 yılında kaydedildi. Paris Antlaşması 2015, önemli bir dönüm noktasıydı. Birleşmiş Milletler tarafından, "evrensel afet hakları beyannamesi" önerilmektedir. İklim değişikliğinin insan sağlığı üzerinde, yaygın etkileri vardır. "Yirmi birinci yüzyılın, en büyük sağlık tehdidi" olan iklim değişikliği, sağlığın sosyo çevresel belirleyicilerini, temiz hava,

Uluslararası Kızılaç ve Kızılay Dernekleri Federasyonu (IFRC), Birleşmiş Milletler Yüksek Komiserlik İnsan Hakları Ofisi (OHCHR).

Keywords

Climate change, Adaptation, Health resilience, Political science, International relations, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR).

su, yiyecek, barınmayı etkiler. Afetlerin %90'ı iklim ve hava durumuyla bağlantılıdır; son on yılda 410.000'den fazla ölümlü sonuçlanmıştır; 2030-2050'de yetersiz beslenme, sıtma, ishal, sıcaklık stresinden, yılda 250.000 ek ölüme neden olması beklenmektedir. Uluslararası Kızılaç Kızılaç Dernekleri Federasyonu, "sahiplenme, toplum liderliği, sosyal yardımlar, finansman, öngörülebilirlik" odaklı eylemlerin güçlendirilmesi yönünde önerilerde bulunmaktadır. Yaklaşmakta olan iklim krizlerinin, erken uyarıları "flashpoints" olarak adlandırılır. Türkiye ve Yunanistan'ın iklim değişikliği ve afetlere dayanıklılık açısından pek çok ortak noktası bulunmaktadır. Son on yılda art arda yaşanan depremler, iki ülke arasında kurtarma müdahalelerine, karşılıklı yardımlaşmalara ve artan sempatiye neden oldu. Aşırı hava olayları, artan sıcaklıklar ve şiddetli yağışlar, her iki ülkeyi etkilemeye devam ediyor. Küresel ısınma, Güneydoğu Avrupa ve Güneybatı Asya'da yoğun sel ve orman yangınlarına yol açıyor. İklim değişikliğinin Akdeniz Havzasında oluşturduğu karmaşık mekanizmaların, insan göçünün en önemli itici gücü olması bekleniyor. Yunanistan küresel iklim krizi karşısında, mevcut göç politikalarını sürdürmekte zorlanabilir. Çevresel değişimin insan sağlığı üzerinde potansiyel olumsuz etkileri vardır. Uluslararası ilişkilerde sağlık diplomasisi sağlığın ve refahın korunması için çalışır. Geçmişte, dış politika olarak, "sağlık müdahalelerinin, diplomatik afet çabalarıyla ilişkilendirilemeyeceği" bildirilmişti. Bu sözlü sunumda, daha önceki görüşlere karşı kanaat bildirilmektedir. Afetlere karşı dayanıklılık kapasitelerini geliştirmek amacıyla, yeni bir "iklim değişikliği sağlık diplomasi modeli" önerilmektedir. Dünya genelinde sağlık çalışanları, kendilerine özgü ve evrensel bir dil kullanmaktadırlar. "Çıkarları olağan durumlarda çatışan" ülkelerin, doğal afetler karşısında, dayanışma içinde oldukları gözlemlenmektedir. Afet riskleri, sağlık diplomasisi, iklim değişikliği konularında, "sürdürülebilir iş birliği ilkelerinin" detaylandırılması yoluyla, uluslararası ilişkilerde, dünya ülkelerine hizmet edecek bir "afet sağlık diplomasi modeli" geliştirilebilir. Bu amaçla, 1- mevcut afet diplomasisi çabaları kapsamında, iletişim yollarının açıkça tanımlanması, 2- risklerin, afet diplomasisi planına dahil edilmesi, 3 "afetlerde sağlık" konularında, iyi planlanmış bir anlaşma zemininin açıkça tanımlanabilmesi için, öneri taslağı sunulmaktadır. Türk atasözünde olduğu gibi, "HER İŞİN BAŞI SAĞLIK".

Abstract

Disaster resilience defines society's capabilities to resist, adapt, and recover from hazardous events. Priorities for action were outlined at the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to reduce disaster risks by understanding the process, strengthening governance, investing in resilience, improving preparedness and effective response capacities, rehabilitation processes, reconstruction procedures. Disaster diplomacy is a fast-growing interdisciplinary field. Natural disasters potentially generate opportunities for diplomatic interaction between rival parties and conflicting states. Climate crisis is growing. By large, Summer 2023 was globally the warmest on record. The 2015 Paris Agreement was a landmark; UNOHCHR proposes a universal declaration of disaster rights. Climate change has widespread impacts on human health. "The greatest health threat of the 21st century" affects socio environmental determinants of health, clean air, water, food, and shelter. Ninety percent of all disasters are climate and weather related, resulting in >410,000 deaths in the last decade, expected to cause 250,000 additional deaths per year from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea, heat stress in 2030-2050. IFRC focuses on strengthening ownership, community leadership, outreach, funding, forecasting, anticipatory action. Climate related flashpoints are the early warnings of impending crises. Turkey and Greece have a lot in common from a climate change and disaster resilience viewpoint. Successive earthquakes generated rescue responses, mutual aid, outpouring of sympathy between the two countries within the last decade. Extreme weather events, high temperatures, severe rainfalls continue to batter both countries. Global warming brought intense flooding and wildfires to Southeast Europe and Southwest Asia. Climate change is expected to become the strongest driver of human migration through complex mechanisms in the Mediterranean Basin. The sustainability of Greece's migration policies may be challenged against

the global climate crisis. Environmental change has potential impacts on human health. Health diplomacy in international relations focuses on protecting health and well-being. In the past, health interventions as foreign policy was regarded not to be associated with diplomatic disaster efforts. This oral presentation challenges earlier opinions and proposes a “climate change health diplomacy model” for improving capacities in disaster resilience. Around the world, health care professionals speak a unique and universal language of their own. Countries with “otherwise conflicting interests,” stand in solidarity during natural disasters. Through further elaborating on the principles of sustainable collaboration on disaster risks, health diplomacy, climate change, a “first-time disaster health diplomacy model” may be developed to serve the world. An outline is hereby presented, 1-to define paths of communication versus the current ad hoc disaster diplomacy efforts, 2-to incorporate risks into the disaster diplomacy plan, 3 to incorporate a well-planned disaster health diplomacy agreement. As the Turkish saying goes, “HEALTH COMES FIRST

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Disaster resilience

Geopolitical risks and the complexity of international relations urge countries to manage natural disasters (NDs) more effectively and peacefully, to ensure regional stability and maintain public security. This manuscript addresses topics including disaster medicine, political sciences, international relations, international public health policy, peace, security, advocacy, communication, diplomacy, risk management, public administration, adaptation, sustainability.

Disaster resilience is “the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner.” (Resilience, 2015). Action priorities were outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which is considered the first road map for member states to prevent new disaster risks and reduce existing disaster risks (Implementing the Sendai Framework, 2015).

1.2. International relations and diplomacy

Diplomacy is the peaceful conduct of relations between nations. It is the art and science of maintaining harmonious agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, action between individuals, populations, states (Ali, n.d.; Barratt, 1985). Strength, peace, security create a foundation for cooperation and stability. These are the essential components of international relations. By focusing on these three pillars of diplomacy, nations can work together to address global challenges and promote a more agreeable balanced world (Strength, peace and security, 2017).

2. DISASTER DIPLOMACY

The fast-growing interdisciplinary field investigates whether disaster-related activities influence conflict and cooperation (Lutmar & Abah, 2023).

2.1. Types of disaster diplomacy

Four different perspectives may be apparent: 1- propinquity, neighborliness; between countries that share borders or those that are **geographically distant from each other**, 2- aid relationship; including mutual accord when states are faced with a common threat, coordinated activities when states act together to aid another state, donor-recipient liaisons when one state assists and the other is assisted, 3- level at which disaster diplomacy (DD) is conducted; whether it is led by governments, organizations, or the people, 4- purpose for DD; including the driving forces of survival, mutual benefits, long-term

global gains, old prejudices, enmities, humanitarianism (Kelman, 2007). Other classifications include mirror, inverse, tit-for-tat DD definitions (Kelman, 2012). Another possible DD typology is clustering by reactions to aid offers. The categories are accepting, declining, or not acknowledging it. Alternative categories are offering aid, or not offering it, by acknowledging the disaster or the risk, or not acknowledging it, or simply not discussing aid at any time (Disaster diplomacy, n.d.).

2.2. The unique aspect of disaster diplomacy

The innate quality of DD is that it is rooted in the humanitarian imperative and the fundamental right to life. These concepts were introduced, and ethical standards were set for humanitarian work, in the final decade of the 20th century (Code of Conduct, 1994). Despite the singular attributes, DD may not be any more successful than other types of diplomatic efforts (Kelman, 2007).

2.3. Structuring effective disaster diplomacy

Diplomacy is the ability to handle affairs to achieve optimum results, without arousing hostility. Bureaucracy is a system of government in which important decisions are taken by unelected expert state officials. Technocracy is government by technicians; specifically, the management of society by technical professionals and specialists (Definition, 2023). Effective DD should be founded on the hard work of detail-oriented technocrats. Bureaucracy must build on this expertise through administrative policymaking and adherence to fixed rules, in the context of a hierarchical authority model. Diplomacy should then practice conducting negotiations between counter nations (Figure 1).

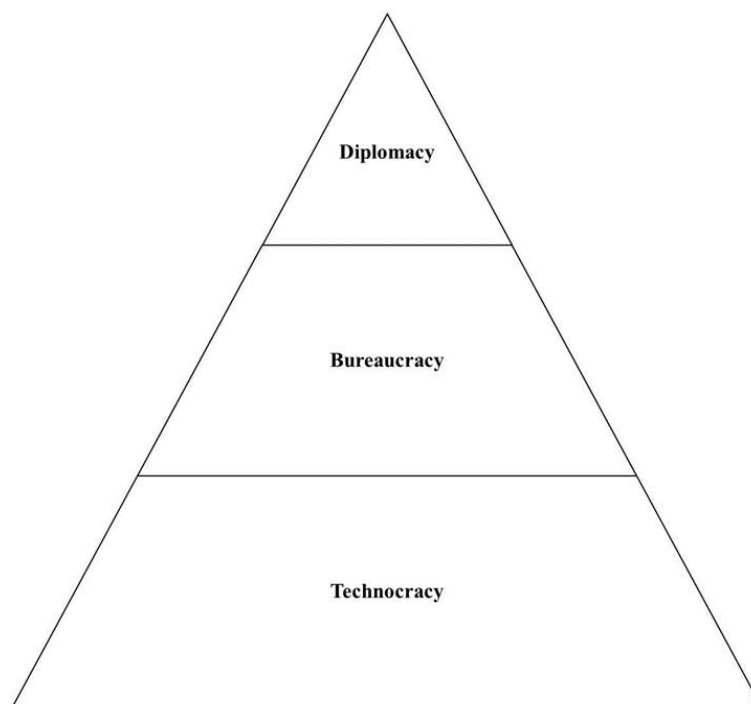


Figure 1. “The pyramid of effective disaster diplomacy (Tunaligil, 2023).”

2.4. Natural disasters and peacemaking

Human tragedies caused by extreme natural phenomena potentially generate opportunities for diplomatic interaction between rival parties and create instruments for international cooperation, regardless of the political strife that preceded the events. Countries with “otherwise conflicting interests” oftentimes stand in solidarity during NDs (Disaster diplomacy, n.d.; Lutmar & Abah, 2023). The

Worldwatch Institute examined the intersections between disasters, environmental degradation, conflict, peacemaking in 2005, made important determinations, and suggested that diplomats should use the post-disaster period as an opportunity to resolve conflicts (Renner & Chafe, 2006). Acknowledging that NDs act as catalysts of political action, large-scale catastrophes were analyzed from 1899 to 2005. In regard to disasters and political change, several conclusions were inferred (Kelman, 2012; Pelling & Dill, 2006). Detailed case studies of individual disasters substantiate the claim that NDs frequently encourage diplomacy. They discuss the intricate links between disasters and conflicts (Petrova & Rosvold, 2024; Reinhardt & Lutmar, 2022).

3. CLIMATE CHANGE, RESILIENCE, DIPLOMACY

3.1. Climate crisis

Lives are swept away by catastrophic floods, crops are lost to crippling droughts, homes are destroyed by raging bushfires. Each week, new headlines tell us that the climate crisis is upon us. The small steps taken to reduce carbon emissions may be too little, too late. An important landmark in the fight against climate change was the 2015 United Nations (UN) Climate Change Conference in **Paris**. Our response to climate change so far has been insufficient. The predicament over climate-related damage is growing. By a large margin, the summer of 2023 was globally the warmest on record (Adaptation & resilience, n.d.; Summer 2023, 2023). Governments must understand that the world is rapidly approaching the brink of irreversible changes and must confront climate-related flash points of looming crises (Disaster diplomacy, n.d.; Glantz, 2001; Kelman, 2012).

3.2. Climate resilience, peace, prosperity

Urgent steps must be taken to build and strengthen climate change resilience capabilities, taking into account catalytic capacities that will potentially accelerate peace and prosperity (Adaptation & resilience, n.d.). To appropriately respond to the magnitude of the climate crisis, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies proposes taking ownership, strengthening community leadership, focusing on outreach, filling the funding gaps, forecasting, expanding, scaling up anticipatory action (Climate crisis, 2022; Statement to the UN Security Council, 2023). The United Nations (UN) Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR) proposed a “Universal Declaration of Disaster Rights,” in order to integrate human rights in the implementation of the Paris Agreement (Duyck, 2019).

3.3. Climate diplomacy

One major area where the intricate links between disasters and conflicts are evident relates to the impacts of climate change (Koubi, 2019; Lutmar & Abah, 2023; Reinhardt & Lutmar, 2022). Several case studies hypothesize whether and in what manner this would occur. From a DD perspective, climate change diplomacy (CCD) is concerned with the questions of “if, why, how” the climate breakdown influences peace and conflict (Kelman, 2012; Lutmar & Abah, 2023). Instruments and policies are enabled, by interacting with other countries, international organizations, non-state actors, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to increase climate resilience (Types of diplomacy, n.d.). Efforts include building international consensus on climate change, such as communications under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (The road to environmentally sustainable development, 2021; Types of diplomacy, n.d.) (Figure 2).



Figure 2. *Climate Diplomacy (Tunaligil, 2023).*

3.4. The example of Turkey and Greece, in terms of climate change

Turkey and Greece share a unified theme in terms of “climate change and disaster resilience”. Both countries have a lot in common and a lot to risk. Too much is at stake for both countries that they cannot afford to disregard the risks of climate change.

3.4.1. Earthquakes: Successive earthquakes generated rescue responses, mutual aid, and communications between the two countries within the last decade. The earthquakes on August 17, 1999 in İzmit, Turkey, generated cordial aid for disaster relief from Greece to Turkey. When an earthquake hit Athens, Greece, on September 7, 1999, the Turkish side reciprocated the aid, sent rescue teams, money, and goods from Turkey to Greece. Support was encouraged from high authority in both cases, which took many foreigners by surprise (Disaster diplomacy, n.d.; Karkatsoulis, 2004; Kelman, 2012; Ker-Lindsay 2000; Kinzer, 1999; Koukis et al., 2016). Turkey’s earthquake diplomacy with Greece was bilaterally established in 1999. The events were concerned with the particular case without consideration of wider applications, extemporaneously improvised, formed specifically to meet the immediate needs and to contribute to solving the urgent problems. By way of this study, the author of this manuscript (V. Tunaligil) proposes a novel term, “AD HOC EARTHQUAKE DIPLOMACY” to define the structure, process, and agenda of 1999 and similar liaisons.

3.4.2. Floods: Extreme weather events, high temperatures, severe rainfalls continue to batter both countries. Turkish provinces most affected by floods were İstanbul, Tekirdağ in 2009, Muğla in 2015, Rize in 2021, Kastamonu, Sinop, Bartın in 2021, Ankara in 2022, Adıyaman, Şanlıurfa in 2023. Fierce rainstorms that started on September 5, 2023, triggered flooding in Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria. A torrent raged throughout the large geographical area (Floulis, 2023; Greek floods, 2023). Predictions by the Global Balance Association based on the 2023 report by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change forecast that the coastline may be flooded in İstanbul if the sea level rises by one meter by the end of the century (AR6 Synthesis Report Climate Change, 2023; Özbakır B, 2023).

3.4.3. Wildfires: Extreme heat hit the wider Mediterranean region in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Tunisia, raising concerns about health and water supply issues (Ali & et al., 2022). Global warming has brought intense flooding and wildfires to Southeast Europe and Southwest Asia in recent years, as in other parts of the world. The biggest ever recorded in Europe were the August 2023 wildfires in Greece, according to European Union’s Copernicus Climate Change Service. The largest wildfire in Turkey’s history started in July 2021, when more than two hundred wildfires burned 1,700 km² of forest (GPT Team, 2023; Rothwell & MacDiarmid, 2021; Özkan & Erkoyun, 2021; Watts, 2012). More firestorms are to come, as the planet is now warmer, the CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere is higher, and the sea level

continues to rise unless the task of overcoming human-induced climate change is overtaken (AR6 Synthesis Report Climate Change, 2023).

3.4.4. Migration: The impact of tropical storms, heavy rains, floods, and droughts will determine migration trends in coming years. A route with one of the highest numbers of irregular migrants stretches from Turkey to Greece (Birpınar & Tuğac, 2022; McAuliffe & Khadria, 2019). A policy brief makes recommendations to recognize seasonal agricultural workers as environmental migrants, documents their adaptative responses to the impacts of climate change, suggests integrating environmental migration into existing policy frameworks and investing in more research in Turkey (Čadež & Hevia, 2016). Climate change is expected to become the strongest driver of human migration through complex mechanisms in the Mediterranean Basin, a region that will be most affected by climate change. The sustainability of Greece’s migration policies may be challenged against the global climate crisis. Increasing border security, executing faster asylum procedures, and tightening migration laws may not be enough to counteract the globally expanding problem of environmental mobility (Brown, 2008).

Diplomacy needs to turn to a new approach to bilateral relations regarding environmental crises. The Turkish-Greek case of common concerns and shared benefits might serve as an example for binational cooperation in understanding and dealing with climate change. The international community has to set agendas to end human-induced climate change, through well-informed cognizant diplomatic relations, technical collaborations, and scientific CCD activities. The example of Turkey’s CCD with Greece gives rise to a new terminology suggestion. By way of this study, the author of this manuscript (Tunalgil, 2023) proposes a novel term, “CLIMATE CHANGE DIPLOMACY OF MUTUAL INTERESTS” (Figure 3).



Figure 3. An example of “CLIMATE CHANGE DIPLOMACY OF MUTUAL INTERESTS” between Turkey and Greece (Tunalgil, 2023).

4. CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH

Climate change is “the greatest health threat of the 21st century.” As such, it has widespread impacts on the social and environmental determinants including air, water, food, shelter. In 2030-2050, an additional ~250,000 lives per year are expected to be lost, due to malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea, heat stress. Having claimed **more than 410,000** lives over the **last decade**, 90% of all disasters are **weather-related** (A commission on climate change, 2009; Climate change and health, 2023; Statement to the UN Security Council, 2023; Tanriver, 2023).

4.1. Health diplomacy

Environmental change impacts human health (Tanriver, 2023). Health diplomacy (HD) in international relations, focuses on protecting health and wellbeing, fosters cooperation, builds relationships, promotes peace and stability (Types of diplomacy, n.d.; Watts et al., 2015). The main objectives of the commitment to work together are improving health and relations between states, strengthening health security, promoting population health, reducing poverty, increasing equity. Activities include multilateral engagement, cooperation, negotiation, health security, emergency response, health promotion, advocacy, health aid and assistance (Health diplomacy, n.d.).

The international community must iterate the determination that HD will serve, not only as a leverage in conflict settings, but also as an effective mechanism to create and support peace (Pattanshetty et al., 2023). The concept offers a framework to mitigate polarization. Health interventions require governments to universally reconfigure foreign policy around “human security versus national security.” Global interdependencies are acknowledged, as they relate to health and political issues. Health is a prerequisite for human development and political participation, rather than their outcome (Horton, 2006; Thieren, 2007).

Despite numerous calls to use health topics for public diplomacy, particularly in the realms of “global HD” and “global health as foreign policy,” there appear to have been no comprehensive efforts to use disease for active DD (Kelman, 2016; Kelman, 2017; Kevany, 2014). Even though health communication is considered to be an element of foreign policy, neither disease eradication nor vaccine diplomacy has led to definitive DD success in the past. Accordingly, it was suggested that disease-related programs should not be associated with diplomatic efforts, especially in conflict zones (Kevany, 2014).

Global health diplomacy involves the engagement of international public health entities with a range of counterparts, including country officials, non-governmental organizations, private entities, and the public. It's important to categorize these different stakeholders to understand the potential services and resources available, especially when advocating for the integration of health concerns into foreign-policy discussions (Katz, 2011; Kaufmann, 2009). The concept of global health diplomacy encompasses a wide variety of definitions, all of which underscore its role as a political endeavor. International health diplomacy merges the art of diplomacy with public health expertise, facilitating dialogue between individual national priorities and the overarching health concerns of the global community. It involves using diplomatic strategies and public health expertise to facilitate discussions among nations, international health organizations, and other stakeholders. It addresses a range of issues including security, development, public welfare, trade, human rights, and ethics (Schrecker, 2008; Hunter, 2013).

4.2. Objection to former viewpoint

This congress paper challenges earlier opinions and proposes a “CLIMATE CHANGE HEALTH DIPLOMACY MODEL” for improving capacities in disaster resilience. An elaborate contradictory proposition was made in an earlier publication, based on disease eradication and vaccine studies (Kelman, 2016). In this text, the author of the manuscript (V. Tunaligil) proposes a “CLIMATE CHANGE HEALTH DIPLOMACY MODEL” and defends that it is imperative to include public health perspectives in determining strategies for prevention and harm reduction. Assessing the correlation between health, disaster, and diplomatic activities improves our understanding of how health interventions affect politics, international relations, and helps address the limitations of DD (Fox & et al., 2019; Whittaker & et al., 2018).

Communication is an essential aspect of diplomacy (Dinh, 1987; Jonsson & Hall, 2003). Health care professionals around the world speak a unique and universal language of their own (Figure 4), from which DD may benefit, for the good of humanity. Examples include the 1985 and 1987 Nobel Peace Prizes awarded to International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), for contributing to the prevention of nuclear wars, for drawing attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences, and for achieving the groundbreaking treaty-based prohibition of nuclear weapons (Appeal, 1985; IPPNW, 1985). There are numerous examples of how medical colleagues engage in active problem-solving communications and participate in task-oriented collaborations in health care, how they are capable of forming **effective** interprofessional alliances and networks.



Figure 4. Health care professionals around the world speak a universal and unique language of their own.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Disaster diplomacy is a discipline that is more frequently discussed by academicians of communication studies in Turkey, but one that is almost never presented in scientific environments by public health professionals and experts in disaster management. In this respect, this research is a pioneering study in the country.

This congress paper advocates for health professionals to take active roles in building climate resilience, through disaster HD and international public health policy. The scientific opinion defended opposes former publications.

New concepts are hereby presented for peer review to the scientific community. Novelty introduced in this research paper include the following terms: 1- “the pyramid of effective disaster diplomacy,” 2- “ad

hoc earthquake diplomacy,” 3- “climate change diplomacy of mutual interests,” 4- “a climate change disaster health diplomacy model.”

Regarding CCD for disaster resilient communities, a first-time exemplary case study DD model is suggested between Turkey and Greece, to serve the world. The steps to be taken are outlined as 1- predetermining subsequent paths of communication between the two countries, instead of coming up with ad hoc diplomacy every time a new natural event occurs, 2- elaborating further on the principles of sustainable collaboration, 3- incorporating risks into the DD plan, and 4- integrating applicable disaster HD.

The current view expressed is positioned from a community resilience standpoint and a public health ethics perspective. Great importance is attached to the responsibilities that health care professionals will undertake regarding the issues covered in this article.

As the Turkish saying goes, “Health comes first (her işin başı sağlık)”.

6. DISCLOSURE

This original article is based the oral presentation, performed at the 5th International Disaster & Resilience Congress (idRc2023), organized by TR MoI Disaster and Emergency Presidency (AFAD) on October 11-13, 2023 Wednesday-Friday, hosted by TR Gebze Technical University in Kocaeli, Turkey. “Paving the complex path to climate resilient cities through disaster health diplomacy and international public health policy” was presented by the author (V. Tunalıgil), as part of 10:00am-12:00noon Session #30 entitled “Health.”

KAYNAKLAR / REFERENCES

- A commission on climate change. (2009). *The Lancet*, 373(9676), 1659. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(09)60922-3
- Adaptation & resilience. Global Climate Promise United Nations Development Programme’s response to climate change. UNDP Official website. <https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/areas-of-work/adaptation-resilience>
- Ali, E., Cramer, W., Carnicer, J., & et al. (2022). Cross-Chapter Paper 4: Mediterranean Region. In: *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Pörtner H.O., Roberts D.C., Tignor M., & et al. (eds.). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 2233–2272, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.021
- Ali, S. (n.d.). *Diplomacy. Education*. National Geographic. Official website. <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/diplomacy/>
- Appeal to the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, and to the President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan. (1985). *The Lancet*, 2(8446), 107; Timeline History Example. IPPNW. Official website. <https://www.ippnw.org/about/ippnw-a-brief-history/timeline-history-example>
- AR6 Synthesis Report Climate Change 2023. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Geneva, Switzerland. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>
- Barratt, J. (1985). *South African Diplomacy at the UN*. London, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Birpınar, M., & Tuğac, Ç. (2022). Climate security and migration: An evaluation for the world and Turkey. *Insight Turkey*, 24(1), 105–133. doi:10.25253/99.2022241.7
- Brown, O. (2008). Climate change and forced migration. *IOM Migration Research Series*, 16–20. doi:10.18356/6552bc14-en
- Čadež, T. & Hevia, M.H. (2016) Environmental migration in Turkey: Challenges, recognition and implications for policy. *IOM, Migration, Environment, and Climate Change: Policy Brief Series*, 8(2) December 2016.

- Climate crisis. (2022). Advocay hub. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IFRC. Official website. <https://www.ifrc.org/happening-now/advocacy-hub/climate-crisis>
- Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and NGOs in disaster relief. (1994). IFRC. Official website. <https://www.ifrc.org/document/code-conduct-international-red-cross-and-red-crescent-movement-and-ngos-disaster-relief>
- Definition. (2023). Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Official website. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>
- Dinh, T. V. (1987). Communication and diplomacy in a Changing World. ISBN 0-89391-347-2. Norwood: N.J, Ablex. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000081869>
- Disaster diplomacy. Ilan Kelman, in association with Radical Interpretations of Disasters, RADIX. <https://www.disasterdiplomacy.org/> <https://www.radixonline.org/>
- Duyck, S. (2019). Delivering on the Paris promises? Review of the paris agreement’s implementing guidelines from a human rights perspective. *Climate Law*, 9(3), 202–223. doi:10.1163/18786561-00903004
- Floulis, G. (2023). Greek rescue teams move into worst-hit flood villages. Reuters. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/greek-rescue-teams-move-into-worst-hit-flood-villages-2023-09-09/>
- Fox, M., Zuidema, C., Bauman, B., Burke, T., & Sheehan, M. (2019). Integrating Public Health into climate change policy and planning: State of practice update. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(18), 3232. doi:10.3390/ijerph16183232
- Glantz, M. H. (2001). Climate-related flashpoints: A useful notion for early warning? Editorial. *El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Signal*. Issue 18. <https://www.ilankelman.org/glantz/ES18.pdf>
- GPT Team. (2023). Copernicus: Fires Burning in Evros Largest Ever Recorded in the EU. Greek Travel Pages. Official website. <https://news.gtp.gr/2023/08/25/copernicus-fires-burning-in-evros-largest-ever-recorded-in-the-eu/>
- Health diplomacy. (n.d.). Health topics. World Health Organization (WHO) Eastern Mediterranean Region. Official website. <https://www.emro.who.int/health-topics/health-diplomacy/index.html>
- Horton, R. (2006). Iraq: Time to signal a new era for Health in Foreign Policy. *The Lancet*, 368(9545), 1395–1397. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(06)69492-0
- Hunter, A., Wilson, L., Stanhope, M., Hatcher, B., Hattar, M., Hilfinger Messias, D. K., & Powell, D. (2013). Global health diplomacy: An integrative review of the literature and implications for nursing. *Nursing Outlook*, 61(2), 85–92. doi:10.1016/j.outlook.2012.07.013
- Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. (March 18, 2015). United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. Official website. Geneva, Switzerland. <https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework>
- IPPNW. (1985). Appeal to the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, and to the President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan. *The Lancet*, 2(8446), 107.
- Jonsson, C., & Hall, M. (2003). Communication: An essential aspect of diplomacy. *International Studies Perspectives*, 4(2), 195–210. doi:10.1111/1528-3577.402009 <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44218264>
- Katz, R., Kornblet, S., Arnold, G., Lief, E., & Fischer, J. E. (2011). Defining health diplomacy: Changing demands in the era of globalization. *Milbank Quarterly*, 89(3), 503–523. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0009.2011.00637.x
- Karkatsoulis, P. (2004). The State in Transition. From ‘Administrative Reform’ and ‘New Public Management’ to ‘Governance.’ (I. Katsoulis, Ed.). In *Science and Society: Review of Political and Ethical Theory*, 13, 239.
- Kaufmann, J. R., & Feldbaum, H. (2009). Diplomacy and the polio immunization boycott in Northern Nigeria. *Health Affairs*, 28(4), 1091–1101. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.28.4.1091
- Kevany, S. (2014). Global Health Diplomacy, ‘smart power’, and the New World Order. *Global Public Health*, 9(7), 787–807. doi:10.1080/17441692.2014.921219
- Koubi, V. (2019). Climate change and conflict. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 22(1), 343–360.
- Kelman, I. (2007). Hurricane Katrina disaster diplomacy. *Disasters*, 31(3), 288–309. doi:10.1111/j.1467-7717.2007.01010.x

- Kelman, I. (2012). *Disaster diplomacy: How disasters affect peace and conflict*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group. Abington, UK.
- Kelman, I. (2016). *Catastrophe and conflict: Disaster diplomacy and its foreign policy implications*. Brill. Institute for Risk & Disaster Reduction and Institute for Global Health, University College London, London, U.K. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Oslo, Norway. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/79500703.pdf>
- Kelman, I. (2017). Disease Diplomacy for Humanitarian Aid and Conflict Reduction. *Prehospital and Disaster Medicine*, 32(S1), S84-S84. doi:10.1017/S1049023X17002217
- Ker-Lindsay, J. (2000). Greek-Turkish rapprochement: the impact of disaster diplomacy? *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*. 14(1), 215–232. doi:10.1080/09557570008400339
- Kinzer, S. (1999). Earthquakes help warm Greek-Turkish relations. *New York Times*.
- Koukis, T., Kelman, I., & Ganapati N.E. (2016). Greece-Turkey Disaster Diplomacy from Disaster Risk Reduction *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 17:24-32.
- Lutmar, C., & Abah, A. I. (2023). *Disaster diplomacy*. Oxford, UK: International Studies Association and Oxford University Press. <https://oxfordre.com/internationalstudies/display/10.1093/acrefore/9780190846626.001.0001/acrefore-9780190846626-e-653>
- McAuliffe, M., & Khadria, B. (Eds.). (2019). *World migration report 2020*. Page 91. International Organization for Migration. ISSN 1561-5502 e-ISBN 978-92-9068-789-4. Geneva, Switzerland, United Nations.
- Özbakır B. Sea level rise poses a risk for the coastal areas of Istanbul and Izmir (Deniz seviyesinin yükselmesi İstanbul ve İzmir'in kıyı bölgeleri için risk oluşturuyor). (2023). Anadolu Agency. Official website. <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/deniz-seviyesinin-yukselmesi-istanbul-ve-izmirin-kiyi-bolgeleri-icin-risk-olusturuyor/2985631>
- Özkan, M., Erkoyun, E. Turkish wildfires are worst ever. Reuters. (2021). <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/fire-near-turkish-power-plant-under-control-local-mayor-2021-08-04/>
- Pattanshetty, S., Bhatt, K., Inamdar, A., Dsouza, V., Chattu, V. K., & Brand, H. (2023). Health diplomacy as a tool to build resilient health systems in conflict settings—a case of Sudan. *Sustainability*, 15(18), 13625. doi:10.3390/su151813625
- Pelling, M. & Dill K.. (2006). 'Natural' disasters as catalysts of political Ation. Chatham House ISP/NSC Briefing Paper 06/01, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, U.K. <https://www.disasterdiplomacy.org/pb/pellingdill2006.pdf>
- Petrova, K., & Rosvold, E. L. (2024). Mitigating the legacy of violence: Can flood relief improve people's trust in government in conflict-affected areas? evidence from Pakistan. *World Development*, 173, 106372. doi:10.1016/j.worlddev.2023.106372
- Reinhardt, G. Y., & Lutmar, C. (2022). Disaster diplomacy: The intricate links between disaster and conflict. *Journal of Peace Research*, 59(1), 3–11. doi:10.1177/00223433221074791
- Renner, M., & Chafe, Z. (2006). Fostering peace in postdisaster regions. An invited comment. (n.d.). *Natural Hazards Observer*, XXX(6), 1–3. <https://hazards.colorado.edu/uploads/observer/2006/july06/july06.pdf>
- Resilience. Sendai Framework terminology on disaster risk reduction. (2015). United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. Official website. <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/resilience>
- Rothwell, J., MacDiarmid, C. (2021). Three dead and ten stranded as wildfire rages across southern Turkey. *The Telegraph*. Official website. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/world-news/2021/07/29/one-dead-ten-stranded-wildfire-rages-across-southern-turkey/>
- Schrecker, T., Labonté, R., & De Vogli, R. (2008). Globalisation and health: The need for a global vision. *The Lancet*, 372(9650), 1670–1676. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(08)61691-8
- Strength, peace and security are considered to be the pillars of international relations. (2017). <https://www.iasexpress.net/ie-pedia/strength-peace-and-security-are-considered-to-be-the-pillars-of-international-relations-elucidate-150-words/#:~:text=In%20summary%2C%20strength%2C%20peace%2C,promote%20a%20more%20harmonious%20world>

- Statement to the UN Security Council Ministerial Open Debate on climate change, peace and security. (2023). News. IFRC. Official website. New York, USA. <https://www.ifrc.org/article/statement-security-council-ministerial-open-debate-climate-change-peace-and-security>
- Summer 2023: the hottest on record. (September 5, 2023). European Union Copernic Climate Change Service. Official website. Press release, August Climate Bulletins, Newsflash. [https://climate.copernicus.eu/summer-2023-hottest-record#:~:text=The%20June%2DJuly%2DAugust%20\(%20warmest%20for%20the%20summer%20season](https://climate.copernicus.eu/summer-2023-hottest-record#:~:text=The%20June%2DJuly%2DAugust%20(%20warmest%20for%20the%20summer%20season)
- Tanrıver, Y. (2023). Overview of the potential health impacts of climate variability and change. Invited speaker presentation. 2nd International Epigenetics Congress, Istanbul, Turkey.
- The road to environmentally sustainable development: UNDP helps Tajikistan build capacity for climate diplomacy. (2021). Official website. <https://www.undp.org/tajikistan/press-releases/road-environmentally-sustainable-development-undp-helps-tajikistan-build-capacity-climate-diplomacy>
- Thieren, M. (2007). Health and foreign policy in question: The case of humanitarian action. Bulletin of the WHO, 85(3), 218–224 doi:10.2471/blt.06.038273
- Timeline History Example. (1985). IPPNW. Official website. <https://www.ippnw.org/about/ippnw-a-brief-history/timeline-history-example>
- Types of diplomacy. (n.d.). Diplo. NGO source. Official website. <https://www.diplomacy.edu/topics/types-of-diplomacy/#climate-diplomacy>
- Watts, J. (2012). Turkish fires sweeping through tourist areas are the hottest on record. The Guardian. Official website. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jul/30/turkish-fires-sweeping-through-tourist-areas-are-the-hottest-on-record>
- Watts, N., Adger, W.N., Agnolucci, P., et al. (2015). Health and climate change: Policy responses to protect public health. (2015). The Lancet, 386(10006), 1861–1914. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(15)60854-6 [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(15\)60854-6/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(15)60854-6/fulltext)
- Whittaker, C., Frühauf, A., Burthem, S. J., Parry, R. S., Kotikalapudi, M., Liang, Y., Barker, M. M., Patel, P. R., & Kelman, I. (2018). A disaster diplomacy perspective of acute public health events. Disasters, 42(S2). doi:10.1111/disa.12306
- Date of access, for all uniform resource locator (URL) references: November 9, 2023 Thursday