

## Health Policy in a Globalising World

Increasing recognition of the impact that globalisation may be having on public health has led to widespread concern about the risks arising from emerging and re-emerging diseases, environmental degradation and demographic change. This book argues that health policy-making is being affected by globalisation and that these effects are, in turn, contributing to the kind of global health issues being faced today. The book explores how the actors, context, processes and content of health policy are changing as a result of globalisation, raising concerns about growing differences in who can influence health policy, what priorities are set, what interventions are deemed appropriate and, ultimately, who enjoys good and bad health. Bringing together a distinguished, international group of contributors, this book covers a comprehensive range of topics and geographic regions and will be invaluable for all those interested in health, social and public policy and globalisation.

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# Health Policy in a Globalising World

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To our children – Rowan, Jenny, Salvador, Alexander and Isis – who we hope will enjoy the benefits of globalisation with a humane face.



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and Planning 11 (4): 339–53 (1996); Lush, L., Cleland, J., Walt, G. and Mayhew, S., 'Integrating reproductive health: myth and ideology', Bulletin of World Health Organisation 77 (9): 771–7 (1999); and Mayhew, S. H., 'Integration of STI services in rural Ghana: the health service and social contexts of implementation', Reproductive Health Matters (2000).

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### Foreword

Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland
Director General, World Health Organisation

Globalisation is one of the key challenges that public health faces in the twenty-first century. It is a major theme that is confronting many fields of public policy, but it is the health field that particularly illustrates the shared consequences of a globalising world, both its potential rewards and hazards. Infectious diseases, global trade, collective violence, ageing, health sector reform – all of these issues have determinants and consequences beyond individual countries. We are thus pressed to understand better the globalising processes that are confronting public health and somehow engage with them in order to make globalisation work better for health. We are pointedly aware that we are only beginning to do this. Globalisation in its present form could well be contributing to worsening health as long as a substantial number of people are being marginalised and disadvantaged by the process. Making globalisation work to the advantage of all – rich or poor – is a hard challenge.

This book is a timely contribution. It is important reading for those who want to understand some of the major health consequences of globalisation better. More specifically, the book's concern with how health policy is made – who is involved, which processes are taking place, what changes are happening to the broader context of policy-making – has not yet been addressed elsewhere. The case studies provided illustrate that domestic and foreign policy is being increasingly blurred, and that globalisation is far from creating a globally inclusive policy environment. We must appreciate not only that there are broad determinants of health emerging from globalisation, but that we must go beyond our familiar intellectual, technical and operational borders within the health sector to address them effectively. Only in this way can we begin to put health much higher on the agendas of those who are driving globalisation. This book contributes importantly to this vital task before us.

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## Preface

## Anthony Zwi

The origins of this book lay in a decision taken in 1998 by members of the Health Policy Unit at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to collaborate on a joint academic project. Members of the Unit, as in other academic institutions, focus their attention on advancing their own and collective research agendas, pursuing those for which research funding is available while seeking funding to move forward their other research interests. In such focused and competitive environments, the potential for broader collective academic activity and debate, and for more creative and searching exploration of important issues, tends to suffer.

The Health Policy Unit at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine hosts around thirty members of staff and a similar number of doctoral students. The Unit seeks to inform and strengthen the development and implementation of appropriate health policy and to increase understanding of the process of policy development at global, national and local levels. Areas of expertise include comparative health policy and health systems analysis, health economics and international public health. While many Unit members have a particular interest in the challenges facing low- and middle-income countries, the Unit is increasingly cognisant of the interconnectedness between developments in different parts of the world. Staff come from disciplines ranging from sociology, social policy and political science, to anthropology, health economics, public health and epidemiology. The Unit houses a number of substantive areas of activity including health systems, health economics and financing, economic evaluation, infectious disease policy, modelling of HIV infection and preventive efforts, violence against women, globalisation, political economy of tobacco control, policy transfer, humanitarian aid and public health, and post-conflict health sector development.

Our objectives for developing a joint Health Policy Unit project were to explore an area which cut across all our respective research agendas, to collaborate with one another in different teams and more combinations than usual, and to examine and contribute to building understanding

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#### xxii Preface

around an important current challenge in international public health and policy. Three possible themes were considered - equity, poverty and social exclusion; North-South research collaboration and its attendant challenges; and globalisation, global health and their linkages with health policy and its transfer. Our concerns with equity, poverty and social exclusion reflected a commitment to recognising inequalities in the distribution of global, national and local resources, and the negative impact of this for development, health and well-being. The topic would challenge us to think through how we could conceptualise the current inequities and contribute to the debate regarding the appropriate balance between efficiency and equity concerns. Focusing on North-South research collaboration, and asking questions about whose agendas we research and why, and how we could more appropriately balance northern and southern perspectives, objectives and power over research content and processes, reflected our everyday concerns and activities. Staff within the Health Policy Unit recognise the privileged position in which we find ourselves, and the particular challenge of working effectively and equitably with partners in under-resourced settings. The third possibility, to explore issues of globalisation and global health policy, posed the challenge of engaging with ongoing debates taking place in international relations, politics and development studies, exploring their interfaces with those in international health. Underlying all three possibilities was the recognition that the world is changing rapidly and, in many ways, fundamentally, and that we need to reflect on the implications of this for international health work.

This book represents the product of the third option: globalisation and health policy. Many of us believed that we are witnessing profound changes worldwide and that neglecting to understand and relate to these changes will hamper our work, and its value, in relation to international health policy. In working on this project together, we had to get to grips with a number of issues, including the imprecision with which the term globalisation is often applied, the importance of understanding the benefits, opportunities and negative effects of aspects of current forms of globalisation, and the challenge of identifying a way forward in analysing and influencing policy debate in international health. 'Globalisation' as a term and concept is at risk of being rendered meaningless by over-use and excessive claims regarding its ability to explain too many different aspects of international relations, politics and economics. None the less, most agree that there is something qualitatively different happening in the contemporary world and that understanding these changes and assessing their implications for our own areas of work is crucial.



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As researchers and practitioners seeking to promote health and improve the quality of life for all, we must examine both the negative and positive dimensions of globalisation. Through our work in many parts of the world, we have seen some of the negative human consequences of globalisation driven solely by the so-called logic of the market. Globalisation brings a complex set of costs and benefits to individuals, communities and societies around the world; it is simultaneously integrating and fragmenting, leaving both winners and losers in its wake.

We argue for a more humane globalisation, one that builds connections without disrupting others, creating many more winners than losers, and keeping basic human values of dignity and equity at its core. The new technologies of global communication will assist in making visible what is often invisible, making heard what is often unheard, making explicit what is often implicit, and promoting accountability and transparency among those who exercise power over the lives of others; we need to learn to tame and use these technologies to ensure that all aspects of the debate are heard and considered.

The process of producing the book followed from our objectives: we sought to work with, write and debate with one another, and in so doing, to sharpen understanding of our own areas of work and to link our concepts and concerns with others being critiqued in the development community. A number of chapters provided the basis for intense exchange within the Unit; while intellectual sparring usually takes up a small proportion of our time, it is always particularly invigorating, challenging and affirming when it occurs. Many chapters were carefully reviewed by outside peer reviewers as well as by the editors, Kelley Lee, Kent Buse and Suzanne Fustukian, who have worked to ensure that we clarify our thoughts and concepts, sharpen our arguments and seek linkages with literature we normally neglect. They, with the support of the Unit but with a great deal of personal commitment and energy, have ensured that this project has been tackled as effectively as it has, and that we have a product to show for it.

We owe a note of thanks to the Department of Health and Development (formerly the Department of Health in Sustainable Development) of the World Health Organisation that had the foresight and commitment to back our initiative. WHO provided arm's-length support to the production of this book, collaborating on two chapters, providing an important contribution from Dr Brundtland, the Director General, and assisting in the distribution of the book to resource-poor settings.

Through the process of producing this book, we have each examined our work in a different way from usual. We have come to believe that



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health policy-makers and researchers who ignore the dynamics of global-isation will severely undermine their understanding of health policy and, thereby, their influence over the current and future policy formulation and implementation. We present to you our book, a reflection of collective hard work and thought, which we hope will be of interest in opening out a crucial area for health policy debate and development.



# Acknowledgements

This volume began as a project to involve as many members of the Health Policy Unit (HPU), London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), as possible in a collective effort to cross our disciplinary boundaries. The resulting book bears the names of the chapter contributors, but many others were involved at various times in the initial conceptualisation of the project and refining of its ideas. Each chapter was reviewed in an HPU research workshop where many useful comments were forthcoming. We would thus like to thank all of our colleagues for the generosity of their time and intellectual energies during the writing of this book. A special thanks goes to Patrick Vaughan who lent his experience to the editorial team in the early stages of this project. Most particularly, we would like to express our gratitude to Anthony Zwi, Head of Unit, who originally conceived of the idea of a Unit project, and doggedly gave his consistent support for it through the ups and downs of the past two years.

In addition to being a joint project of LSHTM colleagues, the book represents the fruits of a collaboration with the Department of Health and Development, World Health Organisation. Nick Drager provided his support for the project from its beginnings. As well as generous financial support, he and colleagues contributed substantially to the chapter on multilateral trade agreements.

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xxvi Acknowledgements

Our appreciation also to Lucy Paul, Linda Amarfio, Nicola Lord and Jane Cook who provided ongoing logistical and administrative support for this project, as well as putting up with us disorganised academics for the rest of the time.



# Abbreviations

AB Appellate Body

ACTUP AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power
AGP Agreement on Government Procurement

AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ARV antiretroviral

BCG Bacille Calmette-Guérin

BI Bamako Initiative
CBA cost-benefit analyses
CEA cost-effectiveness analysis
CEO Corporate Europe Observatory

CL compulsory licensing

CPEs complex political emergencies
CPT Consumer Project on Technology
CSW Commission on the Status of Women

CUA cost-utility analysis

DALE disability-adjusted life expectancy DALY disability-adjusted life-year

ddI didanosine

DFID Department for International Development DOTS directly observed therapy, short course

DSB Dispute Settlement Body

DSU dispute settlement understanding
ECOSOC UN Economic and Social Council
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
EPI Expanded Programme on Immunisation

EPZs export processing zones

EQC Choosing Interventions: Costs, Effectiveness,

Quality and Ethics

FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation
GATS General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAVI Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization

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··· A 1 1	
xxviii Abb	reviations

GDP gross domestic product GNP gross national product

GOBI-FFF Growth monitoring, Oral rehydration, Breast-feeding,

Immunisation, Food supplements, Family spacing and

Female literacy

GP General Practitioner

GPPPs global public–private partnerships
GSDF Global sustainable development facility

HAI Health Action International

HCF health care financing

HEFP Health Economics and Financing Programme
HFS Health Financing and Sustainability Program

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

HMOs health care maintenance organisations

HPU Health Policy Unit

HUMCs health unit management committees
IAVI International AIDS Vaccine Initiative
ICC International Chamber of Commerce

ICFTU International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

ICPD International Conference on Population and

Development

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross

IDB InterAmerican Development Bank

IFBWW International Federation of Building and Wood Workers

IFPMA International Federation of Pharmaceutical

Manufacturers Associations

IFRC International Federation of Red Cross and Red

**Crescent Societies** 

ILO International Labour Organisation
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMO International Maritime Organisation

INGO international nongovernmental organisation
IPPC International Plant Protection Convention
IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation

IPRP intellectual property rights protection ISO International Standards Organisation ITS International Trade Secretariats

ITTO International Timber Treaty Organisation
ITU International Telecommunications Union
IUATLD International Union against Tuberculosis and

Lung Disease

LATAG Latin American Trade Advisory Group



> Abbreviations xxix

LDC least-developed country **LICs** low-income countries

**LMICs** low- and middle-income countries LSE London School of Economics

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine LSHTM

multi-drug resistant tuberculosis MDRTB Mectizan® Expert Committee **MEC** 

**MFN** most-favoured-nation **MSF** Médecins sans Frontières **MTAs** multilateral trade agreements North Atlantic Treaty Organisation NATO NGO non-governmental organisation **NHS** UK National Health Service **NRC** National Resistance Council

non-tariff barrier NTB

UK Overseas Development Administration **ODA OECD** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and

Development

American Occupational Safety and Health **OSHA** 

Administration

**PAHO** Pan-American Health Organisation

**PAMI** Integrated Programme of Medical Attention

(Argentina)

PATH Program for Appropriate Technology

PHC primary health care

**PHN** Population, Health and Nutrition Division

PhRMA American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association

PΙ parallel importing

**PPMs** production and processing methods

**PSPs** private sector providers **PYLL** potential years of life lost **QALY** quality-adjusted life-year R&D research and development **RDFs** revolving drug funds SAC Strategic Advisory Council

Southern African Development Council **SADC** 

SAPs structural adjustment policies SHS Strengthening Health Systems SMP Safety Monitoring Programme Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures SPS

**STDs** sexually transmitted diseases STIs sexually transmitted infections



xxx Abbreviations

TB tuberculosis

TBT Technical Barriers to Trade

TFCSD Task Force on Child Survival and Development

TNCs transnational corporations

TRIPS Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

TUAC Trade Union Advisory Committee

UK United Kingdom UN United Nations

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social

Development

US United States

USAID United States Agency for International Development

USTR United States trade representative

VAW violence against women

WBCSD World Business Council on Sustainable Development

WDR World Development Report
WHO World Health Organisation
WTO World Trade Organisation