




STUDENTS FOR **GLOBAL** HEALTH

7a

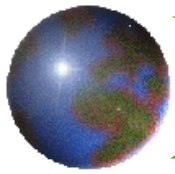
Page Break

Training Toolkit 7a: National GH Strategy Case Study

A large group of diverse students, including men and women of various ethnicities, are smiling and posing with their arms crossed in a group photo. The text "Training New Trainers" is overlaid on this image.

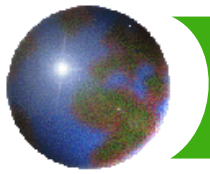
Training New Trainers





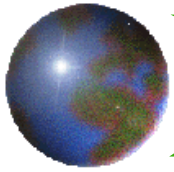
Leading Responses to Globalisation: Agenda

- ⊕ Introduction and Learning Objectives 20 mins
- ⊕ Globalisation and how it affects health discussion 40 mins
- ⊕ Coffee 15 mins
- ⊕ National Case Study 50 mins
- ⊕ Feedback "the Ministerial Meeting" 30 mins
- ⊕ Leadership challenges of globalisation discussion 25 mins
- ⊕ Lunch 45 mins
- ⊕ Local response to globalisation case study 45 mins
- ⊕ Feedback "meeting with investors" 25 minutes
- ⊕ Coffee 15 mins
- ⊕ Local community and globalisation case study 45 mins
- ⊕ Feedback "community action plan" 20 mins
- ⊕ Reflections on the day 20 mins



Introductions and Learning Objectives

- ✿ Has your life been affected by globalisation?
 - ✿ Opportunities to travel and work abroad?
 - ✿ The influence of multi-national companies and products?
 - ✿ The internet and its impact on knowledge sharing?
 - ✿ Global culture and lifestyles?
- ✿ Describe some of the ways this affects your health
- ✿ The group learning objective is
 - "To develop a common understanding of the impacts of globalisation on health and how to lead health responses"*
- ✿ What are your personal objectives?



What is globalisation?

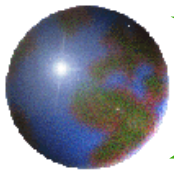
✚ Definition:

- ✚ 1. The processes that are intensifying human interaction across boundaries of nations, time and ideas in economic, health and environment, society and culture, knowledge and technology and political and institutional spheres.

– Kelley Lee

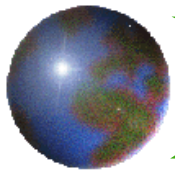
✚ List and discuss some of these processes

- ✚ Trade and investment
- ✚ Travel, migration and refugees
- ✚ Internet communication
- ✚



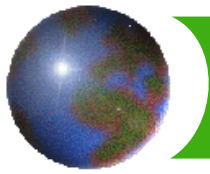
What is global health

- ☉ Health conditions that affect populations across boundaries of countries, culture and generations.
 - ☒ Infectious diseases: HIV/AIDS, TB, SARS, **name others...**
 - ☒ Lifestyle diseases and conditions: obesity, lung cancer, heart disease, STDs, Type 2 Diabetes **name others....**
 - ☒ Threats to the health of the globe: global warming, environmental pollution, loss of biodiversity **and.....**
 - ☒ Threats to global stability and economy: HIV/AIDS, Corona **and**
 - ☒ The vectors of these diseases may be travel, multi national companies **and.....**
- ☉ Global action is always necessary for global health
- ☉ **Discuss why nationalism is not an answer**



Global health as a global public good

- ✦ A global public good is one all can share and from which none can be excluded
- ✦ Global Public health goods include:
 - ▣ Health knowledge that is shared
 - ▣ Drugs and treatments that are available to all
 - ▣ Health systems that protect global health
- ✦ Globalisation may increase public goods
 - ▣ By supporting global health solutions, sharing knowledge and enabling common action but
- ✦ It also leads to a reduction in public goods
 - ▣ By taking health resources from where they are needed
 - ▣ By privatising health knowledge and resources



A second industrial revolution?

Industrialisation

- From homes to factories
- Expansion of capitalism
- New markets
- Clubs and coffee houses
- Unregulated workplace
- Urbanisation and slums

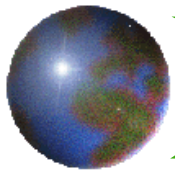
Globalisation

- Global outsourcing
- Foreign direct investment
- Global markets
- Internet communications
- Lack of international regulation
- Urban megacities and slums

Changing the balance of capital, labour and society has profound impacts on health.

Discuss how industrialisation affected health and its parallels with globalisation?

The welfare state was a response to industrialisation what will be the response to globalisation?



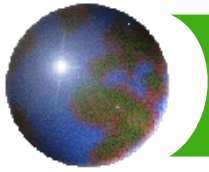
Positive and negative impacts of globalisation

✚ Globalisation brings

- ✚ Jobs, prosperity and information exchange etc
but also
- ✚ Unfair trade, poor working conditions
environmental pollution, junk food, cigarettes etc

✚ Discuss and list

- ✚ Advantages and disadvantages of globalisation?
- ✚ How do these affect health equity?
- ✚ What global action is necessary for health equity.



Health and Trade

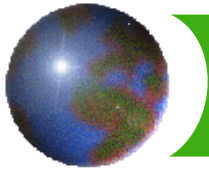
✦ **Main health impacts of trade by 500 Multi National Companies**

which account for 50% of international trade and 90% of foreign direct investment

- ✦ **Financial instability** a major problem and cause of depression
- ✦ **Agriculture subsidies:** more than trade and aid reduce farm income
- ✦ **Patent laws:** due to joining WTO affecting drugs supply
- ✦ **Pharmaceutical research** 90% is spent on 10% of people
- ✦ **Trade:** brings health risks e.g. Hepatitis B and BSE/ nvCJD*
- ✦ **Investment:** can produce “sweat shops” and poor health as countries reduce environmental protection measures to attract investment

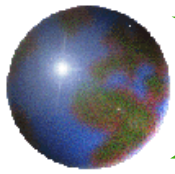
✦ **Discuss national and international action in these areas**

* New variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease



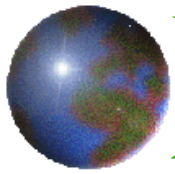
Global Markets

- ✦ Bring more choice but can result in
 - ▣ Unhealthy lifestyles – lack of activity, risky sexual behaviour, breakdown in traditional values
 - ▣ Promotion of tobacco, alcohol and processed food with high salt sugar and fat content
 - ▣ Unrealised expectations – resulting in depression
 - ▣ Increased tourism brings risks to health of pandemics
- ✦ Discuss the role of national strategy in public choice
 - ▣ To regulate products and choices?
 - ▣ To provide information about health risks?
 - ▣ To encourage healthy choices?
 - ▣ To change people's attitudes and behaviour?



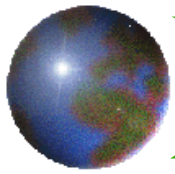
Health Systems Impacts

- ❁ Main impacts include:
 - ❁ Movement of health staff to rich countries
 - ❁ Movement of patients “health tourism”
 - ❁ Privatisation of elements of health systems
 - ❁ Global exchange of health knowledge
- ❁ Discuss how these factors affect your health system
 - ❁ Is your health market open to international competition?
 - ❁ Are your doctors/ nurses being attracted overseas?
- ❁ What can be done by national action?



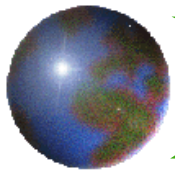
Global Health and Global Politics

- ✦ Major determinants of health include:
 - ✦ Poverty, poor nutrition and living conditions
 - ✦ Conflict and violence
 - ✦ Poor working conditions and environment
 - ✦ Lack of education and health knowledge
 - ✦ Lack of access to health services
- ✦ Local and global political action is needed;
 - ✦ **What should SfGH do?**
 - Stay out this is not a health issue?
 - Protest and advocate for change?
 - Get involved in national policy making?
 - Get involved with global policy making?



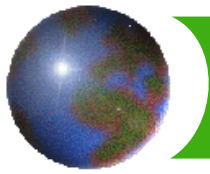
National Strategy for Global Health

- ✚ The UK National Strategy for Global Health
 - ✚ Produced by Public Health England is [here](#)
 - ✚ Review the plan or at least the Overview
 - ✚ Note that the strategy covered 2014-2019 but the 2020-2025 PHE strategy seems to make very little mention of global health see [here](#)



National case study globalisation

- ⊕ The government of your country has asked you to form a team to consider what actions it should take to address global health in the period 2020 - 2040.
- ⊕ **Form a team and allocate roles to members**
 - ⊞ E.g. you may wish to include the Minister of Health, Minister of Trade, representatives of industry.....
- ⊕ **Prepare a list of proposals**
 - ⊞ E.g. areas for action, areas for research, international actions etc
- ⊕ **Consider the political aspects of your proposals**
 - ⊞ How does this relate to domestic and international politics
- ⊕ **Present your proposals to a ministerial (cabinet) meeting**
 - ⊞ And produce and deliver a brief press statement



Reflections and Feedback

- ✦ What are the key lessons from the sessions?
- ✦ Is this relevant to you now or in the future?
- ✦ What will you do differently as a trainer?
- ✦ When you lead this session for others
 - ✦ What worked best that you will use?
 - ✦ What needs to be changed to make it relevant?
 - ✦ What examples of best practice will you use?