

# **Lecture**

## **ABC of health policy for Global Health**

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# Intended Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this session you will be able to:

- Discuss the relevance of health policy analysis in Global Health studies
- Describe the three sectors involved in the political process: state, market and civil society
- Apply one of the common frameworks for health policy analysis

# What is Health Policy?

“goals and means, policy environments and instruments, processes and styles of decision-making, implementation and assessment. It deals with institutions, political power and influence, people and professionals at different levels from local to global” (Leppo 1997)

## Global Health Policy?



In which ways may globalisation be impacting on Health Policy?



What Health Policies are required to respond to the challenges and opportunities of globalisation?

# Outline

- Health Policy
- The three sectors in Global Health
  - The state
  - The market
  - Civil Society

# Global Health System: The Actors

*“We define the global health system as the constellation of actors (individuals and/or organizations) “whose primary purpose is to promote, restore or maintain health” (WHO 2000 cited in Szlezak 2010), and “the persistent and connected sets of rules (formal or informal), that prescribe behavioral roles, constrain activity, and shape expectations” (Keohane 1984 cited in Szlezak 2010) among them. Such actors may operate at the community, national, or global levels, and may include governmental, intergovernmental, private for-profit, and/or not-for-profit entities.” (Szlezak et al 2010:1)*

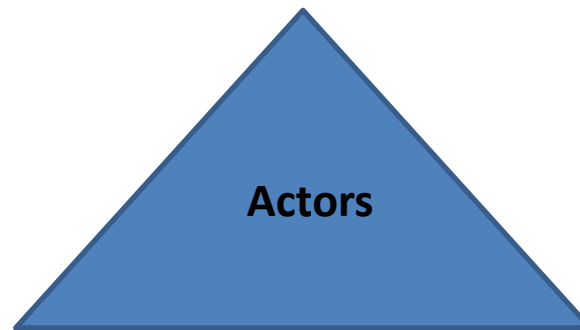
# A framework for policy analysis: Walt & Gilson's triangle

## Context

- Situational factors
- Structural factors
- Cultural factors
- Global factors

## Process:

- Why do issues reach the agenda?
- Who formulates policy?
- How is policy implemented?
- What makes policies change?



## Content:

- Objectives & aims
  - Assumptions
  - Values
- Distributional impact

# Case Study Exercise (10min)

## Global Policy on Tuberculosis

The extract on the rise and fall of policies on tuberculosis by Jessica Ogden and colleagues (2003) describes the different stages of the policy process, looking at context and actors as well as process. As you read it, apply the health policy triangle by Walt et al (2003):

- 1 Identify and write down who were the actors.
- 2 What processes can you identify?
- 3 What can you discern about the context?
- 4 What part did content play in determining policy?

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# Global Health Actors – trends by decade

## **1980s**

mainly UN institutions and nation states

## **1980s-1990s**

Increasing role of financial institutions (WB/IMF)

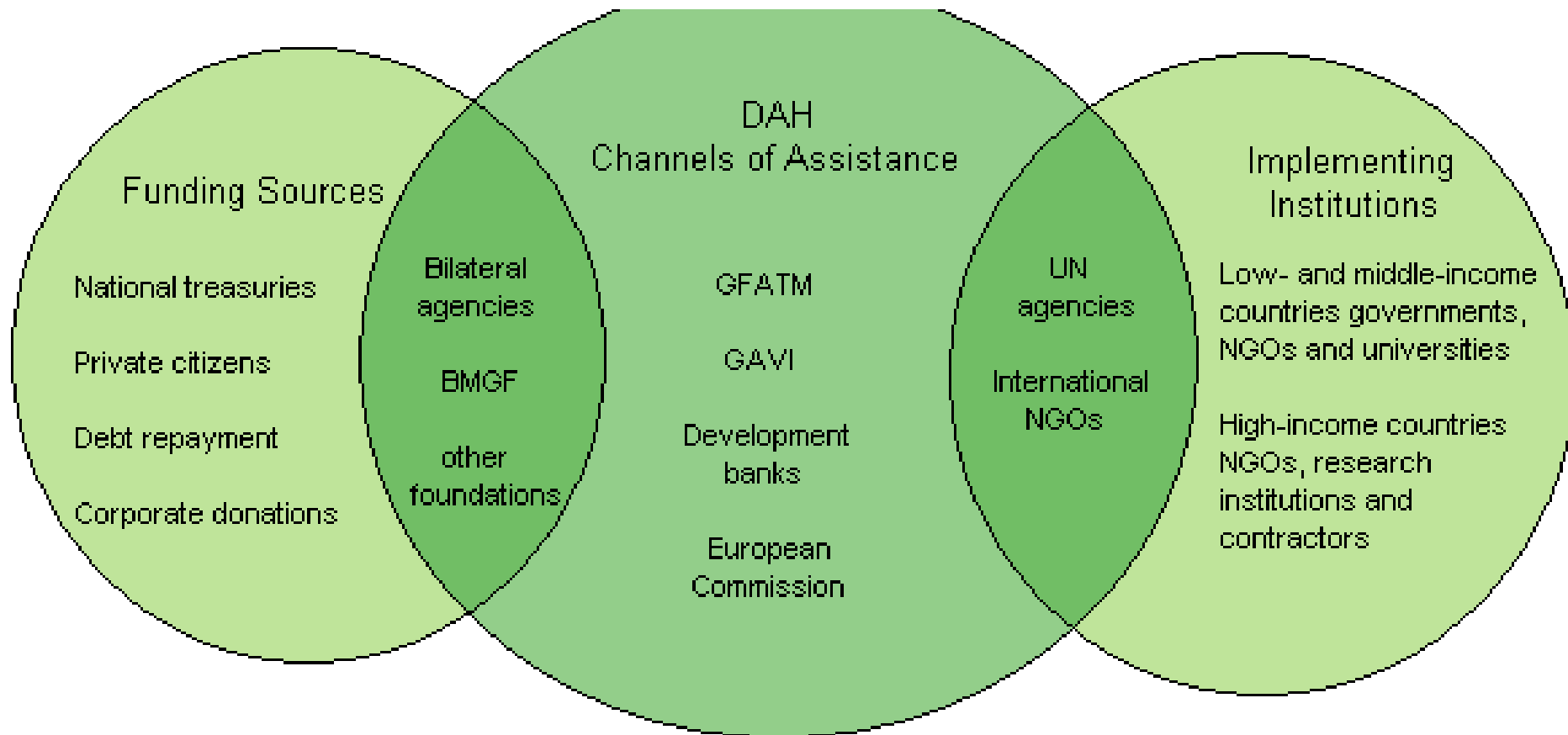
## **1990s**

financial downturn and decrease in DA from OECD countries to the UN leads to increasing collaboration with the private sector and development of CSOs

## **21 c.**

Multiple actors, complex fragmented system of governance

# Overview of GH actors by role in DAH flows



# Overview of GH actors by portion of DAH

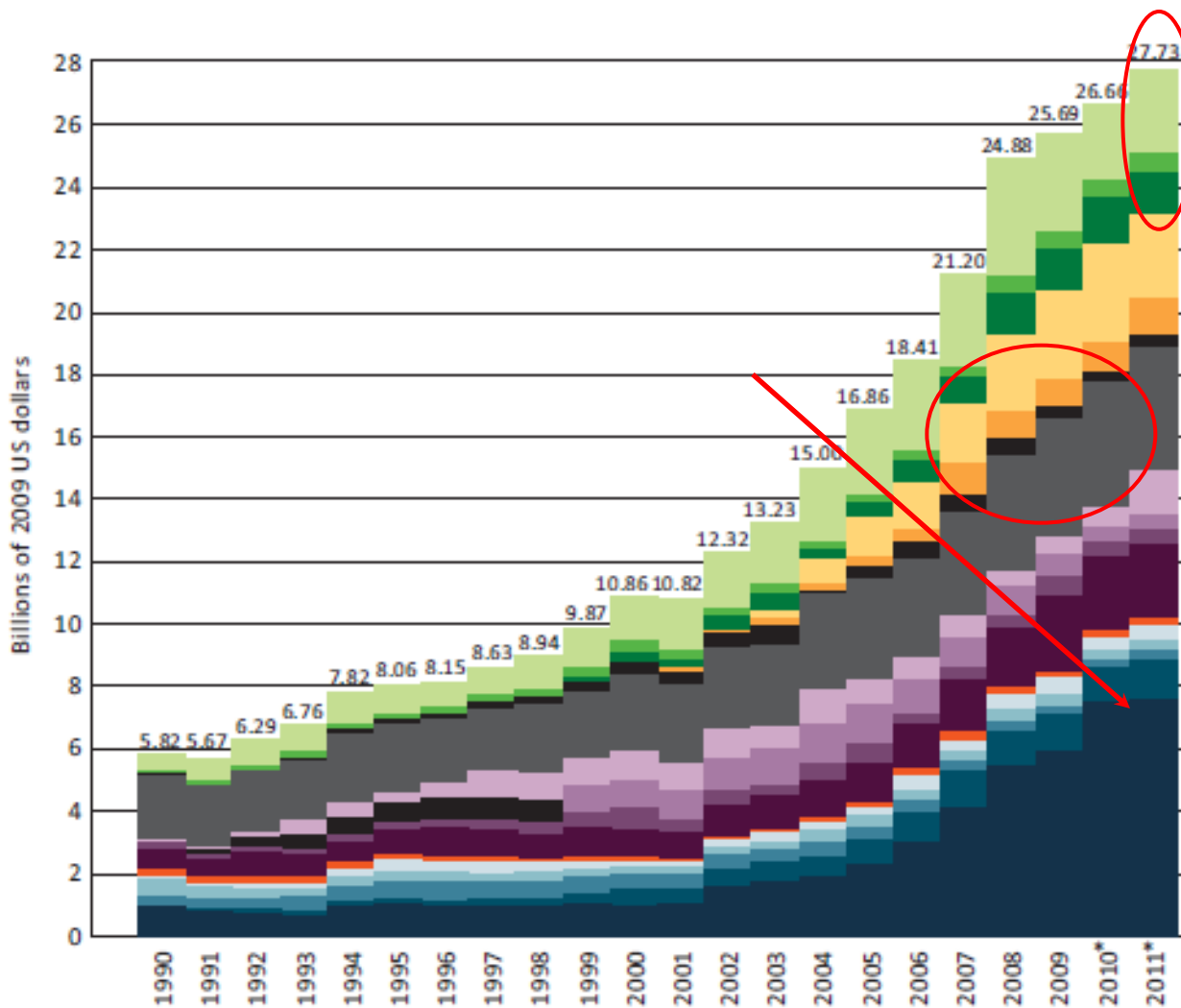
Current Development Assistance for Health by channel of Assistance IHME 2011

**FIGURE 2:**  
DAH by channel of assistance, 1990-2011

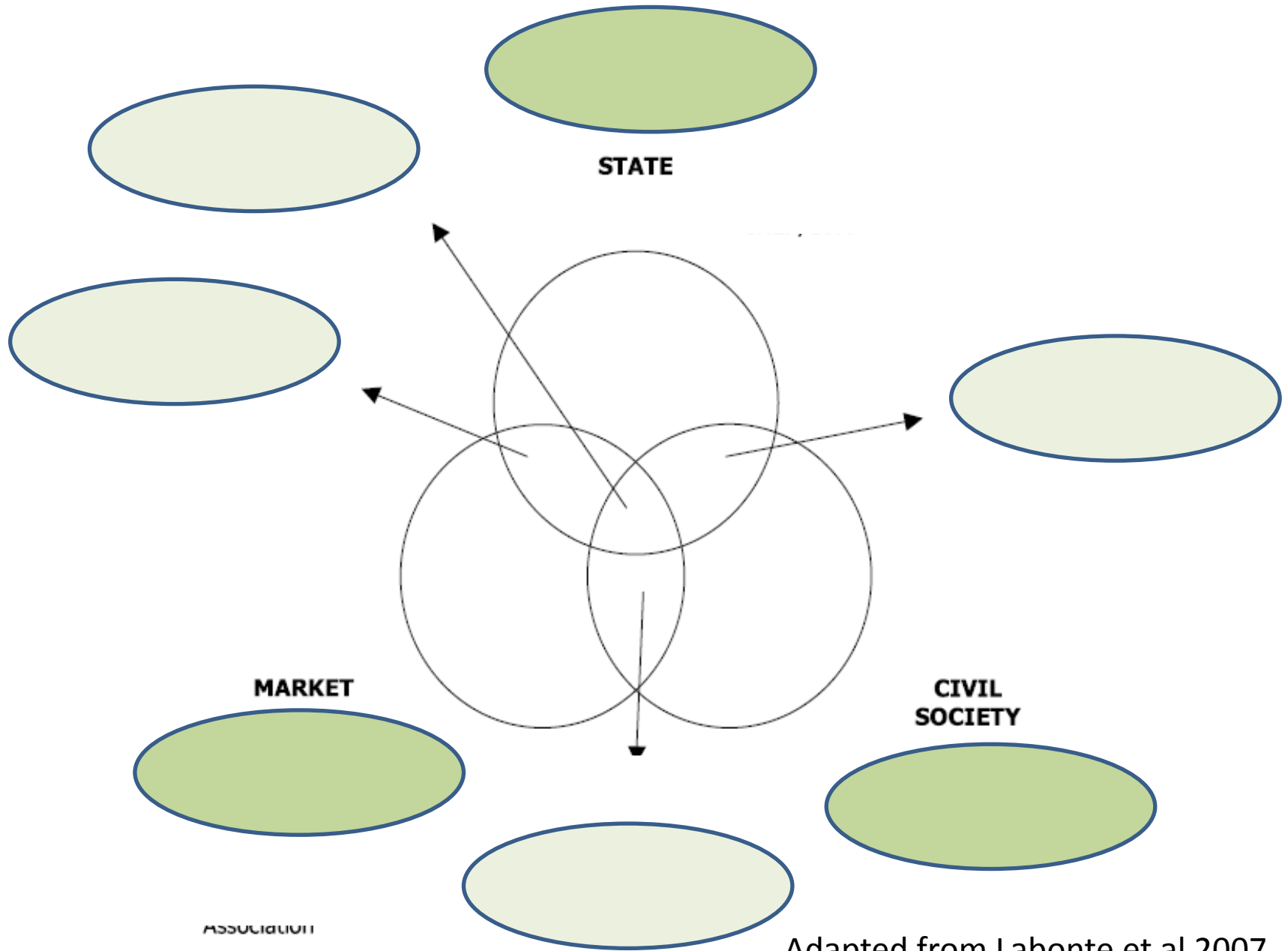


Source: IHME DAH Database 2011

\*2010 and 2011 are preliminary estimates based on information from the above organizations, including budgets, appropriations, and correspondence.



# The Three Sectors of social organisation



# Outline

- Health Policy
- The three sectors in Global Health
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# The state

Functions: legislature, executive, judiciary

Role of government:

- Usually the most powerful policy actor in a country
- Generally central to much health policy

Types of governmental systems:

- Multi-party, single-party, dominant party
- Parliamentary vs presidential
- Unitary vs federal (or devolved)

# The state and health

- Regulating quantity and distribution of services
- Regulating prices of services
- Regulate quality of services
- Assuming a range of PH functions

# State agency is sometimes limited by other factors

“South Africa’s maternal mortality ratio has more than quadrupled over the past decade, making accountability structures to improve oversight and correct health system deficiencies all the more critical”

Human rights Watch, press release HRW.org

Maternal mortality ratio:

150 per 100,000 live births in 1998

625 per 100,000 live births in 2007



SOUTH AFRICA

## “Stop Making Excuses”

Accountability for Maternal Health Care in South Africa

HUMAN  
RIGHTS  
WATCH



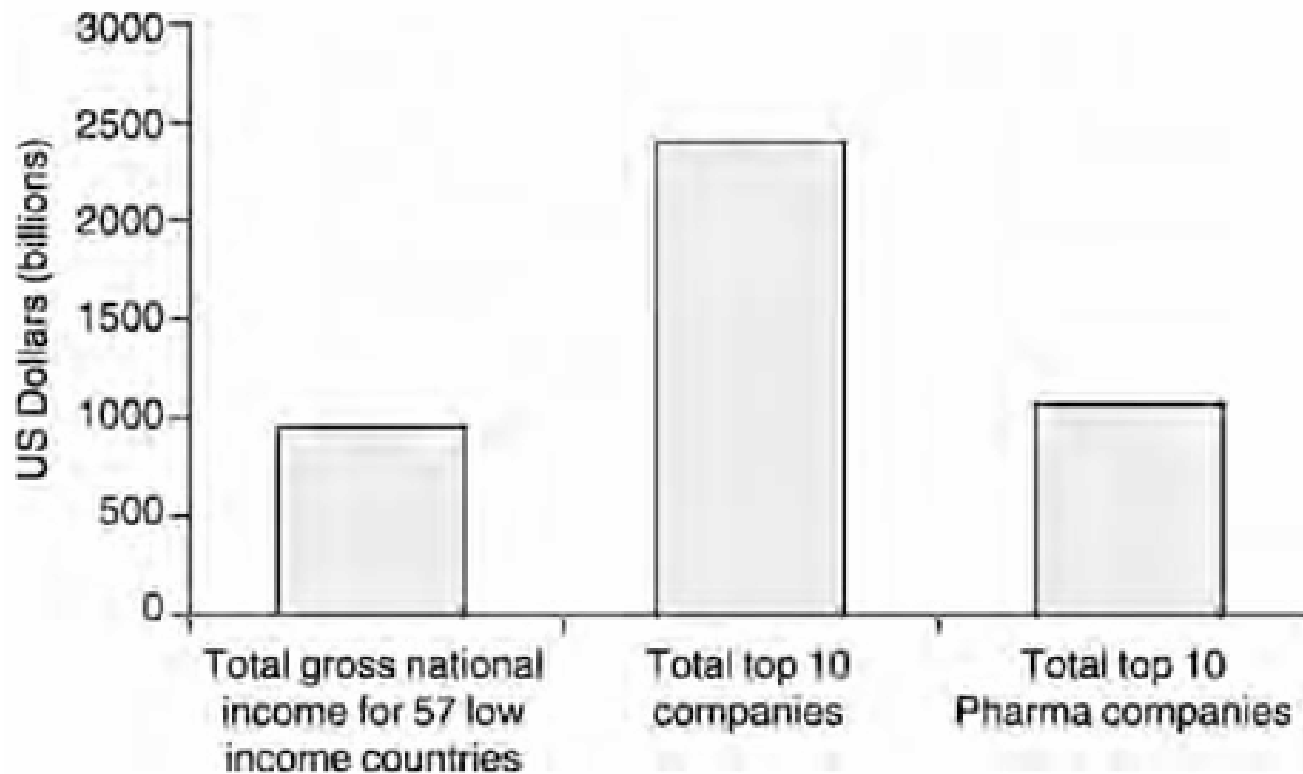
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# Private sector

- For-profit, operates in markets
  - legal duty to return profits to shareholders
  - Other objectives (environmental, social) are 2ary to this
- Roles in Health Policy:
  - In health care systems
    - Private finance
    - Private provision
    - Partnerships and joint ventures
  - Further roles : trade associations, think tanks and professional associations

**Represents important political power: huge resources and major contributors of national economies**



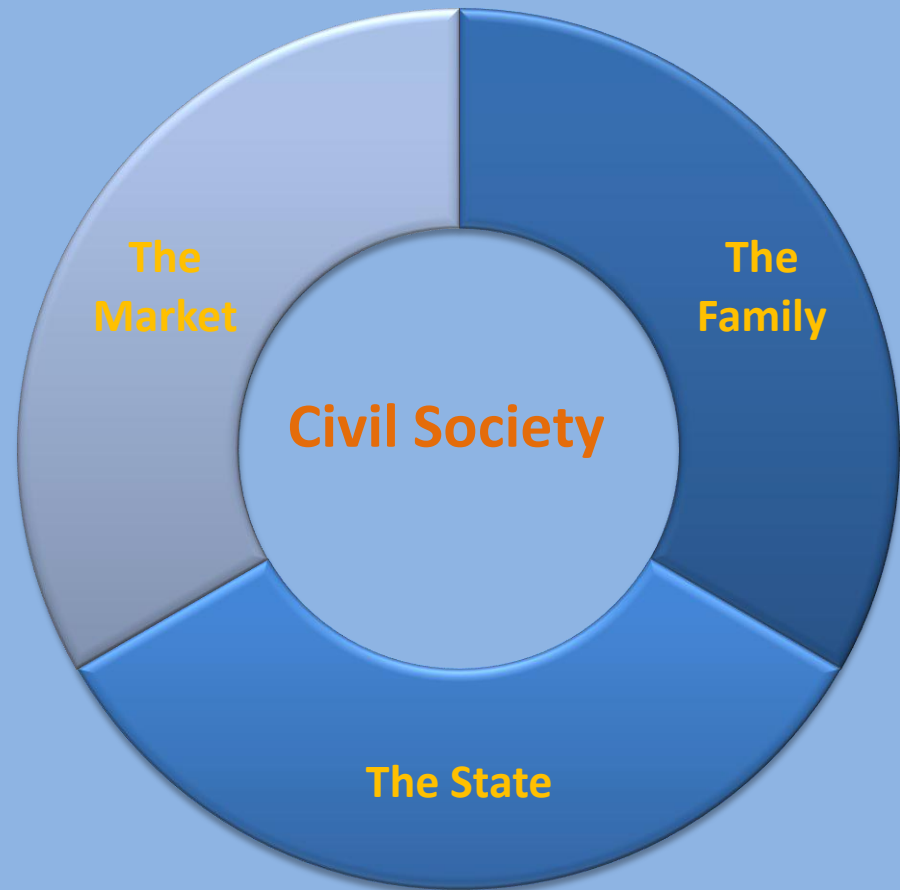
Market capitalisation of largest companies compared with gross national incomes of 57 low income countries, 2003 (Source: Buse et al 2010)

# Outline

- Introduction to Governance in Global Health
- The policy actors in Global Health:
  - The state
  - The private sector
  - Civil Society

# Civil Society

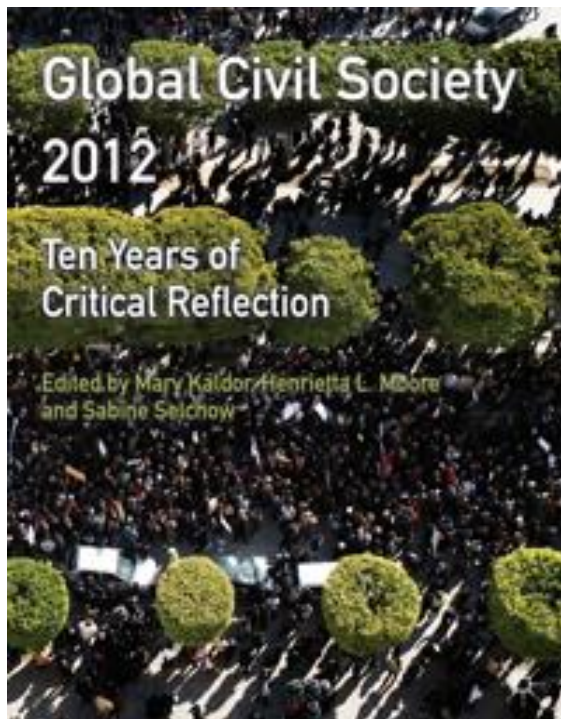
- emphasis on voluntary, free association
- situated between market (private sector) and state (public sector)



# Civil society actors

The LSE Yearbooks on Global Civil Society provide a comprehensive review

<http://www.gcsknowledgebase.org/global-civil-society-2012/>



“The multitude of associations around which society voluntarily organises itself” (UNDP 1997)

“A sphere located between state and market: a buffer zone strong enough to keep both state and market in check, thereby preventing each from becoming too powerful and dominating” (Giddens 2001)

*"We understand 'global civil society' as the socio-sphere located between the family, the state, and the market and operating beyond the natural confines of national societies, politics and economies"* (Anheier and Themudo, 2002, p193)

# Civil society: what roles?

A space for participation in a democracy, represent people

4 "manifestations of global civil society"

1. *New public management*: civil society as sub-contractors to policy makers
2. *Corporatisation*: civil society organisations partnering with companies
3. *Social capital or self-organisation*: civil society building trust through networking
4. *Activism*: civil society monitoring and challenging power-holders

Kaldor et al.2003

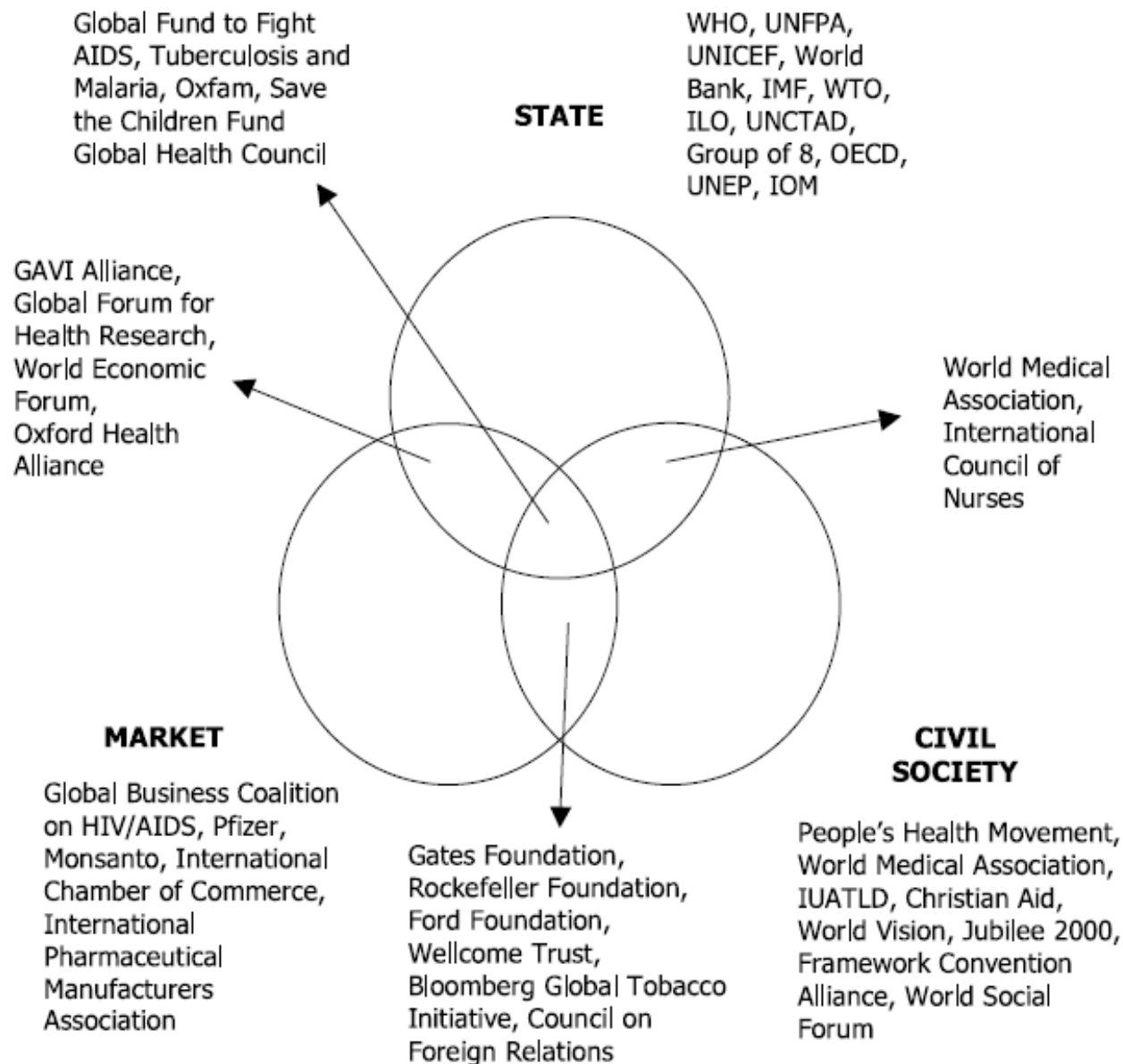
# Civil society organisation:

## The case of Interest Groups

- Promote or represent a particular part of society
- A multitude of market and civil society actors surrounding governments :
  - e.g. health professionals, hospitals, insurers, suppliers (drugs, equipment), patients



# Some examples of State, Market and CS actors and of actors in the intersections



Source:  
Labonte  
et al 2007

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# Resources for this session

## Essential Reading

- Buse K and Dickinson C (2007). How can the analysis of power and process in policy-making improve health outcomes? Moving the agenda forward. ODI Briefing Paper 25.

Available at: <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/478.pdf> (accessed 28 August 2012)

## Further Reading

- Buse K, Mays N, Walt G. Chapter 1: The Health Policy Framework: context, process and actors. .In: Making health policy. Maidenhead: McGraw-Hill/Oxford University Press; 2005
- Sustainable development and poverty reduction
- Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. Financing Global Health 2011: Continued Growth as MDG Deadline Approaches. Seattle, WA: IHME, 2011.
- Labonte R et al. 2007. Report of the Globalisation Knowledge Network of the WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of Health. Available from: [http://www.who.int/social\\_determinants/resources/globalization\\_kn\\_07\\_2007.pdf](http://www.who.int/social_determinants/resources/globalization_kn_07_2007.pdf)
- Stuckler D, Basu S, McKee M (2011) Global Health Philanthropy and Institutional Relationships: How Should Conflicts of Interest Be Addressed? PLoS Med 8(4): e1001020. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001020
- Szlezák NA, Bloom BR, Jamison DT, Keusch GT, Michaud CM, et al. (2010) The Global Health System: Actors, Norms, and Expectations in Transition. PLoS Med 7(1): e1000183. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000183

## For Reference

- World Health Organization (2000) World Health Report 2000—Health Systems: Improving Performance. Available: [http://www.who.int/whr/2000/en/whr00\\_en.pdf](http://www.who.int/whr/2000/en/whr00_en.pdf). Accessed 6 December 2009.
- Keohane RO (1984) After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy. Princeton (New Jersey): Princeton University Press.