

Plan for this afternoon

- 1. Sketch broad strokes of 'global health ethics'
- 2. Canvass (ethical) reasons for attending to global health
- 3. Use an ethics lens to examine a set of global health practices



Where do ethics and global health intersect?

Global health is "a collection of problems which turn on the quest for equity"

Farmer P. Preface. In Farmer P, Kim JY, Kleinman A, Basilico M, eds. Reimagining global health: an

Global k...
nealth "places a priority
nealth and
nealth and
achieving equity in health for all
people worldwide"

Koplan, Jeffrey P., et al. "Towards a common definition of global health." The Lancet 373.9679 (2009): 1993-1995.

- a priority

Global health aims to promote 'equitable access to health in all regions of the globe'

Kickbusch I: Global Health - A definition. 2002 [http://www.ilonakickbusch.com/global-health/global-health.pdf]

Global health aims to reduce "global health inequities"

Janes CR, Corbett KK: Anthropology and Global Health. Annual Review of Anthropology 2009, 38:167-183.

Global health ... a way of looking at our world. It seeks to observe, document, monitor, interpret, and eliminate the harms that accrue from national and transnational forces inimical to health political, commercial, military, financial, diplomatic, legal, intersectional, and cultural. Global health is about power and poverty, violence and exploitation, oppression and silence, and collusion and exclusion.

Richard Horton. Offline: Frantz Fanon and the origins of global health. The Lancet. 392(10149), P720, Sept 1, 2018

Facets of global health ethics

Ethics for global health



Ex: What do conceptions of justice reveal about funding of research on neglected diseases?

Ethics in global health



Ex: Should students on a short-term global health trip participate in activities they would not be allowed to do at home?

Ethics of global health

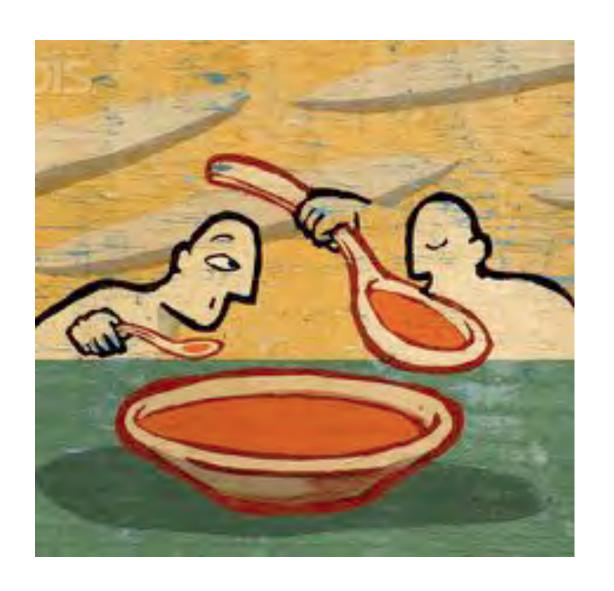


Ex: What ethical issues arise when humanitarian organizations integrate new innovations in their programs?

The context for discussing ethics of global health:

Inequality

Interconnection



HEALTH SPENDING / DISEASE BURDEN



Source: World Bank, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTHSD/Resources/topics/Health-Financing/HFRFull.pdf

An example: disability and rehabilitation



Poor because they are disabled



Disabled because they are poor

Population subgroup	Threshold of 40		
	Higher	Lower	
	income	income	
	countries	countries	
	(standard	(standard	
	error)	error)	

	Wealth quintile			
	Q1(poorest)	17.6 (0.58)	22.4 (0.36)	
	Q2	13.2 (0.46)	19.7 (0.31)	
	Q3	11.6 (0.44)	18.3 (0.30)	
t,	Q4	8.8 (0.36)	16.2 (0.27)	
ld	Q5(richest)	6.5 (0.35)	13.3 (0.25)	
	Total	11.8 (0.24)	18.0 (0.19)	
				_

WHO, World Disability Report, 2011, p 28 (World Health Survey, WHO 2002-4)

Who is the most vulnerable?



Interconnection



"In the 21st century, health is a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defense against transnational threats."

World Health Organization

- "... our privileges are located on the same map as their suffering, and may - in ways we might prefer not to imagine - be linked to their suffering..."
 - Sontag, 2003, p 103

Given what we've said so far, what values do you think are especially relevant to global health ethics? Given what we've said so far, what values do you think are especially relevant to global health ethics?

Solidarity

Avoiding harm

Respect for persons and communities

Reciprocity

Accountability

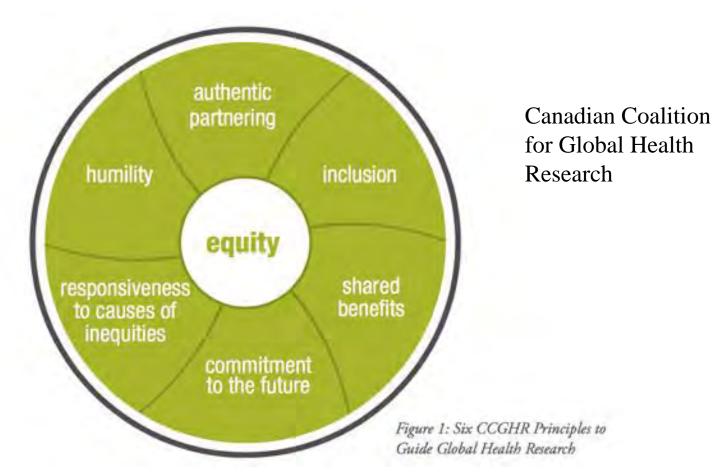
Trustworthiness

Social justice

Fairness

Given what we've said so far, what values do you think are especially relevant to global health ethics?

An example:



Ethics for global health



Why respond?

Selfinterested /
prudential
reasons

- Narrow

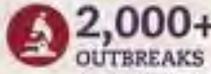
- Enlightened



GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

Stopping Outbreaks Globally to Protect Americans Locally

Tracking and Responding to Disease Threats 24/7



sind other bubble health unarganized responded to taken \$1000.



30-40 THREATS

to public health monitored daily



11 NEW PATHOGENS & STRAINS

of dangerous dangers discovered virue 2000

Training Disease Detectives to Identify and Stop Outbreaks



10,000+

People harmo in falo disease difection und mapores airce 1962

3,300+

Outremon i vestigatori by frames area 2005

65+

Countries with branch boots on the greated outbrook responders



Why respond?

Selfinterested /
prudential
reasons

- Narrow

- Enlightened



Ethical reasons

Promoting global health: reasons why

- 1. Reduce the threat of infectious diseases
- 2. Promote developed countries economic interests
- 3. Promote global security
- 4. Promote greater good of humankind
- **5.** Achieve enormous benefits for only small sacrifices
- 6. Amend historical injustices (that rich countries have contributed to)
- 7. Promote equality of opportunity
- 8. Improve the situation of the worst-off
- 9. Promote respect of HR to have basic needs met
- 10.Reduce undeserved inequality (inequities) in well-being

Self-interested reasons

Utilitarian reasons

Libertarian reasons

Egalitarian and Human Rights

Selgelid, 2007

Ethics of/in global health



DEVELOPMENT OF A TOOLKIT FOR ETHICAL HUMANITARIAN INNOVATION

elrha



An ethical, responsible & effective humanitarian research & innovation ecosystem

User-centered sanitation design

Self-examination DNA swabs

Reusable menstrual products

Powering humanitarian operations with reusables

Better body bag

Household water filters

Some examples...

Handwashing product for humanitarian contexts

Refugee-led early childhood education

Map generation through drone imagery

3-D printing of relief supplies

Wheelchairs for austere environments

 What do you think would be distinctive about innovation in the context of war, disaster or epidemic?



OUR SPECIFIC TASK: DEVELOP A "TOOLKIT" THAT CAN SUPPORT PEOPLE ENGAGED IN HUMANITARIAN INNOVATION PROCESSES TO BE ATTENTIVE OF AND RESPONSIVE TO ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.



The innovation is a new model of music therapy for survivors of sexual violence in a post-conflict setting in East Africa. Working with a psychologist and music therapist, participants write, record and professionally produce songs about their experiences. Women are not treated as patients but as artists who use music as therapy and as a form of public advocacy against sexual violence and the stigmatizing of survivors.

 What sorts of supports do you think would be helpful for humanitarian innovators?

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Ethics in global health



Ethics of global health



Solidarity Introspection Humility Social justice

Pinto and Upshur, 2009

Why?

