

GLOBAL HEALTH, A NEW TESTING GROUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AID?

Fanny Chabrol – Antiretroviral Medicines in Botswana at the Forefront of Global Health Transformations

By focusing on access to free antiretroviral treatments in Botswana, this article analyses recent transformations of international cooperation on health issues. The partnership between the government of Botswana, the pharmaceutical company Merck & Co and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation was made possible through pre-existing biomedical collaboration between the government of Botswana and the Harvard School of Public Health. This configuration of actors and interests offers a vantage point of contemporary global health partnerships in which philanthropy, science and public health overlap. Most often determined by their convenience, accessibility and chance of success, global health interventions tend to reproduce inequalities within health systems and on a global level.

Keywords : Aids, global health, Botswana, antiretrovirals, pharmaceutical philanthropy, biomedical research.

Frédéric Keck – Animal Health and Global Health: Avian Influenza in Asia

This article presents the measures taken against Avian Influenza in Asia since 1997, and examines the broadening of biosecurity plans to include concerns about biodiversity and development. Showing how Avian Influenza has integrated animal health into global health, it casts a light on the origins of the “One World, One Health” program, which anticipates the emergence of infectious agents at the interface between humans, animals and environment. Looking at techniques of culling, vaccination and surveillance, and how they combine in different Asian countries, it concludes with the implementation of a new normative form: the sentinel of future threats.

Keywords : Avian Influenza, global health, “One World, One Health”, biosecurity, surveillance, sentinel.

Guillaume Lachenal – The Dubai Stage of Public Health: Global Health in Africa between Past and Future

In this article, I examine the relationship of global health to time: the presence of past and future, in the forms of traces, memories, projections, anticipations and speculations. Through three ethnographic vignettes, I show that the specificity of the current global health era in Africa is its past – more than a century of interventions for health; and that this past is present, incorporated in bodies and environments. I examine how the promises, successes and

failures of international health are used in the present of global health, through anticipations or nostalgia; and how global health produces, at the same time, its own ruins and expiry.

Keywords : Global health, Africa, memory, ruins, history, nostalgia.

Oumar Mallé Samb, Valery Ridde, Ludovic Queuille – What Sustainability for Free Health Care’s Pilot Interventions in Burkina Faso?

This study based on qualitative research aims to assess the sustainability of the suppression of two healthcare payment subsidy interventions in favor of pregnant women, children under the age of five and indigents that occurred in three health districts in Burkina Faso. The results show the importance of the sustainability process mainly in organizational risk-taking and resource stabilization. These two elements were central to the difference in sustainability between the two interventions. This study also shows that the sustainability of an intervention is not reducible to the demonstration of its effectiveness. The other factors, which have not received much attention so far, but which have real influence, are: the nature of the interventions, the approach adopted in their implementation and the perception that leaders of the target organization have toward the interventions’ beneficiaries seeking to make them sustainable.

Keywords : Free health care, sustainability, Burkina Faso, communities, pilot project.

Bruno Ventelou, Muhammad Asim Afridi, Jean-Paul Moatti – International Health-aid Flows, Adult Mortality Rates and the GDP: A Triangular Relationship?

The study examines the triangular relationship between adult mortality, per capita income and foreign aid. Data are taken from the ‘Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation’. We have included 37 low-income (LIC), 39 lower middle-income (LMIC), and 20 upper middle income (UMIC) for the period 1990-2008. The study starts from the idea that the statistical relationship between series of foreign aid and population health may be bidirectional, adding a new stage of complexity for testing the impact of a third variable: GDP, which could also predetermine the levels of aid granted. The Granger causality test is the most effective and practical way to determine the direction of the causalities. Although less effective for particular groups of countries (UMIC), foreign aid generally has a negative impact on mortality, as reported by tests taking into account directional causalities (70% of valid coefficients are negative). This result moderates the pessimistic view of international development aid, at least in the domain of assistance for health.

Keywords : Granger-Causality, health aid, health, panel.

Dominique Kerouedan – “Global health”, an at Risks Concept for the Poorest: Emerging Notion in Sub-Saharan Africa

The notion of Global Health results from 3 tendencies : (i) historical, coming from the Institute of Medicine’s publication in 1997 entitled “America’s vital interest in Global health”, (ii) institutional, with emerging global initiatives in the 2000s (Global Public-Private Partnerships) as new modalities for financing aid, and (iii) academic, in continuity with public health and international health. Chosen as a “tracer sector” for the implementation of the 2005 Paris

Declaration on aid effectiveness, health is becoming an experimental field for examining new forms of poverty reduction financing. Like any globalising notion, the risk is to not take into consideration specificities of the poorest populations and armed conflict contexts.

Keywords : Global Health, risks, poverty, conflicts.

Margot Nauleau, Blandine Destremau, Bruno Lautier – “On the Road to Universal Health Coverage”: Issues in Integrating the Poor into Health Systems

Universal Health Coverage (UHC), is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as “ensuring that all people can use the promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship”. In a Sociology of Public Action perspective, then, UHC appears as a benchmark for public policies, or as a framework for progress. The first part of this paper outlines the institutional path of this benchmark, as the product of an evolution in the way of thinking about public health issues at the international level. The second part presents the pathways “towards UHC” of three countries that we selected on the basis of our research experience, and highlights three types of linkages between stakeholders: “statist”, “negotiated market” and “subsidiarity-based”. Finally, we discuss some of the issues around implementation of the UHC benchmark, mainly the issue of control and regulation, by national public policies, of the commodification of health care, and the political aspect of cost and risk pooling.

Keywords : Universal health coverage, WHO, benchmark, health financing, commodification, public action.

Nils Graber – The Practices of an NGO Network in Cuba: Medical Internationalism and Global Health

Drawing from a monograph of a European NGO network dedicated to developing the Cuban health system, this article analyzes a distinctive aid model, questioning the political underpinnings of development aid and “global health”. This network aims to fight and bypass the US Embargo by facilitating the transport of currently blocked medical technologies. Recently, the NGO has reoriented its activities to reinforcing the Cuban health model, which is founded on principles of “health for all” and which is linked to internationalist politics. The aid’s scope is global: by helping Cuba, it contributes to the health development of the South. Moreover, it takes part in a movement of resistance against capitalist globalization.

Keywords : Cuba, global health, development aid, socialism, internationalism, pharmaceutical patents.

VARIA

Éric Sabourin – Reciprocity and Rural Organizations

The article discusses the contribution of the principle of reciprocity to a socio-anthropology of rural organizations, from three approaches which mobilize this concept: the governance of

commons, the solidarity economy and the theory of reciprocity. The first part presents the mobilization of reciprocity in these three approaches. The second part develops a dialogue between these three theoretical propositions, based on contemporary examples of application of the principle of reciprocity to rural organizations. The conclusion examines the limits of these theories.

Keywords : Reciprocity, exchange, development, rural organizations, public policies.

Soumaila Doumbia – Exchange Rate Targeting Versus Inflation Targeting: Which Consistency for Monetary Policy of the Central Bank of West African States?

This article examines the scope of the monetary policy of the Central Bank of West African States after the new institutional reform. The analysis of the reform documents, the speech of the President of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the interview of the former Central Bank Governor show that reform, in many ways, incorporates several aspects of inflation targeting. Adopting such a strategy raises questions about maintaining exchange rate targeting. It has several implications, particularly the feasibility of the double anchorage of monetary policy and its whole consistency in this context.

Keywords : Monetary policy, inflation targeting, exchange rate targeting, Central Bank of West African States, WAEMU.