

Hospitals as a transnational microcosm

Hospitals in a culturally diverse
Europe

Amsterdam December 2004

Europe



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Kickbusch Amsterdam 2004

Values of the European Union

- The Union's aim is to promote peace, its values and the well being of its people
- Respect for dignity, liberty, democracy, equality, rule of law and respect for human life (Article 2)
- Pluralism, tolerance, justice solidarity non discrimination

Health and EU Citizenship: Participation as a value

- Cultural citizenship
- Citizenship as rights

- Active citizenship: defend and establish rights
- Social citizenship: welfare state social rights based on citizenship not performance in the market

Who is in? Who is out?

Role of health in a new Europe

- What defines European citizenship?
- Who is European?
- European Constitution

- Soft – hard citizenship: values and rights

- Health could play a major role in establishing identity, allegiance and citizenship at a European level

What are Values?

- Principles or criteria for selecting what is good (or better, or best) among objects, actions, ways of life, and social and political institutions and structures.
- Value operate at the level of individuals, institutions , and of entire societies
- Underlying values – instrumental values

The role of Health systems and social cohesion

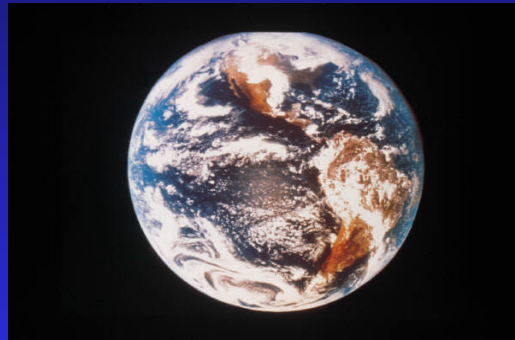
- Canada: *Canada's health care system is one of this country's foremost social accomplishments, a core value that helps define our **national identity***
- UK: *NHS functions in the UK not only as a source of medical treatment but as a prime medium of **national solidarity and national identity***

But now: The world



The global

- The global is not just out there



- It is in here – part of us and our societies



■ Migrant friendly

■ Culturally diverse

Exclusive

Inclusive

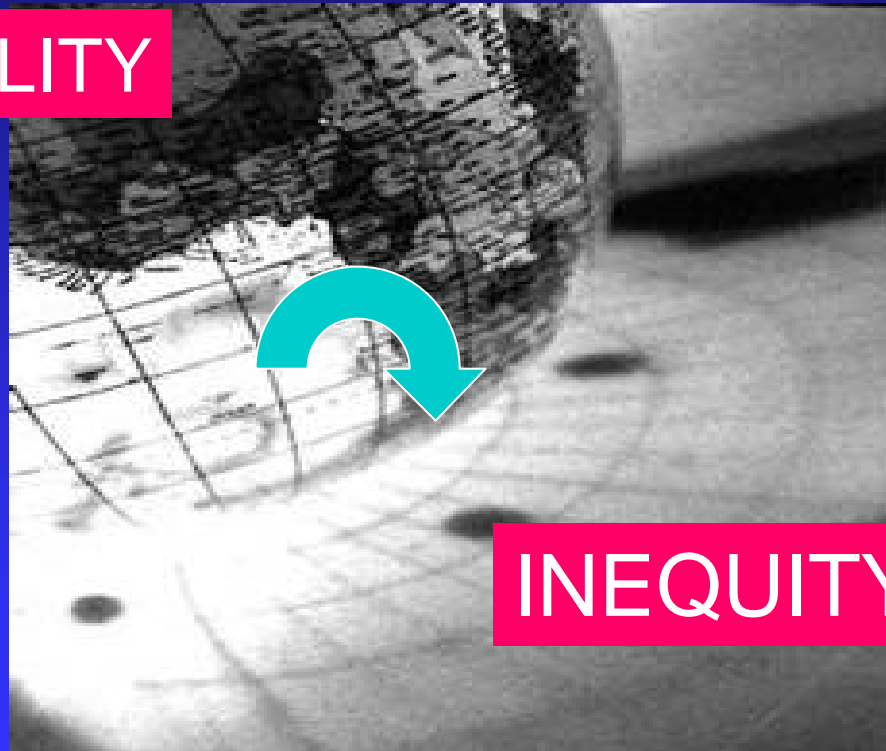


Schools of thought in global health

- Humanitarian: *acting virtuously*
- Equity: *fairer distribution*
- Utilitarian: *maximizing aggregate*
- Rights based: *fulfilling obligations*

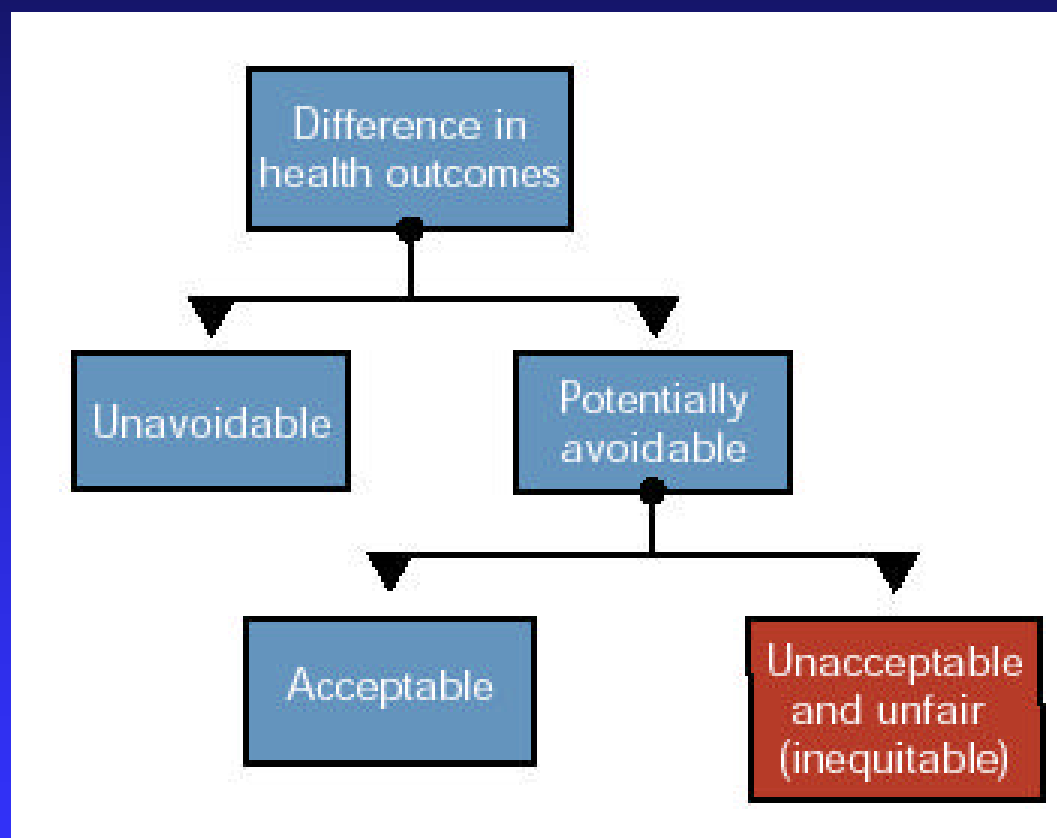
Global equity agenda

DO ABILITY



INEQUITY

Determining the inequity of health outcomes



Source: Peter & Evans, 2001

Kickbusch Amsterdam 2004

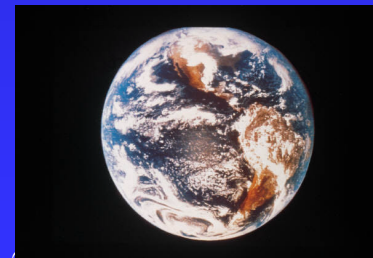
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Key challenges: national and global

- Democratic accountability
- Empowerment and Participation
- Dignity
- Equity and exclusion

New global mindset

- “Implicit in the idea of “globalization” rather than “internationalization” is the idea that we are moving beyond the era of growing ties between nations and are beginning to contemplate something beyond the existing conception of the nation state”
- **Concept: One World**
- Peter Singer 2002



Health is an individual human right: access and dignity



Dignity

- Council of Europe Convention 1997
- The interest and welfare of human beings shall prevail over the sole interest of society or science

Health is a global public good: access and solidarity



Health is a transboundary issue

- Trade/mobility
- Crime
- Terrorism
- Environment
- Globalization of
- Disease and health



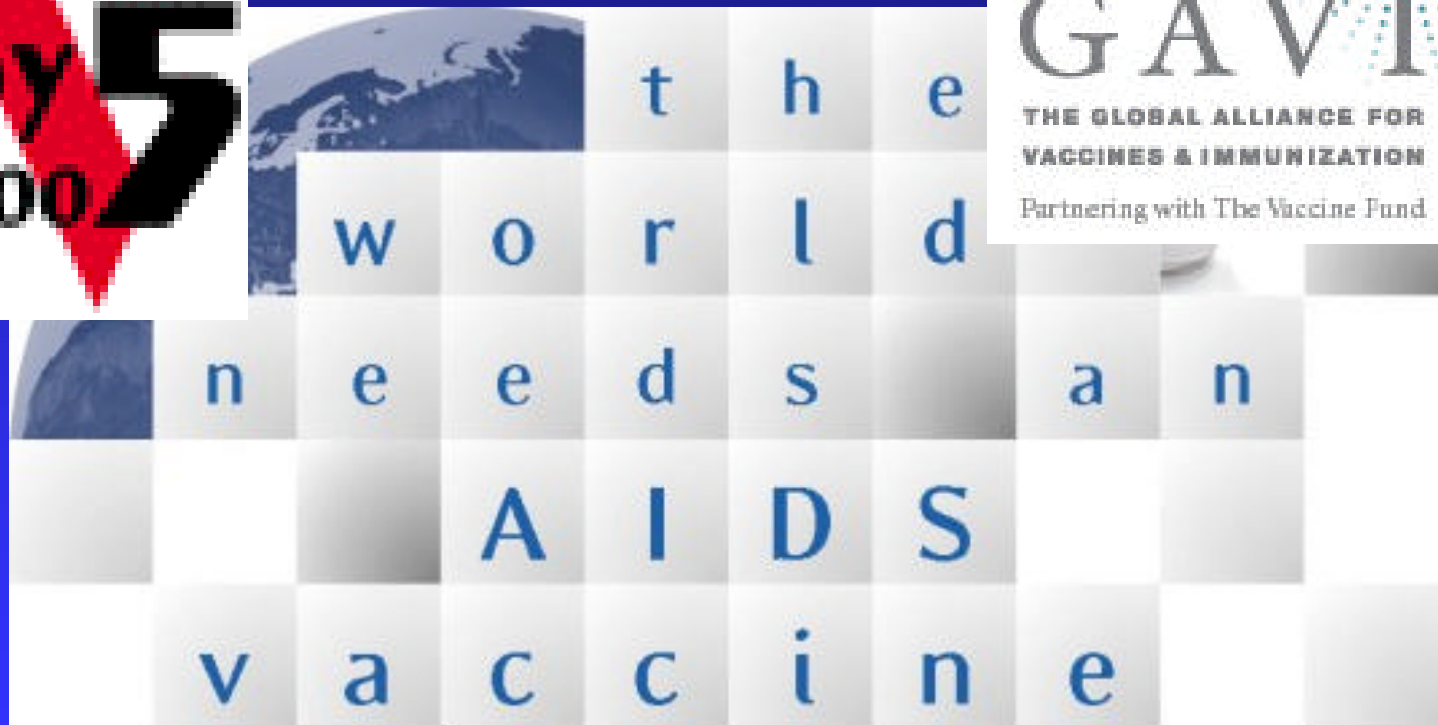
Health systems are trans boundary microcosms

- Human rights
 - Humanitarian mission - ethics
 - Globalization of health, disease and medicine
 - Transnational flows of labor, knowledge and financing
-
- Diversity of staff
 - Diversity of patients

Equity



From the focus on disease



World AIDS Day
1 December 2003

Global equity agenda

- “In the short term the health sector may be one of the promising points of entry for policies and interventions to tackle health disparities, to prevent impoverishment due to health care expenses, and to prevent the decline in social position of those with chronic diseases.”
- WHO priorities for research to take forward the health equity policy agenda 2004

A rediscovery in global health

- Investment in:

- Health systems

- Human resources

New dimension:

Global responsibility

Global health crisis

“Nearly all countries are challenged by

- Worker shortage
- Skill mix imbalance
- Maldistribution
- Negative work environments
- Weak knowledge basis.”
- Human Resources for Health
Joint Learning Initiative 2004

Management of transnational flows

“The migration of doctors and nurses resembles a “carousel” of multiple entry and exit paths from low- to high income regions”

Human Resources for Health
Joint Learning Initiative 2004



Management of transnational flows

Implications of
EU
Directive on services



3 plus 3 solidarities

- Risk
- National
- Generational
- European
- distributive
- global

Push and pull factors

Address systemic obstacles

- HOW TO

- Scale up

- Provide Access

- Increase Utilization

- Ensure Equity

- *Millennium Project task force interim report 4*



Move away from methodological nationalism

- Study transnational issues and the global /local interface
- study und understand the production of risk at a global level – and the localization of risk through the “globalization” of everyday life

■ Global values

■ Transnational
competence



Global Ethics: From charity to entitlements

- “the very values of an enlightened and civilized society demand that privilege be replaced by **generalized entitlements** – if not ultimately by world citizenship then by citizens rights for all human beings of the world”
- Lord Ralf Dahrendorf



Questions for further debate in Europe

- How are values manifested in European health policy?
- Does it help to make these values explicit?
- Whose values matter?
- How can policy makers take public values into account? Is this possible given the diversity in the EU?
- How are values manifested in technical goals?
- Are there “priority values” by which European policy makers should follow in policy making and target setting?
- How can we address the six solidarities?
- How can we embark on a European debate?