



Blended Intensive Program

Economic Impact on SDG and Global health

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





Activity 1 – Let's roll the SDG's





1 NO
POVERTY



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

MORE THAN
4 YEARS OF PROGRESS

== AGAINST POVERTY ==
HAS BEEN ERASED

BY COVID-19



RISING INFLATION AND IMPACTS OF WAR IN UKRAINE **FURTHER DERAIL PROGRESS**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY IN 2022

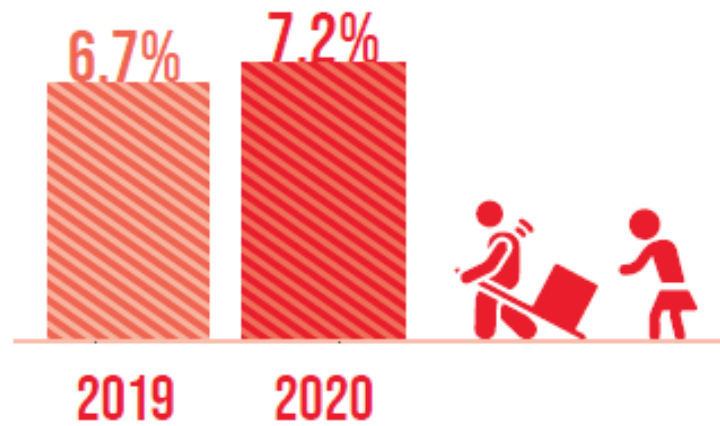
581
MILLION

PRE-PANDEMIC
PROJECTION

657-676
MILLION

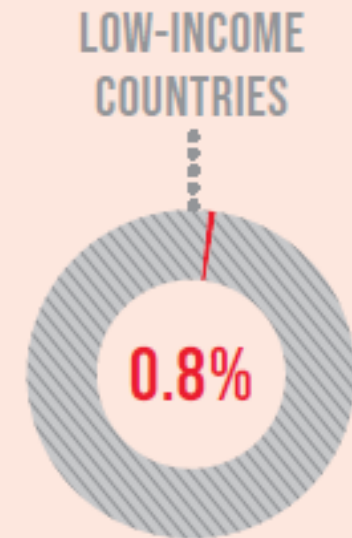
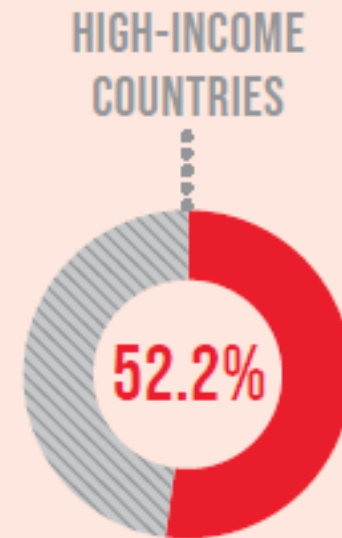
CURRENT
PROJECTION

WORKING POVERTY RATE ROSE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO DECADES



PUSHING AN ADDITIONAL
8 MILLION WORKERS
INTO POVERTY

UNEMPLOYMENT CASH BENEFITS DURING THE PANDEMIC (2020)





DISASTER-RELATED DEATHS **ROSE SIXFOLD** IN 2020



LARGELY AS A RESULT OF **THE PANDEMIC**



2 ZERO HUNGER



END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

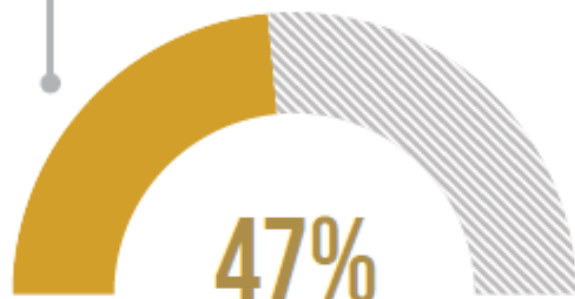
CONFLICT, COVID-19, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GROWING INEQUALITIES

ARE CONVERGING TO UNDERMINE
FOOD SECURITY WORLDWIDE



SOARING FOOD PRICES

AFFECTED



OF COUNTRIES IN 2020
(UP FROM 16% IN 2019)



149.2 MILLION
CHILDREN
UNDER AGE 5

SUFFER FROM **STUNTING**
(2020)

TO REDUCE STUNTING IN
CHILDREN **BY 50% BY 2030,**
ANNUAL RATE OF DECLINE

MUST DOUBLE

(FROM 2.1 TO 3.9% PER YEAR)

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



**ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE
WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES**

COVID-19

IS THREATENING DECADES OF PROGRESS IN GLOBAL HEALTH

INFECTED MORE THAN
500 MILLION
PEOPLE
WORLDWIDE
(MID-2022)



LED TO
15 MILLION
DEATHS
(2020-2021)



DISRUPTED ESSENTIAL
HEALTH SERVICES IN
92% OF
COUNTRIES
(END 2021)



HALTED
PROGRESS ON
UNIVERSAL
HEALTH
COVERAGE



GLOBAL
LIFE
EXPECTANCY



IMMUNIZATION
COVERAGE

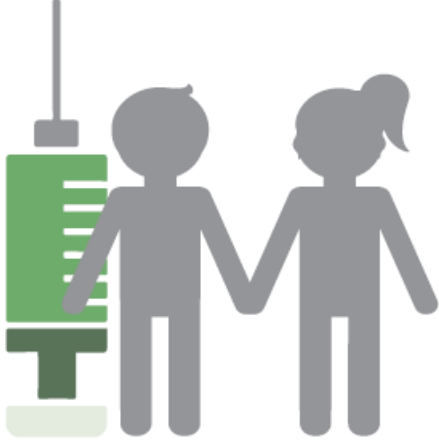


PREVALENCE OF
ANXIETY /
DEPRESSION



DEATHS FROM
TUBERCULOSIS
& MALARIA



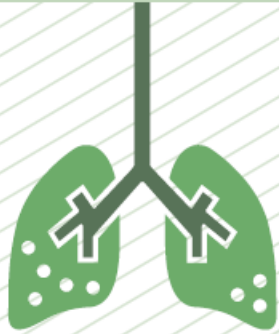


22.7 MILLION
CHILDREN
MISSED BASIC
VACCINES IN 2020

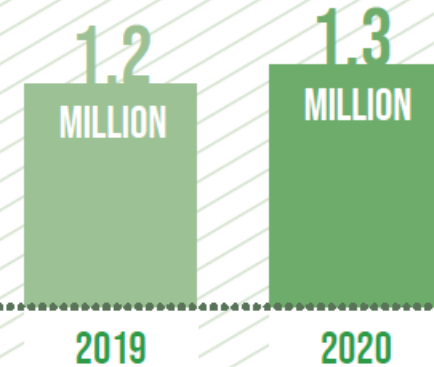
.....
3.7 MILLION
MORE THAN IN 2019



.....
PANDEMIC CLAIMED THE LIVES OF
115,500 FRONT-LINE
HEALTH-CARE WORKERS
.....



TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
RISE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 2005



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



**PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH,
FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL**

GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS HAMPERED BY:



NEW WAVES OF
COVID-19



RISING
INFLATION



SUPPLY-CHAIN
DISRUPTIONS



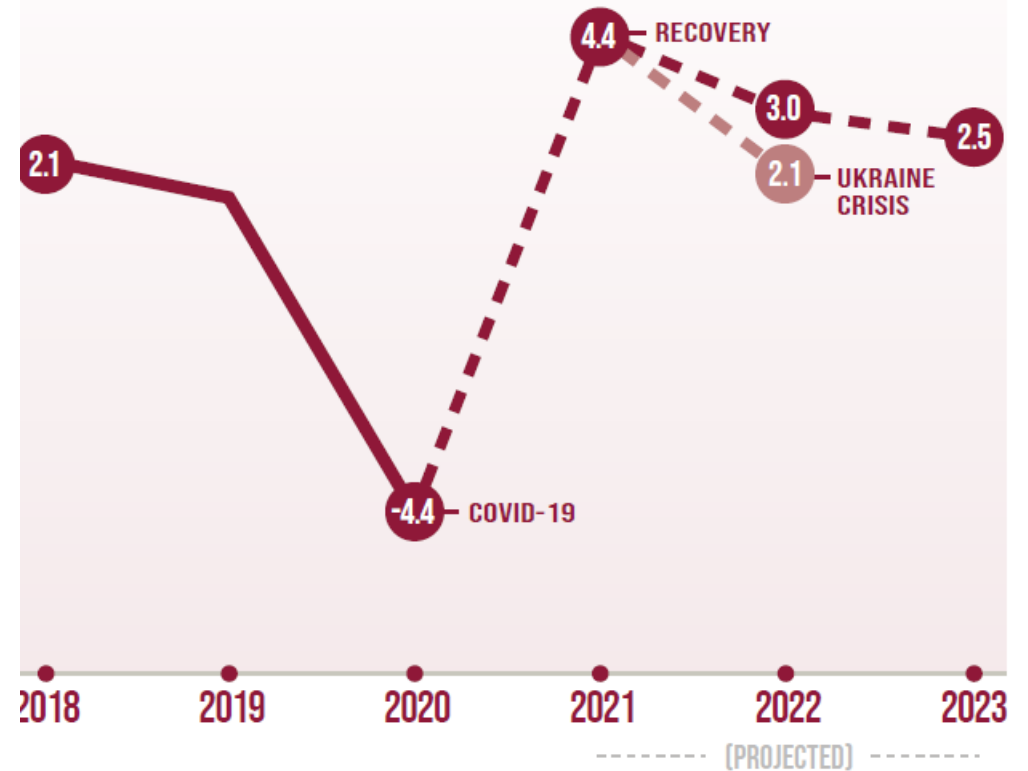
POLICY
UNCERTAINTIES



LABOUR MARKET
CHALLENGES

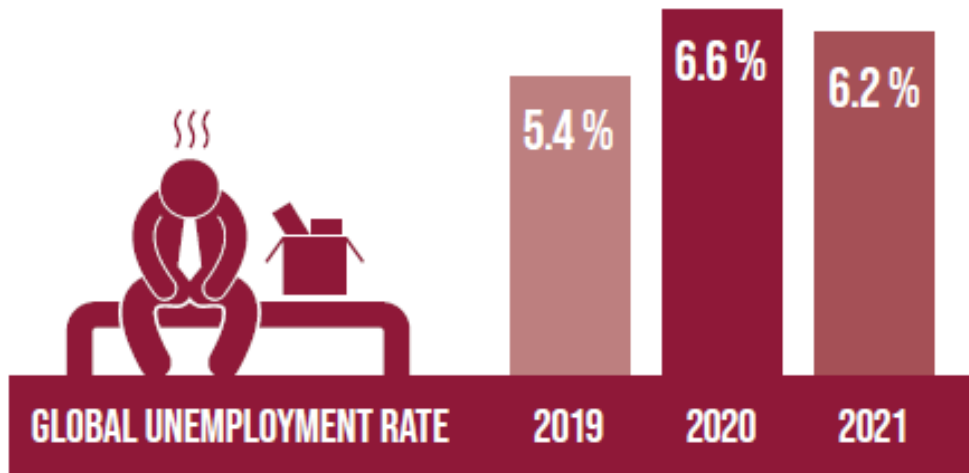
GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS FURTHER SET BACK BY THE UKRAINE CRISIS

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GLOBAL REAL GDP PER CAPITA (%)
(2018-2023)



GLOBAL UNEMPLOYMENT

TO REMAIN ABOVE PRE-PANDEMIC
LEVEL UNTIL AT LEAST **2023**



1 IN 10 CHILDREN ARE ENGAGED

IN CHILD LABOUR WORLDWIDE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

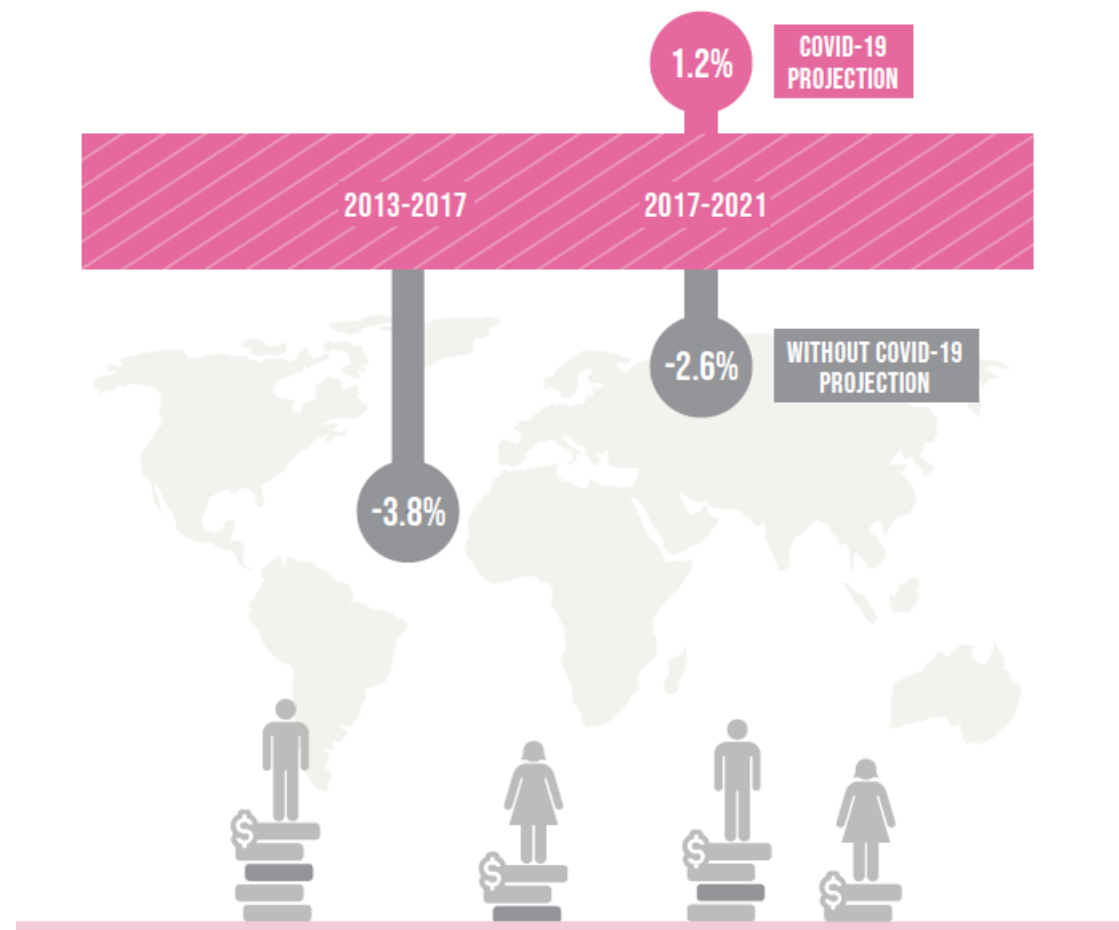
PANDEMIC

HAS CAUSED THE FIRST RISE IN

BETWEEN-COUNTRY INCOME INEQUALITY IN A GENERATION



CHANGE IN BETWEEN-COUNTRY INCOME INEQUALITY [2013-2021]



GLOBAL REFUGEE FIGURE HITS RECORD HIGH

WAR IN UKRAINE PUSHES
THE WORLD TOTAL **EVEN HIGHER**

NUMBER OF REFUGEES OUTSIDE THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
INCREASED BY 44% BETWEEN 2015 AND 2021



LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ARE STRUGGLING TO RECOVER ECONOMICALLY

WHILE FACING



RECORD
INFLATION



RISING
INTEREST RATES



INCREASING
DEBT BURDENS



COMPETING
PRIORITIES



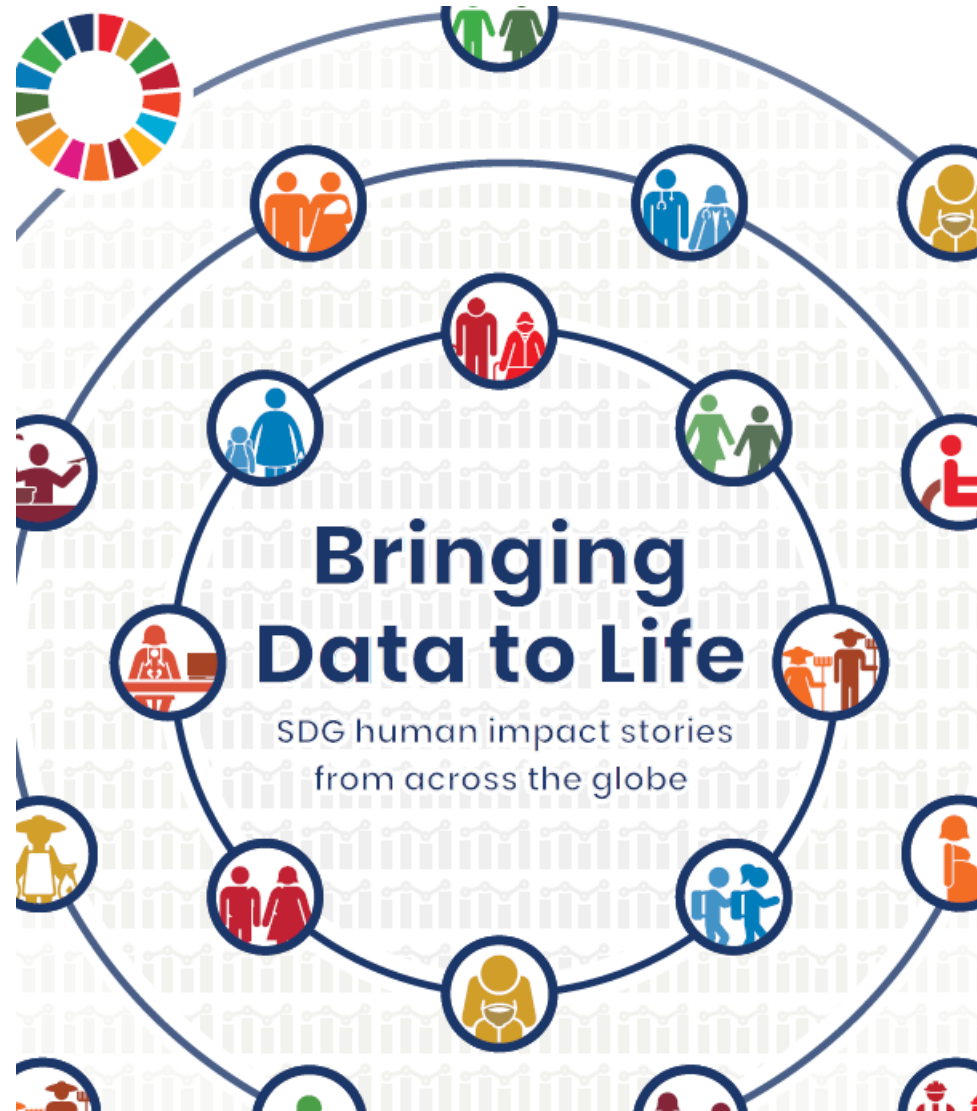
LIMITED
FISCAL SPACE



LOW COVID-19
VACCINATION RATES

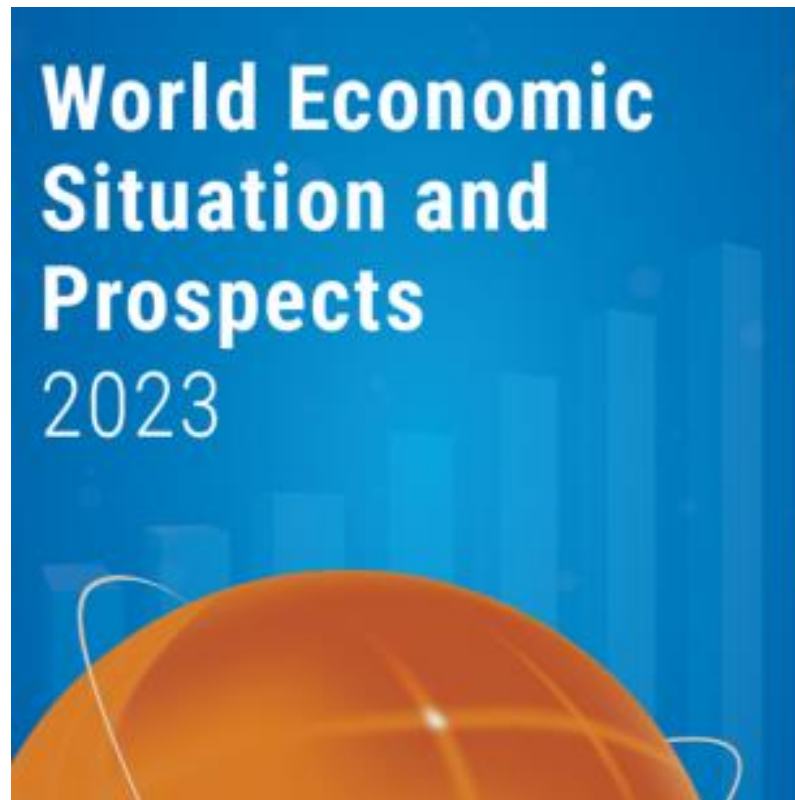


Activity 2 – Sharing good Practices

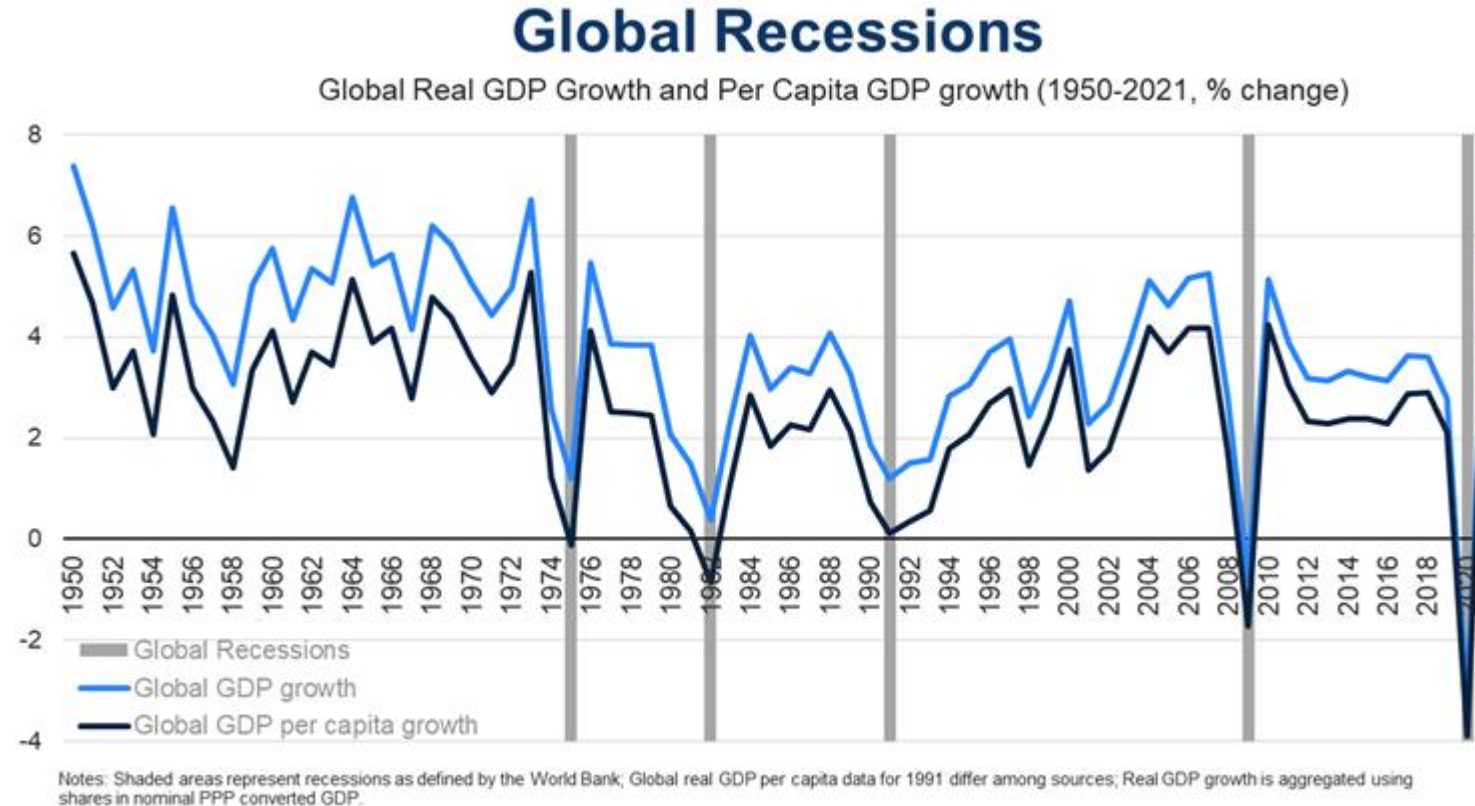




The world economy faces multiple mutually reinforcing shocks



Impact of economic recession in global health



Economic recessions can have significant impacts on global health in various ways. While the specific effects can vary based on the nature and severity of the recession, as well as the country or region.

World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023

World

A series of severe and mutually reinforcing crises has hit our world, with an energy and food crisis, record high inflation and extreme weather events bearing down on the global economy.

GDP per capita 2022



GDP growth





“This is not the time for short-term thinking or knee-jerk fiscal austerity that exacerbate inequality, increases suffering and could put the SDGs farther out of reach. These unprecedented times demand unprecedented action.”



António Guterres
United Nations Secretary-General



**World Economic Situation
and Prospects 2023**

#WorldEconomyReport
desapublications.un.org

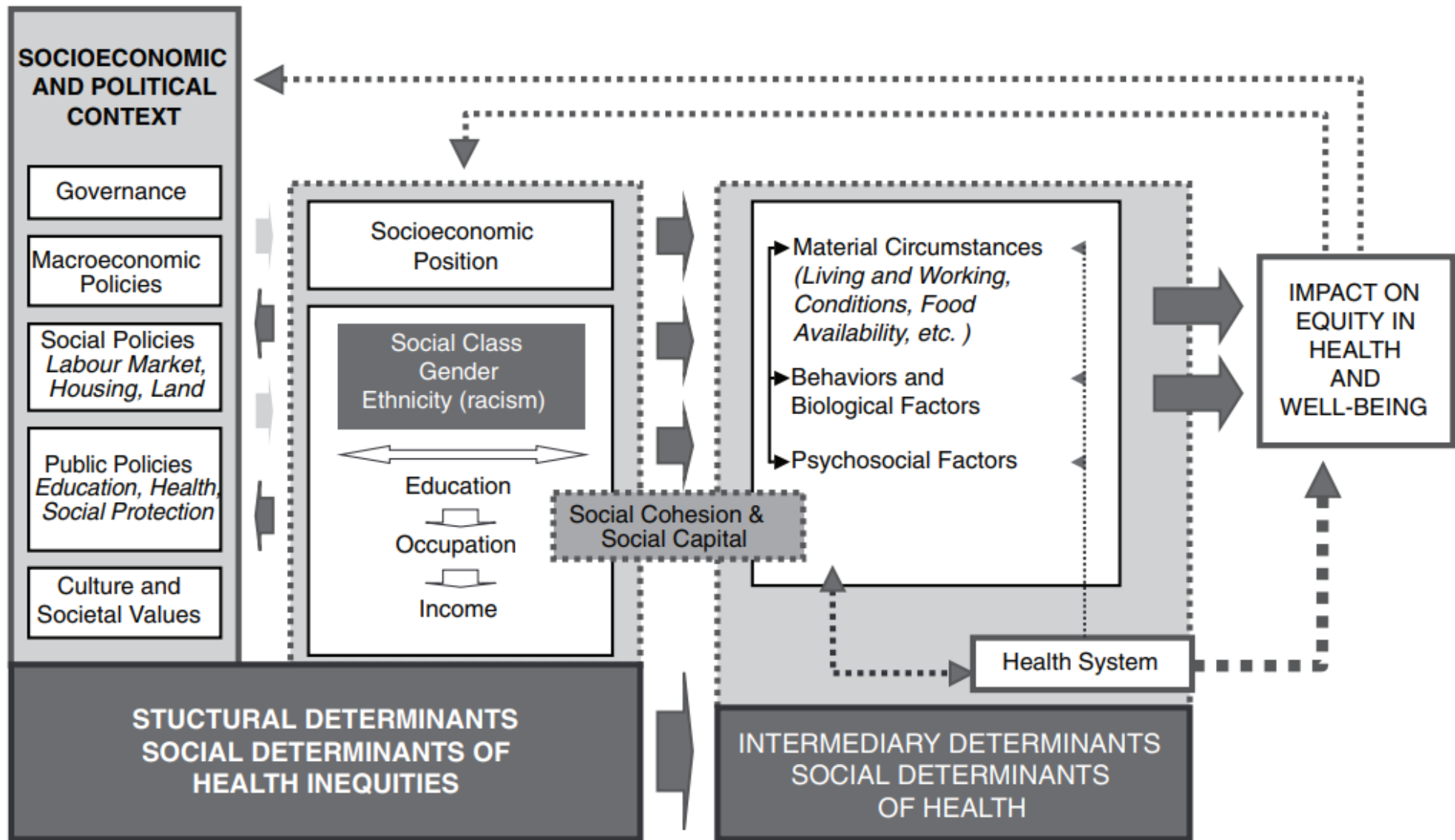
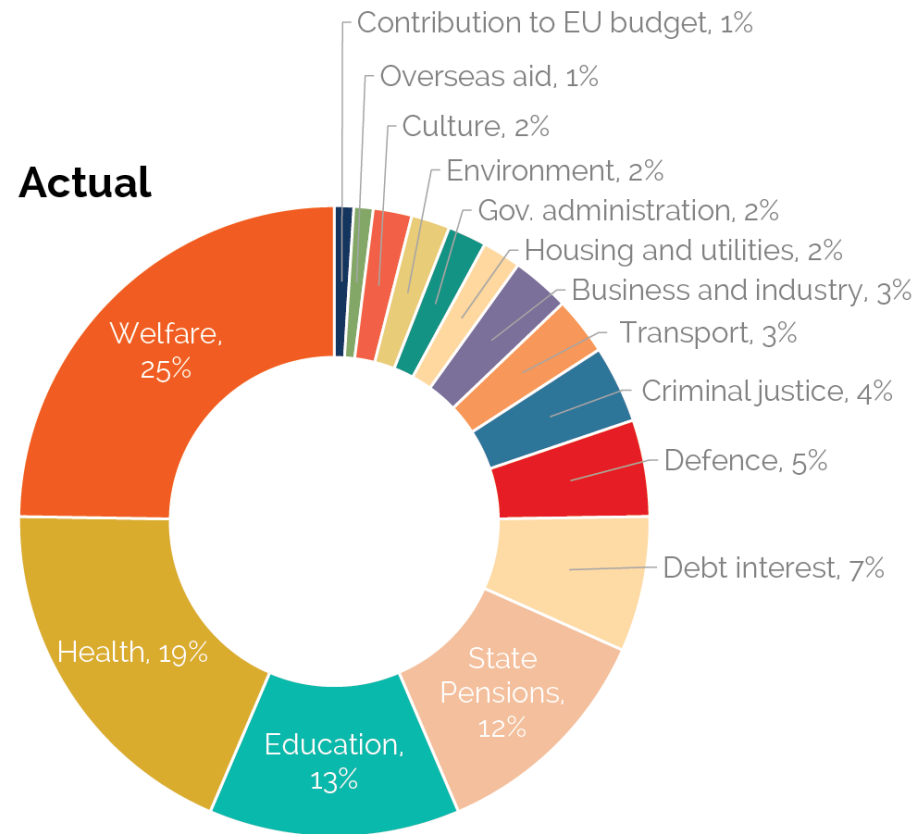


Figure 2. World Health Organization conceptual framework on social determinants of health.

Source: Commission on Social Determinants of Health, *A Conceptual Framework for Action on the Social Determinants of Health*, World Health Organization, Geneva, 2010.

Impact of economic recession in global health



Reduced government spending on healthcare:

- In times of economic recession, governments may cut public spending on healthcare to balance budgets.
- This can result in reduced access to healthcare services, particularly for vulnerable populations, such as the poor, elderly, or those with chronic health conditions.

Impact of economic recession in global health

Increased poverty and inequality:



- Recessions often lead to job losses, reduced incomes, and increased poverty, which can exacerbate health disparities.
- People with lower incomes may struggle to afford healthcare services or make healthy choices, such as purchasing nutritious food, thus negatively impacting their overall health.

Impact of economic recession in global health

Mental health issues:



- Economic downturns can increase stress, anxiety, and depression as people face job losses, financial insecurity, and other hardships.
- These mental health issues can, in turn, contribute to physical health problems and increased strain on healthcare systems.

Impact of economic recession in global health



Delayed or forgone healthcare:

In a recession, individuals may choose to delay or forgo healthcare due to financial constraints, potentially leading to more severe health issues down the line.

This can increase the overall burden on healthcare systems when untreated or poorly managed conditions worsen.

Impact of economic recession in global health



Impact on healthcare workforce

- Economic recessions may result in reduced investment in healthcare education and training, leading to a shortage of skilled healthcare professionals in the long term.
- Additionally, healthcare workers may face pay cuts, job losses, or increased workloads, which can impact the quality of care provided.

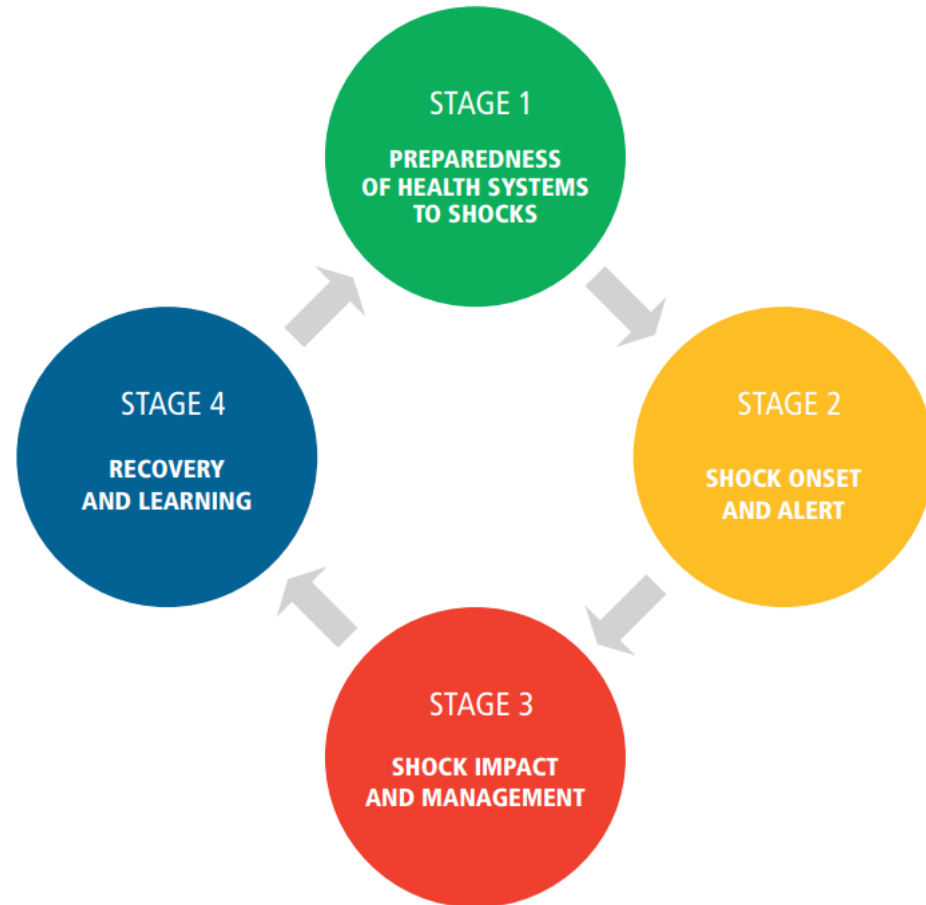
Impact of economic recession in global health



Global collaboration and funding:

- Recessions can hamper international cooperation and funding for global health initiatives, such as efforts to combat infectious diseases or improve access to healthcare in low-income countries.
- Reduced funding may slow down progress in addressing global health challenges.

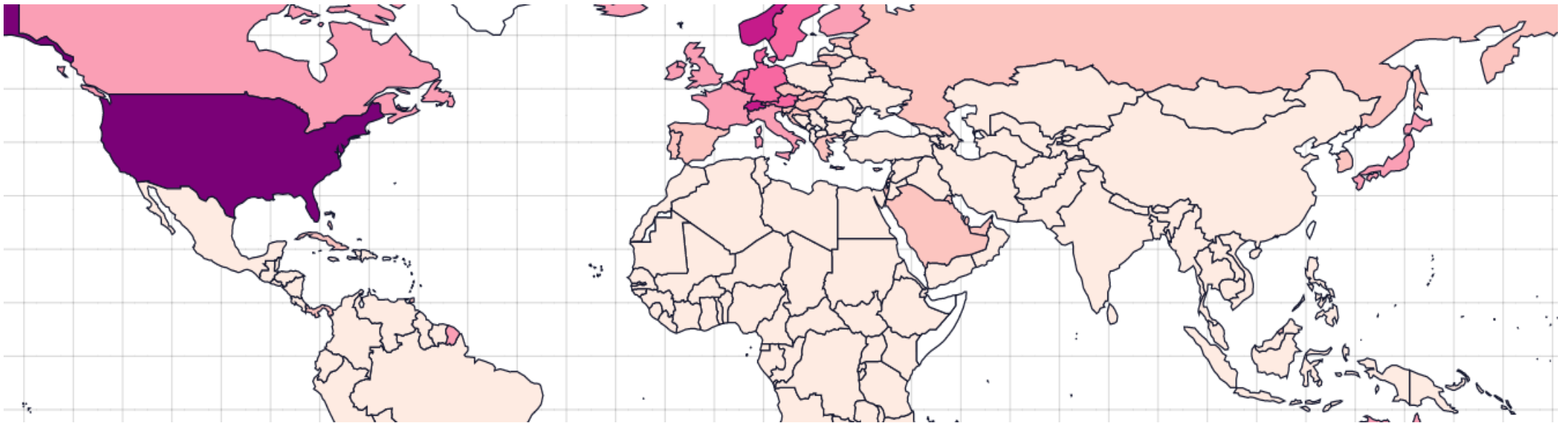
Impact of economic recession in global health



Health system resilience:

- Economic downturns can expose weaknesses in healthcare systems, highlighting areas where improvements are needed to better cope with future crises.
- In some cases, this can lead to beneficial reforms and increased investments in healthcare infrastructure.

Impact of economic recession in global health



Economic recessions can have far-reaching consequences on global health, affecting healthcare access, quality, and outcomes. The specific impacts depend on the severity of the recession and the resilience of individual countries' healthcare systems



Activity 3 - How much money am I carrying?

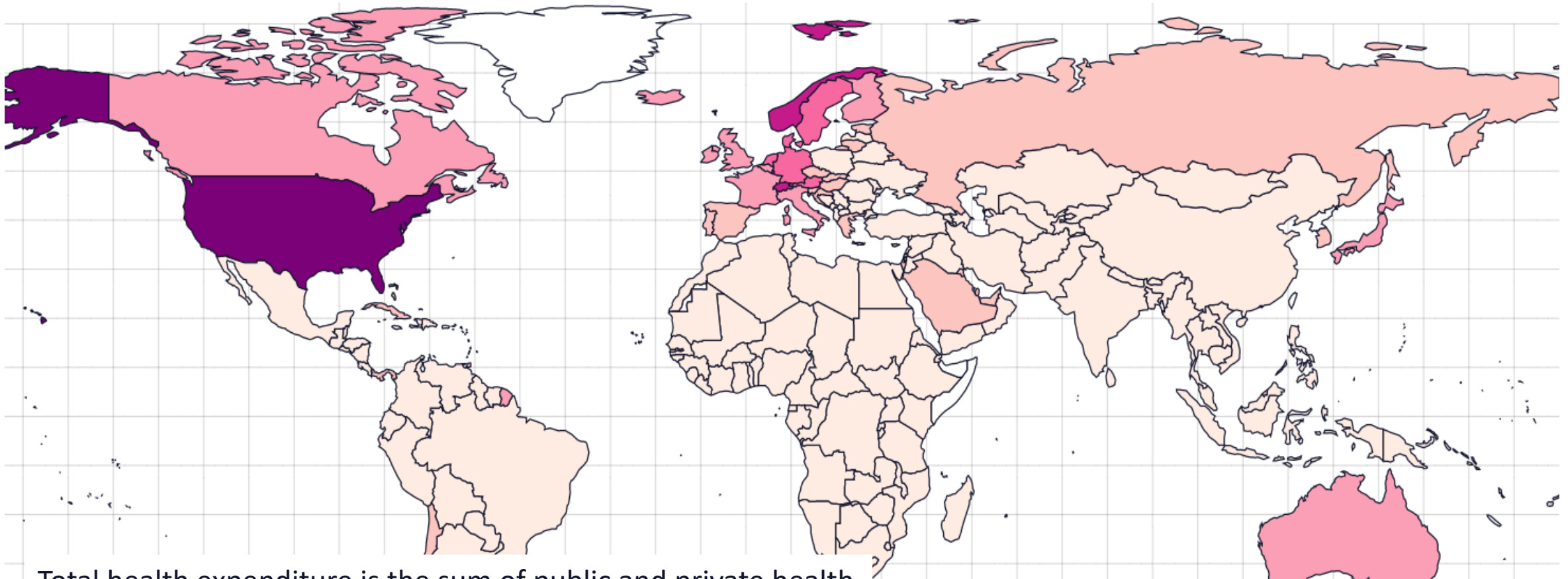
List the items you carry with you today (by category, e.g., Clothes, Electronics, Accessories) and attribute their market values. Then, calculate the total personal amount.



Item	Value
	Total:

Compare it with rest of the group and calculate the group amount!

Health expenditure per capita



Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health

<https://www.populationpyramid.net/hnp/health-expenditure-per-capita-ppp/2014/>



DOLLAR STREET

Families

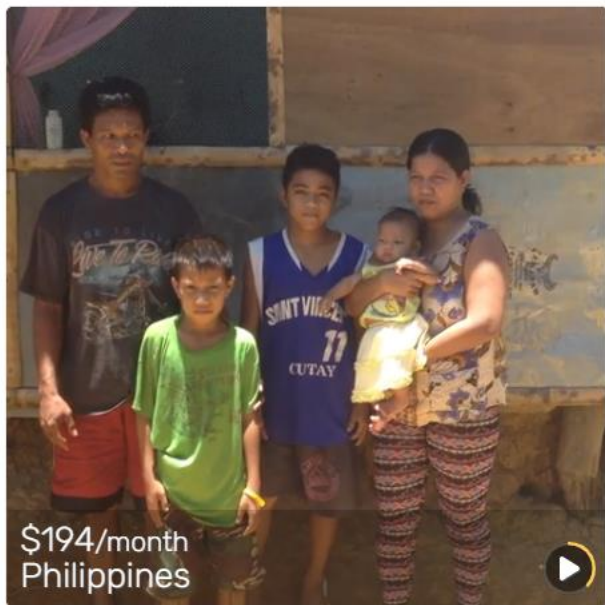
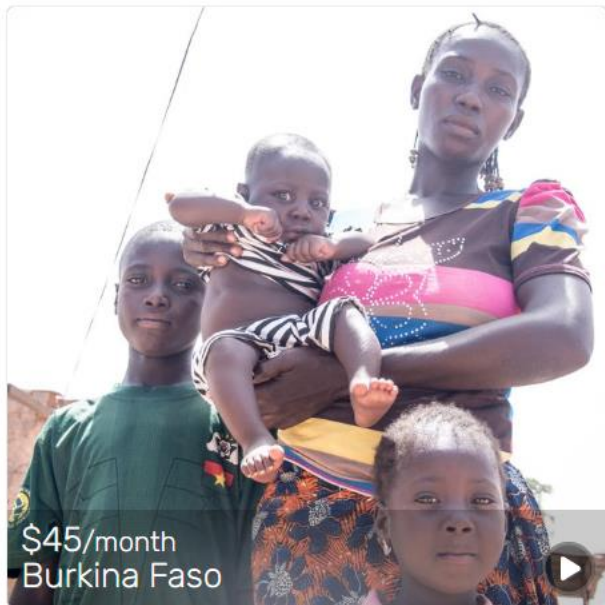
in The World

by income per month



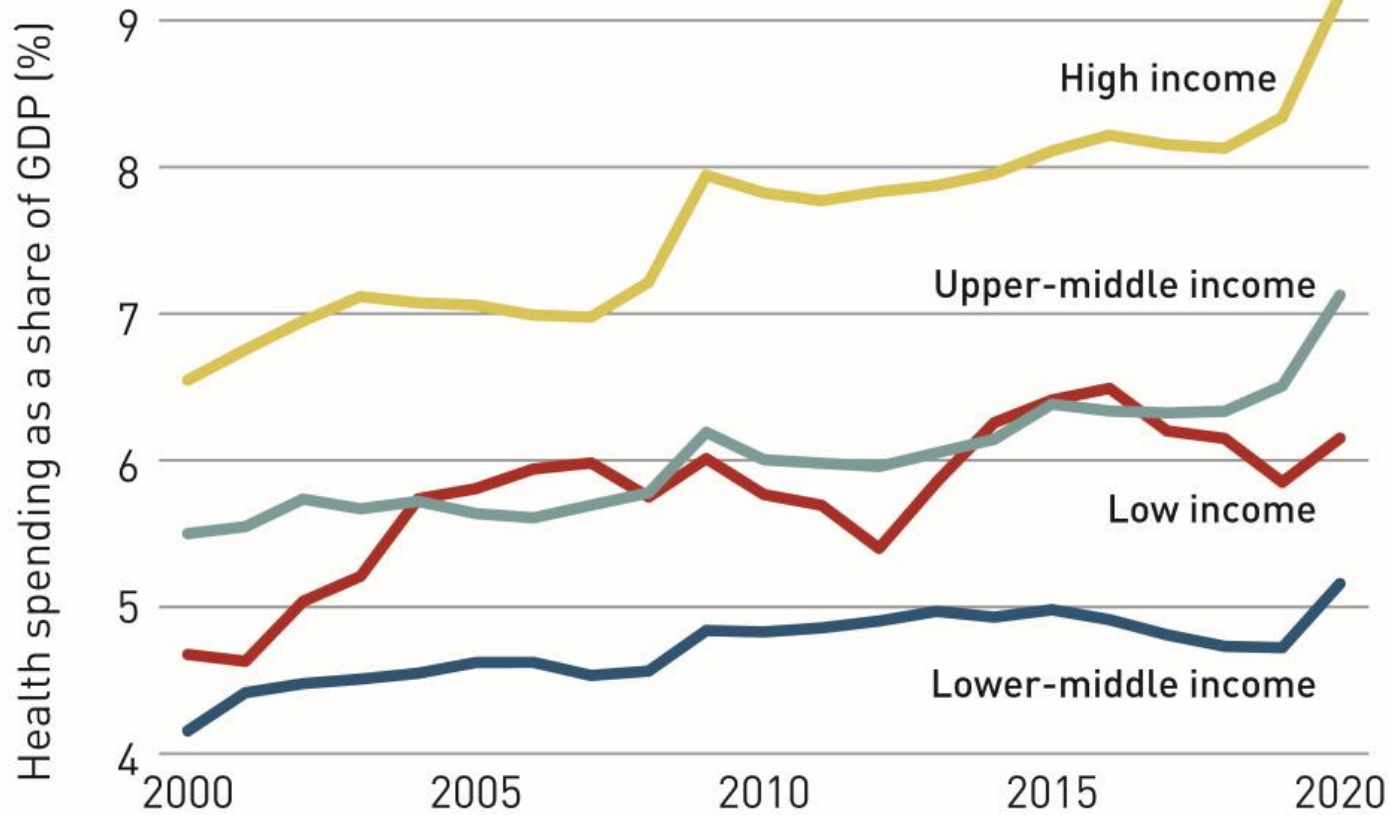
POOR

RICH



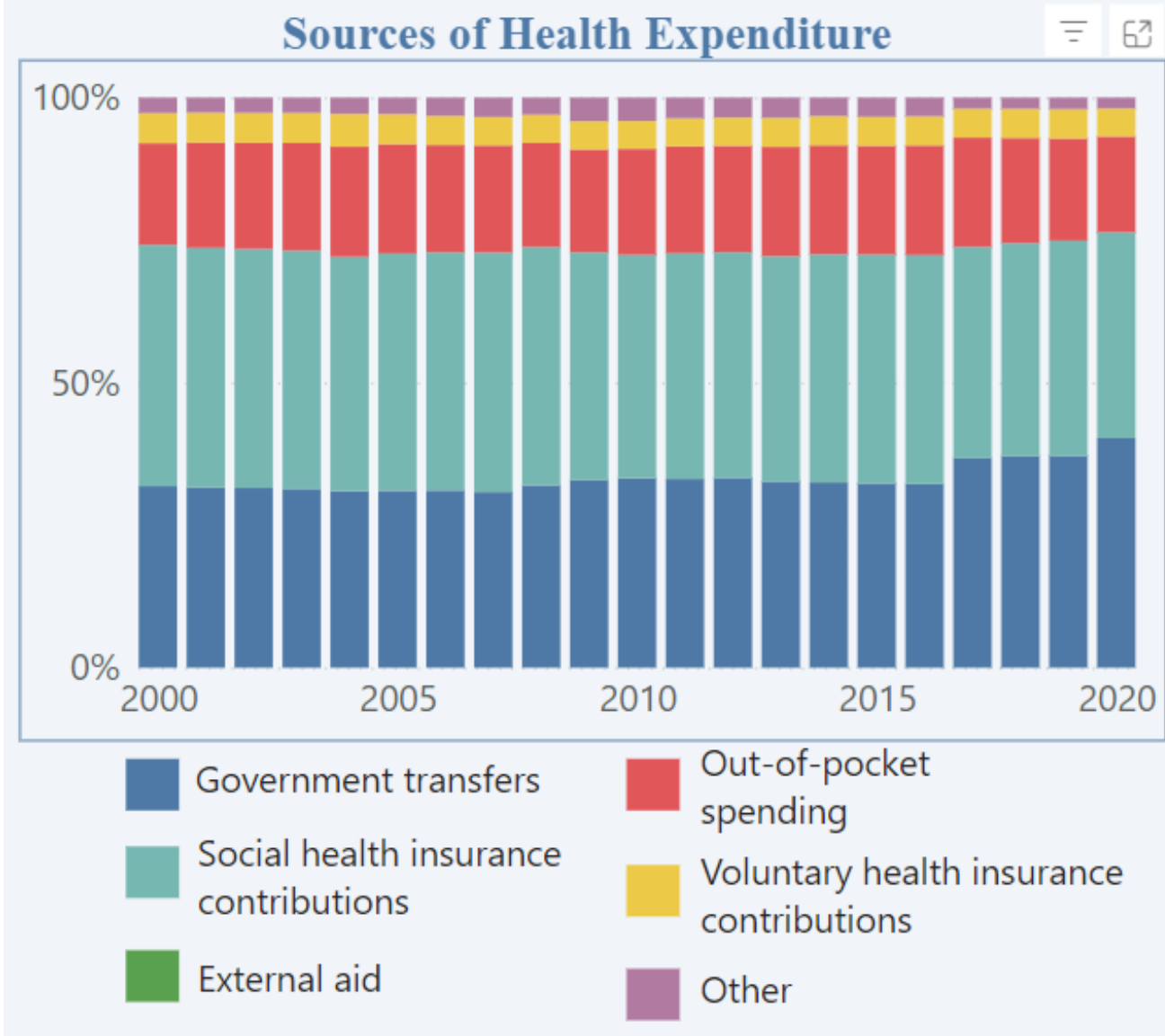
<https://www.gapminder.org/dollar-street>

The Global Health Expenditure

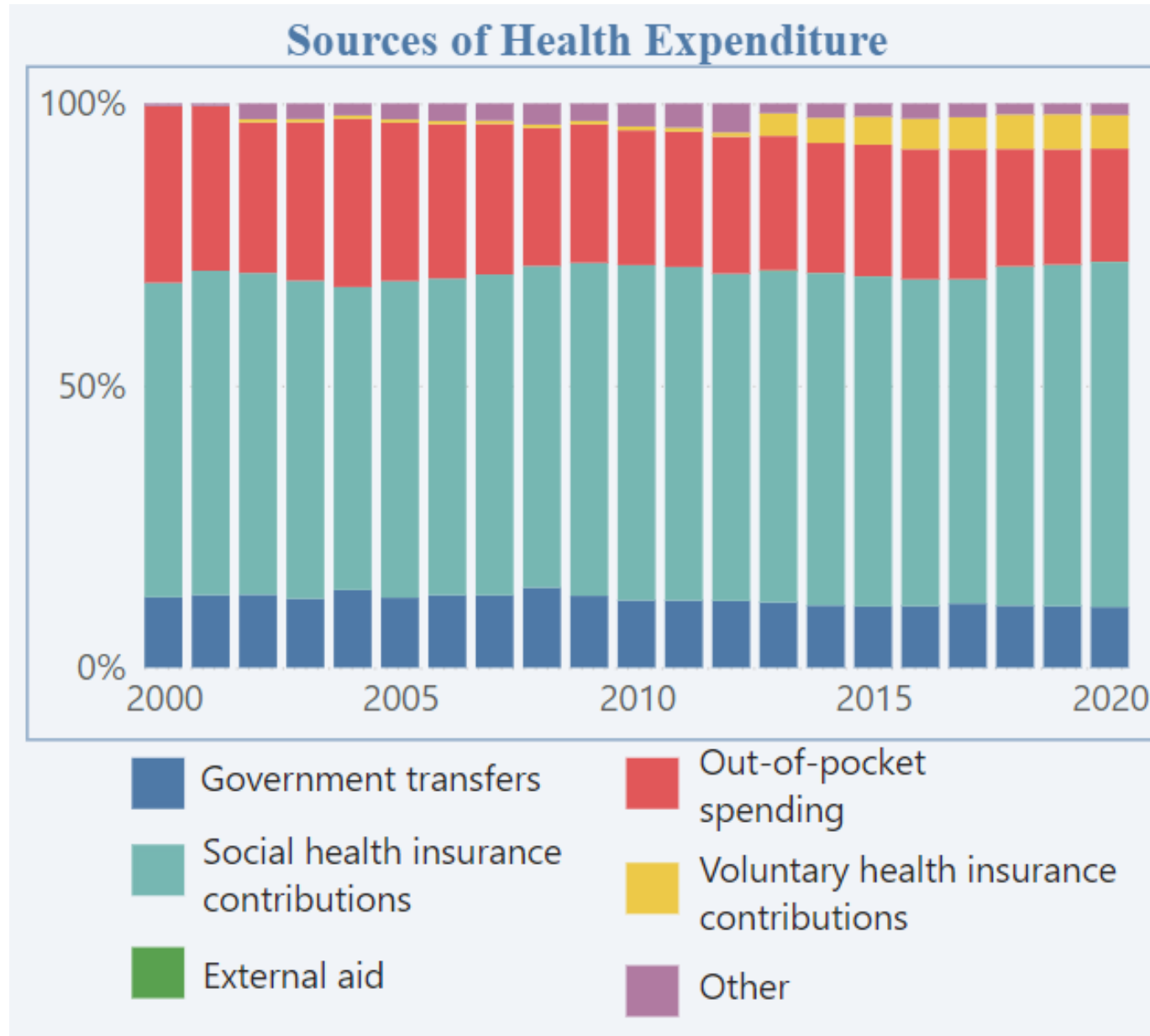


The Global Health Expenditure Database (GHED) provides comparable data on health expenditure for more than 190 WHO Member States since 2000 with open access to the public.

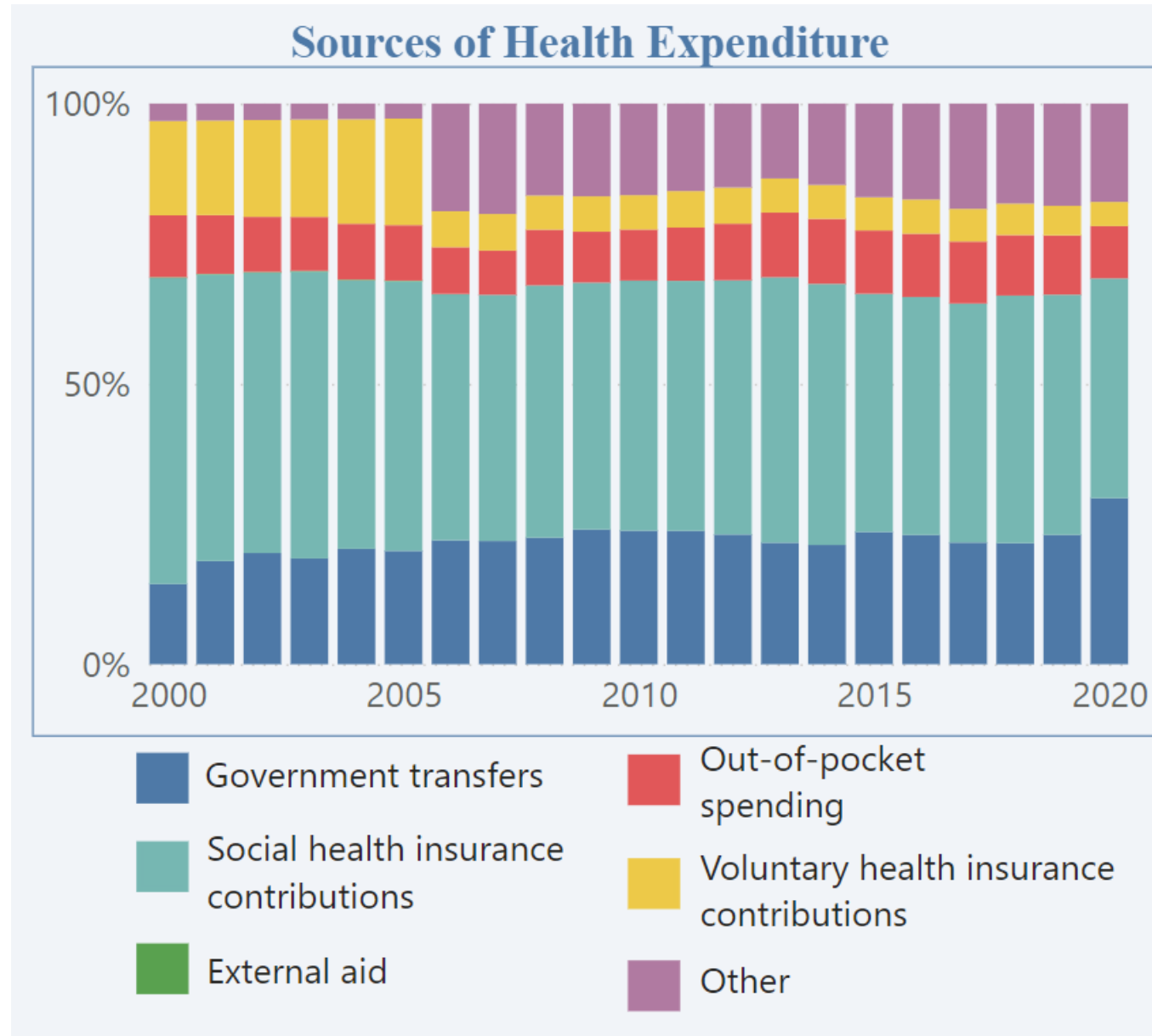
Austria



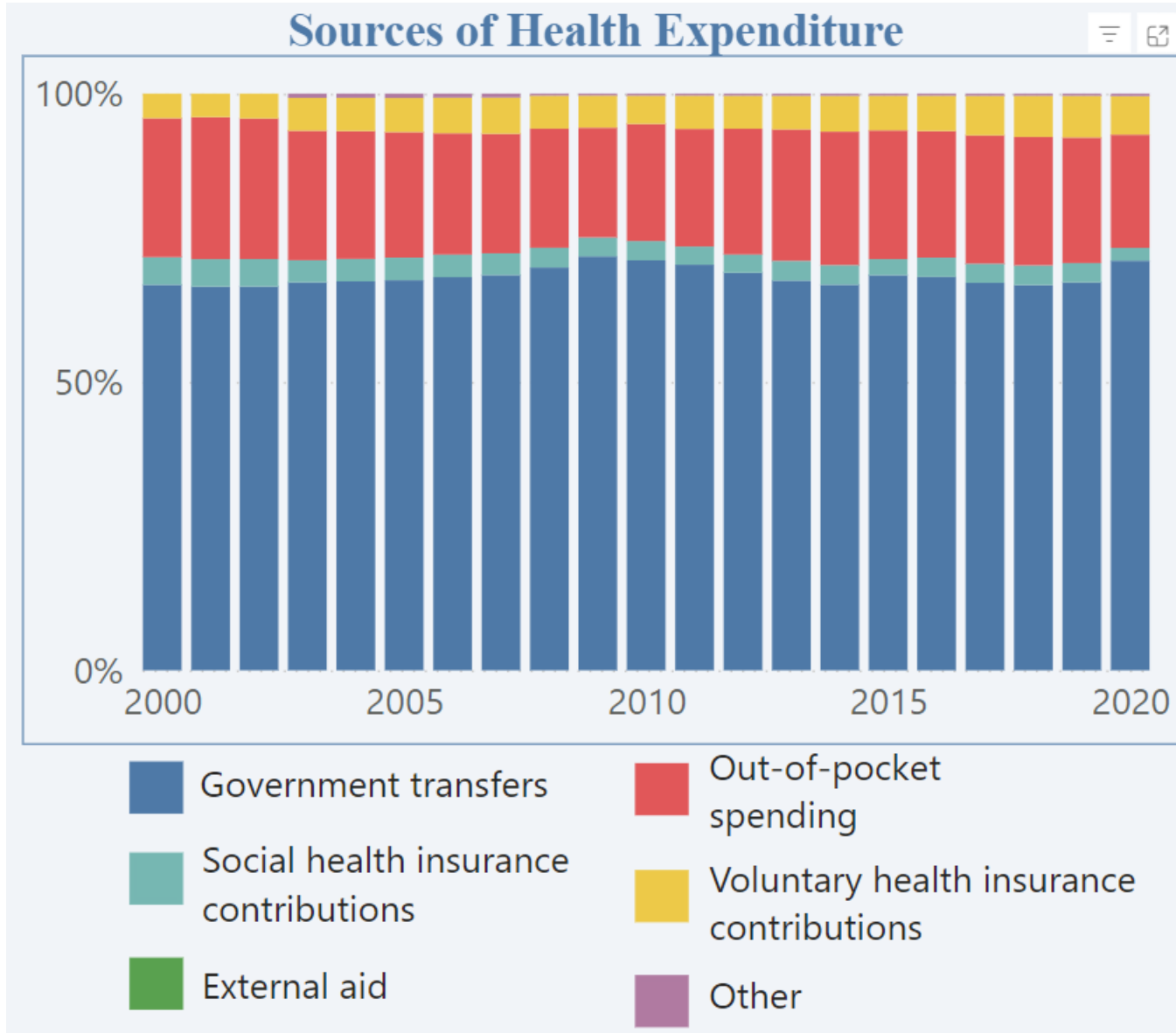
Poland



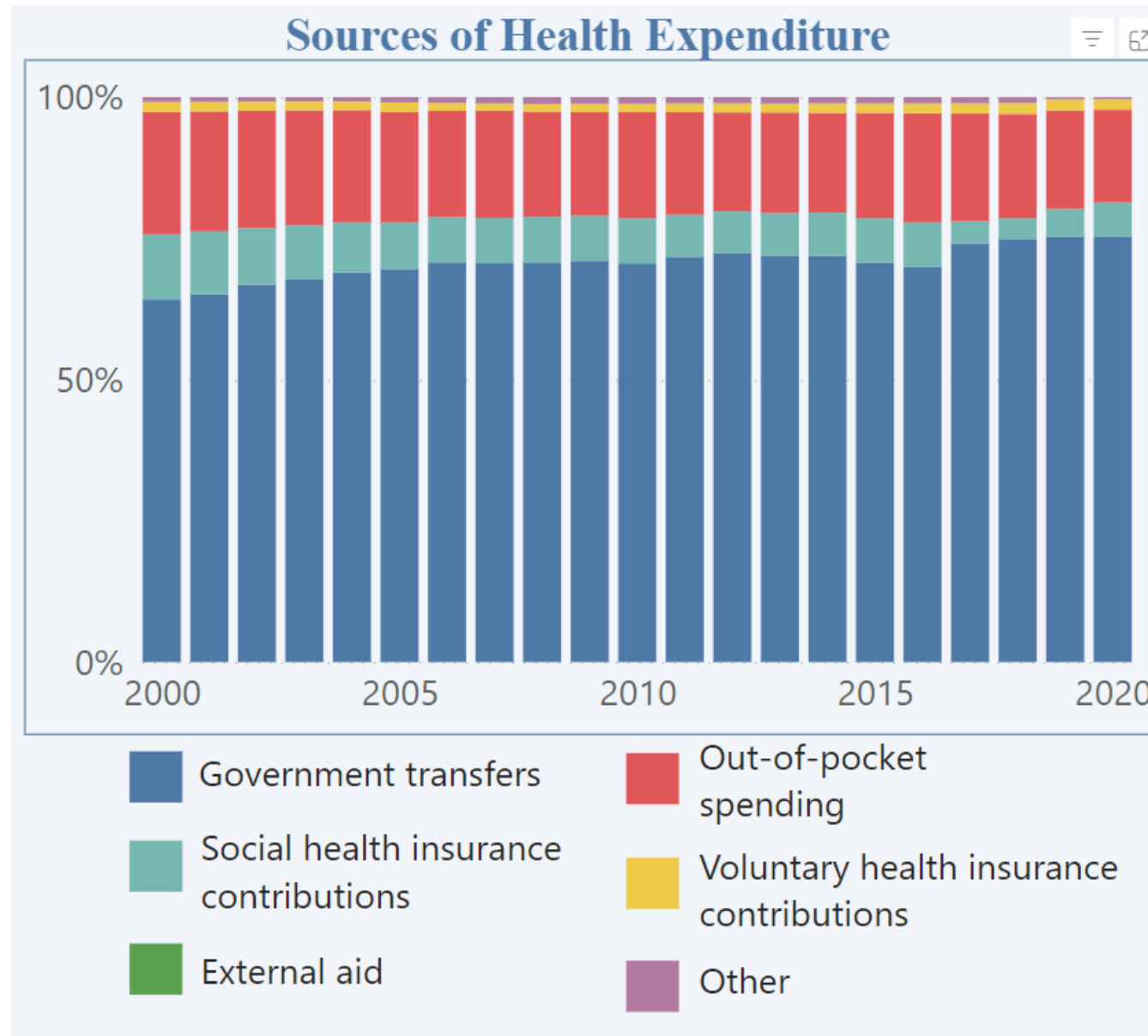
Netherlands



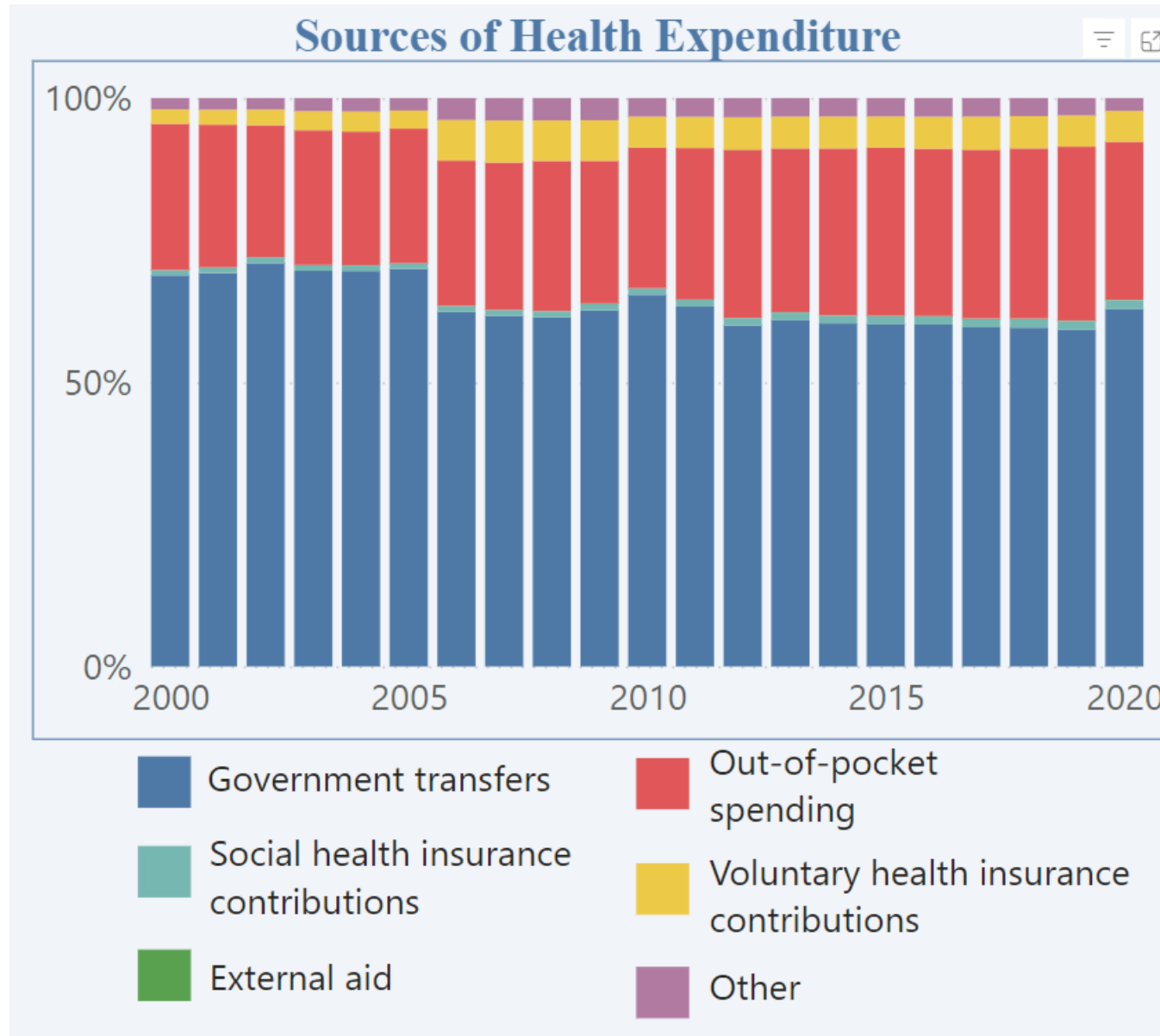
Spain



Finland



Portugal



Health Inequality Data Repository



https://www.who.int/data/inequality-monitor/assessment_toolkit#

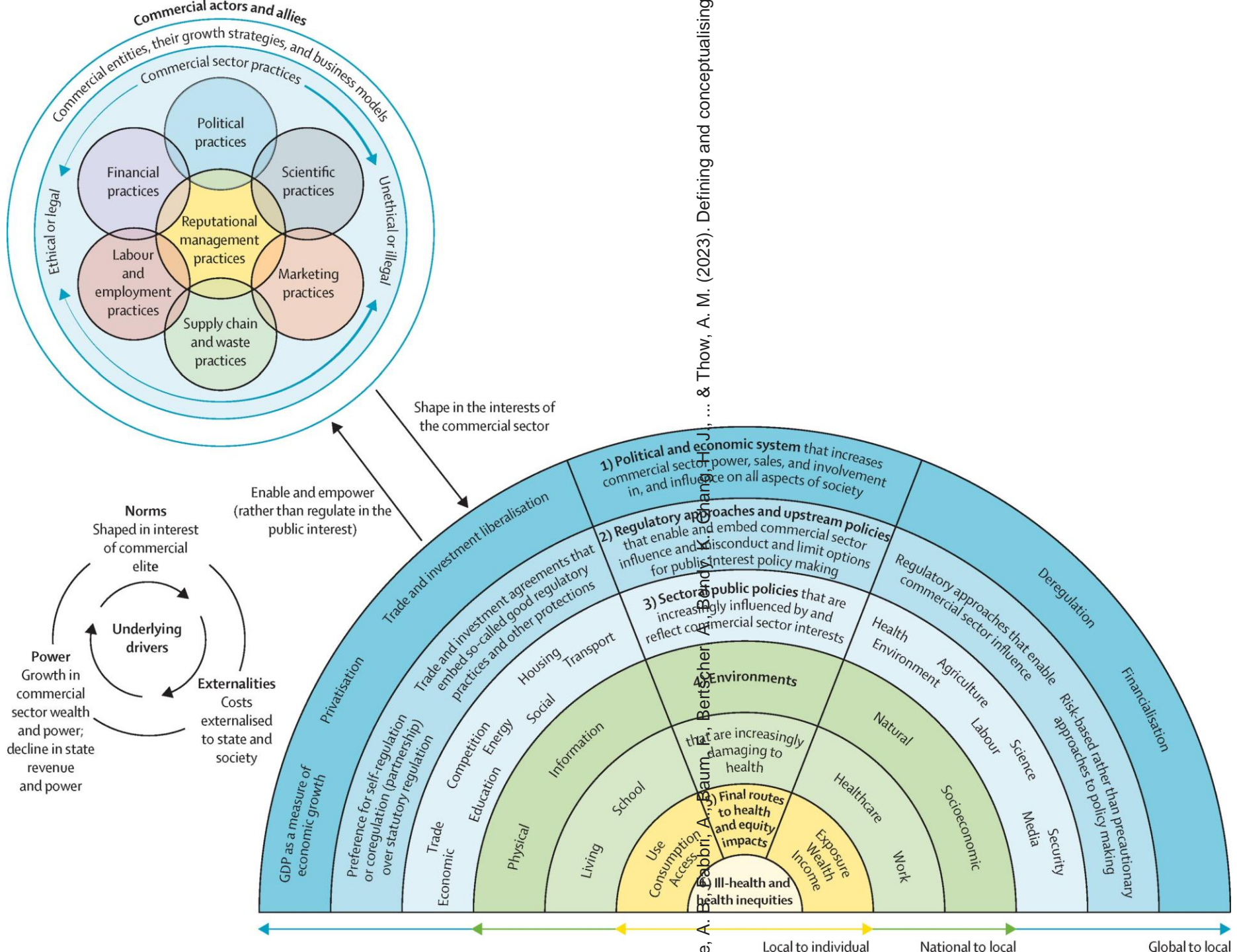


BUSINESS
as **USUAL**



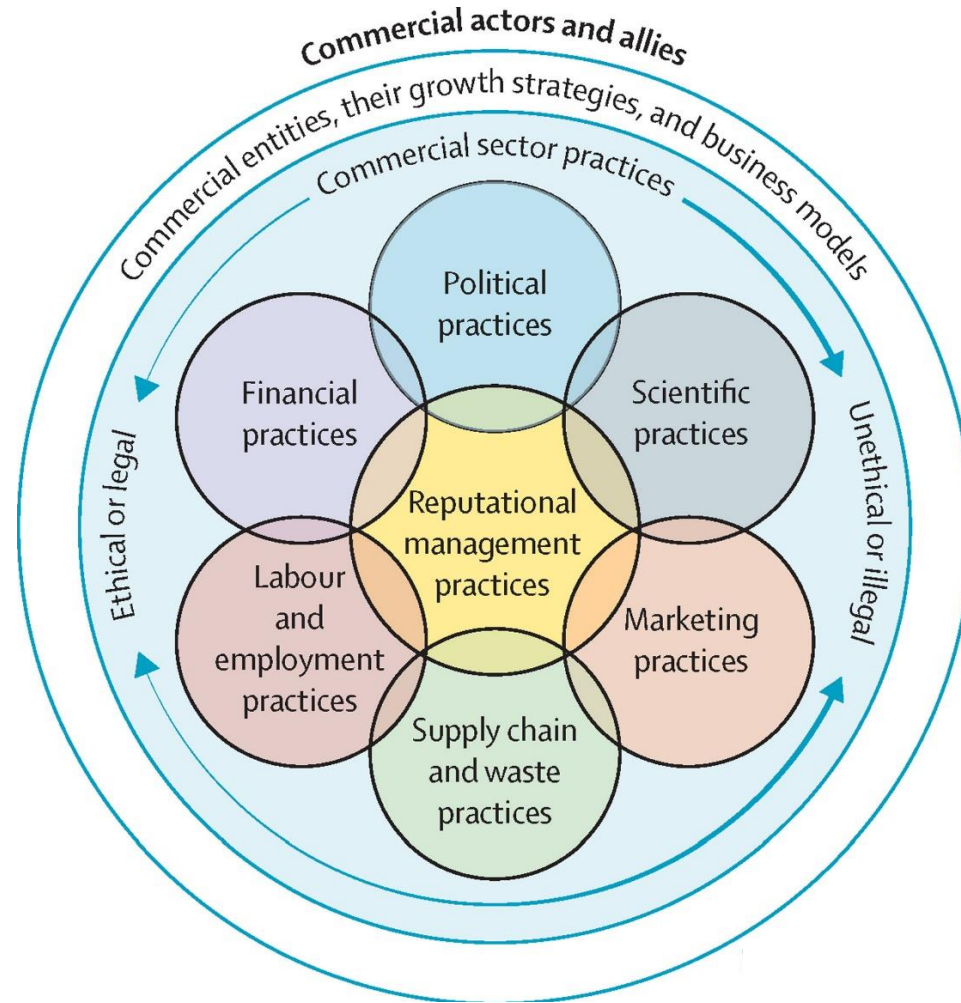
Commercial determinants of health

- Commercial actors can contribute positively to health and society, and many do, providing essential products and services.
- However, a substantial group of commercial actors are escalating avoidable levels of ill health, planetary damage, and inequity—the commercial determinants of health.
- **The climate emergency, the non-communicable disease epidemic, and that just four industry sectors (ie, tobacco, ultra-processed food, fossil fuel, and alcohol) already account for at least a third of global deaths illustrate the scale and huge economic cost of the problem.**



Gilmore, A. B., Fabbari, A., Baum, F., Bertscher, A., Bondy, K., Chang, H. J., ... & Thow, A. M. (2023). Defining and conceptualising the commercial determinants of health. *The Lancet*.

Commercial sector practices that negatively influence health and social and health inequity



Political practices

- **Practices to secure preferential treatment or prevent, shape, circumvent, or undermine public policies (or a combination of the above) in ways that further corporate interests:.**
 - The commercial sector seeks to influence diverse policies at all levels of governance, from global to local.
 - Including direct involvement and lobbying; building constituencies of support (including third parties through which they operate); producing and using (often misleading) information to make the industry's case that the policy will be ineffective and economically disastrous; threatening and taking legal action; and intimidating opponents

Scientific practices

- **Practices involving the production and use of science to alter products or otherwise secure favourable outcomes (or both) for the industry.**
 - Transnational corporations influence every step of the scientific process, from evidence production to dissemination and use, with clear evidence that diverse industry sectors act in the same way.
 - **Example:** Despite Merck being aware of Vioxx's health risks, the company strongly promoted the drug to health professionals, providing them with misleading information. This led to thousands of avoidable cardiovascular events in patients taking the drug.

Marketing practices

- **Practices to promote sales of products or services**
- Marketing practices increase the demand for and consumption of products (ie, unhealthy commodities), including by changing physical and information environments
- Marketing also exaggerates structural inequalities by targeting specific geographical areas and population subgroups categorized by ethnicity or vulnerability.
- Marketing shapes new cultures and norms to drive consumption
- **Example:** the normalization of youth smoking was facilitated by child friendly advertising, with Camel cigarettes' Joe Camel having approximately the same recognition as Mickey Mouse among children

Supply chain and waste practices

- **Practices involved in the creation, distribution, retail, and waste management of products or services**
 - Transnational corporations adopt supply chain and waste practices that negatively affect human and planetary health.
 - **Example:** extractive companies frequently despoil the environment and externalize the costs of restoration. Local communities (often Indigenous or multiply disadvantaged) are left living in these despoiled areas with mental and physical health effects.

Labour and employment practices

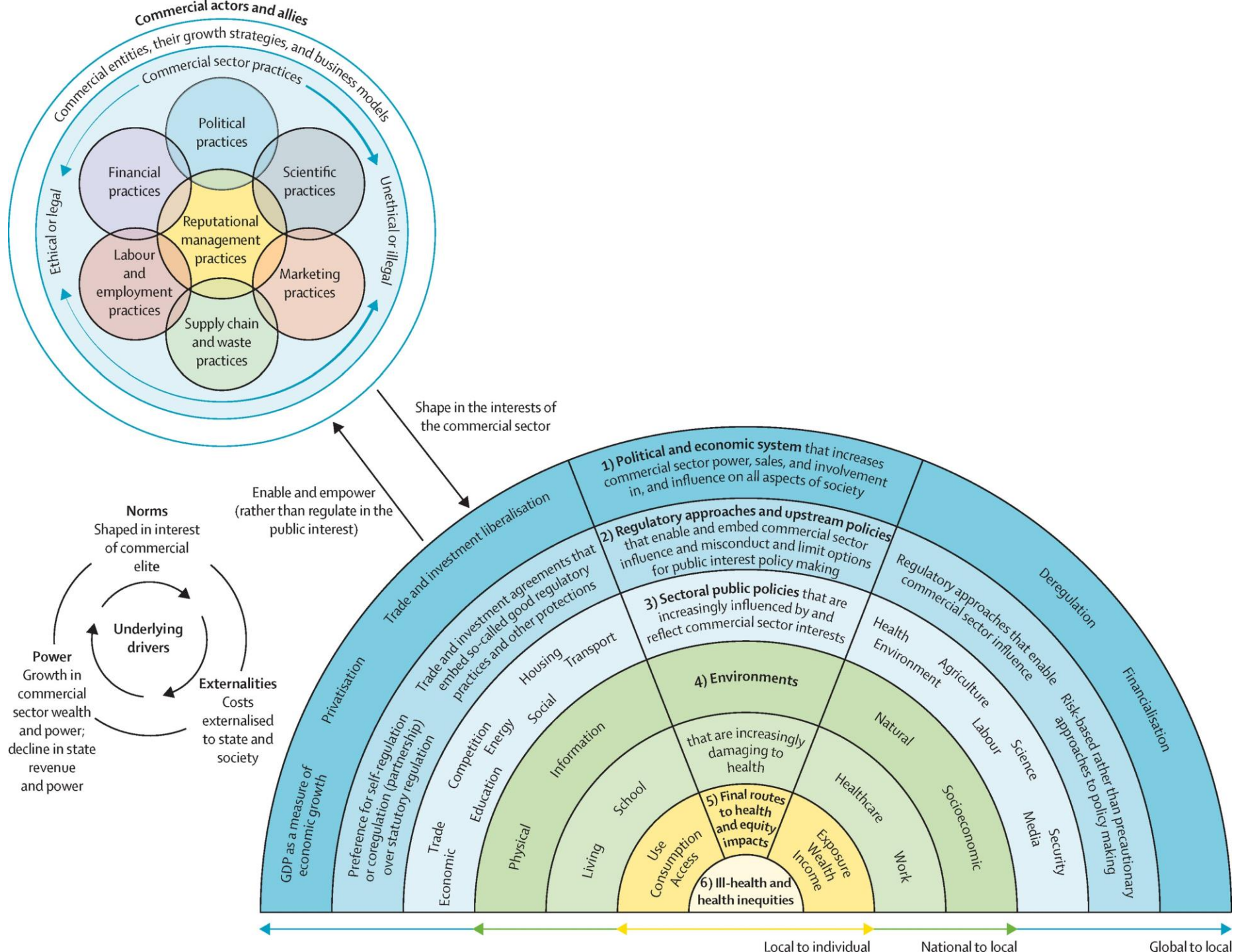
- **Practices to manage people employed directly within, or under contract to, the organization within its supply chain**
 - Commercial actors actively seek ways to destabilize, outsource, and offshore the responsibility for the costliest aspects of production.
 - Enabled by a weakening in labour market regulation, this has led to a range of perverse working conditions and practices that disproportionately affect low-income workers,
 - **Example:** Some companies continue to support forced labour in the garment industry by purchasing low-cost supplies from the Xinjiang region of China, where Uyghur and other Muslim ethnic and religious minorities held in so-called re-education and detention facilities are forced to produce or process cotton and textiles.

Financial practices

- **Practices to support financial position of the organization**
 - Financial practices include tax avoidance and evasion; mergers, acquisitions, and buyouts (including to reduce competition and remove superior or healthier products from the market); price fixing; promoting credit and debt; accounting and securities fraud; and financial flows in (investor relations) and out (investment strategy, government subsidies).
 - These practices, often enabled by political practices, have collectively reduced potential state revenues and disposable income for many, with direct and indirect effects on health and welfare often exacerbated by rising costs of health care.
 - **Examples** of tax avoidance include Amazon, which reportedly paid no corporation tax in Europe in 2020, despite a sales income of €44 billion (£38 billion),¹⁰⁵ and British American Tobacco and Imperial Brands, which over 10 years paid almost no corporation tax in the UK,

Reputational management practices

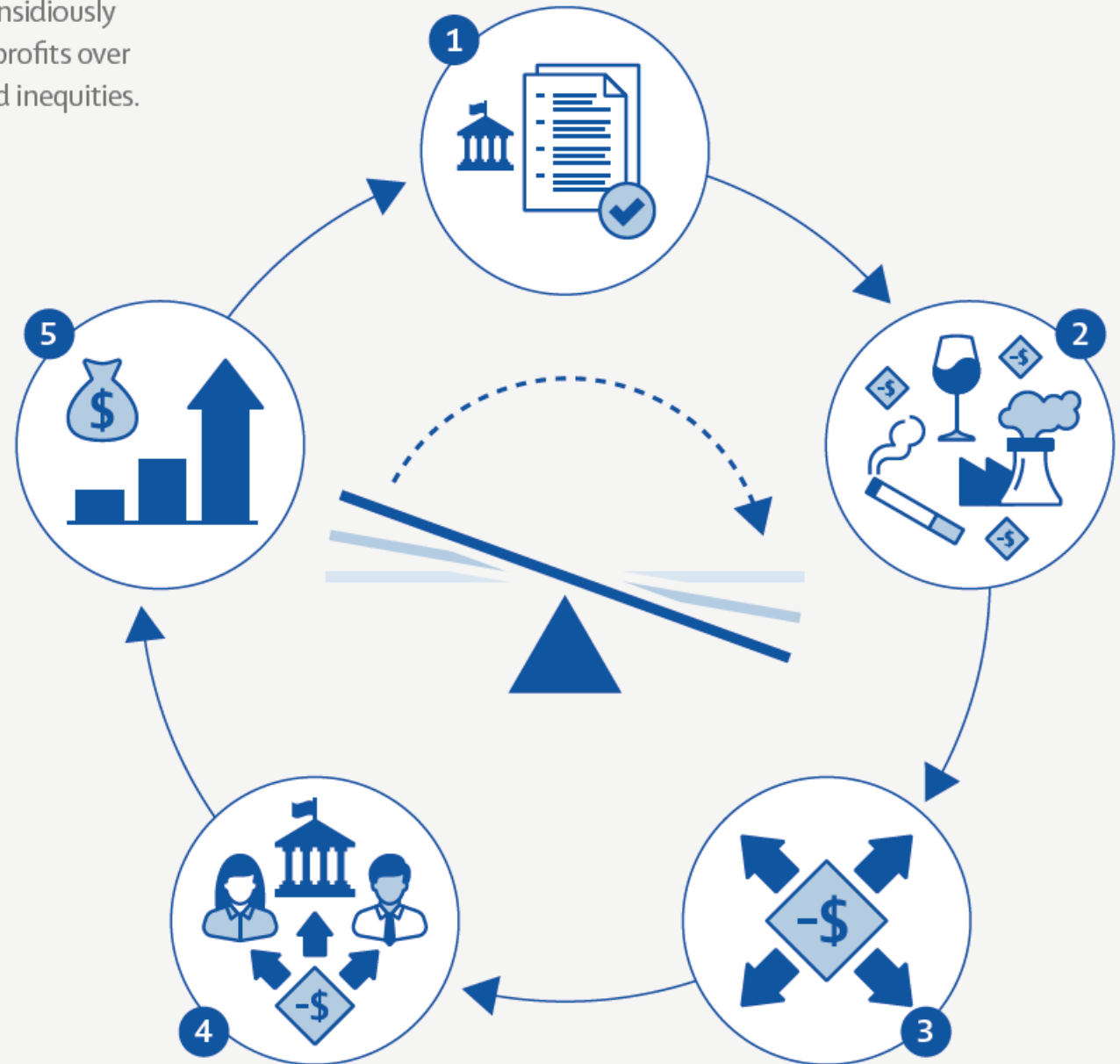
- **Efforts to shape legitimacy and credibility, reduce risk, and enhance corporate brand image**
 - Although some of these efforts have real and meaningful effects, often they contribute more to reputation building than to generating real benefits for society.
 - Corporate social responsibility is engaged in most heavily by corporations whose core products are harmful
 - **Example:** In Greece, after tobacco transnational Philip Morris International donated ventilators for the COVID-19 response, its chief executive officer was invited to join a Chamber of Commerce roundtable discussion on the COVID-19 vaccine alongside the Greek Prime Minister



Tipping the balance

A cycle of behaviour by commercial actors and policy makers has insidiously tipped the balance of power increasingly in favour of commercial profits over several decades, which has perpetuated poor health outcomes and inequities.

- 1 Commercial actors use their wealth and power to **shape regulations and policies in their own interests**.
- 2 Favourable policies stimulate increased sales — and thus consumption — of harmful commercial products, which **compounds the harm and cost burden they cause**.
- 3 Favourable policies also **enable commercial entities to externalise the costs of harm** caused by the production, consumption, and disposal of their products.
- 4 Externalised costs (eg, paying to treat non-communicable diseases caused by commercial products) are **largely met by the states and individuals affected**. These costs reduce the resources available to states and individuals to pay for medicines, health care, food, and housing, **leaving health systems increasingly unable to cope**.
- 5 Meanwhile, commercial entities enjoy **excess profits, fuelling a growing power imbalance** between commercial actors and governments who should hold them to account.



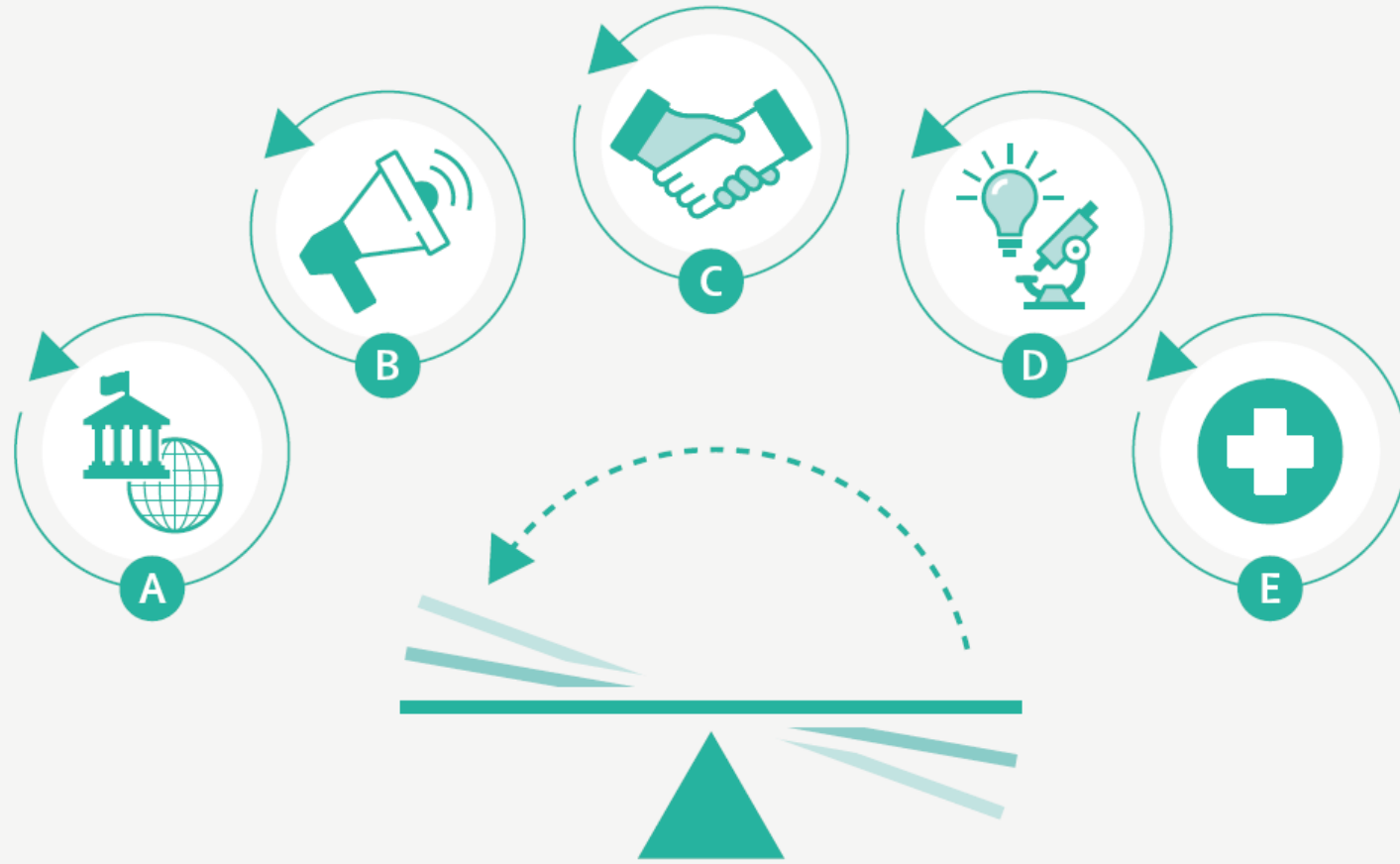
Rebalancing global power asymmetries to substantially improve human and planetary health

Although commercial entities can contribute positively to health and society, the products and practices of some commercial actors are responsible for escalating rates of avoidable ill health, planetary damage, and social and health inequity.

Addressing commercial determinants of health and health inequities requires a global rebalancing of power that prioritises public interests over commercial profit and challenges contemporary capitalism to increase its compatibility with health and health equity.

Prioritising public interests over commercial profit

Rebalancing this power dynamic requires coordinated efforts from multiple stakeholder groups:



- A States and international organisations** can change policy systems and incentivise investment in business models that are essential for health equity, and sustainability.
- B Civil society groups** should raise their collective voice, articulate alternative visions, and hold commercial actors and governments accountable.
- C Commercial actors** must end opposition to new public health regulation, respect and comply with existing regulations, and implement regenerative business models.
- D Academia and researchers** should provide evidence that is fit for purpose and presented in the right way, at the right time, and to the right audiences.
- E Health actors** can break with the hegemony of a biomedical model of health and engage more broadly (eg, with influential trade and finance actors).