

HEALTH

Globalization and its pathologies

References	
CURRENT SITUATION (latest available data) Better situation Above average Below average Worse situation Insufficient data	EVOLUTION (since 1990 or closest available year) Significant progress Slight progress U Stagnant Regression Major regression

Summary:	COUNTRIES	MALARIA	TUBERCULOSIS	PEOPLE	INFANT	UNDER-5	
CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	(BCl value, 0-100)	(cases per 1,000 people)	(cases per 100,000 people)	LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old, %)	MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	
\rightarrow	Afghanistan (52)	24.7 11	231	<0.1	165 II	257 11	Ç⊂N S
\rightarrow	Albania (94)		26 ->		15	17	OUR lalar NICE www
\rightarrow	Algeria (94)	<0.1	56 ←	<0.1 II	33	38	SOURCES: Malaria: W UNICEF an (www.rbm
- 11	Andorra (—)		17 →		3 11	3 11	vorld d Wl .whc
11	Angola (62)	106.9 -	344	3.3 11	154 💶	260 11	HO HO
_	Antigua and Barbuda (—)		9 ->		10	11	laria wmr
\rightarrow	Argentina (98)	<0.1	48 ->	0.5	14 →	16 ->	SOURCES: Malaria: World Malaria Report UNICEF and WHO (www.rbm.who.int/wmr2005),
\rightarrow	Armenia (96)	<0.1	80 ←	0.1	21	24	SOURCES: Malaria: World Malaria Report 2005, UNICEF and WHO (www.rbm.who.int/wm/2005/).
H II	Australia (99)		7 →	<0.1 II	5 11	6 →	005,
\rightarrow	Austria (—)		10 →	0.2	4 ->	5 ->	
H .	Azerbaijan (85)	0.1	87 ←	<0.1	73 →	88 →	on P int G
\rightarrow	Bahamas (99)		40 →	2.8 11	13 →	14 ->	Tuberculosis: Communicable Disease Global Atlas Database, WHO (www.who. int/GlobalAtlas). People Iiving with HIV/AIDS: 2007 Report on the global AIDS epidemic, UNAIDS.
\rightarrow	Bahrain (99)		45 →		9 ->	10 ->	ulos Atla balA balA plivi
\rightarrow	Bangladesh (57)	0.4	391	<0.1	52	69	is: C s Da tlas) ng w al Al
\rightarrow	Barbados (99)		11 →	1.2 11	11 ->	12 ->	omn taba : ::::h +
H .	Belarus (99)		71 ←	0.2	12 ->	13 ->	nuni se, V se, V
\rightarrow	Belgium (99)		11 →	0.2	4 →	4 ->	cable VHO
\rightarrow	Belize (93)	3.7 →	56 →	2.1 11	14	16	Tuberculosis: Communicable Disease Global Alfas Database, WHO (www.who int/GlobalAlfas). People living with HIV/AIDS: 2007 Repo on the global AIDS epidemic, UNAIDS.
\rightarrow	Benin (68)	122.0 ←	135 →	1.6 11	88	148	ease w.w VIDS
\rightarrow	Bhutan (78)	1.7 →	96	<0.1	63	70	ho.
\rightarrow	Bolivia (80)	2.3	266	0.1	50	61 -	
\rightarrow	Bosnia and Herzegovina (—)	2.0	57	<0.1	13 →	15 →	00 - 0-
	Botswana (92)	12.6	454 ←	23.6	90 ←	124 ←	Infant mortality: The State Children 2008, UNICEF (w Under-5 mortality: The St of the World's Children 20 (www.unicef.org/sowc08)
\rightarrow	Brazil (92)	2.1	55 →	0.5	19	20	ren 2 ren 2 ren 2 w.uni
II .	Brunei Darussalam (100)	2.1	99 →	<0.1	8 11	9 11	rtalii (008, (008) norta rid's rid's cef.o
	Bulgaria (99)		41 →	<0.1	12 11	14 →	JIII UNI UNI Child
11	Burkina Faso (64)	114.9 ←	476	2.0 ->	122 11	204 11	The Street
\rightarrow	` '	14.5	169 -	1.0	74 →		ate o (www State 2008 18).
II II	Burma/Myanmar (76)	274.0	714	3.1		104	Infant modality: The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc08), Under-5 mortality: The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc08).
\rightarrow	Burundi (58)				109 →	181 →	Wor icef.c
	Cambodia (66)	5.0 →	665		65	82	ld's org/s
11	Cameroon (70)	46.0 ->	237 ←	/	87 11	149 ←	омсС
11	Canada (99)	0.2	4 →	0.2	5 11	6 11	38).
	Cape Verde (93)	0.3	324 →	10.0	25	34	
— II <u>←</u>	Central African Republic (65)	24.7	528 ←	10.0	115 11	175 11	For I
-	Chad (42)	47.7	570 ←	3.1 →	124 ←	209 ←	more he re data v.soc
\rightarrow	Chile (100)	0.4	16 →	0.2 11	8 →	9 →	For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2008 Definition of indicators at the end of the
\rightarrow	China (90)	<0.1	201	<0.1	20 →	24 →	ailed nce y comp atch andic
→	Colombia (90)	3.7 11	59 →	0.5	17 →	21 →	For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2008 Definition of indicators at the end of this table.
\rightarrow	Comoros (79)	5.1 →	86	0.5	51	68	of tabl
←	Congo, DR (69)	83.1	645	2.9 →	129 11	205 11	les are stics the e
←	Congo, Rep. (79)	5.3 →	566 ←	4.7	79 ←	126 ←	t: \$200
\rightarrow	Cook Islands (90)		24 →		16 →	19 →	8 thi
\rightarrow	Costa Rica (94)	0.2	17 →	0.2	11 →	12 ->	s tab
\rightarrow	Côte d'Ivoire (79)	24.9 ->	747 -	6.4	90 ->	127)le

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Summary:	COUNTRIES	MALARIA	TUBERCULOSIS	PEOPLE	INFANT	UNDER-5	
CURRENT SITUATION	(BCI value, 0-100)	(cases per 1,000 people)	(cases per 100,000 people)	LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49	MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	
(colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)				years old, %)			
\rightarrow	Croatia (99)		64 →	<0.1	5 →	6 →	- C - C - C
\rightarrow	Cuba (99)		10 ->	<0.1 II	5 	7 	SOURCES: Malaria: World Malaria Report 2005, UNICEF and WHO (www.rbm.who.int/wmr2005/).
\rightarrow	Cyprus (99)		6 →		3 →	4 ->	CES ia: v UNI
\rightarrow	Czech Republic (99)		10 →	<0.1 II	3 →	4 →	: Vorld CEF 2
\rightarrow	Denmark (98)		7 →	0.1	4 11	5 ->	Mali and V
\rightarrow	Djibouti (75)	7.2 11	1300 →	3.0 11	86	130	aria F VHO vmr2
11	Dominica (97)	0.1	16 →	10	13 11	15 11	Repoi
$\overline{}$	Dominican Republic (88)	0.1 II 4.0 →	118 	1.0 II 0.2 II	25 	29) д
\rightarrow	Ecuador (83) Egypt (88)	<0.1	31 →	<0.1	29	35 -	
\rightarrow	El Salvador (79)	<0.1	64 ->	0.8 11	22	25 -	
	Equatorial Guinea (59)	VV.1	404	2.9	124	206	
\rightarrow	Eritrea (67)	17.4 →	218 ->	2.2 11	48	74	Tuberculosis: Communicable Disease Global Atlas Database, WHO (www.who.int/GlobalAtlas). People living with HIV/AIDS: 2007 Report on the global AIDS epidemic, UNAIDS.
\rightarrow	Estonia (99)		40 →	0.9	5 →	7 →	Tuberculosis: Cc Global Atlas Data int/GlobalAtlas). People living wi on the global AIE
\rightarrow	Ethiopia (54)	8.0 ←	641 ←	3.0 →	77	123)sis: las D latlas latlas /ing v
\rightarrow	Fiji (99)		30 →	0.5	16 II	18 →	Com atab; s). with I
H II	Finland (100)		4 ->	<0.1 II	3 11	4 II	muni ase, \ HIV// epide
\rightarrow	France (99)		11 →	0.3	4 11	4 ->	VHO VHO mic,
11	Gabon (82)	66.8 ←	428 ←	6.8 11	60 11	91 11	e Dis (ww : 200
\rightarrow	Gambia (70)	100.5	423 ←	2.1 ←	84	113	ease w.wl 17 Re
11	Georgia (89)	0.1	84 ←	0.2	28 →	32 →	ho.
\rightarrow	Germany (100)		5 →	<0.1	4 11	4 ->	
II .	Ghana (66)	169.8 -	379	2.2 →	76 11	120 11	
\rightarrow	Greece (100)		16 →	<0.1 11	4 →	4 →	
\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow	Grenada (92)	2.5 11	8 → 103 →	0.8	16 →	20 →	
	Guatemala (68) Guinea (66)	2.5 11 109.5 ←	466	1.5 →	31 	41 	Infa Child Child Und of th
→	Guinea-Bissau (61)	134.6	313	3.5	119 -	200 -	Infant mortality. The State of the Worl Children 2008, UNICEF (www.unicef.o Under-5 mortality: The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc08).
ii .	Guyana (81)	36.1	215 ←	2.1 11	46 →	62 -	rtalit 2008, 2008, rid's rid's
\rightarrow	Haiti (—)	1.2 11	402	3.4 →	60	80	y: Th UNII UNII UNII UNII UNII UNII UNII UNI
\rightarrow	Honduras (78)	1.5 ->	95 ->	1.4	23	27	e Sta CEF () The : ren 2
\rightarrow	Hungary (99)		21 →	<0.1	6 →	7 →	te of www.
H	Iceland (100)		3 →	0.5	2 11	3 →	the V .unia .UNIC
\rightarrow	India (71)	1.7 II	299	0.7	57	76	Vorld" ef.org SEF
\rightarrow	Indonesia (84)	1.0 11	253	0.1 11	26	34	y/sow
\rightarrow	Iran (91)	0.2	28 →	0.1	30	34	Infant mortality: The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc08). Under-5 mortality: The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc08).
\rightarrow	Iraq (83)	<0.1 II	78 →	0.0	37 →	46 →	
\rightarrow	Ireland (100)		11 →	0.2	4 →	5 →	
\rightarrow	Israel (100) Italy (99)		6 → 6 →	0.2	4 →	5 → 4 →	
→	Jamaica (95)		6 → 8 →	0.3 II 1.4 II	4 → 26 II	4 → 31 II	
11	Janaica (99) Japan (99)		29 →	<0.1	3 11	4 11	For on t the www.
	Jordan (97)		6 →	V0.1 11	21 ->	25 →	more the redata w.soc
\rightarrow	Kazakhstan (98)		142 ←	0.1 11	26	29 -	det erer see c sialw
ii ii	Kenya (71)	3.9	334	6.1 →	79 ←	121 ←	ailed nce y comp atch.,
\rightarrow	Kiribati (88)		402		47 ->	64 →	For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2008 Definition of indicators at the end of this table
_	Korea, DPR (—)	0.7	180		42 II		mation of table, statis at the
\rightarrow	Korea, Rep. (100)	<0.1 II	123 ->	<0.1	5 II	5 	on s at: tics2
\rightarrow	Kuwait (98)		25 ->		9 ->	11 →	008 d of t
\rightarrow	Kyrgyzstan (95)	0.1	137 ←	0.1	36 →	41	his t
\rightarrow	Lao, PDR (58)	3.3 11	292	0.1	59	75	able.
II .	Latvia (99)		60 ←	0.5	8 →	9 →	
\rightarrow	Lebanon (95)		12 ->	0.1 11	26 →	30 →	
←	Lesotho (72)		513 -	22.7	102 -	132 ←	

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Summary:	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	MALARIA (cases per 1,000	TUBERCULOSIS (cases per 100,000	PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000	UNDER-5 Mortality (per 1,000	
SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)		people)	people)	(15-49 years old, %)	live births)	live births)	
			(
	Liberia (65)	301.5	578 -		157 11	235 11	(w 200
\rightarrow	Libya (98)		18 →		17 →	18 →	SOURCES: Malaria: W Malaria: W 2005, UNIO (www.rbm
_	Liechtenstein (—)		0.1	0.4	3 →	3 →	a: W JNIC
\rightarrow	Lithuania (99)		61 →	0.1	7 11	8 →	orld EF a
\rightarrow	Luxembourg (97)		10 →	0.5	4 →	4 →	Mala nd W .int/w
\rightarrow	Macedonia (96)	101.5	33 →	<0.1	15 →	17 →	SOURCES: Malaria: World Malaria Report 2005, UNICEF and WHO (www.rbm.who.int/wmr2005/)
\rightarrow	Madagascar (61)	121.5	415 —	0.5 →	72	115	Report
\rightarrow	Malawi (62)	240.4	322 →	12.5 ->	76 → 10 →	120	. т
\rightarrow	Malaysia (99)	0.2 11	125 → 54 →	0.4	26 -	12 → 30 →	
\rightarrow	Maldives (86)	62.2 ←	578	1.6 11	119 -	217	
\rightarrow	Mali (69) Malta (100)	02.2	5 →	0.5	5 →	6 →	
$\stackrel{\textstyle \rightarrow}{\longrightarrow}$	Marshall Islands (93)		241 -	0.0	50 →	56	Tubu Glot int/c Peol
"	Mauritania (66)	59.6 ←	606	0.6	78 →	125 →	ercul bal A 3loba ple li
→ —	Mauritius (98)	<0.1	40 →	0.4	13 ->	14 →	Tuberculosis: Co Global Atlas Dat int/GlobalAtlas). People living won the global All
\rightarrow	Mexico (94)	<0.1	25 →	0.4	29 ->	35 →	: Cor Datal ts). with
\rightarrow	Micronesia (—)		109	0.2	33 →	41 →	Tuberculosis: Communicable Disease Global Atlas Database, WHO (www.who. int/GlobalAtlas). People living with HIV/AIDS: 2007 Report on the global AIDS epidemic, UNAIDS.
H H	Moldova (96)		154	0.8	16 →	19 →	nicat WH W H demi
\rightarrow	Monaco (—)		2 ->		3 →	4 →	o (w S: 20 c, UN
\rightarrow	Mongolia (95)		191	<0.1 II	34	43	iseas ww.v
_	Montenegro		49		9 ->	10 →	who.
\rightarrow	Morocco (79)	<0.1	79 →	<0.1	34	37	7
11	Mozambique (66)	269.7 ←	624 ←	14.4 ←	96	138	
\rightarrow	Namibia (85)	223.4 ->	658 →	17.7	45 →	61 ->	
_	Nauru (—)		134>		25	30	
\rightarrow	Nepal (65)	0.4	244	0.4	46	59	39 5 5 2
\rightarrow	Netherlands (100)		6 →	0.1	4 11	5 ->	Infant mortality: The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF (www.unicet.org/sowc08). Under-5 mortality: The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc08).
\rightarrow	New Zealand (98)		9 ->	<0.1 II	5 ->	6 →	norta n 201 5 mc Vorto
\rightarrow	Nicaragua (72)	1.2 ->	74	0.2 11	29	36 →	ality: 08, U vrtali d's Cr
\rightarrow	Niger (52)	59.1	314 →	1.0	148	253	The : NICE NICE Initial
\rightarrow	Nigeria (63)	21.0	615	3.5 →	99	191	State F (wr re St rn 20 c08)
_	Niue (—)		85 →		_	>	of th ww.u ate 08, U
\rightarrow	Norway (100)		4 →	<0.1 II	3 →	4 →	e Wo nicef. NICE
\rightarrow	Oman (99)	<0.1 →	14 →	.0.1	10 ->	12 ->	rld's org/s
\rightarrow	Pakistan (64)	0.8 11	263	<0.1 II	78	97	sowc
\rightarrow	Palau (99)	2.9 ←	51 →	0.8	10 →	11 →	08).
\rightarrow	Panama (91) Papua New Guinea (68)	2.9 ←	43 → 513 →	0.8 II 1.6 (18 → 54 →	23 → 73 →	
\rightarrow	Papua New Guinea (68) Paraguay (85)	0.2	100 ->	0.3	19 →	22 ->	
$\xrightarrow{\rightarrow}$	Peru (86)	2.9	187	0.5 11	21 -	25	
\rightarrow	Philippines (77)	0.5	432	<0.1	24 →	32 -	
\rightarrow	Poland (100)	0.0	27 ->	<0.1	6 →	7 →	For I on the the www.
\rightarrow	Portugal (99)		24 ->	0.4 11	3 →	5 →	more he re data : v.soc
11	Qatar (96)		73 →		18 11	21 →	deta ferer see c sialwa
11	Romania (96)		140 ←	<0.1	16 →	18 ->	ailed nce y nomp atch.
11	Russian Federation (98)		125 ←	0.8	14 →	16 →	For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2008 Definition of indicators at the end of this table
\rightarrow	Rwanda (53)	102.1	562 ←	3.1 →	98 →	160 ->	mati of table statis at th
\rightarrow	Samoa (97)		25 →		23 ->	28 ->	ion s at: stics2
\rightarrow	San Marino (—)		5 		3 →	3 →	.008
\rightarrow	Sao Tome and Principe (82)	393.5 ->	252 ->		63 11	96 ->	this t
\rightarrow	Saudi Arabia (97)	<0.1 11	62 ->		21 ->	25 ->	able.
11	Senegal (71)	119.3 ←	504 ←	0.8	60 →	116	
_	Serbia		41		7	8	
\rightarrow	Seychelles (—)		56 →		12 →	13 →	

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Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	MALARIA (cases per 1,000 people)	TUBERCULOSIS (cases per 100,000 people)	PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old, %)	INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	UNDER-5 MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	
←	Sierra Leone (61)	95.4 ←	977 ←	1.4	159 →	270 ->	
\rightarrow	Singapore (91)		25 →	0.2	2 ->	3 →	SOURCES: Malaria: World Malaria Report 2005, UNICEF and WHO (www.rbm.who.int/wmr2005/).
\rightarrow	Slovakia (97)		18 →	<0.1	7 →	8 ->	RCES ria: \ EF ar /.rbm
\rightarrow	Slovenia (99)		15 →	<0.1	3 →	4 ->	Vorlo
\rightarrow	Solomon Islands (82)	189.9	194		55	73	Mal HO J.int/
\rightarrow	Somalia (—)	2.4	293	0.9	90	145	aria l wmr:
H H	South Africa (89)	0.3	998 ←	16.6	56 ←	69 ←	Repo 2005
\rightarrow	Spain (99)		24 ->	0.4	4 11	4 ->	nt 20 /).
\rightarrow	Sri Lanka (98)	0.6 ->	80 ->	<0.1	11 →	13 ->	05,
\rightarrow	St Kitts and Nevis (95)		17 ->		17 →	19 →	
\rightarrow	St Lucia (98)		22 ->		12 →	14 →	약 경 중 모 분
\rightarrow	St Vincent and Grenadines (93)		47 →		17 II	20 ->	iberc iseas www. eople
\rightarrow	Sudan (76)	91.8	419 ←	1.5 11	61 ->	89	wlos e Gla who, glob
\rightarrow	Suriname (86)	33.7 ←	95 →	1.6 11	29 →	39 →	is: Cobaliobalion int/Gint/Gint/Gint/Gint/Gint/Gint/Gint/G
←	Swaziland (77)	34.0 ←	1084 -	34.5	112 ←	164 ←	Tuberculosis: Communicable Disease Global Atlas Database, WHO (www.who.int/GlobalAtlas). People living with HIV/AIDS: 2007 Report on the global AIDS epidemic, UNAIDS.
H II	Sweden (100)		5 →	0.1	3 11	3 →	nunic Data Data IAtla IV/AI
\rightarrow	Switzerland (97)		5 →	0.3	4 11	5 	able abase s).
\rightarrow	Syria (94)	<0.1 II	40 →		12	14 →	e, WI 2007 JNAI
\rightarrow	Tajikistan (85)	0.9	298 ←	0.1	56	68	TRep
\rightarrow	Tanzania (73)	289.7	459 -	5.9	74	118	ort
\rightarrow	Thailand (96)	0.6 →	197	1.1 0	7	8 ->	
\rightarrow	Timor-Leste (60)	40.9	789		47	55	29 5 05
\rightarrow	Togo (71)	92.1	787 ←	2.9 →	69	108	nfant hildr nder nder f the
\rightarrow	Tonga (95)		34 →		20 →	24 →	Infant mortality: The State of Children 2008, UNICEF (www. Under-5 mortality; The State of the World's Children 2008, (www.unicef.org/sowc08).
П	Trinidad and Tobago (95)		10 →	2.5	33 11	38 ←	ality 108, U ortali d's C ef.org
\rightarrow	Tunisia (95)		28 →	0.1	19	23 -	: The JNICI Ity: T hildri hildri
\rightarrow	Turkey (92)	0.1	32 →		24	26	Stat EF (w he St he 20 yc08)
\rightarrow	Turkmenistan (—)	<0.1 II	78 →	<0.1	45	51	e of t www.i tate 108, U
\rightarrow	Tuvalu (89)	477.6	504	0.0	31 →	38 →	Infant mortality: The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc8). Under-5 mortality: The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc08).
	Uganda (59)	477.9	561	6.3	78 →	134	orld! f.org.
	Ukraine (99)		114 ←	1.0 11	20 11	24 11	s /sow
→	United Arab Emirates (99)		24 →	0.4	8 →	8 →	c8).
	United Kingdom (99)		12 →	0.1 11	5 11	6 →	
\rightarrow	United States of America (99)		3 ->	0.5	6 →	8 →	For on the c
	Uruguay (96)	-0.1	31 →	0.4 11	20	12 →	For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2008
<u>→</u>	Uzbekistan (—)	<0.1 11	145 ←	0.2 11	38 -	43	e deta ferer see c ialwa
	Vanuatu (87)	71.9	65	06	30 →	36	alled nce y omp atch.
$\xrightarrow{\rightarrow}$	Venezuela (95) Vietnam (90)	1.2 II 0.5 II	52 → 225 →	0.6 II 0.4 II	18 →	21 →	infor ears ilete t org/s
	West Bank and Gaza (—)	0.3	225	0.4	15 	17	mati of table statis
	Yemen (61)	13.2 ←	132>		20 → 75 →	22 →	on s at: tics2
\rightarrow	Zambia (73)	13.2 - 190.2 -	568 ->	15.8 ->	102 11	100 	:008
	·						
←	Zimbabwe (80)	97.6	597 -	19.2	68 ←	105 ←	

DEFINITION OF INDICATORS:

Malaria (cases per 1,000 people): Total number of malaria cases reported to the World Health Organization by countries in which malaria is endemic, per 1,000 people. Many countries report only laboratory-confirmed cases, but many in Sub-Saharan Africa report clinically diagnosed

cases as well. Last available data: 2003; evolution since 1990.

Tuberculosis (cases per 100,000 people): Total number of tuberculosis cases reported to the World Health Organization per 100,000 people. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician. Last available data: 2005; evolution since 1990.

People living with HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old, %): Percentage of adults (15-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS. Last available data: 2005; evolution since 2001. Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births): Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year. Last available data: 2006; evolution since 1990.

Under-5 mortality (per 1,000 live births): Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births. Last available data: 2006; evolution since 1990.

Methodological notes and guidelines at the end of the section.

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he 2007 World Health Organization (WHO) Report¹ highlights the efforts made to obtain relatively stable global sanitary safety during the last 57 years, as from the publication of the first legally binding regulations² to prevent the propagation of international diseases

In spite of the efforts and knowledge accumulated since then, the present scenario evinces complexities unforeseeable over half a century ago. According to recent estimates, in 2006 some 2 billion passengers travelled by airplane. This indicator of the astonishing mobility that technological progress affords nowadays, is at the same time, and from a different angle, a potential threat to global sanitary safety. That number of passengers can allow an epidemic occurring in one part of the world to reach, in a matter of hours, the other side of the globe.

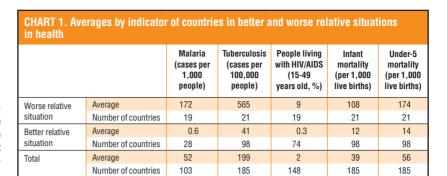
The Report also warns about other elements that challenged the world sanitary system. In the last 30 years diseases have been identified at an unprecedented rate. "There are now nearly 40 diseases that were unknown a generation ago. In addition, during the last five years, WHO has verified more than 1100 epidemic events worldwide." 3

To the above elements can be added others derived from big accidents, climate change, reappearance of new and more resilient illnesses which were considered controlled or even eradicated, and the appearance of new diseases. Many of these are the unwanted consequences of progress at global level, even of achievements related to health.

Global risk, unequal problems

These scenarios are proof of the global reach of the different threats. The only way to effectively face the new challenges is by articulating the efforts made by each country separately with the implementation and development of global policies in which developed countries must help developing countries, in particular the poorest, not only to repair injustices between North and South but also because developed countries cannot achieve security in their territories if they disregard what is happening in the rest.

Nevertheless, the fact that the risk is global does not imply an egalitarian distribution of problems: once again, asymmetry, inequity and



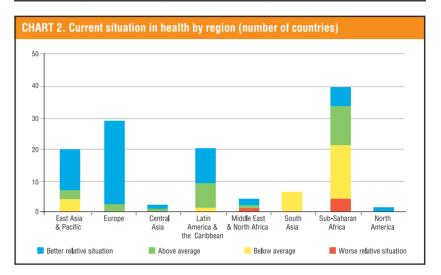


CHART 3. Current situation and evolution in health (number of countries)								
	←	←	п	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	Total		
Worse relative situation	1	7	6	5	2	21		
Below average	0	2	8	10	12	32		
Above average	0	0	7	10	18	35		
Better relative situation	0	0	16	70	11	97		
Total	1	9	37	95	43	185		

injustice between developed countries and the rest of the planet make global threats in the short run much more harmful to the more impoverished and more unequal societies. The summary in Chart 1 shows the averages for different illnesses in countries in the better and the worse sanitary situation. In the case of malaria, nearly one out of five people in the less favoured group have suffer illness, while in the more favoured group there is less than one case per 1,000 inhabitants. Tuberculosis is 15 times more prevalent in the countries in the worse relative situation than in the group of the more privileged countries.

Finally, a comparison of the trend for the HIV/ AIDS pandemic between last year's and this year's report shows that the situation in the less advantaged countries has remained constant, with 9% of carriers in the 15 to 49 age bracket, whereas there was a slight improvement in countries in the better relative situation, which moved from 0.4% to 0.3% for the reference population.

Other crucial indicators for understanding the global situation are infant mortality (under 1 year) and mortality in under -5. For many years the infant mortality rate was widely used as an indicator linked to the general development rate of a country. Lately, the implementation of focalized policies has led to a certain progress in infant mortality, with no correlation in progress to the general development of the country. But reducing mortality in children under the age of 5 tends to be more difficult, since this requires more long-term changes in access to health services and quality of life. This is why mortality in the first few years of life is still a useful indicator of the general sanitary situation of a country. Data for this variable show a relatively stagnant situation, if compared with last year's report. Also unchanged is the gap between countries in the

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World Health Organization (WHO) (2007). The World Health Report. A safer future: global public health security in the 21st century.

² International Health Regulations (IHR), adopted in 1951. A new expanded and revised IHR came into force in June 2007.

³ WHO, op. cit.



better and the worse situation: mortality in under fives is still 13 times greater in the latter group.

If the behaviour of countries in different geographical zones is analyzed for the indicators in that area, Chart 2 is more than eloquent in revealing the distressing situation faced by Sub-Saharan Africa.

With respect to overall health progress, the comparison between the current situation and recent progress (Chart 3), the picture is more encouraging,

at least for the countries that can provide information. Of these 185 countries only 10 regressed, while 3 out of 4 evinced slight or significant progress. However the values for Equatorial Guinea show that there is still significant regression.

The figures for infant mortality in countries in the worse relative situation are alarming. In this subgroup, the average infant mortality is 108 children for every 1,000 live births, 9 times higher than for the subgroup in a better relative situation. There are also large differ-

ences within the less advantaged subgroup. Eleven countries double these values, with over 200 deaths for every 1,000 live births: 1 infant dies out of 5 live births.

Countries	Infant mortality (per 1.000 live births)	Countries	Infant mortality (per 1.000 live births)	Countries	Infant mortality (per 1.000 live births)
Sierra Leone	270	Liberia	235	Congo, DR	205
Angola	260	Mali	217	Burkina Faso	204
Afghanistan	257	Chad	209	Guinea-Bissau	200
Niger	253	Equatorial Guinea	206	Average for the 185 countries	39



