



**NYU**

**ROBERT F. WAGNER GRADUATE  
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC SERVICE**

**HPAM-GP 2244.001**

# **Global Health Governance and Management Fall 2022**

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**Friday 4 November and Saturday 5 November 2022**

**Friday 11 November and Saturday 12 November 2022**

**0900 – 1700 daily**

**Location Bldg. Silver Room 514 Loc. Washington Square**

## **Course Description**

Traditionally, governments have the ultimate responsibility for assuring the conditions for their people to be as healthy as they can be, assuring the human right to health. A fundamental goal is the equitable improvement in health and well-being for the population. As our understanding of the multiple determinants of health has expanded, exercising this responsibility calls for national health strategies and plans that go beyond planning for the personal health care system, address the health of communities, and deal with the full range of the determinants of health. Broader issues of political, economic, social, institutional, educational, commercial and environmental circumstances are now seen as important determinants of health.

In the face of this complexity, all countries face challenges from several global health threats. Their national health strategies may be compromised by the effects of globalization and global decision making on issues that affect health. Government leaders must not only address health problems within their borders, but those that come across their borders, for example specific diseases such as like HIV/AIDS, avian influenza, Covid-19 etc. They must also consider public policy responses to the behavioral determinants of health underlying noncommunicable diseases; the commercially driven global distribution of products such as tobacco; the pressures of the global labor market that lead to movement of health professionals seeking better pay and working conditions to high income countries; and the actions global businesses such as the tobacco, alcohol, food, and pharmaceutical industries.

After discussing the role of health in international agreements such as the Sustainable Development Goals, and the general influences of globalization on health and health equity, the course will explore the roles and responsibilities of national health leadership, including Ministries of Health and

governmental institutions, in assuring the health of their populations. It will also consider the different strategies and variable capacities of national governments in countries at different levels of income. The role of regional and local governments, professionals, civil society, communities and individuals, will also be explored.

The course will consider in some depth the role, functions and effectiveness of global organizations affecting health in the UN, NGO and business sectors, as well as multilateral and bilateral donors and how they interact with each other and with national leadership. Finally, the course will consider emerging instruments for global health governance, how they operate and their effectiveness for promoting health action at the country level.

### **Learning Objectives:**

1. To understand an ecological definition of health and the standing of health as a human right as reflected in international instruments and agreements, including giving operational expression to the concept of health as a human right.
2. To understand the effects, both positive and negative, of globalization on health at country level.
3. To understand the roles and responsibilities of national health leadership and the variability of health policies and management capacities among selected countries at different levels of income.
4. To understand the role of international organizations in the governmental, NGO and business sectors and the role of donors and the effect of donor strategies on health at global and country level.
5. To understand current mechanisms for global health governance and perspectives on their impact on health and equity at country level, using selected case studies.
6. To understand the dynamics of interaction at the interface between countries and global bodies and donors working for health and potential steps that could be taken to improve the interaction.
7. To consider possible future developments in global governance for health.

### **Course Prerequisites**

CORE-GP 1022 required, PADM-GP 2201 recommended. Non-health students with international concentration are welcome by permission of instructor.

### **Course Requirements**

At the beginning of the course, students will be asked to choose to join one of five “regional groupings” —Africa, South Asia, Western Pacific, Latin America/Caribbean, and Newly Independent States (NIS). They will be asked to familiarize themselves with the unique characteristics of these

regions (websites will be provided for access to basic health and development documents) and to reflect on the various elements of the course “through the lens” of their region. These observations will be the basis for presentations by “teams” during the last two sessions of the course on what they see as the key challenges for their region. The group presentation will constitute 20% of the grade.

Students will also be asked to write two “response papers” to specific published papers they choose from a set that will be provided. Each “response paper” will constitute 20% of the grade. There will be a final time-limited take home exam for 30% of the grade and class participation will constitute 10 % of the grade.

### **Recommended reading for the course**

- Sen, Amartya “The Perspective of Freedom” Chapter 1 in *Development as Freedom*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1999
- *Governance for health in the 21<sup>st</sup> century*. Copenhagen WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2011. (EUR/RC61/inf.Doc./6)  
[www.euro.who.int/ data/assets/pdf file/0010/.../RC61\\_InfDoc6.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0010/.../RC61_InfDoc6.pdf) (Links to an external site.)
- Marmot, M. 2006. ‘Health in an unequal world’ *Lancet*. 368: 2081-2094
- *Social Determinants of Health: The Solid Facts*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition at [who.int/social\\_determinants/en](http://who.int/social_determinants/en) (Links to an external site.)
- World Health Organization, See previous World Health Reports at [www.who.int/whr/previous/en/index/html](http://www.who.int/whr/previous/en/index/html) (Links to an external site.) See particularly: The World health report 2010 Health systems financing: the path to universal coverage. WHO Geneva 2010.
- Ooms,G. and Hammonds, R. (2012) ‘Global Governance of Health and the Requirements of Human Rights’, *Global Policy*, 3(4):476-479.
- Bettcher, D.W. 2000. ‘Global Trade and Health: key linkages and future challenges’ *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 78 - Available online:  
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2560735/>
- Braverman, P. and Gruskins, S. 2003. ‘Poverty, equity, human rights and health’ *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 81: 539 - 545 - Available online:  
<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/81/7/Braveman0703.pdf>
- The World Health Report 2000, *Health Systems: Performance Improvement*, Ch. 6 “How is the Public Interest Protected: Governments as Stewards of Health Resources,” p. 119-141, WHO Geneva <https://www.who.int/whr/2000/en/>
- Heymann, D.L., Chen, L., Takemi, K., Fidler, D.P., Tapero, J.W., Thomas, M.J., Kenyon, T.A., Frieden, T.R., Yach, D., Nishtar, S. and Kalache, A., 2015. Global health security: the wider lessons from the west African Ebola virus disease epidemic. *Lancet*, 385 (1980), pp.1884-1901

### **Other possible readings**

- Gore, R. and Parker, R., 2019. *Analysing power and politics in health policies and systems. The Challenge of Global Health*, Laurie Garrett, Foreign Affairs January/February 2007

- Roberts, M.A., Breitenstein, A.G., and Roberts, C.S., “The Ethics of Public-Private Partnerships,” Ch.4 in Reich, M.R., Public-Private Partnerships for Public Health Harvard University Press, April 2002 p. 67-85
- Horton, R. 2009. ‘The global financial crisis: an acute threat to health’ Lancet. 373(9661)
- Salomon, Lester M. “The Rise of the Nonprofit Sector “in Foreign Affairs, Volume 73, No. 4, p109-122
- Forman, L., 2019. What do human rights bring to discussions of power and politics in health policy and systems? Global Public Health, 14(4), pp.489-502.
- Cullet, P. (2003) ‘Patents and Medicines: the relationship between TRIPS and the human right to health’ International Affairs. 79(1): 139-160
- Hoen, E.T. 2002. ‘TRIPS, pharmaceutical patents, and access to essential medicines: a long way from Seattle to Doha’ Chicago Journal of International Law 3
- Shiffman, J. (2009) ‘A social explanation for the rise and fall of global health issues’, Bulletin of the World Health Organization. , 87(8): 608-613
- Hafner, T., & Shiffman, J. (2013). The emergence of global attention to health systems strengthening. Health Policy and Planning, 28(1), 41–50 Smith, J. and Taylor EM (2013) ‘MDGs and NTDs: Reshaping the Global Health Agenda’, PLoS Negl Trop Dis, 7(12): e2529
- Kamradt-Scott, A. and McInnes, C. (2012) ‘The securitisation of pandemic influenza: Framing, security and public policy’, Global public health.. : An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice, 7( 2)
- World Health Organization. 2005. International Health Regulations (2005). Geneva: WHO.
- Macroeconomics and Health: Investing in Health for Economic Development Report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health World Health Organization, 2001 <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2001/924154550x.pdf> (Links to an external site.)
- “The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness”, High Level Forum, Paris, February 28-2 March, 2005
- Smith, J.H. and Whiteside, A. (2010) ‘The history of AIDS exceptionalism’, Journal of the International AIDS Society, 3:13-47
- Davies, S.E. and Bennett, B., 2016. A gendered human rights analysis of Ebola and Zika: locating gender in global health emergencies. International Affairs, 92(5), pp.1041-1060.
- Kamradt-Scott, A., 2016. WHO’s to blame? The World Health Organization and the 2014 Ebola outbreak in West Africa. Third World Quarterly., 37(3), pp.401-418.
- García-Moreno, C. and Stöckl, H., 2009. Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women. International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics, 106(2), pp.144-147

## Course timetable

**4 November 2022**

1. Course Introduction and Overview
2. Globalization and Health

An ecological model of health will be presented and its implications for national health policy making discussed. The session will also explore the definitions of health in international agreements and their link to the use of human rights frameworks for national and global policy making and governance.

Globalization and its effects on health have become an increasing focus for study and debate. We will discuss the key factors in globalization and review debates about their positive and negative effects on health and health systems functioning at country level.

### Recommended readings

- United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform: 2015 Time for Global Action for People and Planet (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015>)
- Sachs J. From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals Lancet 2012 379: 2206 – 11  
[http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(12\)60685-0/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(12)60685-0/fulltext)
- Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable Development Platform  
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- “Growing Up Healthy,” Ch. 5 in World Development Report 2007, The World Bank Washington, DC pp. 122-143.
- Schrecker, Ted, Labonté, Ronald & De Vogli, Roberto (2008) ‘Globalisation and Health: The need for a global vision’ , *Lancet.*, 372(9650 ): 1670-1676
- Stiglitz, Joseph, Globalization and Its Discontents, Penguin Books, 2002 Ch. 1 “The Promise of Global Institutions” p. 3-22 and “Ethiopia: The Struggle Between Power, Politics, and Poverty” p. 25-36.
- Globalization and Health. Labonte R. Globalization and Health Ronald Labonté’, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. This article is a revision of the previous edition article by B. Chalmers, volume 9, pp. 6258–6261, 2001, Elsevier Ltd.  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7152238/pdf/main.pdf>
- Lee Kelley, Globalization: what is it and how does it affect health? The Medical Journal of Australia Vol. 180 16 February 2004  
<https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2004/180/4/globalisation-what-it-and-how-does-it-affect-health>

Other health and development data by country and region available at:

- [www.who.int](http://www.who.int) and WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS) at

[www.who.int/whosis](http://www.who.int/whosis)

- The World Health Chart [www.whc.ki.se](http://www.whc.ki.se)
- UNDP Human Development Report 2005 <http://undp.org>
- The Disease Control Priorities Project at [www.dcp2.org](http://www.dcp2.org)
- [www.SourceOECD.org/9264012621](http://www.SourceOECD.org/9264012621)

**4 November 2022**

**3. Health Sector Governance at Country Level: The Role of the State and Functions of Ministries of Health**

**4. Role of International Organizations in Health and Health Systems**

The roles and responsibilities of ministries of health to develop national health policies, strategies and plans will be discussed. Some case presentations will explore the application of these to country experience.

The role of international organizations will also be considered. The World Health Organization is the UN specialized agency for health and plays a central role in the normative function of global health standard setting and in leadership for health technical cooperation, especially with developing countries and those in transition.

**Recommended readings<sup>1</sup>**

- Lee, Kelley & Smith, Julia. (2016). International Organization and Health/Disease. From Book: International Studies Compendium Project. Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell. January 2016.  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282817270\\_International\\_Organization\\_and\\_HealthDisease](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282817270_International_Organization_and_HealthDisease) (long and scholarly)
- Fryatt R, Bennett S, Soucat A. Health sector governance: should we be investing more? *BMJ Glob Health* 2017;2:e000343. doi:10.1136/bmjgh-2017-000343
- Bertucci, Guido and Alberti, Adriana “Globalization and the Role of the State: Challenges and Perspectives” ch.2 in *Reinventing Government for the 21st Century: State Capacity in a Globalizing World*, Rondinelli, D.A. and Cheema, G.S., Eds., Kumarian Press, Inc. 2003
- Lee, K. (2004a) ‘The pit and the pendulum: Can globalization take health governance forward?’. *Development*, 47(2):11-1
- Daniels, Norman et al., “An evidenced based approach to benchmarking the fairness of health-sector reform in developing countries” in *Bulletin of the World Health*

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<sup>1</sup> Priority readings appear in italics

Organization Vol. 83, No. 7, July 2005, p. 534-540`

- Sanders, David and Chopra, Mickey “Key Challenges to Achieving Health for All in an Inequitable Society: The Case of South Africa” in AJPH, January 2006, Vol96, No. 1, p.73-78
- Ruggie, J., “The United Nations and Globalization: Patterns and Limits of Adaptation,” in Global Governance 9 (2003) p. 301-321
- Report of the Review Committee on the Role of the International Health Regulations (2005) in the Ebola Outbreak and Response  
[http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/WHA69/A69\\_21-en.pdf?ua=1](http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA69/A69_21-en.pdf?ua=1)
- Garrett, Laurie. 2015. Ebola’s Lessons: How the WHO Mishandled the Crisis. Foreign affairs., August 18.

## 5 November 2022

### 5. Other UN agencies

### 6. International NGOs

The roles of health-related agencies in the UN system other than WHO in the context of UN reform efforts, the Millennium Development Goals for health and political realities

In recent years, non-state actors have become more critical to effective governance at country and global level. NGOs tend to refer to non-profit organizations of civil society and corporations. While their interactions with government and each other are quite variable at country level, their involvement at global level is increasingly influencing global health policy making and governance.

### Recommended readings

- Scholte, Jan Aart, “Civil Society and Democracy in Global Governance,” in Global Governance 8 (2002), p.281-303
- Haque, M.S., “Governance based on partnership with NGOs: implications for development and empowerment in rural Bangladesh” in International Review of Administrative Services, 70(2), June 2004, p.271-290
- Global Health Council Faith in Action: Examining the Role of Faith Based Organizations in Addressing HIV/AIDS. Executive Summary, p. 9-12 Catholic Medical Mission Board, 2005
- Mafunisa, M.J., “The role of civil society in promoting good governance in the Republic of South Africa” in International Review of Administrative Services,70(3), September 2004, p. 489-496
- Other UN Agencies: UNICEF [www.unicef.int](http://www.unicef.int) UNDP , UNFPA [www.unfpa.int](http://www.unfpa.int). UNAIDS

[www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org) WIPO [www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int) – review role, structure and progress reports.

## 5 November 2022

### 7. Other interested parties, partnerships, and the role of donors

#### 8. The pharmaceutical industry

This segment of the course explores the role of partnerships in the global health field, as well as the specific roles of major categories of donors in health—the multilaterals --the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and regional development banks; the bilaterals —countries through their government international development agencies; and Foundations active in international health. The session will also explore the dynamics of donor-recipient relationships. There will be a session on the role of the pharmaceutical industry, as well as the challenges facing this sector.

#### Recommended readings

- Motari et al. The role of intellectual property rights on access to medicines in the WHO African region: 25 years after the TRIPS agreement BMC Public Health (2021) 21:490 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-10374-y>
- Zadek, Simon, “The Path to Corporate Responsibility” in Harvard Business Review, December 2004, p. 125-132
- Newsclips: “GE Becomes a General Store for Developing Countries” (NY Times, July 16, 2005) and “Will Social Responsibility Harm Business?” in WSJ, May 18, 2005
- “Global Partnerships: Humanitarian Programs of the Pharmaceutical Industry in Developing Nations” PHRMA, Washington, D.C., March 2003, p. 1-5
- The TRIPS Agreement, Access to Medicines, and the WTO Doha Ministerial Conference, The Journal of the World Intellectual Property Organization, Volume 5, issue 1, pp. 15-52, January 2002
- Roberts, M.A., Breitenstein, A.G., and Roberts, C.S., “The Ethics of Public-Private Partnerships,” Ch.4 in Reich, M.R., Public-Private Partnerships for Public Health Harvard University Press, April 2002 p. 67-85
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development: [www.wbcsd.ch](http://www.wbcsd.ch)
- Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS: [www.businessfightsaids.org](http://www.businessfightsaids.org)
- United Nations Global Compact: [www.unglobalcompact.org](http://www.unglobalcompact.org)

## 11 November 2022

### 9. Multilaterals: The World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Regional Development Banks Foundations and Bilateral Agencies



These sessions will explore the roles of “multilateral donors”, with emphasis on the World Bank, the role of the “new philanthropy” i.e. foundations, as well as the role of bilateral donors

### Recommended readings

- Interrogating the World Bank’s role in global health knowledge production, governance, and finance Tichenor et al. *Globalization and Health* (2021) 17:110  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-021-00761-w>
- Ruger, Jennifer “The Changing Role of the World Bank” in *AJPH*, Vol 95, No. 1 p. 60-70
- Stiglitz, Joseph, *Globalization and Its Discontents*, Penguin Books, 2002, Ch. 1, “The Promise of Global Institutions,” pp.3-22 and “Ethiopia: The Struggle between Power Politics and Poverty”, p.25-36.
- World Development Report 2004: Making Services Work for Poor People, Ch .11 “Donors and Service Reform,” p. 203-217, World Bank, Washington, D.C. 2003
- “Investing in Global Health: Best Buys and Priorities for Action in Developing Countries” The Disease Control Priorities Project, April 2006, entire report available at [www.dcp2.org](http://www.dcp2.org)
- “The US Global AIDS Initiative: Context and Background” pp. 31-64 in *PEPFAR Implementation: Progress & Promise*, IOM/NAS, National Academies Press, 2007
- Strom, Stephanie “*Poor Nations Complain Not All Charity Reaches Victims*” in *NYT*, January 29, 2006
- Roodman, David, “The 2005 Commitment to Development Index: Components and Results”, Center for Global Development, Washington, D.C.
- Web sites of bilateral donors in global health: [www.USAID.gov](http://www.USAID.gov) others of interest for their strategy: Canada – [www.cida.ca](http://www.cida.ca) ; UK – [www.DFID.uk](http://www.DFID.uk) ; Sweden – [www.sida.se](http://www.sida.se)
- Websites of key foundations in global health: [www.gatesfoundation.org](http://www.gatesfoundation.org)  
[www.rockfound.org](http://www.rockfound.org) [www.osi.org](http://www.osi.org) [www.unfoundation.org](http://www.unfoundation.org)

**11 November 2019**

### **10. History and Emergence of Mechanisms for Global Health Governance**

These sessions will explore the evolution of mechanisms for global health governance from inter-state agreements to the development of new forms of global organizations involving governments, corporate and civil sectors —alliances, funds, public-private partnerships-- to facilitate shared action on general and disease specific health challenges.

## Recommended readings

- Global health governance in the sustainable development goals: Is it grounded in the right to health? Remco Van de Pas et al. Global Challenges Volume1, Issue1 January 2017 Pages 47-60  
First published: 10 January 2017 <https://doi.org/10.1002/gch2.1022>
- World Development Report 2003, Ch.3, “Institutions for Sustainable Development,” p. 37-58
- Dodgson, R., Lee, Kelley, and Drager, N., Global Health Governance: A Conceptual Review, Discussion Paper No. 1, Centre on Global Change and Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and WHO Department of Health and Development, February 2002.
- Busse, Kent and Walt, Gill, “Globalization and multilateral public-private health partnerships: issues for health policy,” Ch. 3 in Lee, K., Buse, K., and Fustukian, S., Health Policy in a Globalizing World, Cambridge U. Press, 2002, p. 41-62
- “Global Health Partnerships: Assessing Country Consequences”, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Sponsored by the High-Level Forum, April, 2005
- Andrus J K, Aguilera X, Oliva O, Aldighiera S. Global health security and the International Health Regulations BMC Public Health 2010, 10 (Suppl 1): S2  
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/10/S1/S2>

**12 November 2022**

### **11. Case Studies of Mechanisms for Global Health Governance – the goals and realities**

While some of these cases will have been discussed by earlier speakers in the NGO, Corporate and Donor session, 2-3 (as time allows) will be discussed in class, especially in relation to the variable impact of the mechanisms in the different regions.

## Required Readings

### **Case #1 Health Workforce Migration**

- Migration of health Workers. WHO Code of practice and the Global Economic Crisis. Eds. Siyam A; Roberto Dal Poz M; WHO Geneva 2014  
[http://www.who.int/hrh/migration/14075\\_MigrationofHealth\\_Workers.pdf](http://www.who.int/hrh/migration/14075_MigrationofHealth_Workers.pdf)
- Chen, Lincoln, et al “Human Resources for Health: overcoming the crisis” Lancet, Vol 364, November 2004, p. 1984-1990
- Chen, L. C. and Boufford, J.I. “Fatal Flows” in NEJM 353; 17, October 27, 2005 p. 1850-1852
- “The Global Migration of Talent: What does it Mean for Developing Countries” Center

for Global Development, October 2005

- Balakrishnan, Angela “Workers abroad send poor families more money than world aid donors”, The Guardian, July 27, 2006

## **Case #2. Global regulation of the Pharmaceutical Industry: The TRIPS agreement on essential medicines**

- David Taylor, The Pharmaceutical Industry and the Future of Drug Development, in Pharmaceuticals in the Environment, 2015, pp. 1-33 DOI: 10.1039/9781782622345-00001Schaeffer, E.R., et al “Global Trade and Public Health” in AJPH, 2005, Vol 95 No.1, p. 23-34
- Kumaranayake, Lilani and Lake, Sally,” Regulation in the context of global health markets”, Ch. 5 in Lee, K., Buse, K. and Fustukian, S. Eds., Health Policy in a Globalizing World, Cambridge U press, 2002, p. 78-96
- Attaran, Amir “How Do Patents and Economic Policies Affect Access to Essential Medicines in Developing Countries?” in Health Affairs, May-June 2004, Vol.23, No.3, p.1-11
- Moynihan, Ray “The making of a disease: female sexual dysfunction”, British Medical Journal, 326, 4 January 2003, p. 45-47

## **Case #3 -The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control**

- Roemer R, Taylor A, Lariviere J, Origins of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, American Journal of Public Health, June 2005, Vol 95< No 6< pp 936-938 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1449287/pdf/0950936.pdf>
- Wipfli, H., Bettcher, D., Subramanian, C., and Taylor, A.L., “Confronting the tobacco epidemic: emerging mechanisms of global governance,” Ch.8 in McKee, M., Garner, and Stott, R., International Cooperation in Health, Oxford U, Press, 2001, p. 127-147.

**12 November 2022**

### **12. Student Team Presentations and Wrap Up**

Guidance will be provided

### **Websites for Regional Background on Health and Development**

- United Nations World Population Prospect. The 2002Revision New York 2003
- <http://essa.un.org/unpp/index.asp?panel=3>
- UNDP Human Development Report 2003 <http://hdr.undp.org/>
- World Health Organization: <http://www.who.int> and WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS) <http://www.who.int/whosis/> and websites of the regional offices of

WHO

- The World Bank Group <http://www.worldbank.org> and [www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth) .
- OECD <http://oecd.org>
- Center for Civil Society Studies at Johns Hopkins University <http://www.jhu.edu/~ccss/pubs>
- The World Health Chart [www.whc.ki.se](http://www.whc.ki.se) provides graphic displays of global health statistics and development)

## Academic Integrity

Academic integrity is a vital component of Wagner and NYU. All students enrolled in this class are required to read and abide by [Wagner's Academic Code](#). All Wagner students have already read and signed the [Wagner Academic Oath](#). Plagiarism of any form will not be tolerated and students in this class are expected to report violations to me. If any student in this class is unsure about what is expected of you and how to abide by the academic code, you should consult with me.

## Henry and Lucy Moses Center for Student Accessibility

Academic accommodations are available for students with disabilities. Please visit the [Moses Center for Students with Disabilities \(CSD\) website](#) and click the “Get Started” button. You can also call or email CSD (212-998-4980 or [mosecscsd@nyu.edu](mailto:mosecscsd@nyu.edu)) for information. Students who are requesting academic accommodations are strongly advised to reach out to the Moses Center as early as possible in the semester for assistance.

## NYU's Calendar Policy on Religious Holidays

[NYU's Calendar Policy on Religious Holidays](#) states that members of any religious group may, without penalty, absent themselves from classes when required in compliance with their religious obligations. Please notify me in advance of religious holidays that might coincide with exams to schedule mutually acceptable alternatives.

## NYU's Wellness Exchange

[NYU's Wellness Exchange](#) has extensive student health and mental health resources. A private hotline (212-443-9999) is available 24/7 that connects students with a professional who can help them address day-to-day challenges as well as other health-related concerns.