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HEALTH, THE FRUIT OF THE EARTH’S WEALTH; 
THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN 
ADVANCING HEALTH 
By 
Kay Boulware-Miller

“Without health, life is not life; it is only a state of languor and suffering”
(François Rabelais)

Introduction

This paper embraces that notion that government-private sector partnering advances health as a social good. The well-being of a people depends on the security and stability of their nation. Two conditions help to ensure a nation’s security and stability. One condition is the existence of the rule of law [infra], predicated on a structure of equitable rules fairly applied and fairly enforced relative to all. A second condition is the existence of wealth resulting from the responsible development of resources to empower a people to create infrastructures suitable and capable for subsistence, nourishment, and advancement and to equip a government to navigate and enforce the rule of law that assures justice for all. Accordingly, both the rule of law and wealth, in a given environment, represent two paths to development and the well-being of a nation. Among the “goods” of a nation’s well-being is health. In fact, health is at the core of a nation’s well-being.

This paper will posit that the sustained health of a people is unrealizable absent a viable economy, secured through existing capital, and capital yet to exist from development of the multiple and diverse forms of natural resources, capable of supporting a system of healthcare and a system of laws. Wealth, generated inside or outside a country and directly or indirectly, infused into an economy, typically by the private sector, responsibly managed and properly encouraged and rewarded by government, will be presented as the engine that funds the basics of health e.g. hospitals, clinics, medicines, health professionals, and access thereto by productive working people. But also, wealth will be presented as the engine that seeds research and innovation to keep at pace with development, to anticipate economic and technological advancement as human kind progresses, and to ameliorate global conditions that impede health.

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1 Health and development are well recognized to be interrelated: where there is poverty, an adverse environment and lack of health care, health is difficult to achieve. Dokumentatiemp Kongre Gezondheid & Politiek in Ontwikkelingslanden Amsterdam October 1981, p.61.
2 Wille Brandt, Arms and Hunger, p. 159. Mr. Brandt states “not by bread alone” and emphasizes the correlative “goods” [of health], e.g. education, literacy, and Jadish Bhagwati and Arvind Panagariya in Why Growth Matters outline the importance of education, p. 189. However, when considering the body of a child ravaged with disease and incapable of picking up a book to read or walking to school, it is undisputed that health is the “good” that towers above all the rest.
3 One can argue that a socialist /communist government may act as the de facto private sector in managing the existing wealth in the country to further growth, well-being, and health.
The paper will also consider that national well-being, in particular national health, is a potential government deliverable resulting from, on the one hand, direct funds and economic conditions that support long-term the collective health of a people and, on the other hand, a system of laws that provides support for the general health of the people. Specifically, the paper will consider government as a facilitator of growth and wealth, as well as a guarantor of a transparent system of justice to further diverse opportunities to satisfy basic human needs that sustain health and advance prosperity. The paper will consider the responsibility for health not only of individual governments, but of governments in the collective, committed to a world concerned with security and development and observant of human rights. The few examples used in this paper will be primarily from the region of Africa, because the region, paradoxically, is a region teeming with natural wealth (e.g. gold, diamonds, natural gas, vast arable land) and a region that has been a recurring topic in the ongoing discussion on global health challenges.4

It is not the objective of the paper to discuss rankings of the healthiest populations, or to rank one system of healthcare over another. It is to emphasize the potential of the sources of wealth and the value generated therefrom, primarily by the private sector5, and to demonstrate that when encouraged and overseen by a government accountable to its people, wealth will steer the global development continuum towards a healthy world.

“The greatest wealth is health”

(Virgil)

Sustaining good health is essential to life and the enjoyment thereof. Health gives one the ability to sustain, contribute to, and enjoy life. The premise holds that a person is at his best when he is healthy. “For individuals and families, health brings the capacity for personal development and economic security in the future.”6 Health helps economic growth7 and, therefore, is at the core of a nation’s well-being.

While it is understood that health may be the cornerstone that solidifies the economic foundation of a country, one may question how good health is achieved in the first place. In answering, it is useful to consider that health is achieved through the many and diverse forms of wealth. Consider the case of a new-born infant, born strong and healthy because of care and nourishment, who can only survive and remain healthy because of care and nourishment, all of which is funded by forms of wealth. Not only does wealth fund tools that directly advance or rehabilitate a sound body and mind through medicine, hospitals,

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4 Consider the focus on the 2014 outbreak of Ebola, the epicenter comprising areas ill-equipped to deal with its containment and treatment, but one area of which is rich in diamonds, gold, and titanium ore (e.g. Sierra Leone).
5 See footnote 3
6 January 2014 World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland. Remarks from the World Economic Forum are “Health doesn’t just make us happier. It helps economic growth”. Mauricio Cardenas, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia; “For individuals and families, health brings the capacity for personal development and economic security in the future.” Francis S. Collins, Director, National Institutes of Health, USA.
7 Ibid.
Wealth, properly and responsibly managed, utilized, and distributed, leads to health. The most obvious use of wealth is to treat and prevent disease. The recipe for utilization of wealth for treatment and prevention of disease is perhaps best seen with capital allocation for healthcare systems. Although there is no single international model for national health care, certain components represent proximate contributors to health, and they require wealth funding, all of which makes the correlation between the health of a nation and a well-funded healthcare system evident. For example, in the United States, the healthcare system feeds on multiple sources of capital. Capital helps to harvest the quality and quantity of needed health care professionals. Capital builds hospitals, clinics, and capital funds research for innovation, technology development, and discovery of new medicines and medical equipment. Capital also funds rehabilitative and curative care, and, while the global conversation stresses preventive care as the smart way to ward off serious illnesses and the corresponding costs of care, preventive care (whether through population-wide environmental services that reduce exposure to and spread of diseases or through clinical services that include screening and vaccination) requires tremendous wealth as well. Moreover, even in cases in which preventive care may diminish curative care and its costs, spending for preventive care programs will not be seen as a healthcare priority and a prudent use of funds in settings of disease and suffering where curative and remedial measures are needed. Accordingly, whether through investments in preventive care or investments in remedial, curative, and rehabilitative therapies, or investments in technology, research and innovation, funding to preserve, prolong and enhance health continues, wealth is needed.

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9 A wealthy well-funded healthcare system does not necessarily assure good health. “Diseases of wealth” e.g. gout and diabetes, persist in wealthy societies. See T. Colin Campbell, Ph.d. and Thomas M Campbell II The China Study. p.76
10 The World Health Organization” in 1948 announced “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”
13 Despite “safe sex” educational programs, communities afflicted with HIV/AIDS find it prudent to allocate more funds for antiretroviral therapy than on education.
14 For example, stem-cell research, for targeted therapy, is an example of health efforts that receive tremendous amount of funding, see AMA “Basics of Stem Cell Research” www.ama-assn.org/…/stem-cell-research.page. Also, enhancement of prosthetic measures for limb damages is another area that receives funding, in part, because of the incidence of wounded combatants on the battlefield and their need to re-integrate into their home societies. Finally, studies on mental health steadily move to the forefront of policy discussions as an imperative for healthier populations.
But, it is helpful to include in the global health discussion all avenues leading to good health. While preventing and treating disease may be the first order of business, conditions that threaten health and serve as precursors to illness and disease should not be overlooked. “Improving health is not primarily a matter of medical systems ... activities concerned with health must begin with the specifics of ...the deficient management of natural wealth.” Certain of the world’s most deplorable conditions arise, persist, and compromise good health. Natural disaster, genocide, inadequate and disparate water supplies, political occupation, and political corruption are factors preventing good health. Poverty and famine lead to aggression and war, and sustained armed conflict affects the overall health of communities involved. Systematic child rape, potentially another consequence of armed conflict, results in survivors maimed physically, mentally and emotionally for life. For example, “[T]he scale of Congo’s rape, remarkable for its brutality, is arguably without rival in modern history. Regardless of the victim’s gender, rape is used as a weapon of war, destroying not only the lives of its victims, but also their families and sometimes entire villages.” Further, the incidence of child soldiers endangers small populations coming of age in a perverted, unhealthy connect of normalcy, [such small populations] unprepared [and] marred, to contribute to, or be a part of, a healthy community. Also, to be considered are traditional practices harmful to health, perhaps still accepted by some as long-standing “cultural imperatives”. Specifically, female circumcision continues as a practice in certain areas of the world, primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa, despite laws prohibiting it and local, regional, and global campaigns to eradicate it. In fact, most campaigns against female circumcision

15 Oscar Gish “The Political Economy of Primary Care and ‘Health by the People’: An Historical Exploration”, Gezondheid & Politiek in Ontwikkelingslanden Amsterdam October 1981, p.79.
16 See effect of 2013 Typhoon Haiyan on children in “Improving Outcomes for Child Victims of Natural Disasters” in International Law News Summer 2014, Vol. 43 No. 3
17 UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated “as the global economy grows, so will its thirst. “Rivers of Conflict: Streams of Blood, or Streams of Peace.” The Economist, September 17, 2014.
18 See “Health in Occupied Territories” The Lancet, Volume 380, Pages S18 - S19, 1 October, 2012. “Hope for improving health and quality of life of Palestinians will exist only once people recognize that the structural and political conditions that they endure in the occupied Palestinian territory are the key determinants of population health”
19 See Kimberly Ann Elliott, ed. “The Effects of Corruption on Growth, Investment and Government Expenditure”, Corruption and the Global Economy, p. 1. The assertion is that corruption may have considerably negative effects on economic growth.
21 In regions of conflict, the impact of unequal land rights has particularly serious consequences for women who, without the security of home or income, fall into poverty traps and struggle for livelihood, education, sanitation, health care, and other basic rights.
22 Michael Maya, “Combating the Rape Crisis in War-Torn Eastern Congo” International Law News Fall 2011, 40 No.4.
23 See the “Impact of Armed Conflict on Children” by Graça Machel, former Minister of Education of Mozambique, which describes the devastating impact of war on children recruits. The UN General Assembly accepted the “Machel Report” in resolution A/RES/51/77, which continues to serve as a foundation for advocacy in protection of child soldiers.
24 In fact, laws have been enacted even in countries outside the area of the practice’s origin with communities of African immigrants who continue the practice, e.g. London, Paris, Lyon, and New York. See New York Penal Law Section 130.85 Female Genital Mutilation.
have been successful when the practice is not judged as a breach of corporal or sexual integrity of women and girls, but viewed as a practice harmful to health, the effects of which (e.g. fistula obstructions, infection, septic shock, infertility) can be readily examined, treated and monitored medically.25

The aforementioned conditions, some of which are so “insidious that they may require attention prior to implementing standard measures for healthcare, can never breed good health; they impede good health.26 Also, weak infrastructures may compromise basic accessibility to care and treatment.27 An observation in Burundi illustrates problems posed. “While steep mountains, existed, there were no roads for ambulances or other vehicles [...hundreds of people started at the bottom of the hillside, cutting down brush with machetes to clear the way for the seven-mile road to the clinic.”28 Further, rapid urbanization in certain countries may result in conditions of overcrowding, and accommodating the influx of residents is problematic and creates a strained infrastructure not optimal for good health. “For the first time in history, more than 50% of the world’s population lives in an urban area. By 2050, 70% of the world’s population will be living in towns and cities.29

Accordingly, absent wealth, certain of the world’s most deplorable conditions arise, persist, and compromise good health. Therefore, the appropriate use of wealth in its multiple and diverse forms, helps to transform such lamentable conditions into promising conditions for good health. To implement factors that affirmatively foster health, wealth is required. Wealth not only allows for building hospitals, pharmacies, and clinics, educating healthcare professionals, funding preventive and nutritional care programs, subsidizing medicines, medicinal enhancements and curative remedies, and seeding expensive research and innovation. But, when properly utilized, a nation’s wealth becomes the platform for yielding crops, food, clean water, supplies, as well as the source for the requisite administrative, logistical, and financial infrastructures for the efficient administration of health services. Eradicating factors that detract from and

26 See footnote 1.
27 For example, before a global pharmaceutical company sends off numerous units of retroviral medication to combat HIV/AIDS in given community, it is prudent to be certain that capability for cold-chain distribution exists, if needed, sufficient health professionals are on hand to administer the medication, and roads exist for the patients’ travel to the sites to receive therapy.
29 “While urban living continues to offer many opportunities, including potential access to better health care, today’s urban environments can concentrate health risks and introduce new hazards.” The theme of World Health Day on 7 April 2010 was “Urbanization and Health” in recognition of the effect urbanization has on our collective health globally and on every individual. See Bulletin of the World Health Organization, Volume 88, Number 4, April 2010, 241-320. See also “Ebola and Marburg” by John Campbell, Ralph Bunche Senior Fellow for Africa Policy Studies, and Council on Foreign Relations October 21, 2014. “The World Health Organization is saying that Ebola is now “entrenched” in Conakry, Monrovia, and Freetown – it has become an “urban” disease. West Africa’s high rate of urbanization has helped facilitate the rapid spread of Ebola, especially in urban slums. Urbanization in east Africa could have a similar impact.
compromise health becomes just as important as implementing factors that affirmatively foster health in a direct way.

The relationship between wealth and health in the global health conversation is complex and can be discussed from multiple perspectives including, development and prosperity, and economic dependence and self-sufficiency as well as global interdependence. In “wealthier” countries, the discussions on wealth allocation for health occur in parlaments, ministries, and corporate boardrooms. This may be true for poorer countries as well, but when capital is meager in a country, an additional agenda item, humanitarian aid, is part of the discussion aid. [infra]. Before reviewing the potential for wealth in poorer countries, it is useful to review the role that humanitarian aid has occupied in fostering health.

“If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.”

(John F. Kennedy)

Humanitarian aid has been for years a traditional model for wealth to advance health, a long-standing measure employed by wealthier powers to improve conditions of health in poorer surroundings. “We live in a culture of aid. We live in a culture in which those who are better off subscribe to—both mentally and financially---to the notion that giving alms to the poor is the right thing to do.” The benefit to aid recipients is undeniable. “…[w]ithout donations from abroad, many would suffer; many…. would die.”

But, aid comes with increasing dissatisfaction. Over the years, the aid model has been challenged as an unsustainable option for contributing to growth and wealth in many affected areas. A specific criticism has been that humanitarian aid does not work long term, as it enables aid recipients to remain dependent, thereby stunting economic growth from within. It has been argued that, in some cases, the spending by a recipient country of externally derived funds so exceeds private sector investing and manufacturing that a country’s economy may be destabilized which, in turn, interferes with national control and decision-making. In such cases, the efficiency of government operations may be limited and leadership objectivity and independence may be compromised. Some conclude that the “outside-in” decision making for assistance to poorer countries directed or provided by wealthier countries is “dead aid.” In this vein, certain assessments of the Millennium Development Goals reveal that, despite good intentions, the goals are not sufficiently integrative,” and spending may be too inflexible. For example, some have observed that malaria money is solely for malaria and HIV money is solely for HIV, which leads to the conclusion that the goals may have become “a cut-and-paste template for governments seeking to make policy and also qualify for additional foreign

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30 This humanitarian aid critique does not refer to aid provided when nations rally and contribute in times of emergencies e.g. the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, 2008 Sichuan earthquake.
31 Dambisa Moyo, Dead Aid: Why Aid Is Not Working and How There Is a Better Way for Africa, p. xviii
34 Dayo Olopade, p. 55; see generally Dambisa Moyo, Dead Aid
assistance.  “Deductive planning misses the interconnected nature of progress everywhere. Family planning, youth employment, digital inclusion, a free press---to name a few goals that were left out of the MDGs ---are key ingredients to progress.”

With adequate social opportunities, individuals can effectively shape their own destiny and help each other. They need not be seen primarily as passive recipients of the benefits of cunning development programs.” “Aid-dependency only further undermines the ability of Africans, whatever their station, to determine their own best economic and political policies. Such is the all-pervasive culture of aid dependency that there is little or no real debate on the exit strategy from the aid quagmire. 

In the extreme, reproach for aid has questioned the motives of donors. For example, in the case of the Rockefeller Aid Programs, which pioneered aid-giving, it has been argued that its original purpose was not to help the indigenous peoples, to whom aid was given, but was a design in the self-interest of the expansionists to study the diseases the expansionists themselves encountered and suffered in their exploits. “One of the earliest critics of aid was a Hungarian born London School of Economics economist, Peter Bauer. At a time when the pro-aid model enjoyed wide support, Bauer was a lone dissenting voice, many of his writings drawing on his own personal experience as a colonial office studying the rubber industry in Malaysia and Nigeria. He saw what should have been flourishing industries wrecked by huge aid subsidies that rarely reached the indigent in the recipient country.” Others have asserted that “Europeans often provided money to elites in former colonies to assuage guilt or to reward loyalty, viewing developing nations as basket cases from which little could be expected anyway.”

“Philanthropy combines genuine pity with the display of power and that the latter element explains why the powerful are more inclined to be generous than to grant social justice,” although social justice is crucial to sustaining long-term health of the affected community. Even today, some contend that the concern for and study of disease is for the ultimate benefit of the aid donors. “The generosity of rich countries over the past fifteen years on HIV/AIDS, their re-discovery of the health of poorer nations, the current response to Ebola, have much to do with pity, charity, and perhaps fear that new infections may come knocking at home one day…there is a political economy of Ebola and other diseases, which generates these epidemics.

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35 Dayo Olopade, p. 62.
36 Ibid.
37 Amartya Sen, Development as Freedom, p. 11.
38 Dambisa Moyo, p.67
40 Dambisa Moyo, p. 67.
44 See Quigley “Consider the effects of globalization and free-market fundamentalism on people’s health, on…. pathologies of power.”
Such criticism speaks not only to the conditions that arise from the process of aid giving, but to the donors’ failure to recognize adequately the contributions of the recipients themselves. “There is no African, myself included, who does not appreciate the help of the wider world, but we do question whether aid is genuine or given in the spirit of affirming one’s cultural superiority. My mood is dampened every time I attend a benefit whose host runs through a litany of African disasters before presenting a (usually) wealthy, white person, who often proceeds to list the things he or she has done for the poor, starving Africans. Every time a well-meaning college student speaks of villagers dancing because they were so grateful for her help, I cringe. Every time a Hollywood director shoots a film about Africa that features a Western protagonist, I shake my head -- because Africans, real people though we may be, are used as props in the West's fantasy of itself. And not only do such depictions tend to ignore the West's prominent role in creating many of the unfortunate situations on the continent, they also ignore the incredible work Africans have done and continue to do to fix those problems.”

Some recipients say…“We would like the entire world to know simply that we exist, and that we are empowered, we live, and we are real and not just a story. We would like you to know how we stand, how we survive, how we study, how we grow, our successes, and our failures.”

Setting aside the possible motives of donors of aid and the logistical challenges in managing aid along with all economic streams within the context of a country, most understand that aid is an essential component in alleviating human suffering. However, as a wealth component alone, aid is understood as insufficient for development and prosperity and sustained health. “Trade reform is one of the most critical priorities of Africa if Africa is to grow and to become more fully integrated into the global economy.” President Paul Kagame of Rwanda, who commanded the rebel force that ended the Rwandan Genocide, states in an interview in Foreign Affairs “I’ve also talked about how beneficial aid can be. But it is like taking medicine. They sometimes tell you that taking this medicine can cure a disease, but they put on the side [of the bottle] a warning of the side effects. This is how it is with aid. It is supposed to cure certain diseases, but you have to beware of the side effects. Aid creates dependence...the key is to wean yourself off aid.”

Kagame, preferring trade over aid as the key to development, further advises that aid should be invested in an agreed-upon manner [between donor and recipient] and through the country’s budget system so that the manner in which investment funds are spent is transparent.

Accordingly, questioning the impact of foreign aid on developing countries continues, despite recognition of its value, and re-assessing the long-term benefit of foreign aid are increasing. Reaching out for other sources of wealth gains momentum, sources not motivated by international politics, constructed ideologies, or strained morality, but are individual to a particular nation or community, and spring forth from its own

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46 Dayo Olopade, p.65
47 Princeton Lyman, ed, Beyond Humanitarianism, p.210
48 “Rebooting Rwanda A Conversation With Paul Kagame” Foreign Affairs May/June 2014.
49 Ibid
environment and nature, and, as constants, are perpetually wealth generating.

Finally, global power shifts are affecting donor/recipient relationships, and certain former aid recipient countries have now become important economic and political powers in their own right. “No matter how you look it, the dynamics have changed. The low income countries in Africa are some of the rapidly growing economies in the world.”

These aid recipients, to some extent are becoming ‘rising powers’ and have taken on a different approach to aid, which they describe as development cooperation on the basis of mutual self-interest.

*There was a dream in the air…that people might cooperatively use the resources of the earth to make life better for everyone, not just a few*

(Howard Zinn)

Sources of potential wealth may be astounding, even in poor countries where actual wealth or capital is less obvious, and, for some, this potential wealth may be as enticing as existing capital. A country’s natural resources represent its most rudimentary, unexploited and, possibly, its most promising form of wealth. Natural resources have the flexibility to generate additional forms of wealth. This capability for wealth is a flexibility or a freedom, as capability may be more potential than actuality. This is a capability belonging to the people of a given nation, and a people’s sovereignty over its natural resources is globally recognized.

United Nations General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) on the Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources covers “the exploration, development and disposition of natural resources, nationalization and expropriation, foreign investment, the sharing of profits, and other related issues.” This sovereignty of a people over their natural resources finds support from related, even sturdier, doctrine. “All people may, for their own ends, freely

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50 “Reforming Nigeria: A Conversation with Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala” *Foreign Affairs*, Volume 92, Number 2 March/, p.2
51 Ibid.
52 Human capital, although not the subject of this paper, is equally critical in generating wealth. “In Israel, a land lacking in natural resources, we learned to appreciate our greatest natural advantage: our minds. Through creativity and innovation, we transformed barren deserts into flourishing fields and pioneered new frontier in science and technology.” Shimon Peres, former president of Israel.
53 Hernando de Soto, *The Mystery of Capital*, pp. 40-41. “Capital” may have denoted head of livestock that are low maintenance possessions, easy to count and measure, capable of moving out of danger and able to produce additional wealth, or surplus value, by setting in motion other industries, including milk, hides, wool, meat, and fuel, and reproduce themselves. “Capital” does two jobs simultaneously, capturing the physical dimension or assets (livestock) as well as their potential to generate surplus value.
54 Amartya Sen, p.75
55 General Assembly Resolution 1803 (XVII) on 14 December 1962 resulted from the General Assembly’s focus on the promotion and financing of economic development in under-developed countries and on the right of peoples to self-determination providing that States and international organizations shall strictly and conscientiously respect the sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles contained in the resolution. The International Convention of the Hague of 1899…treats the property rights of individuals as more sacred than the sovereign rights of the state providing that even if government loses lands, property owners in those same territories shall not lose theirs.
dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation, based on the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence”. 56 “Developing countries, with due regard to human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee the economic rights recognized in the present covenant to non-nationals. 57

Every country, even the poorest, has the potential to be a healthy country. Wealth, properly developed and utilized from the earth’s hereditary riches, typically by the private sector, can lead to that healthy country. “For far too long the world’s poorest people have seen no benefit from the vast natural resources in their own backyards. It is time to end the injustice where ordinary people are silent witnesses, left to suffer without basic services, as the profits from their countries' assets are hidden and plundered by corrupt regimes.” 58 One criticism of how natural resources are not responsibly overseen and managed points to Equatorial Guinea, “a textbook example of the resource curse, a global phenomenon in which the vast natural resource which leads to rapacious corruption, decimated governance, and chronic underdevelopment.” 59 A second criticism discusses Nigeria, one of the world’s largest oil producers, where every year since 1991 less than one percent of that country’s gross national income has gone toward education” 60 Absent responsible management of natural resources, growth and prosperity can never be attained.

“The traditional way for wealth to thrive is through the private sector. 61 It is a conductor of wealth. 62 In the world we live today, global agendas are being increasingly shaped by the private sector. 63 Businesses bring capital for trade in the domestic and global

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56 The United Nations Covenant on Economic and Social Rights, Article I (2).
57 The United Nations Covenant on Economic and Social Rights, Article II (3).
58 Peter “Nick” Klegg, Deputy Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
59 See discussion on Equatorial Guinea in Larry Diamond and Jack Moschacer “Petroleum to the People” Foreign Affairs, Volume 92. No.5, p. 87. The authors discuss how natural resources are not responsibly overseen and managed. See also Amartya Sen, Development as Freedom, p. 75.
61 One can argue that a socialist/communist government’s management of existing wealth, an actor that uses the practices, and accomplishes the goals, of the private sector to make certain that wealth is used for, the overall health of the country. See footnote 3.
62 Recognizing that private sector participation is critical to addressing health issues, the World Economic Forum plays an active role in engaging the private sector and setting up public-private partnerships (PPP) to help address global health challenges. Health is an area in which entrepreneurship can flourish. It is the mission of the Forum’s Health team to galvanize business to take action in global health. A comprehensive and holistic approach to improving health reveals several gaps – opportunities wherein ideas and industries can thrive with a focus on health. The World Economic Forum Global Health Initiative. See footnote 6.
marketplace, jobs for workers, revenue to the government and, to some degree, good to the community through commitments and corporate responsibility. Senegalese President Mackey Sall, affirms the role of the private sector. “I believe the economy is not something that the state creates. It is business, it is competitiveness, and it is productivity that does that.”64 This message is forward-looking and re-directs focus away from aid as the primary measure for development and health and steers the focus on health through economic growth. “Economic growth is fundamental for any country. The only strategy that will help the poor to any significant effect is economic growth, led by markets overseen and encouraged by liberal state policies,”65 and the private sector is an attractive partner for public health initiatives because of its vast resources.66

Whether through domestic cultivation or external extraction of the natural resources, it may not matter significantly on the way to prosperity, so long as the country in question benefits holistically. Domestic cultivation of natural resources is a direct path to development and wealth. In the case of many African economies, agriculture is recognized for sustenance and self-sufficiency, and there are many small farmers who have a long-held foothold in farming.67 But, agriculture in Africa is also recognized as a potential for wealth development, as there is room to expand.68 “The theory would go that the trajectory of economic development starts with agricultural production. Even from the “outside-in” approach, agriculture in Africa is still a major focus for investment and wealth development. “Given the vast amount of untilled arable land in Africa, investments from China, South Korea, Japan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are investing and accessing land all over the continent—all helping to gain access to this valuable asset.”69 Even though donor countries may still see themselves with a role in agricultural development via the aid model targeted specifically for agriculture,70 “it is recognized that a commitment [of aid] alone will not fully integrate Africa into the global economy; it will not reduce aid dependence by the end of the next decade; nor will it alter the fundamental problems of poverty or conflict that wrack the continent today”71 So, while some would argue that the continuation of aid to promote capital mobilization and equipment financing may be necessary to complement the investments in agriculture that consider small farmers as “partners”, trade reform remains a critical priority if Africa is

64“Africa’s Turn. A Conversation with Macky Sall” Foreign Affairs Volume 92, Number 5 p. 7.
65See generally Jagdish Bhagwati, Arvind Panagariya (2013). Why Growth Matters: How Economic Growth in India Reduced Poverty and the Lessons for Other Developing Countries “Why Growth Matters: How Economic Growth in India Reduced Poverty and the Lessons for Other Developing Countries”
67President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Dr Kanayo F. Nwanze, noted that small farms accounted for eighty per cent of all farms in sub-Saharan Africa and contributed about ninety per cent of agricultural produce. Remarks at the 6th Africa Agriculture Science Week in Accra.
68The United Nations specialized International Fund for Agricultural Development dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries has taken the position that small farms could create vibrant rural economies with a range of non-farm enterprises, providing a variety of jobs, decent income and food security on the continent.
69 Dambisa Moyo, Winner Take All China’s Race for Resources and What it Means for the World, p. 33
71 Ibid.
to grow and become more fully integrated into the global economy.\footnote{72} This is true for other resources from which wealth development has potential. For example, Botswana has successfully leveraged its diamond wealth to bring much of its population out of poverty\footnote{73} and on the road to health, despite it is a country that has been recently hindered by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

A second path to development and wealth comes from foreign cultivation and extraction of natural resources.\footnote{74} China, in particular, serves as a telling example of robust, sustained external investment in Africa, and its investments have changed the economic environment.\footnote{75} “The breadth and vigor of Chinese activity has been breathtaking. All across Africa today China is acquiring control of natural resource assets, outbidding others on major infrastructure projects, from textiles and telecommunications, to the building of stadiums, public buildings, roads and railroads\footnote{76} Further, China, seeks not only to gain access to resources, but to control production and distribution. “Bartering infrastructure for energy reserves is well understood by the Chinese and Africans alike. It’s a trade-off, and there are no illusions as to who does what, to whom and why. There are those who see China as merely using Africa for its (China’s) own political and economic ends. To continue to grow at its extraordinarily rapid rate China needs fuel, and Africa has it. But for Africa it’s about survival. In the immediate tern, Africa is getting what it needs, quality capital that actually funds investment, jobs for its people and that elusive growth.”\footnote{77} Countries that have in modern times subsisted largely from outside aid should be considered as potentially economically healthy and wealthy given the proper navigation of their resources.

“Employment is Nature’s physician, and is essential to human happiness”

(Aelius Galenus)

The private sector not only impacts the economy through trade in its various forms and stakeholders, e.g. manufacturer, customer supplier, distributor, importer/exporter, agent, local and expatriate workers.\footnote{78} The private sector brings another stream of wealth, and

\footnotesize{\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Ibid.}
  \item \textit{Jill Shankelman, “Managing Natural Resource Wealth” United States Institute of Peace Stabilization and Reconstruction Series No.4 August 2006.}
  \item \textit{See Dambisa Moyo, Dead Aid, p.49.}
  \item \textit{See generally, The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) SAIS China Africa Research Initiative (SAIS-CARI) inaugural public conference: Researching China’s Agricultural Investment in Africa: ’Land Grabs’ or ’Friendship Farms’? May 16, 2014 and private research workshop on May 17, 2014. The goal of the conference is a deeper, comparative understanding of the motives and experiences of Chinese investors; the network of relationships: investors, governments in China and in Africa, intermediaries and brokers; and the impact of their investments.}
  \item \textit{Princeton Lyman, “China Ups the Ante in Africa”. Beyond Humanitarianism, ed. Princeton Lyman and Patricia Dorff, p.19; “The New Playing Field: China’s Rising Role” More than Humanitarianism: Strategic Approach Toward Africa, Council on Foreign Relations. Independent Task Force Report No.56.” “Most of China’s investments in Africa are though state-owned companies, the individual investments of which do not have to be profitable if they serve national Chinese objectives. China’s companies may therefore bid low, even at a loss, for major contracts” p. 52}
  \item \textit{Dambisa Moyo, Dead Aid, p. 111.}
\end{itemize}}
that is from jobs. A job offers worthy pay to an individual and the opportunity to feed, clothe and house his family, and, if necessary, to pay or contribute to his medical/health care. Further, businesses operating in and within the territorial control of a given country seek to sustain the health of their workers because they need to have healthy workers, without whom the business operations would cease. Recognizing the importance of healthy workers for the bottom line, as well as for their obligation to provide safe and health working conditions for their workers, articulated in national laws and international law, employers offer in many parts of the world, healthcare subsidies to workers as a return on investment. Even in the case where employer healthcare is not offered or available, gainfully employed individuals may acquire health services via a fee-for-service arrangement.

In addition, the private sector, as a conductor of wealth, considers its activities beyond the traditional marketplace model, maneuvering with greater flexibility the marketing of its corporate brands. Businesses utilize diverse methods to increase their goodwill and bottom line, and in so doing, help in ways other than through their traditional business models, to contribute to the communities in which they operate. This is understood with the notion of corporate social responsibility, which involves not only what companies do with their profits, but also how they make them. Corporate social responsibility “goes beyond philanthropy and compliance and represents how companies manage their economic, social and environmental impact, as well as their relationships in all key spheres of influence in the workplace, the market place, the supply chain, the community and the public policy realm, using multiple corporate tools and structures.” In this vein, “international investors recognize that stock ownership entails responsibility, not just blind commitment to maximize the financial bottom line, but to take into account the social bottom line as well.” Consider the United States Securities and Exchange Commission shareholder proposal rule, submitted by shareholders for a vote at the company’s annual meeting to persuade publicly-held corporations to conform their actions to international law and to the promotion of international human rights. Certain timely and judicious issues have included global warming, labor relations, tobacco smoking, and animal welfare. In addition, businesses may operate as B corporations (the benefit corporation), a “for profit” corporation that uses the power of business to

79 “The principal instrument of direct attack on poverty in India has been schemes providing employment to the poor in rural areas.” Jagdish Bhagwati and Arvind Panagariya, Why Growth Matters, p. 157.
81 Some of the earliest signs of corporate responsibility are found in the Sullivan Principles, formulated to challenge apartheid in South Africa and later developed into a code of conduct requiring multinational companies, that adopt the code, to be full participants in the advancement of human rights and social justice internationally.
address social and environmental problems. Certified B Corporations, structured to rebuild public trust in free market capitalism, must legally expand their corporate responsibilities to include consideration for the interests of workers, communities, and the environment.  

In a more comprehensive fashion, the private sector has demonstrated its commitment to corporate responsibility through the United Nations Global Compact, the largest global corporate-citizenship initiative, which presents a unique strategic platform for participants to advance their commitments to sustainability and corporate citizenship. Structured as a public–private initiative, the Global Compact offers a policy framework for the development, implementation and disclosure of sustainability principles and practices related to its four core areas: human rights, labor, the environment and anti-corruption. Indeed, managing the enterprise risks and opportunities related to these areas is today a widely understood aspect of long-term "value creation" ---value creation that can simultaneously benefit the private sector and societies at large.

In areas where poor health is lacking, corporate responsibility is key. “A basic code of good business behavior is a bit like oxygen: we take an interest in its presence only when it is absent.” In some cases, businesses contribute to the overall health objectives of the communities. For example, global companies, including Gilead Science, Chevron and Levi Strauss, have directed their corporate responsibility efforts directly to health improvement. Levi Strauss, specifically, has worked with an integrated approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, outside its traditional lines of business.

Liberty is to the collective body, what health is to every individual body. Without health no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society

(Thomas Jefferson)

Government, in recognizing the importance of the health of its citizens for the viability, stability and security of the nation, becomes a navigator of wealth and health. With wealth the means exist for a people to become or stay healthy. “Health is at the heart of human progress. It is a guarantor of liberty and happiness. “It determines whether parents can work to support their families, children can attend school, women can survive childbirth, and infants can grow and thrive. Where health services are strong and accessible, families and communities flourish. Where health services are inaccessible, weak, or nonexistent, families suffer, adults die prematurely, and communities unravel.”

87 Amartya Sen, p. 264.
89 See The Declaration of Independence.
The role of government is multi-pronged. It is expected that all that is accomplished by government must be accomplished within a system of laws, the overall aim of which is to advance public good, including health. Further, there is increasing expectation that a system of laws should exist and thrive within a government framework that observes and adheres to the rule of law. “The “rule of law”, as framed as a principle of justice is grounded in four universal principles: 91 (i) the government and its officials and agents are accountable under the law; (ii) laws are clear, publicized, stable and fair, and protect fundamental rights, including the security of person and property92; (iii) the process by which laws are enacted, administered and enforced is accessible, fair and efficient; and (iv) the laws are upheld, and access to justice is provided by competent, independent, and ethical law enforcement officials, attorneys or representatives, and judges, who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the make-up of the communities they serve.”93 Increasing the rule of law leads to sustainable communities in which people of access to equity, safety and health.94

Some would equate the “rule of law” with freedom, thereby allowing justice and ultimately bringing about development and well-being.95 “Freedom is not only the primary ends of development, they are also among its principal means…Political freedoms (in the form of free speech and elections) help to promote economic security. Social opportunities (in the form of education and health facilities) facilitate economic participation. Economic facilities (in the form of opportunities for participation in trade and production can help to generate personal abundance as well as public resources for social facilities.”96 This observation would compel governments to press firmly wealth development by the private sector not to benefit only the private sector, but for all. “The dominant development orthodoxy of the past several decades has pressured countries to make concessions to attract foreign capital by implementing neoliberal reform packages, including austerity measures, privatization, and deregulation. In some cases, this practice has often meant gutting labor, health, and environmental standards,”97 but this does not have to happen.

Initially, government must foster conditions for wealth, without which little can be done to further development and health. For example, government can encourage development projects that help to preserve or enhance the physical, cultural, and historical environment of the community or country involved. Specifically, government can grant reasonable incentives to those willing to spend, and bargain for contributions to the communities as a condition of the business arrangement. Further, government can approve business proposals that provide jobs for local residents, “show-casing” local entrepreneurs as

91 The World Justice Project @ www.worljusticeproject.org
92 The World Justice Project @ www.worljusticeproject.org
93 The World Justice Project @ www.worljusticeproject.org
94 The rule of law would require recognition of the persecution of, or denial of rights to, a specific group of people with some type of transitional justice See Alexandre Richelieu, “The Relationship between Transitional Justice and Security System Reform” International Law News Vol.40 No.4 Fall 2011
95 Amartya Sen, p. pp-10-11.
96 Ibid.
prospective business partners for desirous investors, perhaps through the local chambers of commerce. In the case of agriculture, government may encourage investors to partner with local farmers or a conglomerate of small farmers. “But, whether through the “controlled entry” model whereby the government can regulate investments or the “full liberalization” model that is less discriminatory, government policies will need to be liberal to facilitate business operations, to coordinate responsible “protectionist” regulation for the good of the people with sufficient flexibility for industry to generate wealth. Government must balance the rights and obligations of investors and host countries so as to further not only investor expectations while the national right to regulate is observed so as to serve the host country’s legitimate policy interests.” One can argue that because the state has a fundamental role to secure an environment conducive to business, it is necessary to maintain the rule of law “to make sure that private investment is protected. This will foster predictability, security and trust. For businesses, what matters is not so much regulation or de-regulation, per se, but the quality of laws and regulations; that is effective, transparent, and inclusive laws that make transactions easier and cheaper and not only encourage investment, but promote competition and innovation. Well-functioning institutions are equally important and facilitate the enforceability of long-term, global contracts. “Only when capital is allocated to its most productive uses will an economy benefit, and this can only happen when government respects and supports those industries that can contribute to a country’s longer-term potential.”

Also, government must endeavor to bring marginalized economies (extralegal entrepreneurs) into the main economy of a nation. “The existence of such massive exclusion generates two parallel economies, legal and extra legal. An elite minority enjoys the economic benefits of the law and globalization, while the many entrepreneurs are stuck in poverty, where their assets languish as dead capital in the shadows of the law. To survive, to protect their assets, and to do as much business as possible, the extralegals create their own rules. But, because these local arrangements are full of shortcomings and are not easily enforceable, the extralegals also create their own social, political and economic problems that affect the society at large. For example, lack of information on income prevents governments from collecting taxes and acting for the public welfare.” To help integrate the marginalize business into the main marketplace, government, for example, may endeavor to eliminate extralegal property arrangements that are randomly dispersed among many communities, the rights and obligations of which may be known

99 Princeton Lyman, ed. “Beyond Humanitarianism, ed. Princeton Lyman and Patricia Dorff, p.19; Fore example. “Greater levels of US private sector investment in Angola depend more on action by the Angolan government than by the US government. Investment will increases when the Angolan government take steps to make its business climate more user-friendly.” p.23
100 Muchlinski, p. 39.
101 This allows greater specialization and division of labor, economies of scale, long-distance trade, and financial functions such as credit and insurance. Making the Law work for Everyone, Volume 1 Report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, 2008 p. 48
102 Dambisa Moyo, p.113
only to insiders or neighbors, and which may interfere with viable business arrangements.\textsuperscript{104} Specifically, government may establish land courts (that can steer disputes related to land away from probate and family courts) to settle quickly all land disputes and free this valuable business commodity for physical and/or collateral use or for remunerative exchange. Government can also encourage alternative dispute resolution, to address the inevitable marketplace conflicts, as an option in place of the courts.

Finally, because health is a sure path to the government priorities of development and productivity, and to advance these policies, individual governments assume the responsibility for the healthcare of their citizens as a matter of law and policy.\textsuperscript{105} Therefore, government does the obvious. Government must direct funds to healthcare infrastructure, from hospital construction, water availability, and easily accessible roads.\textsuperscript{106} Most urgently, however, this means spending to prepare for potential outbreaks that present challenges for containment and the risk for crippling a society. “Some epidemics are unavoidable, but many are a result of crumbling health systems, economic inequality, local kleptocracies and global power dynamics, which perpetuate an ongoing cycle of fresh outbreaks, of new and old diseases.\textsuperscript{107} The 2014 Ebola outbreak which has ravaged Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone, overwhelming their health systems, is a glaring example.”\textsuperscript{108} “Until we address the issues of social injustice, we’ll not be doing enough to make a real difference over the long term. We’ll treat the symptoms, but not the cause of what ails people.”\textsuperscript{109}

In this regard, a major responsibility of government is to decide the type of healthcare systems in a given country. Choices may be fee-for-service arrangements or private health insurance, as a product, purchased in the open market where inhabitants have sufficient means to pay for services or insurance premiums, as they would pay for housing, food, and transportation. Universal health coverage or single payer insurance coverage may work where inequities are so severe that the health of one group may cripple the health of the whole. Employer-sponsored healthcare may be a preferred

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\footnote{104} Hernando de Soto, \textit{The Mystery of Capital}, p. 161. A strong \textit{market economy} requires adequate access to and participation in an information framework that records ownership of property and other economic information. Further, \textit{unreported, unrecorded economic activity} results in many small entrepreneurs who lack legal ownership of their property, and makes it difficult for them to obtain credit, sell the business, or expand. They cannot seek legal remedies to business conflicts in court, since they do not have legal ownership.


\footnote{106} Expenditures for basic infrastructure typically must occur before government spending and oversight of drug approvals, licensing, recalls, supply and price controls, hospital formulary listing of drugs, drug manufacturing oversight, vaccination campaigns, clinical trial requirements, protection of proprietary drug information through patents, certification of healthcare professionals, and the control of public dissemination of medical information will inevitably bear on investors’ operations See generally, Kay Boulware-Miller “The Challenges of Keeping “Private” International Dispute Resolution in the Private Healthcare Sector” \textit{The International Lawyer}, Vol 44, Number 2 Fall 2010.


\footnote{108} The Associated Press.

\footnote{109} Fran Quigley.
\end{footnotes}
model to “kill two birds with one stone”; that is, to steer the success in the market with strong performing businesses and keeping workers and their families healthy in the process.  

But, “[h]ealthcare systems develop, and are successful, locally. Such systems operate in social, political, cultural, and economic contexts under which the health needs and preferences of individuals, families and communities are considered.” There is no single international model for national health care, of course. Countries vary dramatically in the degree of central control, regulation, and cost sharing they impose, and in the role of private insurance.

Proper communication by government about health and healthcare systems is a key component of a successful healthcare system. Explaining new healthcare laws along with the associated application and cost to, and access by, citizens encourages trust in government and in healthcare professionals and health institutions and can only advance the success of the laws’ objectives. Further, alerting communities about health conditions and diseases that compromise national healthcare and the incremental cost of treatment is important. In the early 1980s in the former Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), cars would roam the countryside to warn women against the harms of female circumcision. In 2005 South Africa President Nelson Mandela, although no longer a government official at the time, spoke publicly of the loss of his son, Makgatho, to AIDS and the need of the public to heed patterns of care to prevent contraction of HIV. "Let us give publicity to HIV/AIDS and not hide it, because the only way to make it appear like a normal illness like tuberculosis, like cancer, is always to come out and say somebody has died because of HIV/AIDS, and people will stop regarding it as something extraordinary." In the case of disease outbreaks, government communications should be advanced not only to urge citizens to prepare for the health risks, but to minimize

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110 In the United States, the private sector has long been seen as responsible for the health of workers. Decades ago US President Richard Nixon, believing that a national health insurance plan was vital to the country’s future, called for employers to assume some responsibility for the health cares of their workers in a 1974 state of the union address. “The time is at hand this year to bring comprehensive, high quality health care within the reach of every American.” See (1975)”National health insurance: no action in 1974”. Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 93rd Congress 2nd session, 1974 30. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly. pp. 386–394. ISSN 0095-6007. OCLC 1564784. This vision became law years later with the passage of President Obama’s signature legislation, the Patient Protection and Affordable Healthcare Act. The United States observes a process to tackle health through the network of patients, healthcare providers and payer and insurance companies. Such a structure seeks to achieve the objective of guaranteeing health coverage to those at a time when it is needed, but sustains and fortifies a formidable private health insurance industry. See The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) 2010 HR3590, or Affordable Care Act (ACA).

111 For example, Traditional Chinese Medicines (“TCMs”) continue to thrive in Chinese markets.


113 Early criticism was heard about inadequate explanation and the costs, choice of physicians in connection with The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) 2010 HR3590, or Affordable Care Act (ACA). A health program, Let's Move! started by First Lady Michelle Obama was an initiative heavily communicated to address childhood obesity.


hysteria. Reaching out to community leaders who may wield influence over residents is a wise approach.\textsuperscript{116}

Furthermore, government interest in the environment will consider the potential effects on the health of its citizens. It is contended that health may be affected by climate change as a result of global impacts. For example, crop failures may lead to rising prices or possible food shortages and conflicts over water, land, and food may lead to mass migration of displaced people.\textsuperscript{117} For all such government efforts wealth, however generated and properly spent by government, is imperative to bring about a structure and network for good health.

\textit{“The cure of the part should not be attempted without the cure of the whole.”}  
(Plato)

Government responsibility for the health of its citizens has long been recognized under international law as well as under the law of individual nations. The \textit{Universal Declaration of Human Right} and the \textit{Constitution of the World Health Organization} identify health as a human right.\textsuperscript{118} This recognition\textsuperscript{119} has led to each government’s interest in seeing that its neighboring governments take care of the health needs of their respective citizens.\textsuperscript{120} Porous borders, pandemics, and environmental hazard overflow are concerns for individual governments and they recognize the need for some solidarity among nations in approaches to manage these common conditions and problems. Amid global concern for pandemics and potential pandemics, including SARS, HIV/AIDS, Avian Flu (HINI), the Ebola virus, there is recognition that “…today all health threats are global, and everyone on the planet is affected,”\textsuperscript{121} and it becomes the obligation of states to cooperate in the solution of health problems perceived to be communal recognized under international law as well as under the laws of individual nations.\textsuperscript{122}

\textsuperscript{116} In certain rural areas village chieftains, who wield much respect in their environment, may receive direct government warnings to communicate as appropriate.
\textsuperscript{117} A. Maryon-Davis - BMJ. British Medical Journal. 2007 - stayinghealthy.hostyork.co.uk
\textsuperscript{118} Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res 217A,art.25,UN.DocA/RES/217(III) (Dec.10, 1948 (Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security…”); World Health Org. WHO. Constitution of the WHO. Introduction(July 22, 1946), available at http://www.who.int/governance/eb/who_constitution_en.pdf (“The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being
\textsuperscript{119} Fran Quigley, The right to health comes with a cover charge, and much of the world -- especially those in struggling states such as Haiti, Liberia, and Sierra Leone -- can’t pay it. In Haiti, cholera found its ideal host. The poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti lacks any system of modern water.”
\textsuperscript{120}Benjamin Mason Meier and Ashley M. Fox, “International Obligations through Collective Rights: Moving from Foreign Health Assistance to Global Health Governance” 12 Health and Human Rights. 2010.
\textsuperscript{121} Dr. Nils Daulaire, President and CEO of Global Health Council, A New Social Compact. (No.28, 2007), available @ http://www.globalhealth.org/view_top.php3?id=544
\textsuperscript{122} Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res 217A,art.25, UN.DocA/RES/217(III) (Dec.10, 1948 (Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to
The recent international focus on the Ebola outbreak in West Africa is instructive in illustrating the collective efforts of governments. “This is an epidemic that is not just a threat to regional security -- it's a potential threat to global security. We could be looking at hundreds of thousands of people infected, with profound political and economic and security implications for all of us.”

The challenges of containment and curbing the spread from country to country are seen to be a worldwide responsibility, a “test of multilateralism.” Incidences of disease have the potential to become pandemics, global health acquires even more prominence in an era of multiple health threats. Related global exigencies, including global climate change, which may have a severe impact on agriculture, so health, food security and adaptation to climate change are fundamentally interlinked.

“Good health is a duty to yourself, to your contemporaries, to your inheritors, to the progress of the world”

(Gwendolyn Brooks)

Every country, even the poorest, has the potential to be a healthy country. “Good health has consistently ranked as the number one desire of men and women around the world. The anguish of disease and premature death make disease control a central preoccupation of all societies, and motivates the inclusion of health among the basic human rights enshrined in international law.”

The role of the private sector goes deeply below the marketplace of trade, sales, profits, job creation, and good corporate citizenship; it jolts the process of development of the earth’s hereditary riches for the benefit of all. The role of the government looms beyond security…”


Laurie Garrett. “Can the US Army Defeat and Destroy Ebola” Foreign Policy September 16, 2014

Stewart M. Patrick, The Internationalist, September 10, 2014. “Jan Eliasson, deputy-secretary-general of the United Nations, calls the Ebola outbreak ravaging West Africa a ‘test of multilateralism.’ To answer this call of multilateralism, the International SOS, which has been actively monitoring Ebola in Africa for its member organizations, has compiled a list of nations that have instituted "entry restrictions" for land, air, and water travel, and countries like Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal that share a border with one of these affected countries "have closed those borders." In addition, "health screening has also been implemented at ports of entry and departure in various countries throughout West Africa, and at certain US entry points.” The United States has appointed an “Ebola Czar” to instruct on methods for containment in the US. Vaccine research has been stepped up.

Kay Boulware-Miller, International Lawyer

William Onzivu, “Tackling the Impact of Climate Change: The Role of Domestic Environmental Health Governance in Developing Countries”, 43 International Lawyer, 1311 (2009)

the rubric of law and order; it ignites the aforementioned wealth development by facilitating responsible investment, transparent operating regulations, proper budgeting and funding, credible and stable institutions, all to advance well-being and health for all.

Global health will not thrive without respect for the valuable and proper combination of, on the one hand, the government’s duty for the health of its citizenry and, on the other hand, the private sector’s continued efforts, commitment, and successes in the way of wealth generation.\textsuperscript{128} Health brings well-being to a country, which, in turn, fosters stability and security in the marketplace and in the home. It is the stability and security that will be required of an army to defend a nation, relied on by a small farmer faced with the threat of drought to grow her crops, and longed for by a young girl growing up in certain troubled areas of the world plagued by systematic incidences of rape. The private sector has the protocol and capacity to generate and re-generate the wealth of a country from its most basic forms to its most expansive. Government has the charge to steer that wealth for the good of the country and for the health of its citizens. “Government and private sector have to recognize complementary roles, with different areas of expertise and distinct mandates … we will make most progress if we each play to our strengths and recognize the strengths of our partners.”\textsuperscript{129} The partnership between government and the private sector is a winning partnership of commitment, concerted effort, and the promise of success. Government and the private sector, strengthened by their respective values that are distinct yet interdependent, will steer an environment of wealth generation towards a healthy world.

\textsuperscript{128} Kay Boulware-Miller, \textit{The International Lawyer}.
\textsuperscript{129} Pascal Lamy “World Trade Organization Director-General Strengthening Multilateral Cooperation on IP and Public Health July 14, 2009 available @ http://www.wto.org/englis/news_e/appl_eapp;131_ehtm.kis.; See Kay Boulware-Miller, \textit{International Lawyer}. 