WORKSHOP 1
HEALTH

DEVELOPMENT ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE
MA IN DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION STUDIES

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

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SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATIONS AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF INDIVIDUALS, COMMUNITIES AND POPULATIONS

ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH

MULTIDIMENSIONAL CONCEPT, WHICH REFERS TO DIFFERENT HEALTH STATUSES IN DIFFERENT GROUPS, CONSISTING OF TECHNICAL AND NORMATIVE JUDGEMENTS IN THE CHOICE OF APPROPRIATE METRICS

INEQUITY IN HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

A NORMATIVE CONCEPT, REFERRING TO THOSE INEQUALITIES RESULTING FROM SOCIALLY DERIVED PROCESSES

HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTH SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

ALL THE ACTIVITIES WHOSE PRIMARY PURPOSES IS TO PROMOTE, RESTORE, OR MAINTAIN HEALTH

DETERMINANTS' IMPACTS

POVERTY

AN IMPORTANT RISK FACTOR FOR ILLNESS AND PREMATURE DEATH:

POOR HOUSING > POORER LIVING ENVIRONMENTS > POORER DIET > LIMITED ACCESS TO EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, OPPORTUNITIES

SOCIAL EXCLUSION

CAN ARISE ON THE BASIS OF A PERSON'S GENDER, RACE OR ETHNICITY, DISABILITY, MARITAL, FAMILY OR CARING STATUS, AGE, RELIGION, HABITS

GENDER
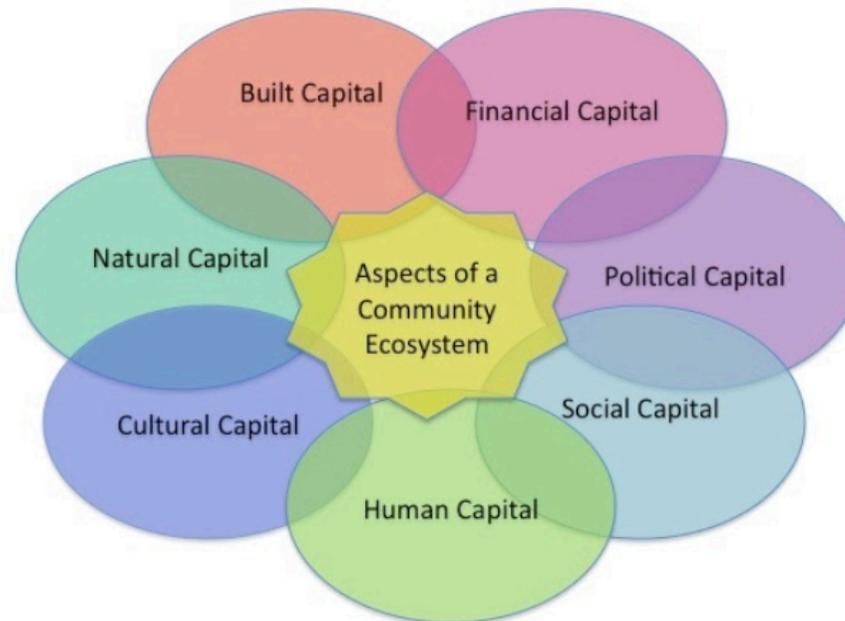
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN HEALTH AND MORTALITY ARE COMPLEX AND NOT YET FULLY UNDERSTOOD. MUCH INTERTWINED WITH SOCIAL STATUS AND ROLES

EDUCATION

THE FOUNDATIONS FOR LIFE-LONG HEALTH ARE SET DOWN IN CHILDHOOD, AND, FOR EXAMPLE IN THE HYGIENE PRACTICES ADOPTED

OTHER ASPECTS

Community Capitals Framework

Source: Community Capitals Framework & Sustainable Communities,
Cornelia Butler Flora, Rural Studies Research Seminar, July 4, 2006, University of Guelph

BIOMEDICINE AND LOCAL PRACTICES

- At the basis of the local practices remains the idea of a person as a knot in a natural and <u>supernatural</u> net

- The idea of illness as a consequence of a broken equilibrium or of sorcery

- The need to act according to the rules of the community in order not to lose one's social capital

- the need to preserve a ritual/religious/spiritual dimension in order to give the ill person the possibility to be rehabilitated in her/his own original community

OTHER QUESTIONS...

How many and which biomedicines have come across with the traditional and local ways of understanding illness and disease?

Which is the role reserved to local medicine and biomedicine in a given context?

Which is the level of education of that given community?

Which is the level of 'erosion' of traditions in a given context?

THE IMPORTANCE OF HABITUS

INDIVIDUALISTIC

VS

HOLISTIC SOCIETIES

from societies' organisation derives the actual possibility of making independent choices

GOING AGAINST HABITUS

=

GO AGAINST SOCIAL CONSENSUS;

GOING AGAINST SOCIAL CONSENSUS

=

TO LOOSE ONE'S SOCIAL CAPITAL

What is habitus?

Habitus is composed of… "[s]ystems of durable, transposable dispositions, structured structures predisposed to function as structuring structures, that is, as principles which generate and organize practices and representations that can be objectively adapted to their outcomes without presupposing a conscious aiming at ends or an express mastery of the operations necessary in order to attain them"
- Pierre Bourdieu

FOR THESE REASONS, WHEN CONSIDERING ILLNESS OR HEALING PRACTICES WE CAN'T AVOID BUT CONSIDERING THEM AS EMBEDDED IN A GIVEN SOCIETY AND, THEREFORE, IN GIVEN NETS OF POWER.

... AND THIS IS THE MAIN REASON WHY SOMETIMES IT IS CONSIDERED MORE ACCEPTABLE TO LOOSE HEALTH THAN TO LOOSE SOCIAL CAPITAL...

MANDATE

On the basis of the concepts given during our lessons so far (the role of culture; the importance of religion and beliefs; the social determinants of health...) and based on the material in the next slides, you have to come up with hypothesis/questions/discussions regarding the following topics:

- Which are the cultural elements that clash with our (Western?) perspective on the case?
- Which are the cultural elements to be taken into consideration in order to come up with a possible solution of the case?
- If you were asked to design an International Cooperation plan for the case, which stakeholders would you involve in the project and why?
- What kind of knowledge and expertise (theories/authors/concepts/would you need in order to come up with a possible solution?

Note: you can expose your ideas orally with the help of other visual materials (i.e. ppt presentation, pdf...)

MENTAL HEALTH DISABILITIES: THE CASE OF INDONESIAN *PASUNG*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBa-wwcakHM

https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/03/20/indonesia-treating-mental-health-shackles

- **Matilde; Lucas; Camilla D.**
- **You have <u>15 minutes</u> to expose your presentation (<u>tassativi!</u>)**

HOMOSEXUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION: A CASE FROM GHANA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kHrqpiRGiqQ

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z6U0T3DAyro

(I suggest you to watch this film, you can find it quite easily in the internet)

Enrica; Camilla T.

You have 15 minutes to expose your presentation (TASSATIVI!)

FURTHER INDICATIONS

You can decide whether to work independently/in group/couples;

All and each of you are supposed to watch both videos provided and not just the one assigned to you;

Your presentations will be evaluated;

All and each of you are supposed to **QUESTION** and **COUNTER-ARGUE** your colleagues' proposed solutions - **I will evaluate your counter-arguments too!**

The evaluations will be considered as partial marks and not as the final mark/evaluation for the course.