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HEALTH AND MEDICINE DIVISION

# Sustainable Global Health Initiatives

Julie Pavlin  
Dir, Board on Global Health  
HMD



# Board on Global Health

- Forum on Public-Private Partnerships for Global Health and Safety
- Forum on Microbial Threats
- Forum on Global Violence Prevention
- Global Forum on Innovation in Health Professional Education
- Recently finished consensus study “Global Health and the Future Role of the US”

# Sustainable Development Goals

- Adopted in September 2016 at the UN Development Summit to serve as a 15-year plan of action
- 17 goals, 169 associated targets
- Quantitative objectives across social, economic and environmental dimensions
- Achieve by 2030

# Sustainable Development Goals



# SDGs

- Health is crucial for sustainable human development
- Goal 3 is devoted to “Good Health” which is to “ensure healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages”
  - Goal 2 to end hunger, Goal 5 access to reproductive health, Goal 6 access to safe water and sanitation, Goal 11 basic services that can influence health, and Goal 12 reduction of waste that is harmful to human health

# Public-Private Partnerships

- Goal 17 of the SDGs is to “strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development”
- PPP forum held a workshop series to examine opportunities for the private sector to engage in partnerships to advance health and the SDGs

# PPP Workshops

## Proceedings of a Workshop

August 2016

IN BRIEF

### Engaging the Private Sector and Developing Partnerships to Advance Health and the Sustainable Development Goals

Proceedings of a Workshop—in Brief

On June 23–24, 2016, the Forum on Public–Private Partnerships for Global Health and Safety (PPP Forum) held a public workshop titled “Engaging the Private Sector and Developing Partnerships to Advance Health and the Sustainable Development Goals.” Recognizing the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in setting global development priorities for the next 15 years, the centrality of health across all of the goals, and the need for cross-sectoral efforts to make significant progress, the objectives of the workshop were to

- clarify the central role of health in sustainable economic and social development;
- clarify the value of private-sector engagement in advancing health and the SDGs;
- highlight business strategies and models for engagement in the SDGs; and
- discuss opportunities and overcoming barriers to advance the goals.

The workshop included presentations and panel discussions that explored these four objectives. This Proceedings of a Workshop—in Brief highlights the messages and discussions that emerged from the individual speakers’ presentations and panel discussions and it should not be seen as conclusions or recommendations from the workshop. Statements, recommendations, and opinions expressed are those of individual presenters and participants and have not been endorsed or verified by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, and they should not be construed as reflecting any group consensus. The PPP Forum will build on the content and discussions from this workshop with an additional and complementary workshop focused on the development and implementation of partnerships at the country level. Full proceedings of both workshops providing more detail will be published following the second workshop.

#### HEALTH, BUSINESS, AND THE SDGs

To open the workshop, co-chairs Jo Boufford from the New York Academy of Medicine and Renuka Gadde from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD) reflected on the journey in global health and development leading up to the adoption of the SDGs by the United Nations (UN) member states in September 2015. Boufford acknowledged that the SDGs are the second generation of global goals for development, following the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established in 2000 and provided a development agenda through 2015. The MDGs focused on advancing social and economic development for low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and served as a guide for international development assistance. The SDGs are the new set of goals, and they apply to all countries, not just LMICs. The SDGs have established an agenda from 2015 to 2030 that addresses the unfinished agenda from the MDGs as well as new realities. Health is

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- Clarify the central role of health in sustainable economic and social development
- Clarify the value of private-sector engagement in advancing health and the SDGs
- Highlight business strategies and models for engagement in the SDGs
- Discuss opportunities and overcoming barriers to advance the goals

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# Workshop Questions

- Can increased coherence between the private sector and national development plans more successfully ensure that delivery of resources match the objectives of the country, with more sustainable change?
- What happens if businesses have a clear definition of the core knowledge, skills, resources and assets they are prepared to bring into a PPP to support a country's SDG and health priorities?
- What if businesses across sectors had a better understanding of how to coordinate and collaborate on their engagement in-country while working towards separately targeted health priorities based on their core competencies?



# Forum on Microbial Threats

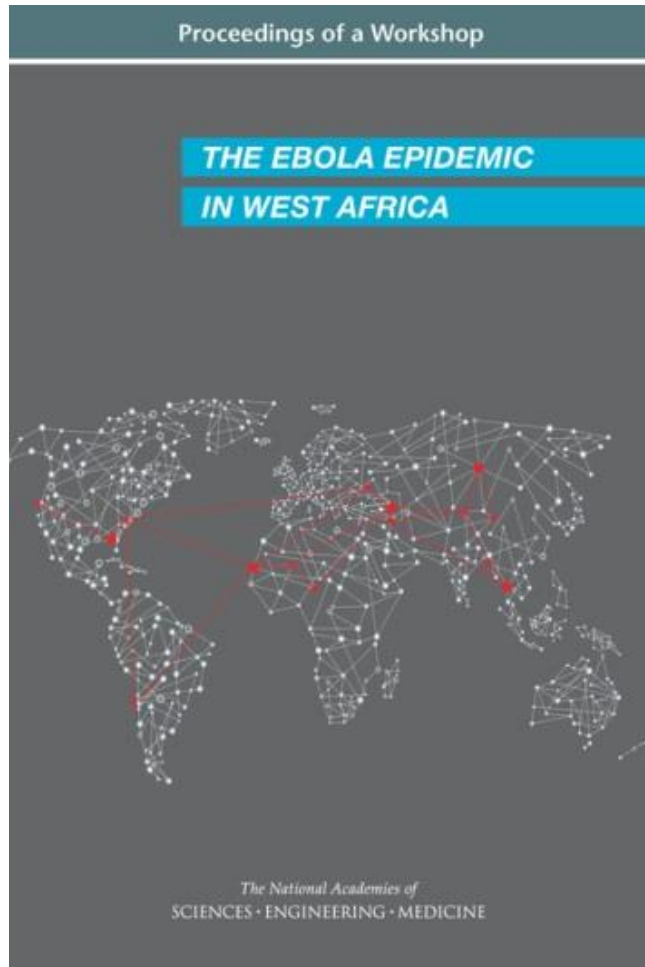
## **SDG Target 3.3**

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

## **SDG Target 3.d**

Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

# Forum on Microbial Threats



- Combating Antimicrobial Resistance: A One Health Approach to a Global Threat (June 20-21, 2017)
- Urbanization and Slums: New Transmission Pathways in the Built Environment (December 12-13, 2017)

# Violence Prevention

## Direct SDG violence targets

### SDG Target 5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls

### SDG Target 5.3

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilations

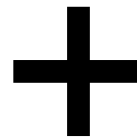
### SDG Target 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

### SDG Target 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children

## SDGs with targets that address risk factors



# Violence Prevention

## Proceedings of a Workshop

IN BRIEF

December 2016

Exploring the Development of a U.S. Department of Labor Research Strategy on Child Labor and Forced Labor in International Settings

Proceedings of a Workshop—in Brief

International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions and the Convention on the Rights of the Child define child labor as including employment of children below the minimum age as established in national legislation (excluding permissible light work) and as the worst forms of child labor (ILO, 2013a; UN General Assembly, 1989). ILO Convention 182 defines the worst forms of child labor as all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery; the use, procuring, or offering of a child for prostitution, the production of pornography, or pornographic purposes; the use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities; and work that, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children (ILO, 1999). The last category of the worst forms of child labor is often referred to as “hazardous child labor” and is the most common of the worst forms. In practice, hazardous child labor includes work in dangerous or unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed, injured, or made ill as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements. Meanwhile, ILO Convention 29 defines forced labor as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which said person has not offered himself voluntarily” (ILO, 1930).

More than 168 million children are affected by child labor worldwide, with a predominance of child labor occurring in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia (ILO, 2008a,b, 2013b). ILO estimated in 2012 that 6 million children and more than 15 million adults were victims of forced labor (ILO, 2012). While strides have been made in understanding the problems of child labor and forced labor, as well as in approaches to reduce the global burden of both issues, additional research could help fill the remaining gaps in knowledge.

Furthermore, the Sustainable Development Goals, adopted in September 2015, call for “promot[ing] sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and decent work for all.” Within goal 8, target 8.7 calls for the “eradicat[ion] of forced labor, ... modern slavery and human trafficking, and ... the elimination of the worst forms of child labor, and by 2025, [to] end child labor in all its forms” (UN, 2015).

To these ends, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine held a workshop on October 18, 2016, in Washington, DC, at the request of the U.S. Department of Labor’s (DOL’s) Bureau of International Affairs (ILAB) Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) to illuminate the current gaps in knowledge within the research fields of child labor and forced labor. The workshop also explored key needs and priority research questions to ensure a robust and rigorous global research platform. In addition to these main workshop objectives, Charita Castro, chief of the research and policy division within OCFT, asked the participants to consider the ways in which current experts, researchers, and practitioners might cultivate and support the next generation of researchers within the fields of child labor and forced labor. The workshop brought together a diverse group of researchers, including academics, advocates, implementers, economists, public health experts, and others to engage in a robust dialogue centered on the above objectives.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A list of workshop participants can be found on the workshop’s meeting page located at: <http://nationalacademies.org/hmd/Activities/Global/ViolenceForum/2016-OCT-18.aspx> (accessed December 21, 2016).

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- Exploring the Development of a US Department of Labor Research Strategy on Child Labor and Forced Labor in International Settings: Proceedings of a Workshop - in Brief (December 2016)
  - SDG target 8.7 - take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms
- Addressing the Social and Cultural Norms that Underlie the Acceptance of Violence: Proceedings of a Workshop (Summer 2017)
- Identifying the Role of Violence Prevention in the Post-2015 Global Agenda (Summer 2017)

# Global Forum on Innovation in Health Professional Education

The world is \$152 trillion in debt (IMF, 2016). At 200 percent of the global economy, this means governments will essentially have no money, so **the assumption that governments will be able to finance all the additional health professionals** that were highlighted by the World Health Organization (WHO) as necessary—at least 14 million needed by 2030—is largely **an illusion**.

. . . there is no comprehensive long-term investment strategy for a country's overall HPE requirements and returns.

OK Pannenberg, former Chief Health Advisor, World Bank, proceedings of an IHPE workshop

Future Financial Economics of Health Professional Education - released April 7, 2017

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REPORT

# Global Health

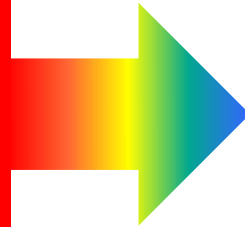
and the Future Role of  
the United States



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## Direct SDG Targets

**3.1 – Reduce maternal mortality**  
**3.2 – End preventable deaths of newborns and children <5**  
**3.3 – End epidemics of communicable diseases**  
**3.4 – Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases**  
**3.7 – Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health-care services**  
**3.b – Support R&D of vaccines and medicines**  
**3.c – Increase health financing and workforce development**  
**3.d – Strengthen capacity for global health risks**



## Report Recommendations

**7 – Improve survival in women and children**  
**2 – Combat antimicrobial resistance**  
**4 – Envision the next generation of PEPFAR**  
**5 – Confront the threat of TB**  
**6 – Sustain progress toward malaria elimination**  
**9 – Promote cardiovascular health and prevent cancer**  
**8 – Ensure health and productive lives for women and children**  
**10 – Accelerate the development of medical products**  
**13 – Optimize resources through smart financing**  
**3 – Build public health capacity in low- and middle-income countries**