Sustainable Global Health Initiatives

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• 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

1. No Poverty
2. No Hunger
3. Good Health
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Clean Energy
8. Good Jobs and Economic Growth
9. Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption
13. Protect the Planet
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace and Justice
17. Partnerships for the Goals

The National Academies of Sciences • Engineering • Medicine
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 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;
- 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

- 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
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)

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

1. No Poverty
2. Good Health
3. Quality Education
4. Gender Equality
5. Reduced Inequalities
6. Peace and Justice
7. Sustainable Cities and Communities
8. Peace and Justice
Violence Prevention

  - 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 Pannenborg, former Chief Health Advisor, World Bank, proceedings of an IHPE workshop

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