

**European Commission
GLOBAL HEALTH POLICY FORUM**

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**Recommendations for research priorities on global health:
Horizon 2020 2016-17 work programme**

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Communication 2012/0497: Enhancing and focusing EU international cooperation in research and innovation: A strategic approach

“Developing countries, where the emphasis will be on complementing the Union's external policies and instruments by building partnerships – in particular bi-regional partnerships – to contribute to the sustainable development of these regions and address challenges such as the green economy, climate action, improved agriculture, food security and health.

This includes supporting the Millennium Development Goals – and their possible successors – strengthening demand-led research and innovation for development, and delivery of the outcome of the Rio+20 conference, through the transfer of climate technologies”

The seventeen SDGs proposed by the OWG

Broadly accepted by the UNGA in September 2014

1. End poverty everywhere
2. End hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
4. Provide quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere
6. Ensure availability and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure sustainable energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work
9. Promote sustainable infrastructure and industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and between countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable
12. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Tackle climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and promote sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources
15. Protect and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, halt desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss
16. Achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and effective and capable institutions
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and the global partnership for sustainable development

Targets for SDG 3 (Health):

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age
- 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
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all**
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Means of implementation for SDG 3 (Health):

- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- **3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and IPR**
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- **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**

Universal Health Coverage has support of the EC



Health	<p>Reduce child mortality, maternal mortality and ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights</p> <p><i>Could include infant and maternal mortality, adolescent fertility and access to family planning</i></p>	<p>Reduce the burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases</p> <p><i>Could include the main communicable and non-communicable diseases</i></p>	<p>Achieve effective and equitable universal coverage with quality health services for all including for vulnerable people, such as persons with disabilities or older people</p> <p><i>Could include health promotion, preventive services, treatment and rehabilitation and availability and quality of health workforce</i></p>	<p>Ensure that no-one is pushed into extreme poverty or remains there because of expenditure on health care</p> <p><i>Could include impoverishment due to out of pocket payments</i></p>
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Universal Health Coverage has the support of Member states

Universal health coverage and the post-2015 agenda

The path to UHC will not be easy. It will take time. So let's start now by internationally committing our governments to move UHC forward in the post-2015 development agenda. Let us make sure that every person on the planet, rich or poor, receives the quality health services they need.

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Ebola is a health systems crisis

Dr Samuel Betty, one of the 7 obstetricians in Sierra Leone died from Ebola after assisting in the delivery of an infected women

Gotland News 2014



RÄDDA. Alla i Sierra Leone är rädda eftersom ebolean är dödlig, säger Mohamed Kamara och Samuel Betty som arbetar inom sjukvården i Sierra Leone men nu är på

The epidemic has so far infected more than 23,900 people, killing 9,700 of those, and although it is on the wane it is unclear when it will end. For maternal health, the effects are devastating.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) estimates that, either directly or indirectly, the epidemic will result in as many **120,000 maternal deaths** by the end of October (Nature 2015).

Ebolans konsekvenser



The G7

Development policy
priorities

Financing Gavi,
the Vaccine Alliance

Events and news

Information
service

Post-2015

Work

Climate

Health

Women

Food

CONNEX

Deauville

Accountability

Africa

Civil society

Strengthening health care systems, fighting epidemics, increasing immunisation coverage



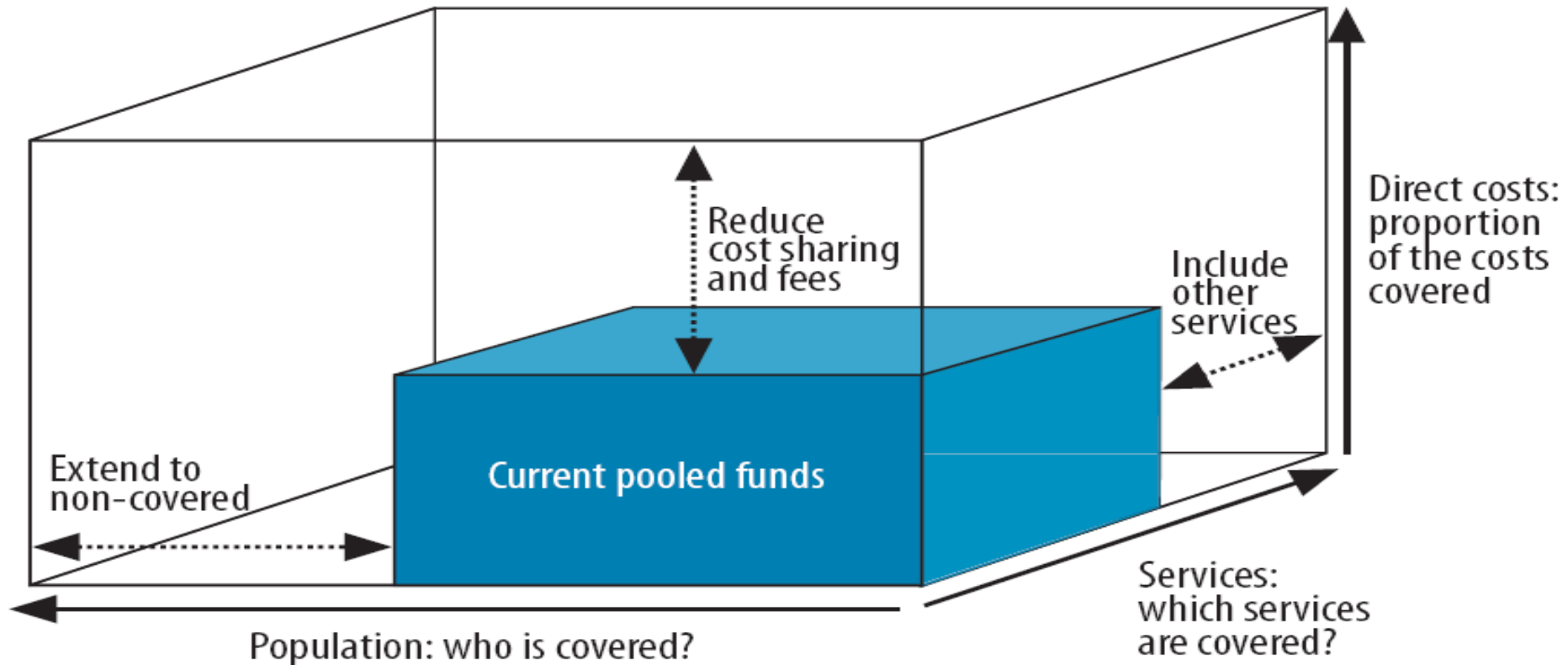
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Information on the other development policy priorities of the German G7 Presidency is available here:

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- ▶ [Decent working conditions](#)
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- ▶ [Strengthening health care systems](#)
- ▶ [Strengthening women economically](#)
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- ▶ [CONNEX Initiative](#)
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Research in support of Universal Health Coverage

Fig. 1.2. Three dimensions to consider when moving towards universal coverage



World Health Report 2013 on Research for Universal Health Coverage

Three key messages from *The world health report*

- Universal health coverage, with full access to high-quality services for health promotion, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, palliation and financial risk protection, cannot be achieved without evidence from research. Research has the power to address a wide range of questions about how we can reach universal coverage, providing answers to improve human health, well-being and development.
- All nations should be producers of research as well as consumers. The creativity and skills of researchers should be used to strengthen investigations not only in academic centres but also in public health programmes, close to the supply of and demand for health services.
- Research for universal health coverage requires national and international backing. To make the best use of limited resources, systems are needed to develop national research agendas, to raise funds, to strengthen research capacity, and to make appropriate and effective use of research findings.

Our proposal:

A topic on „Research to support Universal Health Coverage“

- Interventions to improve the resilience of health systems
- Global health policies and governance
- Human resource needs and development
- What works under „real life“ conditions: Implementation research for UHC
- Interventions and strategies to improve accessibility and quality
- Health Coverage for disadvantaged and marginalised population groups
- Policy coherence for universal health coverage
- Access to medicines

A topic Maternal newborn and child health

- „Unfinished MDG agenda“
- *“The European Commission's DG Research and Innovation, Unit E.3 (Fighting Infectious Diseases and Advancing Public Health) is conducting a scoping survey on maternal and newborn health. With the upcoming adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, the time has come to reflect on what has worked and what has not in the field during the last 15 years.”*
- This **the** field for implementation research !

Summary of recommendations for Global Health Research in the WP

- Bottom-up approach
- Include research to support of UHC with participatory local agenda setting
- Include research to improve maternal, newborn and child health

Thank you!