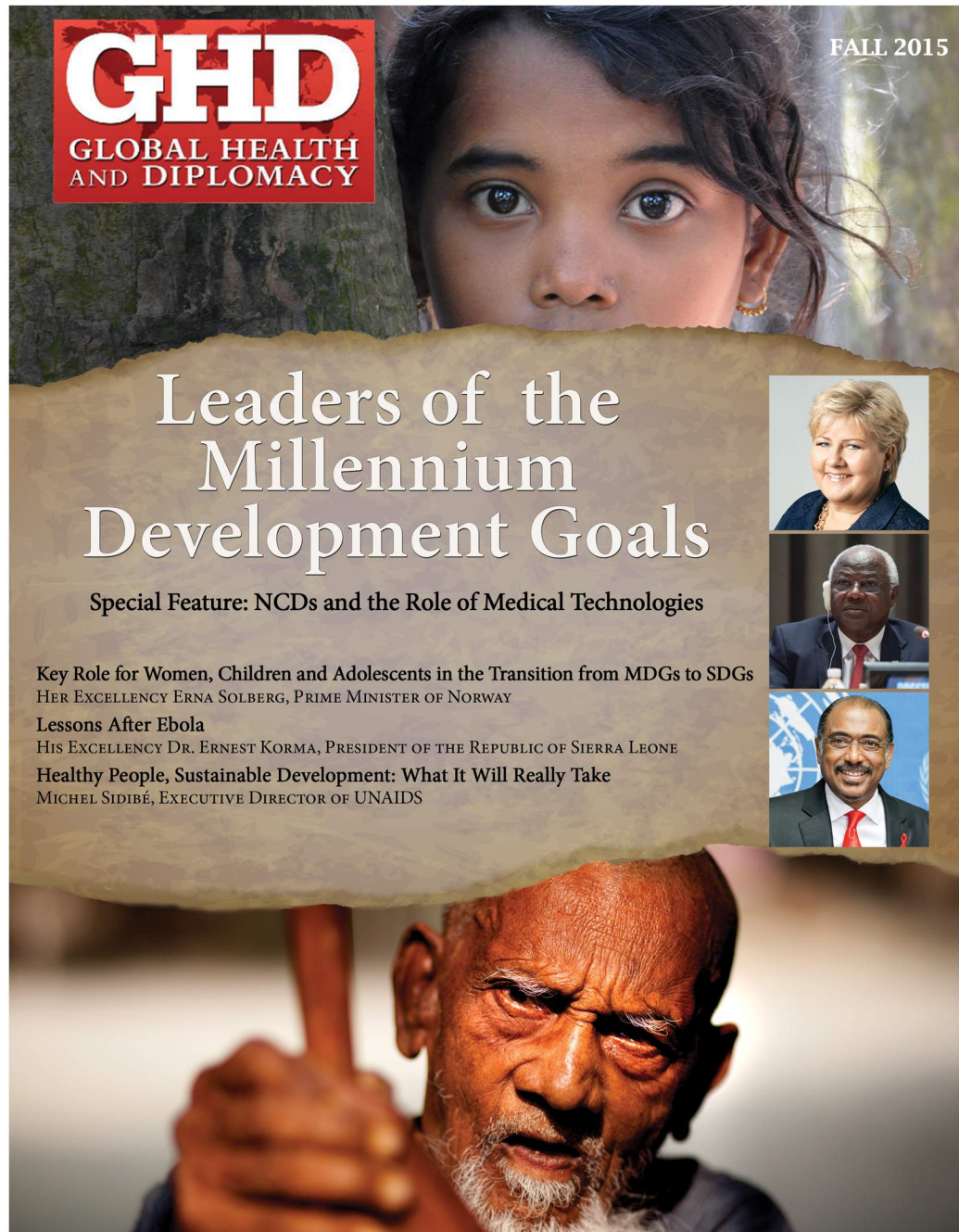




SUSTAINABLE HEALTH MODELS FOR DEVELOPMENT

SEPTEMBER 22ND, 2015
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

This fall, the Center for Global Health and Diplomacy (GHD) will host a day of panel discussions alongside the annual United Nations General Assembly in New York. GHD will bring together key stakeholders from the diplomatic development and global health communities to highlight successful programs, identify future challenges and promote best practices across all global health sectors. Building on innovative discussions hosted throughout 2015, GHD and its partners will explore topics such as global health security, the role of women and girls in the global health architecture, faith based organizations and their impact and models for sustainable development, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals and Universal Health Care.

BY INVITATION ONLY

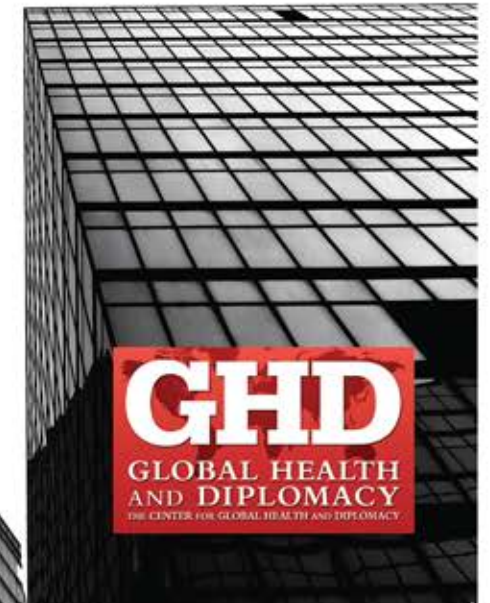


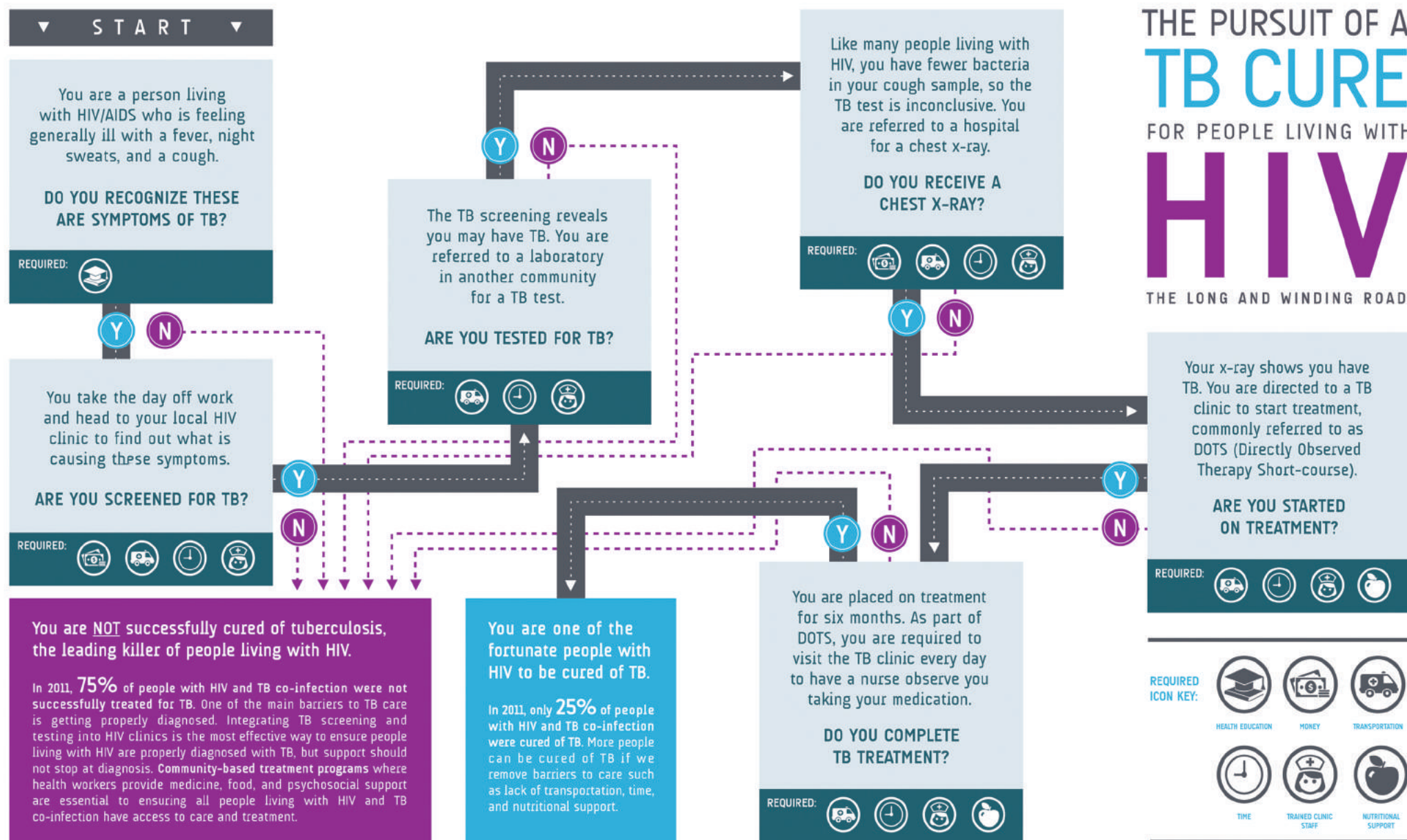
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The Role of the Private Sector







MOBILIZING NEW PARTNERSHIPS, RESOURCES AND INNOVATIONS TO IMPROVE GLOBAL HEALTH

*Christian Paradis Canada's Minister of International Development and
La Francophonie and Chair of the World Economic Forum
(WEF)-OECD Redesigning Development Finance Initiative (RDFI)*

Since 2010, Canada has made improving maternal, new-born and child health its top development priority. It was at the G-8 Summit in Muskoka, Ontario, in 2010 that Prime Minister Stephen Harper first urged global leaders to make the health of mothers and children a development priority. Since then, under the Prime Minister's leadership, Canadian efforts have been catalytic and game-changing.

*Minister Paradis meets students during a visit
to a Senegalese elementary school that receives
Canadian funding.*



Thanks to the Muskoka Initiative and subsequent global action, more women are surviving childbirth and millions more children are living past the age of five. Between 2010 and 2013, global efforts on immunization prevented an estimated two million deaths from disease. In that same span, an average of 180 million children per year received Vitamin A supplements — a key nutritional element for healthy development, immunity and eyesight. Tens of thousands of mothers and children have received antenatal care, pneumonia and diarrhea treatment, as well as access to insecticide-treated bed nets that prevent malaria.

The world should be proud of these incredible results. But we also must acknowledge that significant resource gaps remain. As Prime Minister Harper said at the most recent United Nations General Assembly, maternal, newborn and child health must remain a top priority in the post-2015 development agenda. This requires contributions from all corners. Recent analysis suggests that an additional investment of US\$30 billion per year is needed to fully scale up effective maternal, newborn and child health strategies across the 70 or so countries with the highest rates of maternal and child deaths.

That is why Prime Minister Harper hosted global leaders and health experts at the Saving Every Woman, Every Child Summit in Toronto in May 2014. There, our government pledged an additional \$3.5 billion to this cause between 2015 and 2020. This was not just a monetary commitment. It was a message to the world that Canada is in this for the long haul.

So we have before us an historic opportunity to end the preventable deaths of mothers and children within a generation; however, doing so means working differently. It means deepening and expanding partnerships with existing and new actors, including partnerships with the private sector.



Minister Paradis meets with students during the visit of a school in the Parcelles Assainies neighborhood in Dakar.

PHOTO: REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

We know that there has been a dramatic shift to how the world approaches development. Foreign direct investment to the developing world now outpaces aid by a five to one margin, and remittances are roughly three times the size of official development assistance. According to the World Bank, people in Canada, particularly citizens from our large diaspora communities, are among the most generous, sending about \$650 per person per year to developing countries to improve the welfare of their citizens. These contributions, coupled with our ongoing engagement with the private sector and other donors, have made it necessary to explore options for how to best facilitate these powerful development finance relationships.

In November 2014, I hosted the first of a series of roundtables organized by our government and the Centre for Global Health and Diplomacy. The participants unanimously agreed that the challenges of global health are far too large and complex to be solved by one sector alone.

Governments can be catalytic in providing development assistance, but they don't all have the resources and expertise to address these problems on their own. Companies have resources and expertise to contribute, but they need market incentives and predictable environments in which to invest. By bridging these two sectors, we can fill the gaps and drive innovative solutions to some of the world's most intractable health problems, including maternal, newborn and child mortality.

These innovative solutions include finding new ways to blend finance from different stakeholders to achieve maximum results. It was with innovative financing in mind that the World Economic Forum and the OECD's Development Assistance Committee created the Redesigning Development Finance

Initiative (RDFI).

I am pleased to chair the RDFI Steering Group, and to be working with colleagues from development finance institutions, governments, foundations, and the private sector to expand the pool of foreign and domestic capital to help developing countries accelerate social and economic progress. The appeal of the RDFI is that it can mobilize funds for any sector, not only health.

At our first meeting in August, the RDFI Steering Group members and I agreed to work towards two key objectives: creating a portfolio of innovative finance models, and forging new blended-finance partnerships that lead to concrete projects and real development results. I believe this will allow Canada and other donors to partner more effectively with the private sector.

In this regard, Canada is proud to support the World Bank's efforts to design and set up the Global Financing Facility for Every Woman Every Child. The facility will aim to sustainably finance maternal, newborn and child health initiatives by leveraging funds from all partners and domestic sources, including the private sector. It is estimated that between 2015 and 2030, this accelerated investment scenario would help prevent a total of four million maternal deaths, 107 million child deaths, and 21 million stillbirths in 74 high-burden countries, meaning countries that have the highest maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates.

The facility will place a special emphasis on supporting civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems to ensure that all vital events—births, deaths, causes of death and marriages—are registered so that women, adolescents and children have a better chance of accessing health services.



Minister Paradis and National Education Minister Serigne Mbaye Thiam visit students at a school of the Parcelles Assainies neighbourhood school in Dakar.

PHOTO: REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

These systems are crucial to advancing maternal, newborn and child health. They can tell us whether our efforts are working, and where we can make a greater difference. They also provide children with a legal identity, which helps them to access services like health care and education, protects them from exploitation and abuse and, later in life, enables them to be part of the formal economy.

The key to their success rests on strong national leadership overseeing a country-led plan. Robust, effective civil registration and vital statistics systems will help us achieve transformative change across the sustainable development agenda. But developing countries must fully buy-in and lead the effort to strengthen their own CRVS systems.

Canada is contributing \$200 million towards the facility, a contribution that builds on many years of work to partner with the private sector to achieve development results.

For example, in 2007 we were one of five donor countries, along with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, to launch the first Advance Market Commitment for a pneumococcal vaccine in developing countries. Through this approach, multiple donors make a financial commitment to the GAVI Alliance to help pay for the future purchase of a vaccine for pneumococcal disease, which kills more than one million children every year.

Normally, new life-saving vaccines only reach low-income countries years after being introduced in high-income countries, and often at unaffordable prices. The Advance Market Commitment creates incentives for vaccine makers to produce affordable vaccines for the world's poorest countries right now—usually at a price that is 90 percent lower than the cost of the same

vaccine in Europe and the United States. So far, 10 million children in more than 30 developing countries have been immunized against pneumonia. Estimates indicate that this initiative will save 500,000 lives by 2015 and as many as 1.5 million by 2020.

In May 2014 the GAVI Alliance issued a call to help fund its 2016-2020 strategy to immunize an additional 300 million children against a variety of diseases, and to save an estimated five to six million young lives. Canada proudly answered the call with a \$500 million contribution.

The Harper government also supports Grand Challenges Canada, which seeds new ideas and scales up innovative solutions to global health problems. Its Saving Lives at Birth initiative has produced innovations like the Solar Suitcase, an economical, easy-to-use portable power unit that provides health workers with medical lighting and power. It also created the Phone Oximeter, an app and medical sensor that turns a front-line health worker's smartphone into a simple tool to measure blood oxygen levels and detect illnesses, such as pneumonia or pre-eclampsia.



The Zinc Alliance for Child Health is another example of a successful public-private-civil society partnership. It involves a Canadian mining company called Teck Resources, the Government of Canada, and the Micronutrient Initiative (MI), a global organization working to address under-nutrition. The alliance delivers zinc supplements and oral rehydration salts to treat diarrhea, one of the most common killers of children in developing countries. Prime Minister Harper recently announced a five-year, \$150 million contribution to the MI to support direct, evidence-based and cost-effective nutrition interventions such as these.

At the recent Francophonie Summit in Dakar, delegates recognized the Micronutrient Initiative's important role and pledged to keep encouraging support. Given the MI's role as a flagship, global nutrition organization, we encourage other donors to do the same.

The Micronutrient Initiative is a global organization based in Canada that is recognized for its outstanding track record in development. Many others are doing good work too, and our government is committed to working with them to get results.

As part of this commitment, I recently announced \$370 million over five years for the Partnerships for Strengthening Maternal, Newborn and Child Health call for proposals, which will leverage Canadians' expertise and innovation in improving the health of mothers and children in developing countries.

As Canada's Minister of International Development and La Francophonie, I am committed to ensuring that Canada remains a global leader in providing more leading-edge approaches to development in all aspects of what we do.

With an increased focus on innovation, and enhanced partnerships with the private sector, we can ultimately deliver on our development goals of alleviating suffering and poverty, improving quality of life and nurturing stability and growth.

Now is the time to establish new partnerships and resource flows. Blended-finance partnerships can generate powerful innovations that can increase the productivity of development assistance, saving even more people.

**Together, we can
make an even greater
difference in global
health, and save the
millions of lives that
hang in the balance.**



PHOTO: REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

