WORLD HEALTH SUMMIT
TOGETHER WITH WHO

BERLIN, GERMANY & DIGITAL
OCTOBER 16-18, 2022
WORLD HEALTH SUMMIT
TOGETHER WITH WHO

BERLIN, GERMANY & DIGITAL
OCTOBER 16–18, 2022
VENUE
Hotel Berlin Central District
Stauffenbergstraße 26
10785 Berlin, Germany

SOCIAL MEDIA
#WHS2022
@WorldHealthSmt
@worldhealthsummit
@worldhealthsummit
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GROUND FLOOR
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Europe's Beating Cancer Plan: Catalyzing Research and Innovation for Better Outcomes Worldwide</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outsmarting Pandemics: Collaborative Surveillance and the Role of Public Health Institutes</td>
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<td>Civil Society Townhall with WHO Director-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Voice for a European Global Health and One Health Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for All</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Best Practices and New Avenues for Building Research Capacity in Global Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>From Words to Action for Better Non-Communicable Disease Outcomes</td>
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<td>The “Great Resignation“ of Health and Care Workers</td>
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<td>Sports and Health</td>
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<td>Addressing Health and Migration as a Global Priority in a Changing World</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Global Effort to End HIV and AIDS</td>
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<td>The Cost of Inaction - The Importance of Pandemic Prevention at the Source</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 – 17:30</td>
<td>A Next Era for Women's Cancer Control</td>
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<td>Including Special Announcement</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Health in War and Conflict</td>
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<td>Healthy Planet - Healthy People</td>
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<td>The Future Now: Toward Effective Action for Young People's Mental Well-Being</td>
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<td>Invest to End Tuberculosis</td>
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<td>Ports to Arms Approach to Access - Supercharging ACT-A for Future Pandemics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00 – 19:30</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KEY 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:30 – 22:30</td>
<td>Opening Reception</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### MONDAY | OCTOBER 17, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Keynote</th>
<th>PD</th>
<th>GHI</th>
<th>WS</th>
<th>WS</th>
<th>WS</th>
<th>Keynote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00–10:30</td>
<td></td>
<td>PD 07</td>
<td>Page 60</td>
<td>GHI 04</td>
<td>Page 64</td>
<td>WS 10</td>
<td>Page 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PD 08</td>
<td>Page 62</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Meaningful Youth Engagement with Global Health Governance</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00–12:30</td>
<td>Keynote</td>
<td>GHI 05</td>
<td>Page 74</td>
<td>WS 13</td>
<td>Page 76</td>
<td>WS 14</td>
<td>Page 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30–14:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00–15:30</td>
<td>Keynote</td>
<td>PD 09</td>
<td>Page 82</td>
<td>PD 10</td>
<td>Page 84</td>
<td>GHI 06</td>
<td>Page 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30–16:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00–17:30</td>
<td>Keynote</td>
<td>WS 19</td>
<td>Page 96</td>
<td>WS 20</td>
<td>Page 98</td>
<td>WS 21</td>
<td>Page 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Digital Transformation of Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>18:00–23:00</td>
<td>WHS Night</td>
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</tbody>
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## TUESDAY | OCTOBER 18, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>PD 11</td>
<td>How to Achieve a Global Health Data Space</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PD 12</td>
<td>How to Combine Health Systems Resilience with the Health Equity Agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GHI 07</td>
<td>Global Health Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WS 22</td>
<td>Protect the Promise: Equal Access and Opportunity for Every Woman, Child and Adolescent</td>
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<tr>
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<td>WS 23</td>
<td>Partnerships and Antimicrobial Resistance</td>
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<td>WS 24</td>
<td>Future-Proofing Healthcare Systems</td>
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<td>10:30 – 11:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>KEY 04</td>
<td>Game Changer: Digital Transformation for Health</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GHI 08</td>
<td>Effective Leaders for Effective Health Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WS 25</td>
<td>mRNA Technology Transfer Hub: Towards Sustainability</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WS 26</td>
<td>Antimicrobial Resistance as a Global Challenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WS 27</td>
<td>Food Security &amp; Nutrition: Essential Ingredients to Build Back Better</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:30</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>KEY 05</td>
<td>Investing in a Polio-free Future for More Resilient Health Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>PD 13</td>
<td>The Role of Parliamentarians in Moving the Global Health Agenda Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PD 14</td>
<td>Transforming Food Systems for Healthy and Sustainable Diets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GHI 09</td>
<td>SDG 17 - Can New Partnerships for Health Reverse the SDG Roll Back?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WS 28</td>
<td>Making the Business Case for Investing in Infection Prevention and Control in Health Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WS 29</td>
<td>Getting to the 100 Day Mission for Better Pandemic Preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WS 30</td>
<td>Bridging the Digital Divide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00 – 17:30</td>
<td>KEY 06</td>
<td>Moving into the Future: Making the Political Choice for Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**  
- **KEY**: Keynote  
- **PD**: Panel Discussion  
- **GHI**: Global Health Insights  
- **WS**: Workshop
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venue &amp; Floor Plan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcome Messages</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• High Patrons of the World Health Summit 2022</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• World Health Summit President</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the World Health Summit 2022</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Topics 2022</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sunday, October 16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Monday, October 17</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tuesday, October 18</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Information</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Good to Know</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• World Health Summit 2022 Leadership</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• About the World Health Summit</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• M8 Alliance</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Speakers Index</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Partners</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• World Health Summit Office</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Imprint</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WELCOME MESSAGES  
HIGH PATRONS OF THE WORLD HEALTH SUMMIT 2022

A warm welcome to the World Health Summit (WHS) in Berlin!

The challenges facing global health could hardly be greater. The COVID-19 pandemic is not yet over, its impact continues to be felt all over the world. In July, the WHO had to declare a public health emergency of international concern for the second time in a few years—this time due to the monkeypox virus. Global warming, war and consequently hunger and migration are putting additional pressure on our healthcare systems and healthcare provision.

It is therefore all the more important that this year the WHS is focusing particularly on the complex interdependency between climate change, food systems, digital transformation, peace and global health. And at the same time the WHS is providing the only right response to all these challenges: bringing experts from all over the world together to facilitate joint, internationally coordinated action. The fact that this year’s WHS is being hosted together with the WHO is therefore an important signal.

The achievements of globally coordinated action are considerable. So far, more than one billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines have been distributed to 144 countries via the ACT-Accelerator. The WHO’s mRNA hub has supported African countries with knowhow and technology to produce mRNA vaccines locally.

As challenging as the present is, we can now set our sights on the future thanks to effective vaccines, new treatments and the two and a half years of experience we now have in dealing with the pandemic. For me, that means first and foremost ensuring that our global health architecture is better equipped for the future. We want to do what we can to achieve this with the G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness, adopted under the German G7 Presidency. It is also important that we share data swiftly and reliably and make it available for research—on the basis of international standards, not least with regard to data protection. We have a good starting point for this here in Berlin with the WHO Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence.

When I write “we”, I am, of course, not only referring to governments but also to experts like you—from the health sector, from the areas of development cooperation, research, civil society and business. The One Health approach requires even closer interdisciplinary and international cooperation.

Forums such as the WHS are and remain indispensable. For they ensure that critical debate can take place which provides space for different perspectives and allows free academic exchange at the highest level, thereby laying the foundation for knowledge-based and rational policymaking. The importance of this has also been revealed by the pandemic, during which huge doubt was cast on scientific findings in some quarters or they became the focus of targeted misinformation campaigns.

Academic exchange and combined expertise can help to counter this. Both are needed in the search for
A new edition of the World Health Summit brings us together this year, under an innovative partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO). I am delighted to be a Patron alongside Chancellor Olaf Scholz and Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus.

The COVID-19 pandemic is not yet over as we are still battling the virus around the world. This global health crisis created a shockwave, as cases and deaths rose by the day, and as each new variant of concern tested our health systems and our determination; but it also generated a momentum for us to come together, unprecedented in the history of nations, united around one common goal: to end the pandemic while developing more equitable and sustainable models – to ensure each and all are safe.

It is in that spirit that France, along with the European Commission, the WHO and many other partners, launched the “Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator” in April 2020, to support the development, production and equitable distribution through health systems of safe and effective COVID-19 diagnostics, treatments and vaccines. By bringing together Governments, international organizations, private actors and civil society, ACT-A has largely delivered on its promise of equity and will continue to do so in 2023.

The European Union has played a leading role in this exceptional call for international solidarity: acting as one Team Europe, the European Commission and its Member States are a major contributor to ACT-A and its “vaccine pillar”, COVAX, and one of the main donors of COVID-19 vaccines, with a collective commitment of 700 million doses. At the European Union – African Union Summit last February, under the French Presidency of the European Union Council, Team Europe also committed to a range of initiatives aiming at strengthening local pro-

Where science, politics, the private sector and civil society meet for inspiring talks, enhanced cooperations and new solutions.

innovative solutions that can make our healthcare systems fit for the future. And both are embodied in the WHS and in you as participants.

I hope you have a successful and fruitful time here at the WHS in Berlin!

Olaf Scholz
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
duction capacities; supporting the COVID-19 vaccination campaigns’ rollout; fostering collaboration and exchanges of best practices to strengthen pharmaceutical systems; and spreading the One Health co-operation.

Beyond the end of the current crisis, health issues must remain on top of the international political agenda and France will continue to play an active role and ensure that health does not take second place to the crises that are unfortunately accumulating: wars, food and energy crises, the growing monkeypox epidemic, and so on. We will be doing so first by updating our European strategy for global health, a decision adopted under the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union. This renewed strategy will contribute to the construction of the “European Union of Public Health”, to confirm the EU as a leading actor of global health and to promote our shared values of solidarity, equity and the right to health for all, in a meaningful and impactful way.

France is reflecting on its own future strategy for global health, and among our priorities for the global health agenda comes the need to sustainably strengthen health systems, and collective pandemic prevention, preparedness and response systems and capacities, at all levels – global, regional and national. France is determined to engage its partners in adopting a solid international treaty on pandemics. We have no choice but learn from the current crisis and be better equipped for the next pandemic. This is our responsibility as leaders. In order to do better, we must understand better and rely on scientific work. That is what the WHS is all about!

One of the major lessons from COVID-19 is the need to consider human, animal and environmental health as fundamentally interrelated. Climate change as well as the loss of biodiversity, both caused by human activity, are clearly affecting our ecosystems’ balance and our health. With that One Health approach in mind, France along with Germany and the Quadripartite collaboration (WHO, OIE, FAO and UNEP) will continue to support the crucial work of the One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP).

The science-based evidence and multidisciplinary One Health approach will provide us the guidance needed to enhance our health systems’ resilience against future shocks. Integration into regional partnerships and networks, and collaboration between them, added to investments into the strengthening of local production capacities and the training of sufficient and qualified human resources for health will be necessary and complementary steps to long-term strengthening of health systems. France is a long-standing advocate of this vision, motivating its strong support the WHO Academy, from its inception.

This year, as armed conflicts in Ukraine, in Syria, in Yemen, in Ethiopia and in many other parts of the world are raging, we must uphold health as a fundamental human right for all, even in contexts of armed violence and repression. France will continue to support access to health care and services, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and girls – now more than ever as they are under attack – and access to sufficient and nutritious food, including for refugees, internally displaced people and other vulnerable groups.

We must now make the right decisions. New, ambitious and sustain-
able perspectives are emerging under the aegis of the WHO and its Director-General, of the European Union and its Member States. Together, we must give our support to an improved and renewed, balanced and efficient multilateral system and architecture allowing a better management of pandemics and consequently a better protection of our populations. France will be there.

Together, let us rise to the global health challenges that are in front of us and implement the fundamental right to health for all.

I wish you all a successful Summit.

Emmanuel Macron
President of the Republic of France

I am proud to continue to be a patron of the World Health Summit alongside Chancellor Olaf Scholz and President Emmanuel Macron. WHO is honoured to join the Charité–Universitätsmedizin Berlin and the World Health Summit as a co-organizer this year.

The world is at a critical juncture. The COVID-19 pandemic is not over, but the end is in sight. We face a great risk that the world moves on to the next crisis – of which there are plenty – and forgets the painful and costly lessons the pandemic has taught us. One of the most obvious of those is that when health is at risk, everything is at risk. The pandemic has been much more than a health crisis; it has affected societies, businesses, economies, schools and politics. Health is therefore central to development, and to social, economic and political stability.

This year’s World Health Summit addresses the five priorities for global health that I outlined for countries and for WHO at this year’s World Health Assembly, as together we recover, rebuild and renew our commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The first is promoting health, by making an urgent paradigm shift to addressing the root causes of disease and creating the social, economic and environmental conditions in which health can thrive. Making this shift begins with recognising that health starts not in the clinic or the hospital, but in schools, streets, supermarkets, households and cities. Much of the work that Ministries of Health do is dealing with the consequences of poor diets, polluted environments, unsafe roads and workplaces, inadequate health literacy, and the aggressive marketing of products that harm health, and the existential threat of climate change. Such a shift could cut the global disease burden in half, but it would also offer massive economic gains, by reducing the burden on health systems and increasing the productivity of populations.

The second priority is providing health, by reorienting health systems towards primary health care as the foundation of both universal health
coverage and health system resilience. The pandemic has demonstrated that a resilient health system is not the same thing as an advanced medical care system. Some countries with the most sophisticated medical care were overwhelmed by COVID-19. By contrast, some middle-income countries with fewer resources fared much better, thanks to investments in public health after outbreaks of SARS, MERS, H1N1 and others. The backbone of public health is robust primary health care, for detecting outbreaks at the earliest possible stage, as well as for preventing disease and promoting health at the community level.

The third priority is protecting health, by strengthening the global architecture for health emergency preparedness, response and resilience. The pandemic has exposed serious vulnerabilities in the world’s defences against epidemics and pandemics, while the collective failure to address neglected diseases in neglected communities puts us all at risk. In May, WHO published a White Paper with 10 key proposals for making the world safer, in the areas of governance, financing and systems and tools, under the umbrella of a new legally-binding international instrument on pandemic preparedness and response, which WHO’s Member States are now negotiating.

The fourth priority is powering health through science, research, innovation, data, and digital technologies. Advances in science and research are constantly pushing back the boundaries of the unknown and the impossible; innovations in health products and service delivery give us hope of overcoming challenges that once seemed insurmountable; developments in big data and machine learning are helping us to see who is being left behind, and to track progress against our targets; and digital technologies offer huge potential for delivering health services in new ways, to more people, especially in hard-to-reach areas. At the same time, one of the lessons of this pandemic is that the fruits of science and technology must be shared equitably.

The fifth priority is performing for health, by building a stronger, empowered and sustainably financed WHO. At this year’s World Health Assembly, our Member States made a historic decision to increase assessed contributions (the membership dues countries pay) to 50% of WHO’s base budget over the next decade. This will give WHO the flexibility and predictability to plan for long-term programming in countries, and to attract and retain the people we need to deliver those programmes. Of course, it is incumbent on us to return the trust our Member States have put in us with strong governance, accountability, transparency and efficiency. Even before the pandemic, we had already made major progress in these areas, and we are committed to further improvements. In particular, our focus in the coming years is to significantly strengthen our country offices to support greater country capacity and greater country ownership.

The world must heed the lessons of this pandemic. One of the most important of those is the power of hope: that with science, solidarity and a commitment to equity, we can avoid unnecessary deaths and illness, and create stronger, more equitable and resilient health systems and societies that are able to deal with the crises of the future.

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO)
WELCOME MESSAGE
WORLD HEALTH SUMMIT PRESIDENT

WELCOME TO THE
WORLD HEALTH SUMMIT 2022

In 2022, we cordially welcome you to a very special World Health Summit: For the first time, the World Health Summit and the World Health Organization (WHO) join forces to host the world’s leading international, inclusive and inter-sectoral global health conference. Co-hosted by the WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros, WHS 2022 will bring together the most prominent names in global health from all sectors in all regions of the world.

We are expecting far more than 300 speakers and several thousand participants in Berlin and online. In 60 sessions, they will discuss new strategies for global health, set the course to tackle the imminent health threats and work for a healthier, more equitable future.

"Making the Choice for Health" will be the overarching theme of this year’s agenda in the spirit of the UN Sustainable Development Goal SDG 17 “Partnership for the Goals”. Germany and the G7 nations declared “Healthy Lives” a top priority and emphasized the need to improve “Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response” as well as “Global Health Architecture” at the G7 Summit this past June in Germany. In these times of the COVID-19 pandemic, an international security crisis, and increasing speed of climate change, working together across national or sectoral barriers is more relevant than ever.

The World Health Summit 2022 will provide a prime opportunity to find new solutions for health for all. We are thankful that the German Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz, one of the high patrons of the World Health Summit 2022, stresses the importance of global health by addressing the Summit at the opening ceremony.

I wish you all fruitful discussions and fresh insights at this special World Health Summit 2022 together with WHO!

Axel Radlach Pries
World Health Summit President
Dean, Charité—Universitätsmedizin Berlin
The World Health Summit and the World Health Organization are joining forces to host the world’s leading international, inclusive and inter-sectoral global health conference: The World Health Summit 2022 from October 16-18 in Berlin. The summit brings together global health leaders and stakeholders from all sectors in all regions of the world and focuses on “Making the Choice for Health” by reflecting on the most pressing topics.

**FINDING SOLUTIONS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH**

WHS 2022 is the first World Health Summit together with WHO and is part of a long-term collaboration, as WHO has been a strong strategic partner of the World Health Summit since its very beginning.

WHS and WHO are both dedicated to the well-being of all people. To give everyone everywhere the chance to live a healthy life is a global effort, and the key to achieve better health for all lies in collaboration and open dialogue, guided by science.

This is what WHS 2022 stands for.

WHS 2022 strengthens exchange, stimulates innovative solutions to health challenges, fosters global health as a key political issue and promotes the global health debate in the spirit of the UN Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 17 “Partnership for the Goals”.

**SHORT CUT**

**Goals**
- Improve health worldwide
- Find answers to health challenges, guided by science
- Bring together stakeholders from all sectors and all regions of the world
- Facilitate open dialogue
- Strengthen international cooperations
- Set health agendas
- Foster the recognition of global health as a key political issue

**Speakers and Participants**
- Leading scientists and medical professionals
- Ministers and civil servants
- High-ranking officials at international organizations
- CEOs from industry and civil society
- Young professionals and students
Investment for Health and Well-Being

The urgency of sustainable and equitable investing in health and well-being is proving to be more important than ever given today’s intersecting global challenges. There have been extensive discussions on the need to increase investments in health especially following the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; financial institutions are more engaged and several new financial instruments have been proposed. While there has been a shift towards responsible investment by private and by institutional investors – especially with regard to climate impact – more needs to be done to ensure that large financial flows support health, improve the health impact of economic actors and to widen the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) approach to include health considerations. As vulnerable and marginalized people groups are particularly affected, investment targeted to health and its determinants also plays a crucial role for health equity.

Climate Change and Planetary Health

Climate change is the biggest threat for global health. Millions of people are victims of heat waves, droughts, floods and storms, hunger and the spread of infectious diseases, sea level rise and resulting migration and political instability. We see significant new health inequities emerging as a consequence. Bold new approaches to policy making, research, and business are needed in order to change course. An unprecedented challenge demands an unprecedented response. New coalitions are emerging between health and climate advocates and activists and international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) are building the evidence and creating alliances to put this agenda at the center of global health action. New transformation pathways in the health sector and beyond both on local and global levels need to be developed. One pathway is for countries and health systems to set the goal for net zero carbon emission in health systems and to support Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs) to decarbonize systems as they develop Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and primary health care. Another is for the public health community to fully integrate the planetary health agenda.

Architecture for Pandemic Preparedness

Despite considerable effort invested in global pandemic preparedness over the last two decades, the COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the need to be better prepared to identify and respond to new pandemic and epidemic threats. Several high-level panels and commissions have recommended improvements to the global public health architecture, while both the G7 and the G20 have pandemic preparedness high on their agendas. A major challenge at both the global and country levels is how to build stronger and smarter surveillance, especially for rapid detection of unknown pathogens, coupled with effective decision-making and response capabilities. A fundamental reality is that stronger pandemic and epidemic intelligence requires that all countries are better prepared and able to collaborate with each other effectively. For this, structural aspects are important such as international legal frameworks, financing mechanisms, improved multi-sectoral collaboration, and the strengthening of existing global public health organizations, including the WHO.
Digital Transformation for Health

The digital transformation of health is progressing with great speed. Today digital technologies represent an essential component on the path to health literacy, sustainable health systems and Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Fundamental changes are currently taking place in healthcare with regard to the way medical care is delivered and information is procured and disseminated. Digital Health First strategies are being developed rapidly as many large tech companies enter the health arena. The role of the major tech platforms in relation to reliable health information has been prominent during the COVID-19 pandemic and infodemics have become a major threat to health. These developments have led to new forms of cooperation between international organizations and the tech industry at the global level. However, in many countries, significant investments in both health and digital infrastructure are needed and the regulatory environment is weak. There is concern about data extraction and loss of digital sovereignty. Countries need robust digital health strategies that integrate leadership, financial, organizational, human and technological resources as well as support to address the major impediments they face.

Food Systems and Health

Food systems are making us ill, driving climatic change and undermining the health of ecosystems. Food lies at the heart of human, ecosystem and animal health. The agenda is big: we must change the way we think about, produce, distribute, consume, dispose of and value food, for better health outcomes. There are five interconnected and interrelated pathways: unhealthy diets and food insecurity; zoonotic pathogens and antimicrobial resistance; unsafe and adulterated foods; environmental contamination and degradation and occupational hazards. We need transformative systems change to shift food systems towards the delivery of sustainable healthy diets for all. If food systems are transformed, they can become a powerful driving force towards ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. The package of actions comprises of taxing unhealthy options and subsidizing healthy options, protecting children from harmful marketing of food and beverages, ensuring clear and accurate nutrition labels, reducing the levels of salt, sugars and harmful fats in processed food and drink products, fortifying staple foods by adding extra vitamins and minerals, ensuring nutritious foods for healthier diets are served or sold in schools, hospitals and other public places, improving surveillance of and response to foodborne diseases and assessing and strengthening national food control systems.
Health Systems Resilience and Equity

Both health systems resilience and health equity are key for an effective and efficient response to crises such as COVID-19. If a health system is unable to withstand the pressures from a shock, it may cease to function or collapse, leaving in particular the most vulnerable at risk. Therefore an urgent need for global and national commitment for sustained progress towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and health security is essential combined with a consistent commitment to equity. This requires an integrated approach to building and rebuilding health systems that serve the needs of the population, before, during and after public health emergencies. Adjustments to long-term changes, continuous learning, essential public health functions, strong primary health, all-hazards emergency risk management and engaging the whole-of-society are required. WHO has issued seven policy recommendations on building resilient health systems based on primary health care and WHO’s health inequality monitoring provides an evidence base for equity-oriented policies, programs and practices aimed at closing existing gaps.

Global Health for Peace

The world is seeing the greatest number of conflicts since the end of WWII; two billion people, or a quarter of the world’s population, now lives in conflict-affected areas according to the United Nations. In response the WHO has launched the Global Health for Peace Initiative (GHPI) which aims to position health as an influencer of peace and the WHO as an actor that helps sustain peace through health interventions that are conflict-sensitive and deliver peace outcomes in conflict-affected areas. The GHPI promotes and supports the development of health programs that take into account peace and conflict dynamics, and, where possible, contribute to peace outcomes. Based on the “Do no harm” principle it aims to design interventions that are sensitive to conflict dynamics, drivers, and actors and it seeks ways to contribute to peace outcomes while pursuing health objectives. It includes Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, Community dialogue and Inclusive health promotion initiatives. Health interventions can make a real difference, they can serve as a starting point for bringing people together. They also contribute to enable and enhance dialogue, participation, inclusiveness, and trust-building.
PROGRAM

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16
In 2018, 18.1 million people around the world had cancer, and 9.6 million died from the disease. In the European Union the number of cancer cases is particularly high compared to the proportion of the EU population worldwide. In the African region the trend of cancer incidence and deaths are forecasted to rise fastest over the next two decades compared to other world regions. On top, the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted cancer care through disruption of prevention and treatment, delayed diagnosis and vaccination, and poorer access to medicines.

The EU has launched Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan, which emphasizes the political commitment to mobilize the EU’s stakeholders in the fight against cancer. In the African region, the Organization of African First Ladies for Development (OAFLAD), promotes cancer control policies and programs through advocacy, resource mobilization and development of partnerships with all stakeholders at all levels. Comprehensive cancer control requires a whole-of-government multi stakeholder approach which maximizes the potential of new technology and knowledge by translating innovative approaches into the context of national health care systems.

The panel discussion will address global similarities and regional differences in the fight against cancer and will propose opportunities for knowledge exchange and cooperation. This will include strategies to build effective partnerships to develop sustainable platforms for sharing expertise, data, and resources and to focus on research and innovation which reflect regional priorities and needs.
CHAIRS

Jalid Sehouli
Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin | Department of Gynecology | Medical Director | Germany

Andreas Ullrich
Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin | Department of Gynecology | Visiting Scientist | Germany

SPEAKERS

H.E. Monica Geingos
First Lady of Namibia
UNAIDS | Special Advocate for Young Women and Adolescent Girls

Bettina Stark-Watzinger
Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) | Federal Minister | Germany

Stella Kyriakides
European Commission | Commissioner for Health and Food Safety | Belgium

Nino Berdzuli
World Health Organization (WHO) | Regional Office for Europe | Division of Country Health Programmes | Director

Bernd Ohnesorge
Siemens Healthineers AG | President of Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) | Germany

Icó Tóth
Mallow Flower Foundation | President | Hungary
The COVID-19 pandemic has shown how rapidly and to what dangerous extent diseases can spread today. The risk of an increasing incidence and scale of disease outbreaks with epidemic potential is growing, largely due to ongoing globalization, urbanization, deforestation and the intensifying interaction between humans and animals.

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed weaknesses in disease surveillance in nearly all countries. Traditional surveillance approaches, such as monitoring the number of cases and deaths, even when optimized, are essential but insufficient for the management complex public health threats.

The complex challenge to outsmart pandemics requires profoundly robust healthcare systems globally as well as a collaborative, coordinated preparedness regarding multiple disease areas with pandemic potential, which is why joint forces are urgently needed to respond to and prevent a wide range of pandemic threats. A new model is needed for the surveillance for emerging threats, which builds upon traditional surveillance approaches but also incorporates epidemic intelligence, genomic surveillance, behavioral and social insights, surveillance at the animal human interface etc. This is what we mean by “collaborative surveillance”.

Central to notion of collaborative surveillance – and response – are the national institutions – often referred to as “National Public Health Institutes” (NPHIs) accountable for detecting public health threats, enabling public health decisions, defining and monitoring the response. While obstacles to collaboration remain in several settings, many NPHIs have innovated in the face of the pandemic’s challenges. We have an opportunity to learn from best practices and to foster greater global collaboration to keep our world safe.
CHAIR

Chikwe Ihekweazu
World Health Organization (WHO) | Assistant Director-General of Health Emergency Intelligence and Surveillance Systems

SPEAKERS

Geneviève Chêne
University of Bordeaux | Professor in Biostatistics and Public Health | France

Ibrahima Socé Fall
World Health Organization (WHO) | Assistant Director-General for Emergency Response

George Fu Gao
Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC) | Director-General | China

Johanna Hanefeld
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) | Professor Global Health Policy | United Kingdom

Robert Koch Institute (RKI) | Department for International Health Protection (ZIG) | Head of Department | Germany

Aamer Ikram
National Institute of Health (NIH) | Executive Director | Pakistan

Andrew Lee
University of Sheffield | School of Health and Related Research | Professor of Public Health | United Kingdom

Natalie Mayet
National Institute for Communicable Diseases | Deputy Director | South Africa

Eduardo Samo Gudo
Ministry of Health | National Institute of Health | Scientific Director | Mozambique

Duncan Selbie
The International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI) | President | France
WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros started holding dialogues with Civil Society on different technical items aiming for concrete agreements for collaboration between WHO and the civil society. These dialogues were planned and lead by civil society. This session emanate from these dialogues but is brought to a global stage to have a discussion on broader global health issues and civil society’s role in it. The session will be planned jointly with civil society, and the below is a broad idea for potential topics for the session.

Objective of the session: Elicit recommendations from civil society on the role they can play in strengthening global health, especially in pandemic response, preparedness and resilience as well as Universal Health Coverage (UHC). It will also seek to discuss the role of civil society in advocating for sustainable financing for global health.

The session will focus on the following:


2. The role of civil society in the health systems strengthening, including primary healthcare and UHC;

3. Achieving sustainable financing for global health (with civil society).
CHAIR

Gaudenz Silberschmidt
World Health Organization (WHO) | Health and Multilateral Partnerships | Director

SPEAKERS

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
World Health Organization (WHO) | Director-General

Kurt Frieder
Fundación Huésped | President | Argentina

Caline Mattar
Washington University School of Medicine | John T. Milliken Department of Internal Medicine | Infectious Diseases Fellowship Program | Co-Director | United States of America

Marionka Pohl
Save the Children International | Global Head of Policy and Advocacy, Health and Nutrition | United Kingdom

Fifa A. Rahman
ACT-Accelerator on the COVID-19 Global Response | Diagnostics Pillar and Facilitation Council | Civil Society Representative
The objective of this workshop is to adapt and strengthen the European global health policy strategy to better align with One Health priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while also rethinking international cooperation. The updated strategy should enable an integrated and complementary decision process by member states and multilateral organizations like the WHO. A post-COVID-19 Europe must be focused on one health for all and must speak with one voice on global governance for health.

The mission of the One Europe for Global Health (OEGH) coalition is to improve and integrate Global Health and One Health priorities into European policies, strategies and actions by engaging European civil society and convening all types of actors.

OEGH follows the Lyon Declaration signed on February 8th, 2022, by several members of the One Sustainable Health (OSH) Forum at the occasion of the European Ministers of Health and Foreign Affairs meeting in Lyon during the French EU Presidency.
CHAIRS

Ole Petter Ottersen
Karolinska Institutet | President | Sweden

Rhoda Wanyenze
Makerere University | School of Public Health | Professor and Dean | Uganda

SPEAKERS

Clemens Martin Auer
European Health Forum Gastein | President | Austria

Michel Kazatchkine
Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies | Global Health Centre | Senior Fellow | Switzerland

Helia Águeda Molina Milman
Member of Parliament | Chile

Benoît Miribel
One Sustainable Health for All Foundation | Secretary-General | France

Karin Sipido
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven | Professor of Medicine and Head of Experimental Cardiology | Belgium

Alena Šteflová
Charles University | First Medical Faculty | Assistant Professor | Czechia

Ole Petter Ottersen
Karolinska Institutet | President | Sweden

Rhoda Wanyenze
Makerere University | School of Public Health | Professor and Dean | Uganda

Clemens Martin Auer
European Health Forum Gastein | President | Austria

Michel Kazatchkine
Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies | Global Health Centre | Senior Fellow | Switzerland

Helia Águeda Molina Milman
Member of Parliament | Chile

Benoît Miribel
One Sustainable Health for All Foundation | Secretary-General | France

Karin Sipido
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven | Professor of Medicine and Head of Experimental Cardiology | Belgium

Alena Šteflová
Charles University | First Medical Faculty | Assistant Professor | Czechia
The COVID-19 pandemic has led to devastating setbacks in the achievement of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and caused significant disruptions in the provision of Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) services, including Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH). The multiple converging crises (climate, conflicts, pandemic) we are experiencing raise the question of how health systems can be made more resilient.

“Health for all” is a guiding principle of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). However, achieving UHC is only achievable if an inclusive, human rights-based approach is taken, which includes marginalized groups and those left furthest behind. Amongst others, this requires increased attention to SRHR, MNCH and gender-transformative approaches. To meet the needs of all populations, comprehensive SRHR services must be included in health systems strengthening plans and reforms. SRHR services are cost-effective and have benefits far beyond the health sector. By realizing SRHR, women, girls and young people get a chance to tap their full potential and participate socially, politically, and economically. This enhances the well-being of individuals, families, and communities, and contributes to overall economic growth and sustainable development.

Objectives:

• Speakers will discuss what role SRHR plays in global efforts to achieve UHC, including the integration of comprehensive SRHR services in UHC reforms, in-country plans, and the strategies and tools to enable this.

• In the context of multiple global crises and the resulting negative impact on SRHR, the session will explore how this affects efforts to achieve UHC and the ability to reach the SRHR-related SDGs.

• Speakers will look at the role of sustainable financing for SRHR and the implications for UHC processes.
CHAIR
Anshu Banerjee
World Health Organization (WHO) | Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Ageing | Director

SPEAKERS

Sahar Al Qawasmi
Member of Palestinian Legislative Council

Rt. Hon. Helen Clark
Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) | Chair of the Board | Switzerland
Former Prime Minister | New Zealand

Awa Marie Coll Seck
Minister of State to the President | Senegal

Natalia Kanem
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | Executive Director

Bärbel Kofler
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) | Parliamentary State Secretary | Germany

Maziko Matemvu
Young Feminists Network | Vice President | Malawi
Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) | Adolescent and Youth Constituency | Vice Chair | Switzerland

Loyce Pace
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Assistant Secretary for Global Public Affairs | United States of America

Monique Vledder
Global Financing Facility (GFF) | Head of Secretariat | United States of America
Research capacity can be broadly defined as a country’s ability to produce, debate and use research knowledge and products relevant to their needs, such as new technologies. In the international development domain, research capacity strengthening is a key concern. Research capacity is a long-term, complex process that requires the interplay of individuals, organizations, national and international research systems. No model or mechanism has emerged as the most effective at supporting research capacity development.

The complexities of country contexts mean that diverse and multi-faceted approaches are appropriate. In some approaches to research capacity support, the ideal is for capacity to be led by partners in Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs). The reality in consortia models is often that high-income countries have a larger influence on directing and managing grants and are accountable for the outputs. It is difficult for LMIC partners to take any real lead on research projects in these circumstances.

The aim of the session is to discuss and learn from different approaches of research capacity building beyond short-term research projects, bringing together the perspectives of researchers and funders. The session will be hosted by the German Alliance for Global Health Research (GLOHRA), an initiative to promote networking and strengthen global health research in Germany. It is an association of global health researchers from all disciplines affiliated with public research institutions across Germany and funded by the German Federal Ministries for Education and Research as well as the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.
CHAIRS

Mizeck Chagunda
University of Hohenheim | Department of Animal Breeding and Husbandry in the Tropics and Subtropics | Head | Germany
University of Hohenheim | Hans-Ruthenberg-Institute | Institute of Agricultural Sciences in the Tropics | Managing Director | Germany

Clarissa Prazeres da Costa
Technical University of Munich (TUM) | Center for Global Health | Co-Director | Germany

SPEAKERS

Ifedayo M.O. Adetifa
Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) | Director-General | Nigeria

Garry Aslanyan
World Health Organization (WHO) | Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) | Manager of Partnerships and Governance

Michael Makanga
European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) | Executive Director | The Netherlands

Faith Osier
Imperial College London | Faculty of Natural Sciences | Department of Life Sciences | Malaria Immunology and Vaccinology | Chair | United Kingdom

Veronika von Messling
Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) | Executive Director for Life Sciences | Germany

Mizeck Chagunda
Veronika von Messling
Faith Osier
Ifedayo M.O. Adetifa
Garry Aslanyan
Clarissa Prazeres da Costa
Michael Makanga
Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs), including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes, as well as mental health disorders, are now the dominant cause of death and disability across the world.

Cost-effective, evidence-based interventions to prevent and control NCDs have long been established, however, there is a lack of evidence on how best to deliver those interventions across a full range of existing health systems and diverse populations.

It is time to act now and translate our global commitments into action. NCDs can only be tackled when national capacities and structures are available and capable of providing quality, long-term care to prevent and treat NCDs.

An important aspect of NCD care is access to essential medicines and supplies. Essential medicines can save lives, reduce suffering, and improve health. Nearly 2 billion people globally have no access to essential medicines. This means that essential medicines are unavailable, unaffordable, inaccessible, unacceptable, or of low quality for more than a quarter of the population worldwide.

The purpose of the event is two-fold:

1. To recognize the role of young researchers as key changemakers in the world to scale up action against NCDs and enhance mental health;

2. To explore innovative approaches to NCD prevention and control, such as The Defeat-NCD Partnership Essential Supplies Facility for improved access to NCD treatment to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 3.4 by 2030.

This event will bring together policymakers, global health leaders, young researchers, and innovators to leverage their experience and show practical
examples of improved access to NCD treatment and care and the lessons learnt.

As part of the event, there will be an exhibition of the work of some of the most innovative young researchers from Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs), working on implementation research to scale-up national NCD responses for achieving SDG 3.4, as selected through the incentive grant programme, rolled out by the Defeat-NCD Partnership, the World Health Organization, and partners.
PANEL DISCUSSION

THE “GREAT RESIGNATION”
OF HEALTH AND CARE WORKERS

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed inequalities between and within societies, including gender inequality. Women make up around 70% of the health and care workforce globally and 90% of patient-facing roles during COVID-19. Women provide $3 trillion work to health and care annually, of which $1.5 trillion is unpaid.

In addition, many women health and care workers face violence and sexual harassment at work, which has increased during the pandemic negative health outcomes from unfitting Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) designed for the male body, and are not able to reach senior leadership roles and thus prevented from influencing decision making.

The world is facing a serious health and care worker shortage, with an estimated 18 million needed globally to ensure Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is reached by the deadline of 2030. Yet the COVID-19 pandemic has not only led to an estimated 80,000 to 180,000 health worker deaths globally, but it has also put a strain on the profession, with some estimates of 1 in 5 health workers leaving their jobs. The burnout experienced by Health and Care Workers (HCWs), due to an immense workload caused by COVID-19 infections, has hit women especially hard. Despite the heroic efforts women have made on the frontlines, for which they have received international recognition and applause, their work continues to be unpaid - especially in the case of community health workers - or underpaid.
CHAIR
Roopa Dhatt
Women in Global Health (WGH) | Executive Director and Co-Founder | United States of America

SPEAKERS
Patience Afulani
University of California, San Francisco | Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics | Assistant Professor | United States of America

Mara M. Burr
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services | Office of Multilateral Relations | Director | United States of America

Lourdes Capito
FIGO – International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics | Committee Chair | Obstetrician and Gynecologist | United Kingdom

Howard Catton
International Council of Nurses (ICN) | CEO | Switzerland

Jagan Chapagain
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) | Secretary-General | Switzerland

Rana Hajjeh
World Health Organization (WHO) | Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO) | Programme Management | Director

Wilhelmina S. Jallah
Minister of Health | Liberia

Matshidiso Moeti
World Health Organization (WHO) | Regional Director for Africa

Sandra Oyarzo Torres
International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) | Vice President | The Netherlands

Stéphanie Seydoux
Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs | Ambassador for Global Health | France

Carla Vizzotti
Minister of Health | Argentina
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes sports as a vital enabler of sustainable development, and highlights the growing contribution of sports for development and peace. Sport and physical activity play a critical role in promoting health and well-being for all, gender equality, the values of equality, fairness and solidarity. Sport and health are inextricably linked. Sport encourages a healthy lifestyle, and has a positive impact on mental health, with invaluable benefits on the society as a whole.

In April 2022, the UN General Assembly welcomed the upcoming World Cup football championship in Qatar as the first such event to be held in the Middle East and encouraged the relevant authorities to exert every effort to ensure that the 2022 tournament will leave a lasting legacy for peace and development in the region. The Assembly expressed its support for the launch of “Healthy 2022 World Cup – Creating Legacy for Sport and Health”, a multi-year collaboration among the International Federation of Association Football, the World Health Organization (WHO) and Qatar, which aims to make the 2022 World Cup a beacon for the promotion of healthy lives, physical and mental health and psychosocial well-being.

The session will:

- highlight the link between sport and health, and the impact of sport on healthy lifestyle, mental health and societal development;
- display how health promotion, health security and advocacy represent key components of sport and health initiatives and events, as illustrated by the “Healthy 2022 World Cup”;
- showcase the experiences of world-famous athletes and para athletes, and the impact of sport on their lives;
- set the scene for Universal Health Coverage (UHC) day in December and future mega-events.

The session will be interactive, with potential projection of WHO films.
CHAIR

Kaylyn Kyle
Former Soccer Player | Canada

SPEAKERS

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
World Health Organization (WHO) | Director-General

Hanan Mohamed Al Kuwari
Minister of Public Health | Qatar

Didier Drogba
Former Soccer Player | Côte d’Ivoire

World Health Organization (WHO) | Goodwill Ambassador for Sport and Health

Amy Purdy
International Inspirational Speaker | 3x Paralympic Medalist | Co-Founder of Adaptive Action Sports
Today there are some 1 billion migrants globally, about 1 in 8 of the global population, these include 281 million international migrants. As of May 2022 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has estimated that the number of people forced to flee had reached more than 100 million for the first time on record, this means 1 in every 78 people on earth.

Many refugees and migrants face poorer health outcomes than the host populations and remain among the most vulnerable members of society often facing xenophobia; discrimination; poor living, housing, and working conditions; and inadequate access to health services. Global health emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic have further emphasized the importance of addressing the health of migrants and refugees in inclusive health systems and preparedness plans.

The conflict in Ukraine has additionally highlighted the capacity of countries, health systems and societies to respond in solidarity to mass displacement and to integrate refugees within health system responses. As the world confronts future global health challenges, including the climate emergency, and displacement from protracted conflicts, it is imperative that addressing the health needs of refugees and migrants is integral to achieving the right to health for all.

This session, co-hosted by the Health and Migration Programme at WHO HQ and the M8 Alliance aims to outline the challenges and opportunities that exist within both research and policy to address health and migration as a global priority.
CHAIRS

Luciano Saso
World Health Summit 2022 | International President
Sapienza University of Rome | Vice-Rector | Italy

Santino Severoni
World Health Organization (WHO) | Health and Migration Program (PHM) | Director

SPEAKERS

Poonam Dhavan
International Organization for Migration (IOM) | Senior Migration and Health Policy Advisor | Switzerland

Mladen Ivanić
Former President | Bosnia and Herzegovina
Nizami Ganjavi International Center | Member

Petra Khoury
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) | Global Health and Care Director | Switzerland

Stephen Matlin
Imperial College London | Institute of Global Health Innovation | Visiting Professor | United Kingdom

Reem Mussa
Doctors Without Borders | Analysis Department | Forced Migration Team | Humanitarian Advisor and Coordinator | Switzerland

Amirhossein Takian
Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) | School of Public Health | Vice Dean | Iran
The Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026, ‘End Inequalities, End AIDS’, uses an inequalities lens and sets out new targets and polices for 2025. Apart from the 95-95-95 Treatment targets, the Global AIDS Strategy focuses on the 10–10–10 targets for social enablers that aim at reducing stigma and discrimination, gender inequalities and violence and removing punitive legal and policy environments that deny or limit access to HIV prevention and treatment services for key populations.

Key population and groups often left behind such as sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs and transgender people, accounted for an estimated 65% of new HIV infections globally in 2020 because they often lack access to the full HIV prevention tools. Compared to the overall population, the risk of acquiring HIV is 35 times higher among people who inject drugs, 34 times higher for transgender women, 26 times higher among sex workers, and 25 times higher among gay men and other men who have sex with men. Available evidence indicates that HIV prevention, testing and treatment services are not reaching many key populations, including those who are young.

The session highlights successes and challenges in addressing inequalities in the global AIDS response. Through a panel discussion, leaders from different sectors of the response will share first-hand experience on creating enabling environments for HIV programs, tackling policy and program obstacles as well as amplifying voices of those living with and affected by HIV, key and vulnerable populations and civil and community organizations to ensure their meaningful engagement in community led responses and monitoring.

A special focus will be the role of UNAIDS as a catalyst for accessing HIV resources, a key provider of technical support and a connector of governments, partners and the main HIV financiers around key priorities outlined in the Global AIDS Strategy to realize the SDG 3 target of Ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. The session will be opened and closed by Paul Zubeil, Deputy Director-General at the German Federal Ministry of Health.
**CHAIR**

Kenneth Ngure
Member of the International AIDS Society (IAS)
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology | Dean | Kenya

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**SPEAKERS**

Winnie Byanyima
UNAIDS | Executive Director

Ruth Laibon-Masha
National AIDS Control Council | CEO | Kenya

Aleksey Lakhov
International Consultant on Communications, Advocacy and Fundraising | Russia

John Nkengasong
U.S. Department of State | U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Special Representative for Global Health Diplomacy | United States of America

Joyce Ouma
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria | Youth Council | Observer | Switzerland

Dianne Stewart
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria | External Relations and Communications Division | Deputy-Director | Switzerland

Peter Wiessner
Action against AIDS | Advocacy and Public Relations Officer | Germany

Paul Zubeil
Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) | European and International Health Politics | Deputy Director-General | Germany
Scientists calculate the cost of preventing further pandemics – via forest protection and improved wildlife trade regulation – over the next decade would amount to just 2% of the estimated financial damage caused by COVID-19. Such prevention strategies would also come with considerable co-benefits for climate and biodiversity. Research shows the proportion of pathogens crossing from one stage to the next, from pre-emergence to pandemic stage decreases as the costs for stopping those increases. In this inverse correlation: the earlier we prevent, the more cost-efficient it is.

Yet attention is currently focused on later-stage prevention, preparedness and response. According to WHO’s Cristina Romanelli, only 3% of current efforts to stop future pandemics goes to primary prevention (pre-spillover), while the remaining 97% is invested in secondary prevention and preparedness measures.

In the wake of immediate reactions to COVID-19 – most of which were taken under immense pressure to respond to and manage an ongoing crisis – many key actors, are now contemplating how to avoid and handle possible future pandemics more intelligently, efficiently and effectively.

Considering this challenge, we ask: How can lessons learned from COVID-19 and primary prevention take a more prominent role in global responses to reduce the risk of future pandemics? What would such a policy path look like? And how might it incorporate regulations in line with WHO’s Manifesto (“Prescriptions for a healthy and green recovery from COVID-19”) that recognize the incredible opportunity for investments contributing to solving the triple, intersecting crises of health, climate and biodiversity?
CHAIR

Eckart von Hirschhausen
Physician, Science Journalist, Founder of Healthy Planet - Healthy People Foundation, and World Health Summit Ambassador | Germany

SPEAKERS

Andrew Dobson
Princeton University | Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology | Professor | United States of America

Jochen Flasbarth
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) | State Secretary | Germany

Catherine Machalaba
EcoHealth Alliance | Senior Policy Advisor and Senior Scientist | United States of America

María Neira
World Health Organization (WHO) | Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health | Director
Women take on an enormous burden in cancer - not just themselves, more than 8 million newly diagnosed cases a year, but in caring for family members and continuing their work in communities and the workplace. Historically, societies have not focused enough on the women’s perspective of cancer: in recognizing their role in families and community, or in policy decision making. The importance of the role of women in cancer and the work we need to do to improve their outcomes is only slowly being recognized and acted upon - particularly in lower income countries.

Initiatives such as the WHO’s Global Strategy to Accelerate the Elimination of Cervical Cancer as well as the WHO’s Global Breast Cancer Initiative to reduce breast cancer mortality by 2.5% per year until 2040 are the foundation to making this a reality. With countries lagging on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to reduce premature mortality from Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) by one third by 2030, more collaborative policy action and investment in cost-effective interventions to scale up efforts regarding the prevention and control of NCDs are urgently needed.

In this session, experts from the public and private sectors will look at how we are tackling women’s cancers today, which opportunities we have to increase access and survival rates around the world and how we can provide support for the work women do for others.
CHAIR

Henry Bonsu
International Broadcaster | United Kingdom

SPEAKERS

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
World Health Organization (WHO) | Director-General

Teresa Graham
Roche Pharmaceuticals | Head of Global Product Strategy | Switzerland

Sue Henshall
City Cancer Challenge Foundation | CEO | Switzerland

Jeremy Fung Yen Lim
National University of Singapore (NUS) | Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health | Leadership Institute for Global Health Transformation (LIGHT) | Director | Singapore

Miriam Mutebi
Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) | Board of Directors | Switzerland

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Princess Nothemba Simelela
World Health Organization (WHO) | Strategic Priorities | Assistant Director-General and Special Advisor to the Director-General
Current humanitarian crises such as the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine, Afghanistan and Yemen to name a few are having a horrific impact on health and well-being, particularly on the most vulnerable. In addition to violence related death, injuries and persecution, conflicts often lead to the disruption of health systems, the collapse of essential medical supply chains, the breakdown of social and economic systems, the exodus of health care workers resulting in starvation, mental health problems and flows of refugees. Alarmingly, recent conflicts have also increasingly documented horrific attacks on health workers and health systems.

Despite the fact that the humanitarian system is more effective better prioritized, more innovative and more inclusive than ever, difficult challenges lie ahead for the global world community and the humanitarian system. A rapidly increasing number of people will be in need of humanitarian assistance and protection.

The humanitarian response to conflict needs to improve its effectiveness and coordination, the relationship to development, its regulation by international law and must manifest unite global power in action. Another focus needs to be the improvement of planning and monitoring of health interventions in times of conflict. In addition, the issue of how the humanitarian system might need adapt in the face of evolving methods and means of warfare must become a focus. Finally yet importantly, the root causes of conflict and war need to be better addressed and the resilience to violence must be strengthened.
CHAIR

Adnan A. Hyder
The George Washington University | Milken Institute School of Public Health | Senior Associate Dean for Research and Professor of Global Health | United States of America

SPEAKERS

Ahmed Al-Mandhari
World Health Organization (WHO) | Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean

Christos Christou
Doctors Without Borders | International President | Switzerland

Natalia Kanem
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | Executive Director

Ma Thida
Human Rights Activist, Surgeon and Writer | Myanmar

Kateryna Yushchenko
Former First Lady | Ukraine

Nizami Ganjavi International Center | Member
For decades, the World Health Summit has been one of the world’s leading conference on global health. Scientists and medical doctors meet with high-level policy makers and experts from around the world to discuss human wellbeing and health worldwide. This year is special: It marks the first rendition of a joint summit between the WHS and the WHO. But how do we get the insights of such a prestigious conference out to the general public? And how can we communicate the most urgent threat to global health - the triple crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss?

Planetary health is a transdisciplinary concept that addresses these crises and the impacts of human disruptions to earth’s natural systems on human health and all life on earth. It is an approach with aim to understand human impact on the world and how we can address it.

Our event will illustrate how crucial aspects of planetary health, such as nutrition, diet or air pollution, can help explaining the importance of a healthy planet for healthy people and push for necessary political change.
**CHAIR**

*Eckart von Hirschhausen*

Physician, Science Journalist, Founder of Healthy Planet – Healthy People Foundation, and World Health Summit Ambassador | Germany

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**SPEAKERS**

*Rosamund Adoo-Kissi-Debrah*

The Ella Roberta Family Foundation | Founder and Director | United Kingdom

*Johan Rockström*

Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) | Director | Germany

*Amiera Sawas*

Climate Outreach | Programmes and Research | Director | United Kingdom

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*Eckart von Hirschhausen*

Physician, Science Journalist, Founder of Healthy Planet – Healthy People Foundation, and World Health Summit Ambassador | Germany
The COVID-19 pandemic has been a driver of mental ill-health and revealed its different facets. Children and adolescents were affected in different ways, due to school closure, distance learning and shift to digital media use, disruption of social relations with peers as well as interrupted critical health and other services.

But mental ill-health is not only linked to COVID-19: Anxiety, depression, trauma, or even suicidal ideation are key challenges young people face worldwide, for different reasons: Around one in five of the world’s children and adolescents have a mental health illness. Globally, more than 50% of young people will have experienced at least one period of mental ill-health by the age of 25. Not addressing the mental health of young people limits their creativity and productivity potential and causes long-term socio-economic costs for societies. However, less than 2% of national health budgets in LMICs are spent on mental health, which is e.g., reflected in gaps in promotive and preventive youth mental health services. Equally, only 1% of Development Assistance for Health is dedicated to mental health care.

The panellists – a mix of national policymakers, representatives from multilateral agencies, funders, academics, and young people with lived experience – will shed light on the trends, needs and demands (including capacity strengthening) in youth mental wellbeing while particularly focusing on innovative approaches, smart strategies and appropriate policies that address key challenges toward better youth mental wellbeing. They will also discuss how to best work together, ensure complementarity, and create synergies for bigger impact.
CHAIR

Alexander Schulze
Fondation Botnar | Global Health for Young People Lead | Switzerland

SPEAKERS

Eman Gaber
Ministry of Health and Population | Child Psychiatrist | Egypt

Dévora Kestel
World Health Organization (WHO) | Director of Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Crick Lund
King’s College London | Professor of Global Mental Health and Development | United Kingdom

Manvi Tiwari
Global Mental Health Peer Network (GMHPN) | Country Executive of India and Mental Health Activist | India

Ann Marie Willhoite

Miranda Wolpert
Wellcome Trust | Director of Mental Health | United Kingdom
For decades, tuberculosis has been the major killer amongst infectious agents globally. It has only been outstripped by COVID-19 in the last two years. In fact, the threat of COVID-19 has had a negative impact on tuberculosis morbidity and mortality, notably in resource-poor region, where tuberculosis is most prevalent. Even though drugs, vaccines and diagnostics have been made available through research and development, they are often insufficient and hence general agreement exists that better intervention measures are urgently needed. Research and development for tuberculosis has been slow due to insufficient awareness in and limited financial support from high income countries. A change therefore is urgently needed and strategies to fight tuberculosis can benefit from experiences that led to the rapid response to COVID-19.
CHAIR

Stefan H.E. Kaufmann
Max Planck Institute for Infection Biology | Director Emeritus |
Germany

SPEAKERS

Carlos Castillejos
Johnson & Johnson | 
Global Head of Medical & Scientific Affairs, Global Public Health | 
United States of America

Bill Rodriguez
FIND | CEO | 
Switzerland

Mel Spigelman
TB Alliance | President and CEO | 
United States of America

Lucica Ditiu
Stop TB Partnership | Executive Director | 
Switzerland

Soumya Swaminathan
World Health Organization (WHO) | 
Chief Scientist

Lindsay McKenna
Treatment Action Group (TAG) | 
TB Project | Co-Director | 
United States of America

Stefan H.E. Kaufmann
Max Planck Institute for Infection Biology | Director Emeritus | 
Germany

Carlos Castillejos

Bill Rodriguez

Lucica Ditiu

Mel Spigelman

Soumya Swaminathan

Lindsay McKenna
This session will focus on new paradigms for dynamic states of readiness for pandemics and authentic equitable access to medical countermeasures. This discussion comes at a critical point as the global platform for counter measures is in transition and undergoing a key evaluation. The time to shepherd in a paradigm shift to authentically achieve equitable access is now.

In February 2022, as a result of the ongoing lack of equitable distribution of medical countermeasures across Africa, a ‘Ports to Arms’ Summit was held in Nigeria, bringing together leaders, activists and institutions from across Africa and the global health world to discuss a more holistic, global south led approaches to equitable access.

Now, almost two years since President Macron proposed the Charter for Equitable Access to COVID-19 Tools during the Paris Peace Forum which subsequently led to the establishment of the ACT-Accelerator supported by the WHO, EU and Germany, this WHS provides an opportunity for the Global North and the Global South to stand side by side in addressing how the aspirations in the Charter can be met once and for all.

Through the leadership of President Macron and President Macky Sall, as Chair of the African Union, this session aspires to discuss new paradigms for authentic engagement and support for equitable access and how the 6 principles in the Charter can be practically applied to ensure all COVID-19 tools are equitable, affordable and available for those who need them not just in high income countries but everywhere.
CHAIR

Ayoade Alakija
World Health Organization (WHO) | Special Envoy for the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-Accelerator)

SPEAKERS

Tian Johnson
African Vaccine Delivery Alliance (AVDA) | Co-Chair | South Africa

John Nkengasong
U.S. Department of State | U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Special Representative for Global Health Diplomacy | United States of America

Amadou Sall
Institut Pasteur de Dakar | General Administrator | Senegal

Eloise Todd
Pandemic Action Network (PAN) | Co-Founder | Belgium

Juan Pablo Uribe
KEYNOTE

OPENING CEREMONY

The Opening Ceremony of this special World Health Summit (WHS) in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) will focus on the challenge of Moving Global Health Forward. The increasing political importance of global health and multilateralism will be highlighted from different perspectives. German Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz will keynote the Summit and outline Germany's role and commitment in global health and share the priorities of the G7 presidency held by Germany in 2022. The G20 priorities of the Indonesian 2022 presidency will be outlined by Minister of Health Budi Sadikin and the European Union will present its role in advancing global health. In addition, there will be high-level video messages from the Secretary-General of the United Nations António Guterres and the President of France Emmanuel Macron.

A special focus of the opening will be moving global health forward for ensuring the health of children with the voices of the leaders of UNICEF, Save the Children and a Youth Representative, as well as a special message on polio from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation delivered by its Co-Chair Bill Gates. The Director-General of the WHO will welcome participants and provide the vision for how we will move ahead together in solidarity. A special feature of the opening will be the presence of the first recipient of the Virchow Prize for Global Health.

CHAIRS

Axel Pries
Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin | Dean | Germany

World Health Summit | President

Catharina Boehme
World Health Organization (WHO) | Chef de Cabinet

Spring Gombe
Market Access Africa | Principal, Policy and Advocacy | Germany/Kenya
**SPEAKERS**

**Olaf Scholz**  
Federal Chancellor | Germany

**Emmanuel Macron**  
President | France  
Video Participation

**Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus**  
World Health Organization (WHO) | Director-General

**Heyo Kroemer**  
Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin | CEO | Germany

**Inger Ashing**  
Save the Children International | CEO | United Kingdom

**Sandra Gallina**  
European Commission | Health and Food Safety | Director-General

**Bill Gates**  
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation | Co-Founder | United States of America  
Video Participation

**António Guterres**  
United Nations | Secretary-General  
Video Participation

**Helga Mutasingwa**  
Global Youth Mobilization | Youth Representative and Medical Doctor | Tanzania

**John Nkengasong**  
U.S. Department of State | U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Special Representative for Global Health Diplomacy | United States of America

**Virchow Prize for Global Health Laureate**

**Catherine Russell**  
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) | Executive Director

**Budi Gunadi Sadikin**  
Minister of Health | Indonesia

**Mark Suzman**  
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation | CEO | United States of America
STRENGTHENING AND FINANCING HEALTH SYSTEMS

The Key to Pandemic Preparedness

PD 07
ROOM EUROPE
9:00–10:30

At a time when global attention is shifting towards improving the way we prevent and respond to future pandemics, this session will focus on the key role that multilateral actors like Gavi and the Global Fund can play to support health systems strengthening through their respective but complementary mandates and joint efforts. By leveraging the interconnectedness between fighting existing diseases and preparing for new ones, these partnerships can maximize national impact, and support countries in building pandemic preparedness efforts in an integrated, people-centered and cost-effective way.

Even though COVID-19 challenged the most advanced health systems in the world and multilateral agencies were not set up nor mandated to respond to a global health crisis of this scale, the unprecedented global collaboration under the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) demonstrated that, in fact, we do already have in place the structure, network and systems needed to mount a global response. Through first-hand testimonies from partner countries and with the COVID-19 response as an example, panelists will discuss how strong and coordinated collaboration among global health organizations with the support of global health leaders like Germany can stand up to overcome unprecedented challenges.

The session will highlight how we leveraged existing expertise, resources, and infrastructures, how we can build on the investments made in the last two decades and continue strengthening surveillance and laboratory capacity, ensuring supply chains and cold storage facilities, training health and community workers and reinforcing data and monitoring systems. By reinforcing resilient and inclusive health systems we can ensure early detection and control of outbreaks and the deployment of vaccines, treatments, and diagnostics. Further, by creating an enabling environment at a global and regional levels, for example in rapid and risk-tolerant financing, resilient formal and community health systems, strong regulatory systems, and diversified manufacturing, we can further ensure these systems can mobilize to rapidly respond to emerging threats.
CHAIR

Maelle Ba
Speak Up Africa | Strategic Communications Manager | Senegal

SPEAKERS

Jane Ruth Aceng Ocero
Minister of Health | Uganda

Seth Berkley
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance | CEO | Switzerland

Jochen Flasbarth
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) | State Secretary | Germany

Poonam Khetrapal Singh
World Health Organization (WHO) | Regional Director South-East Asia

Rosemary W. Mburu
WACI Health | Executive Director | Kenya

Peter Sands
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria | Executive Director | Switzerland
Globally, climate change and ecosystem degradation, as well as epidemics and natural disasters, which are increasing in frequency, duration and intensity, are posing immense threats to human health and well-being. The calls from the global health community for urgent action on the climate crisis have gained new urgency in relation to their impact on health.

Human health and wellbeing is dependent on life supporting ecosystems, which in turn depend on planetary geophysical balances. It is indispensable to stay within planetary boundaries not crossing tipping points that have adverse health effects in unpredictable dimensions.

A dual approach of mitigation and adaptation is required. Essentially innovations need to be in focus, not just for reducing climate change and limiting temperature rise, but also in the health field. The prevention at systems transformation level, the examination of successful mitigation and adaptation processes, governing innovation for the public good and governing public goods are necessary steps to be initiated quickly.
CHAIR

Stefan Swartling Peterson
Karolinska Institutet | Professor of Global Transformations for Health | Sweden

SPEAKERS

Steffi Lemke
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) | Federal Minister | Germany

Alan Dangour
Wellcome Trust | Director of Climate and Health | United Kingdom

Ariane de Hoog
Bayer AG | Pharmaceuticals Division | Sustainability | Lead Access to Medicine Community | Germany

Sir Andrew Haines
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) | Professor Environmental Change and Public Health | United Kingdom

Rose Kobusinge
University of Oxford | Environmental Change Graduate | United Kingdom

Ole Petter Ottersen
Karolinska Institutet | President | Sweden

Catherine Russell
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) | Executive Director

Rhoda Wanyenze
Makerere University | School of Public Health | Professor and Dean | Uganda
Young people are one of the biggest demographics of this planet. In many countries, they represent the biggest part of society. Moreover, youth have grown up in a world that is both digitalizing and globalizing - contributing to unique experiences compared to previous generations. Through the work that they day, many young people interact with different layers of their communities and are exposed to relevant insights and experiences. It is essential that youth are meaningfully part of the decision making around global health on all levels.

Exciting changes have taken place with regards to meaningful engagement of young people with the World Health Organization (WHO). Even though there are only two youth-led organizations in official relations with the WHO and we have seen a decrease in the meaningful engagement at WHO high-level meetings, young people have worked hard with the WHO to ensure other mechanisms for engagement exist. These include the recently launched WHO Youth Council – a new mechanism for an engagement at the highest level. It also includes the Youth Pre World Health Assembly (WHA) which is celebrating its 10th Anniversary this year.

This high-level event organized by the International Federation of Medical Students’ Associations (IFMSA) builds the capacity of over 50 impressive youth advocates around the world through workshops with high-level speakers and prepares them as delegates at the WHA. Furthermore, youth have initiated successful national youth delegate programs in five countries and the interest of Member States is growing. It is essential to create awareness around these initiatives and support their growth to ensure the vital voice of youth is part of global health governance at every level.
CHAIR

Mahmood Al-Hamody
International Federation of Medical Students Associations (IFMSA) | Vice-President for External Affairs | Denmark

SPEAKERS

Sarah Beaini
Lebanese Medical Students’ International Committee (LeMSIC) | Former National Member Organization (NMO) President | Lebanon
University Saint Joseph | Faculty of Medicine | Medical Student | Lebanon

Ying-Tsun Chen
IPSF - International Pharmaceutical Students Federation | Chairperson of Public Health | The Netherlands

Brigitte Mohn
Bertelsmann Stiftung | Member of the Executive Board | Germany

Hamaiyal Sana
International Federation of Medical Students Associations (IFMSA) | Liaison Officer to the World Health Organization-Elect | Denmark

Gaudenz Silberschmidt
World Health Organization (WHO) | Health and Multilateral Partnerships | Director
The signatories of the Kigali Declaration commit to play their part at global, regional, national, community and partnership levels to eradicate, eliminate or control neglected tropical diseases by 2030. One of the examples: Schistosomiasis. We will use the example of Schistosomiasis (worldwide, schistosomiasis a waterborne disease caused by parasitic worms alone affects more than 240 million people) to describe what is being done to get closer to the goal of elimination. Core strategic interventions like preventive chemotherapy, WASH, vector control, veterinary public health or case management will be in the focus. Partnerships with non-governmental organizations and the private sector are supporting this. What role can Germany play in the global NTD effort? How is research integrated?

The Kigali Declaration - published 27.01.2022 - is a declaration of intent by partners from industry, donor countries, NTD-endemic countries, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), philanthropists and research institutions. The Kigali Declaration builds on the London Declaration on Neglected Tropical Diseases of 2012 and aims to support the World Health Organization’s Roadmap for NTD Control.
CHAIRS

Achim Hörauf
University Hospital Bonn |
Institute of Medical Microbiology,
Immunology and Parasitol | Director |
Germany

Carsten Köhler
University Hospital Tübingen |
Institute for Tropical Medicine | Director |
Germany

SPEAKERS

Bernadette Abela-Ridder
World Health Organization (WHO) |
Department for the Control of Neglected
Tropical Diseases (NTDs) | Team Leader

Aimable Mbituyumuremyi
Rwanda Biomedical Center |
Malaria, Neglected Tropical Diseases
and Other Parasitic Diseases Division | Division Manager |
Rwanda

Dirk Meyer
Federal Ministry for Economic Coopera-
tion and Development (BMZ) |
Department of Global Health, Employ-
ment, Transformation of the Economy,
Digital Technologies, Food and Nutrition
Security | Directorate-General 1 | Germany

Moses Okwii
Dev-com Consult Ltd |
Research and Innovations Associate |
South Sudan

Christian Blind Mission (CBM) |
Research Consultant |
South Sudan

Luis Pizarro
Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative
(DNDi) | Executive Director |
Switzerland

Johannes Waltz
Merck Group | Head of Merck
Schistosomiasis Elimination Program |
Germany
ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS UHC
BY CLOSING GAPS IN CANCER CARE

Integrated NCD and Cancer Care to Help Drive UHC and Scale Up Access to Comprehensive Diagnostic and Treatment Services through a Multistakeholder Approach

Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) continue to impose a heavy social and economic burden around the globe, especially on Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs). This is particularly true for cancer: the WHO estimates that 70% of cancer deaths are already occurring in LMICs, with a steep increase in numbers to be expected by 2030. Many of these deaths arise from cancers that could be prevented, treated, and even cured if the appropriate resources such as infrastructure, equipment, and trained medical staff were available. The same applies to the underserved populations in High-Income Countries who lack access to the care they deserve.

In this workshop, the example of cancer will be used to illustrate potential solutions to the challenges that hinder countries from promoting UHC and to identify opportunities to accelerate progress in NCD services. The workshop will take an interactive roundtable format with participants discussing solutions from their perspective with input from the audience. Speakers from UN Agencies, Government representatives and the private sector will draw on their experiences to highlight recent major initiatives and emerging opportunities for enhanced cross-sector collaboration and concerted action to scale-up access to comprehensive cancer care around the world.

To achieve better health outcomes for each person, everywhere, we need to prioritize the implementation of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), ensuring that current knowledge of best practices in managing diseases such as cancer becomes the standard of care.
CHAIR

Alison Cox
NCD Alliance | Policy and Advocacy Director | Switzerland

SPEAKERS

H.E. Monica Geingos
First Lady of Namibia
UNAIDS | Special Advocate for Young Women and Adolescent Girls

Budi Gunadi Sadikin
Minister of Health | Indonesia

Svetlana Akselrod
World Health Organization (WHO) | Global Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Platform | Director

Najat Mokhtar
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | Deputy Director-General | Austria

Michael Oberreiter
Roche | Head of Global Access | Switzerland

H.E. Monica Geingos
First Lady of Namibia

Alison Cox
Policy and Advocacy Director | Switzerland

Najat Mokhtar
Deputy Director-General | Austria

Svetlana Akselrod
Global Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Platform | Director

Budi Gunadi Sadikin
Minister of Health | Indonesia

Michael Oberreiter
Roche | Head of Global Access | Switzerland
Global Health has a central role within the German G7 presidency 2022. With the adoption of the G7 Health Ministers’ Communiqué and the Leaders’ Communiqué in Elmau, the G7 highlighted the importance of further advancing Global Health within three distinct areas.

To overcome the COVID-19 pandemic and sustainably strengthen pandemic preparedness and response (PPR), the G7 agreed upon an ambitious G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness which aims at decreasing further fragmentation in PPR with an overarching goal of aligning the G7’ activities in this area. To tackle the global crisis of increasing rates of Antimicrobial Resistances (AMR) today and in future, the health ministers agreed upon supporting the establishment of nationally integrated surveillance systems on AMR and antibiotic use in the human, animal and plant production and environmental sectors. Ultimately, to adapt health systems to climate related health risks and mitigate the emissions of health systems on the environment, the G7 ministers reinforced the commitments made at the COP26 on building environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral health systems at the latest by 2050 while advancing the integration of adaptation to climate change and environment-related health impacts into care.

Building upon these commitments and the German G7 presidency 2022, the G7 deputies will evaluate the commitments made especially in light of the Indonesian G20 presidency, discuss possible gaps which have not yet been addressed by the G7 states and provide insights on the road ahead to the Japanese G7 presidency in 2023.
CHAIR

Christine Mhundwa
Deutsche Welle News | Europe Correspondent | Germany

SPEAKERS

Sandra Gallina
European Commission | Health and Food Safety | Director-General

Stephen Lucas
Deputy Minister of Health | Canada

Loyce Pace
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Assistant Secretary for Global Public Affairs | United States of America

Antoine Saint-Denis
Ministry of Health and Solidarity | Director for European and International Affairs in Social Ministries | France

Thomas Steffen
Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) | State Secretary | Germany
Despite considerable effort invested in global pandemic preparedness over the last two decades, the COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the need to be better prepared to identify and respond to new pandemic and epidemic threats. Several high-level panels and commissions have recommended improvements to the global public health architecture, while both the G7 and the G20 have pandemic preparedness high on their agendas. A major challenge at both the global and country levels is how to build stronger and smarter surveillance, especially for rapid detection of unknown pathogens, coupled with effective decision-making and response capabilities.

A fundamental reality is that stronger pandemic and epidemic intelligence requires that all countries are better prepared and able to collaborate with each other effectively. For this, structural aspects are important such as international legal frameworks, financing mechanisms, improved multi-sectoral collaboration, and the strengthening of existing global public health organizations, including the World Health Organization.
CHAIR

Chikwe Ihekweazu
World Health Organization (WHO) | Assistant Director-General of Health Emergency Intelligence and Surveillance Systems

SPEAKERS

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
Former President | Liberia
United Nations | Advisory Board of ‘Our Common Agenda’ | Co-Chair

Karl Lauterbach
Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) | Federal Minister | Germany

Jeremy Farrar
Wellcome Trust | Director | United Kingdom

Sandra Gallina
European Commission | Health and Food Safety | Director-General

Elsie Ilori
Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) | Surveillance and Epidemiology Department | Director | Nigeria

Marion Koopmans
Erasmus University Medical Center | Head of the Department of Viroscience | The Netherlands

Jaouad Mahjour
World Health Organization (WHO) | Emergency Preparedness and International Health Regulations | Assistant Director-General

Joy Phumaphi
Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (GPMB) | Incoming Co-Chair

Mike Ryan
World Health Organization (WHO) | WHO Health Emergencies Programme | Executive Director

Budi Gunadi Sadikin
Minister of Health | Indonesia
GLOBAL HEALTH INSIGHTS

NEW VOICES IN GLOBAL HEALTH
COVID-19 and Antimicrobial Resistance: Connections and Consequences

Members of Young Academies and similar early to mid-career scientist networks will give a concise and engaging input in the format of a lightning talk in which connections between COVID-19 and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and possible consequences for global health are presented and discussed. Talks will focus on one key aspect and conclude with a take-home message or question for a multidisciplinary audience.

CHAIRS

Karen Jacqueline Cloete
Global Young Academy (GYA) | Member | Germany
University of South Africa (UNISA) | School of Interdisciplinary Research and Graduate Studies | Senior Researcher | South Africa

Stefan Kohler
Global Young Academy (GYA) | Member | Germany
Heidelberg University | Heidelberg Institute of Global Health | Research Group Leader | Germany

Pradeep Kumar
Global Young Academy (GYA) | Member | Germany
University of the Witwatersrand | Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology | Personal Professor | South Africa
SPEAKERS

**Reza Afshari**
Global Young Academy (GYA) | Alumnus | Germany
University of British Columbia | School of Population and Public Health | Clinical Professor | Canada

**Nurul Islam**
National Young Academy of Bangladesh | Member | Bangladesh
International Islamic University Chittagong | Deputy Director | Bangladesh

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Young Affiliates Network of The World Academy of Sciences | Member | Italy
University of Tehran | School of Biology | Department of Microbial Biotechnology | Associate Professor | Iran

**Andreea Molnar**
Global Young Academy (GYA) | Member | Germany
Swinburne University of Technology | School of Software and Electrical Engineering | Associate Professor | Australia

**Angélica Thomaz Vieira**
Young Affiliates of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences | Member | Brazil
Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais | Department of Biochemistry and Immunology | Associate Professor | Brazil

**Pradeep Kumar**

**Karen Jacqueline Cloete**

**Fateme Mohammadi**

**Nurul Islam**

**Andreea Molnar**

**Stefan Kohler**

**Angélica Thomaz Vieira**
Our economic system puts an excessive focus on generating economic wealth. Success is measured by profits or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, typically directing investment to activities with the largest economic returns, while the social and environmental impact only plays a subordinate role.

This focus exacerbates social inequality in developed as well as in developing countries. And yet social wellbeing – which can be defined as being embedded in a community (solidarity) and having the opportunity to shape one’s own fate (agency) – is vital for countries to manage global and local challenges, such as pandemics or climate change. We need a socio-economic transformation for an economy that supports social well-being.

Good health is one of the pillars of social prosperity. Thus, public health systems play a critical role in this transformation. Improving global health to support the socio-economic transformation will require a collective effort from government, the private sector, and civil society. At the global level, cross-border health challenges – such as infectious diseases, Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), and environmental pollution – demand a strong commitment to multilateralism and international cooperation. The international community needs to collectively address health equity, including low- and middle-income countries.
CHAIR

Ilona Kickbusch
Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies | Global Health Center | Founding Director | Switzerland

SPEAKERS

Pascale Allotey
World Health Organization (WHO) | Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research SRH | Director

Markus Engels
Global Solutions Initiative | Secretary-General | Germany

Sabine Gilliam
Pfizer Germany | Country President | Germany

John Kirton
University of Toronto | Global Health Diplomacy Program, G7 and G20 Research Groups | Director | Canada

Dirk Meyer

Tania Rödiger-Vorwerk
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) | Deputy Director-General for Global Health, Resilience, Equality of Opportunity | Germany

Dennis J. Snower
Global Solutions Initiative | Founder and President | Germany/United Kingdom

Anil Soni
WHO Foundation | CEO
While the world still struggles with a ravaging pandemic, the health and inhabitability of our planet is at risk. To preserve and support the well-being of all life on Earth – planetary health – with thriving, healthy and resilient societies, we need the commitment and efforts of everyone – policy makers, industry, science and civil society. Prescriptions for a healthy and green recovery from COVID-19 are outlined in a 2020 WHO Manifesto. However, to translate these prescriptions into action, good science and the buy-in from citizens and policy makers (who depend on their electorate) is crucially needed.

The narrative of Planetary Health, connecting the global challenges of Climate Crisis, Biodiversity Loss and all other planetary boundaries with human health is very powerful, engaging and possibly game-changing regarding Science Engagement. Engaging the public, policy-makers and industry as well as opening science towards different knowledge systems and expertise is key to this concept and the opportunities to really make a difference by using this story-telling around Planetary Health are manifold.

In this session, we want to inspire and engage the audience – both digital and in-person with inspiring stories, ideas and experiences and give space to share and collect inspirations from all over the globe. We will take a deep dive into the chances and game-changing possibilities of a planetary health focus when interacting with different sectors of society, different scientific disciplines, different knowledge systems and different level of policy-making.

All presentations will focus on the successful integration of the planetary health narrative and lobby for innovative co-creational and engaging joint endeavors to address both the environmental and the human health crisis.
CHAIR

Nicole de Paula
United Nations | Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | Senior SDG Expert

SPEAKERS

Susanne Hecker
Museum für Naturkunde – Leibniz Institute for Evolution and Biodiversity Science | Head of Science Programme Society and Nature | Germany

María Neira
World Health Organization (WHO) | Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health | Director

Melvine Anyango Otieno
Planetary Health Eastern Africa Hub | Founder | Kenya

Nicole Redvers
University of North Dakota | School of Medicine and Health Sciences | Assistant Professor of Indigenous Health and Family & Community Medicine | United States of America

Eckart von Hirschhausen
Physician, Science Journalist, Founder of Healthy Planet - Healthy People Foundation, and World Health Summit Ambassador | Germany
STRENGTHENING PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE
Lessons from Ebola and COVID-19 Outbreaks

COVID-19 has shown the importance of international collaboration in tackling global health threats. A comprehensive public health approach including multi-disciplinary actors resulted in the rapid development of safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines. While major scientific strides were made, effectively controlling the virus faced important challenges such as the waning trust in public health institutions, the impact of policies on equitable access, and healthcare systems’ capacity to reach the last mile.

Ebola outbreaks have similarly highlighted the gaps and opportunities in pandemic preparedness and response in low- and middle-income countries. International collaboration led to the eventual control of the major 2014–2016 Ebola outbreak in West Africa, including the deployment of a new vaccine that resulted from public-private partnership, including improvements in research ecosystems of countries. The experience with Ebola has helped increase capacity of countries to respond to outbreaks and health emergencies. Countries and global partners achieved improvements in research, evidence and public health capacities and policies which were quickly utilized for the COVID-19 pandemic. However, despite the availability of vaccines, increasingly frequent outbreaks continue to happen in Africa and access to necessary counter-measures remain limited in countries most impacted.

What lessons can we learn from the COVID-19 and the Ebola experiences to enable the world to be better prepared for future epidemics and pandemics, from a multi-sectoral collaboration point of view. How can countries be assisted in strengthening their research, innovation and public health ecosystems?

This panel session aims to highlight concrete examples of how timely and coordinated partnerships can lead to more effective preparedness and response to pandemic threats and discuss what else is needed to ensure that tools to keep the world safer reach those that need them most.
CHAIR

Dominique Charron
International Development Research Centre (IDRC) | Programs and Partnerships | Vice-President | Canada

SPEAKERS

Jane Ruth Aceng Ocero
Minister of Health | Uganda

Wilhelmina S. Jallah
Minister of Health | Liberia

Ruxandra Draghia Akli
Johnson & Johnson | Global Head of Global Public Health R&D | United States of America

John Dusabe-Richards
International Development Research Centre (IDRC) | Global Health Division | Director | Canada

Gary Kobinger
The University of Texas Medical Branch | Department of Microbiology and Immunology | Galveston National Laboratory | Director | United States of America

Ahmed Ogwell Ouma
Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) | Acting Director | Ethiopia

Soumya Swaminathan
World Health Organization (WHO) | Chief Scientist
ONE HEALTH IN ACTION

The COVID-19 pandemic, the emergence of other zoonosis, along with the increasing Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) make clear that we need to approach the topic of health with a broader understanding regarding the close links between the health of humans, animals, agriculture and the environment using the so called One Health approach. Since the diversity of species and habitats on Earth is vital to all life, including human life it is essential to protect the natural environment in all its diversity, lessening the risk of future pandemics and vector-borne diseases.

The panel will represent the experiences of One Health practitioners that have implemented a One Health project and politicians from the German Federal Ministry of Health and the German Federal Ministry for Development and Economic Cooperation. The discussion should include the difficulties and obstacles that come with the realization of such projects as well as successful strategies across the globe. We want to hear voices from different perspectives and consider all components of One Health (humans, animals, environment) equally, incorporating expertise from the life sciences as well as social sciences and non-academic knowledge.

While it is clear that the stronger focus on One Health is vital, challenging questions remain open. How can the One Health approach be put into practice in concrete terms? How can One Health projects be operationalized? How can One Health generate add value? What challenges do One Health projects face and how can they be overcome?

Substantially broad knowledge from different areas of expertise, equally considering all components of One Health (people, animals, and environment) needs to be taken into account, incorporating expertise from life sciences as well as social sciences in order to find overarching solutions and strategies that are promising. Furthermore, the firmly embedding of the One Health approach in our development cooperation is of crucial importance, while fostering cooperation of and networking between international
organizations need to be deepened. Strengthening local capacity through capacity building, network strengthening, evidence-based policy advice and recommendations for practical application is as important as incorporating the One Health approach into the global agenda with the aim of raising awareness among decision makers and populations worldwide.

CHAIR

Francesco Branca
World Health Organization (WHO) | Department of Nutrition and Food Safety | Director

SPEAKERS

Janetrix Hellen Amuguni
One Health Initiative | USAID RESPOND Project Africa | Technical Advisor | United States of America

Jochen Flasbarth
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) | State Secretary | Germany

Sunita Narain
Centre for Science and Environment | Director-General | India

Ebere Okereke
Tony Blair Institute for Global Change | Health Institutional Capacity Strengthening Programme | Senior Technical Advisor | United Kingdom

Lothar H. Wieler
Robert Koch Institute (RKI) | President | Germany
In the context of an increasingly globalized and interconnected world facing major challenges spawning global health risks and threats, broad-based collaborations and partnerships are inevitable to enable Universal Health Coverage (UHC). As partnerships can play a catalytic role in driving effective collaboration across key actors in diverse fields regarding the global health system, prioritizing them is of paramount importance for the development of global health. The critical meaning of partnerships is also reflected in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 17 that calls for “partnerships to fulfil the goals”.

In global health, numerous collaborations between product development partnerships and the pharmaceutical industry to multilateral partnerships have already demonstrated the important role in driving access to healthcare in numerous low- to middle-income countries as well as across the most effected vulnerable populations. While it is clear that partnerships can result in great benefits, challenging questions remain open. How can partnerships become more efficient, profound and agile in order to achieve a greater overall impact at the regional, national and global scale? What challenges and barriers do potential and ongoing partnerships face and how should they be addressed? How could rules that govern and improve collaboration between the private and public sectors look like?

A roadmap to foster robust and sustainable collaborations must be urgently developed to close the access gap and put us on the path to a world where equal access to quality health care is ensured for everybody.
CHAIR

Philippe Guinot
PATH | Chief of Business, Finance and Operations | United States of America

SPEAKERS

Sandrine Bouttier-Stref
Sanofi | Global Head of Corporate Social Responsibility | France

Alison Cox
NCD Alliance | Policy and Advocacy Director | Switzerland

Gabriela Cuevas Barrón
UHC2030 | Co-Chair of the Steering Committee | Switzerland

Loyce Pace
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Assistant Secretary for Global Public Affairs | United States of America

Luis Pizarro
Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) | Executive Director | Switzerland

Peter Kwame Yeboah
Christian Health Association of Ghana | Executive Director | Ghana

Philippe Guinot
 PATH | Chief of Business, Finance and Operations | United States of America
Health and peace are closely related. Conflicts are a major obstacle to health and have devastating impacts on health systems, while the lack of equitable access to healthcare can generate feelings of exclusion that drive conflict and violence. On the other hand, inclusive, impartial and equitable access to healthcare can mitigate conflict and build trust, and health interventions may offer an entry point for dialogue, cooperation, and conflict resolution.

While this is particularly important during conflict situations and humanitarian crises, the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the relevance of Health for Peace also in ‘peace-time’ situations where social cohesion or trust need to be built or strengthened.

The theme of the seventy-fifth session of the World Health Assembly (WHA) (2022) was “Health for Peace, Peace for Health”. WHO’s Global Health for Peace Initiative (GHPI) – which was launched by Oman and Switzerland in 2019 – aims to strengthen the role of the health sector and WHO as influencers of peace while promoting WHO’s Triple Billion Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The GHPI is on the agenda of the next session of the WHA. This panel discussion will reflect on key developments, challenges, and opportunities for Health for Peace.
CHAIR

Scott M. Weber
Interpeace | President

SPEAKERS

Abdullah Hamood Al Harthi
Ministry of Health | Senior Consultant
Trauma Surgeon and Intensivist | Oman
World Health Organization (WHO) | Global Health for Peace Initiative (GHPI) | Focal Point for Oman

Anne Lévy
Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) | Director | Switzerland

Matshidiso Moeti
World Health Organization (WHO) | Regional Director for Africa

George Papandreou
Former Prime Minister | Greece
Nizami Ganjavi International Center | Member

Boris Tadić
Former President | Serbia
Nizami Ganjavi International Center | Member

Ekaterine Tkeshelashvili
Former Deputy Prime Minister and Former Minister of Foreign Affairs | Georgia
Nizami Ganjavi International Center | Member

Abdullah Hamood Al Harthi
Boris Tadić
Anne Lévy
Ekaterine Tkeshelashvili
Matshidiso Moeti
Scott M. Weber
George Papandreou
ADDRESSING SEPSIS ON THE GLOBAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL

Sepsis is a global health emergency affecting approximately 50 million people each year and resulting in at least 11 million deaths worldwide. These figures represent 20% of all-cause global mortality and do not consider the added burden contributed by COVID-19 over the past two and a half years.

According to the World Health Organization, most sepsis deaths can be prevented through improved infection prevention, early recognition and management of sepsis as an emergency, in the same way a heart attack would be treated. Preventing global sepsis deaths, however, requires reinforcement of competencies on prevention, recognition and management for all health care workers and increasing sepsis awareness at all levels of society, including among lay people, policy makers and health care authorities.

Encouraging milestones in the global fight against sepsis have been the adoption of a sepsis resolution “Improving Prevention, Recognition, Diagnosis and Clinical Management of Sepsis” at the 2017 World Health Assembly and its inclusion in the agenda of the G7 Health Ministers’ Meeting in 2022.

We will address the global burden of sepsis and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), highlight initiatives in addressing sepsis in sub-Saharan Africa, present data on the effectiveness of increasing awareness for sepsis and prioritizing sepsis on all levels. Discuss the impact of the implementation of quality improvement measures, such as the education of health care workers in the early recognition of deteriorating patients and the availability of rapid response teams on survival.

Finally, this workshop will provide insights on the poorly recognized potential of novel therapeutic approaches.
CHAIR

Konrad Reinhart
Global Sepsis Alliance (GSA) | Founding President | Germany

SPEAKERS

Janet Diaz
World Health Organization (WHO) | World Health Emergency Programme | Clinical Management | Team Lead

Marcus Friedrich
Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin | Berlin Institute of Health (BIH) | Visiting Professor | Germany

Shevin Jacob
African Sepsis Alliance | Secretary-General | Sudan

Mohsen Naghavi
University of Washington | Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation | Department of Global Health | Director of Subnational Burden of Disease Estimation | United States of America

Niels C. Riedemann
InflaRx GmbH | CEO and Founder | Germany
UNITE Global Parliamentarians Network to End Infectious Diseases & The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & International Monetary Fund (IMF) led in 2021, the creation of the International Forum on Global Health, a working group gathering members from twelve different international Parliamentary Assemblies and Networks worldwide, under a common global health and economic agenda.

In 2022, the working group will focus its work on pandemic preparedness and on delivering a list of recommendations to incorporate in the negotiations of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB) in terms of Governance and Leadership, Legislation and national regulatory system, Equity, Accountability and oversight, and Financing.

Using the outreach and diversity of the members of the International Forum on Global Health, parliamentarians will try to establish a concrete action plan for parliamentarians to follow around the world in support of the Global Pandemic Treaty.
**CHAIR**

**Juan de Dios Cincunegui**
Austral University | International Center for Parliamentary Studies, Research and Foresight | Deputy Director |
Argentina

**SPEAKERS**

**Ayesha Mohammed ALMulla**
Federal National Council (FNC) | Member |
United Arab Emirates
Member of Parliament |
United Arab Emirates

**Ricardo Baptista Leite**
UNITE | Founder and President |
Portugal

**Naomi Burke-Shyne**
Harm Reduction International | Executive Director |
United Kingdom

**Roland Göhde**
German Health Alliance (GHA) | Chairman of the Board |
Germany

**Mariam Jashi**
Former Member of Parliament |
Georgia

**Neema Lugangira**
Member of Parliament |
Tanzania

**Jaouad Mahjour**
World Health Organization (WHO) | Emergency Preparedness and International Health Regulations | Assistant Director-General

**Marie-Rose Nguini Effa**
Member of Parliament |
Cameroon

**Gisela Scaglia**
Former Member of Parliament |
Argentina

**Barbara M. Stocking**
Panel for Global Public Health Convention | Chair |
United Kingdom

**Andrew Ullmann**
Member of Parliament |
Germany
Committee for Health of the German Bundestag | Chair |
Germany
WORKSHOP

GLOBAL HEALTH ARCHITECTURE POST-COVID-19

Reshaping the Global Health Architecture in Times of Growing Geopolitical Divides

The devastating aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic taught the world a clear lesson: there is an urgent need to strengthen the global health architecture underpinned by strong governance and financing as well as connected and coordinated globally by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Although a substantial commitment from many stakeholders, including governments, multilateral agencies and nongovernmental organizations is necessary to achieve the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a major challenge is the fragmentation of the global health architecture. Multiple new initiatives and a variety of agencies and projects limit the gains of specializations and lead to over-burdening countries.

In the face of colossal global health threats due to conflicts, pandemics, and climate change, as well as in the context of a complex geopolitical situation we witness the emergence of new initiatives, addition of new actors as well manifestation of multilateral initiatives tailored to the “disease of the day”. Thus, the creation of new structures and institutions that are meant to close gaps or inefficiencies lead to even more fragmentation. At the same time, the WHO supposed to be the foremost leader in the global health arena finds itself in a murky sea of well-wishers and has been chronically underfinanced to meet the expectations posed on it.

Against this background, the panelists will share their visions for the global health architecture post-COVID-19 and discuss on the necessary political leadership to address fragmentation and work towards the needed consolidation.
CHAIR

Ilona Kickbusch
Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies | Global Health Center | Founding Director | Switzerland

SPEAKERS

Rt. Hon. Helen Clark
Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) | Chair of the Board | Switzerland
Former Prime Minister | New Zealand

Lawrence O. Gostin
Georgetown University | O’Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law | Faculty Director | United States of America

Harjyot Khosa
IPPF - International Planned Parenthood Federation | South Asia Regional Office | Business Development & Resource Mobilization | Senior Technical Advisor | India

Björn Kümmel
Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) | Acting Head of Unit Global Health | Germany

Mike Ryan
World Health Organization (WHO) | WHO Health Emergencies Programme | Executive Director
Public and private investment needs to take both a holistic health lens and a broader health in all policy approach. The urgency of sustainable and equitable investing in health and well-being is proving to be more important than ever given today’s intersecting global challenges.

There have been extensive discussions on the need to increase investments in health especially following the experiences from the COVID-19 pandemic; focus and investments from a range of sectors have sought not just to reduce their negative health impact but more importantly to enable improved wellbeing for individuals and society. Financial institutions are also much more engaged in prioritizing these factors and several new financial instruments have been proposed.

While there has been a shift towards responsible investment by public, private and institutional investors – especially with regard to climate impact – more needs to be done to ensure that large financial flows support health, improve the health impact of economic actors and to widen the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) approach to include health considerations. As vulnerable and marginalized people groups are particularly affected by gaps and access to effective care, investment targeted towards inclusive health and its determinants also plays a crucial role for health equity.
CHAIR

David Humphreys
Economist Impact | Global Practice Leader for Health Policy | United States of America

SPEAKERS

Akinwumi A. Adesina
African Development Bank Group | President | Côte d’Ivoire

Gordon Brown
World Health Organization (WHO) | Ambassador for Global Health Financing

Sir Ronald Mourad Cohen
Global Steering Group for Impact Investment | Chair | United Kingdom

Jayasree K. Iyer
Access to Medicine Foundation | CEO | The Netherlands

Ong Ye Kung
Minister for Health | Singapore

Thomas Östros
European Investment Bank (EIB) | Vice-President | Luxembourg
Over the last years healthcare institutions have been pushed towards rapid digital transformation. The increase in the use of telehealth is one outcome of this change to health care delivery. What has not yet received the attention it deserves is that much of this shift should be directed towards strengthening prevention and supporting wellbeing including using the new tools to improve the digital engagement with patients and communities.

This also includes using digital tools not only for monitoring patient’s health but also for prediction. Many patient-facing digital health products assist patients to improve outcomes through behavior and lifestyle changes, either on their own or in conjunction with existing treatments.

In the future of digital health, the next logical step would be to apply technology to support population-level disease prevention and broader preventative health and lifestyle change efforts. This implies a trust architecture so that patient data is held safely and securely. What role do hospitals play in this transformation and how can the role of hospitals change to make prevention more effective using digital tools and how can such change be initiated.
CHAIR

Heyo Kroemer  
Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin | CEO | Germany

SPEAKERS

Ran Balicer  
Clalit Health Services | Chief Innovation Officer | Israel

Clalit Research Institute | Founding Director | Israel

Molly Biwer  
Mayo Clinic | Chair of Brand Strategy | United States of America

Tim Ferris  
NHS England | National Director of Transformation | United Kingdom

Peter Gocke  
EUHA Digital Health and Data Networks | Lead | Germany

Shobana Kamineni  
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd. | Executive Vice Chairperson | India

Elisabeth Staudinger  
Siemens Healthineers AG | Member of the Managing Board | Germany
OVERSEAS WORKSHOP

LESSONS LEARNED FROM COVID-19: PREVENTING ZOONOTIC DISEASES EMERGENCE

Over the past 50 years, there has been a significant increase in the emergence of infectious diseases. More than 70% of emerging infectious diseases are zoonoses, diseases caused by germs that spread between wild animals, farm animals and humans. Almost all the pandemics we know of are zoonoses (SARS Cov2, Ebola and COVID-19 to name a few).

These emergences and re-emergences are deeply linked to the pressures exerted on the environment, in particular on natural habitats and biodiversity. These pressures increase contacts between virus reservoirs in wildlife, livestock and humans. 30% of emergences are believed to be due to changes in land use, including deforestation.

The human, health, economic, social cost of the COVID-19 pandemic is enormous. More pandemics are likely in the years/decades to come. Investing in prevention would cost 100 times less than controlling future pandemics.

It is therefore necessary to set up a “one health” approach integrating human health, animal health and environmental health and aimed at preventing the emergence of new infectious diseases and not only seeking to anticipate and slow down their spread. This type of approach will make it possible to implement prevention strategies before human populations start to be affected.
CHAIR

Benjamin Roche
Institute of Research for Development (IRD) | Research Director | France

SPEAKERS

Ana Bento
The Rockefeller Foundation | Pandemic Prevention Institute | Director | United States of America

Wanda Markotter
One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) | Co-Chair | South Africa

Benoît Miribel
One Sustainable Health for All Foundation | Secretary-General | France

Najat Mokhtar
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | Deputy Director-General | Austria

Andrea Winkler
Technical University of Munich (TUM) | Department of Neurology | Center for Global Health at the Technical University of Munich (CGH-TUM) | Co(joint)-Director | Germany
The Lancet One Health Commission | Co-Chair | United Kingdom
The world faces extraordinary challenges with significant health impact that can only be resolved through collective action. This requires a new approach to financing and the discussion on significant investment in common goods for health is gaining traction. Such an approach to financing would be committed to improving health and wellbeing in combination with economic progress. At both the global and the national level we need to develop collective arrangements for financing common goods for health, regardless of whether they are delivered by public or private sector providers.
CHAIR

Lars-Hendrik Röller
European School of Management and Technology, ESMT Berlin | Professor of Economics | Germany

SPEAKERS

Stephen Karingi
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) | Regional Integration and Trade Division | Director

Rajat Khosla
United Nations University International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH) | Director

Shadi Saleh
American University of Beirut (AUB) | Global Health Institute (GHI) | Founding Director | Lebanon

Agnès Soucat
French Development Agency | Division of Health and Social Protection | Head | France

Marisol Touraine
Unitaid | Chair of Executive Board
PROGRAM

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18
Breaking the data silos is essential to reshape the future of healthcare and crisis preparedness. With the growing opportunities of digital health and Artificial Intelligence (AI), we are, more than ever before, in the pole position for a Global Health Data Space that could help to treat and govern data for health as a global public good.

However, across and within countries there is a stark divide in the capacity to effectively work with data. The 2021 I-DAIR Global Research Map reveals, the divide between data use leaders based in a small number of countries and the rest of the world is growing. Additionally, biases in data relating to gender, race, and age limit the universal benefit and the trust in data use.

Only when used equitably and ethically, the work with data can offer an unprecedented possibility to improve global health and well-being and achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 2030. Impact at the global level will thereby only be possible with shapers and decision makers from different disciplines including from countries of relatively lower income and/or with smaller populations. With this session we wish to spark stakeholder engagement for a transparent data system that protects citizens’ data and facilitates their use for healthcare and research.
CHAIR

Petra Ritter
Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin | Berlin Institute of Health (BIH) | Professor for Brain Simulation | Germany

SPEAKERS

Marlies Dorlöchter
DLR Project Management Agency | International Health Research | Head of Division | Germany

Ruxandra Draghia Akli
Johnson & Johnson | Global Head of Global Public Health R&D | United States of America

Steve MacFeely
World Health Organization (WHO) | Data Analytics | Director

Mehdi Snène
International Digital Health and Artificial Intelligence Research Collaborative (I-DAIR) | CEO ad interim | Switzerland

Paweł Świeboda
Human Brain Project | Director-General | Belgium
Both health systems resilience and health equity are key for an effective and efficient response to crises such as COVID-19. If a health system is unable to withstand the pressures from a shock, it may cease to function or collapse, leaving in particular the most vulnerable at risk.

Therefore an urgent need for global and national commitment for sustained progress towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and health security is essential combined with a consistent commitment to equity. This requires an integrated approach to building and rebuilding health systems that serve the needs of the population, before, during and after public health emergencies. Adjustments to long-term changes, continuous learning, essential public health functions, strong primary health, all-hazards emergency risk management and engaging the whole-of-society are required.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has issued seven policy recommendations on building resilient health systems based on primary health care and WHO’s health inequality monitoring provides an evidence base for equity-oriented policies, programs and practices aimed at closing existing gaps.
CHAIR

Pascale Allotey
World Health Organization (WHO) | Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research SRH | Director

SPEAKERS

Francesca Colombo
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) | Head of the Health Division | France

Marcos Espinal
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) | Assistant Director

Niesha Foster
Pfizer Inc. | Product Access, Global Health & Social Impact | Vice President | United States of America

Hossein Ghanaati
Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) | Chancellor | Iran

Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović
Former President | Croatia

Nizami Ganjavi International Center | Member

Zsuzsanna Jakab
World Health Organization (WHO) | Deputy Director-General

Juan Pablo Uribe
GHI 07
ROOM OCEANIA
9:00–10:30

GLOBAL HEALTH COMMUNICATIONS
Communications Innovations:
A Driver for Better Health for All

The COVID-19 pandemic leaves us important lessons learned which can help us shape a global view on innovative health communications. The battle against mis/disinformation has become central, as digital, multi-media platforms and social media dominate the way we communicate. The massive use of social media has shifted the weight and authority that scientist and experts had in the past when communicating about health issues, including causes, risks and desired behaviors.

At the same time, it continues to be essential to work with communities and individuals who are living off-line.

The panel will explore how to partner with evolving technology and the digital, tech and social media companies while continue to build on the best of the traditional communications modalities, and explore solutions that help us in our question towards healthy behaviors, prevent/prepare for pandemics and #HealthForAll.
SPEAKERS

Hema Budaraju
Google | Senior Director of Product, Health & Search Social Impact | United States of America

Roopa Dhatt
Women in Global Health (WGH) | Executive Director and Co-Founder | United States of America

Kang-Xing Jin
Meta | Head of Health | United States of America

Kai Kupferschmidt
Science Journalist | Germany

Saad B. Omer
Yale Institute for Global Health | Director | United States of America

Sophia Smith Galer
Reporter, Author and TikTok Creator | United Kingdom
PROTECT THE PROMISE: EQUAL ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY WOMAN, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT

When it comes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promises, as well as progress have abounded. But halfway to the finish line, the possibility of achieving the SDGs for the health and well-being of women, children and adolescents is under severe threat. The global pandemic, compounded by crises due to climate change and conflict, are all creating barriers to services and support proven to help people, communities and countries thrive.

In 2015, alongside the SDGs, the UN Secretary-General launched the Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ Health (2016–2030). The Global Strategy presented a bold roadmap for ending all preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths, by 2030. The Strategy strives to keep women, children and adolescents at the heart of the sustainable development agenda, particularly important in the face of competing priorities.

The 2022 progress report on the Global Strategy presents evidence on worrisome trends in the health of women, children and adolescents – where advancements on the relevant SDGs (1,2,3,5) has slowed, and in some cases has regressed, as predicted. Panelists will discuss the causes for the disruptions to service, with a call for true political will to protect the promise for all to have access and opportunity to not only survive, but thrive.
CHAIRS

Rt. Hon. Helen Clark
Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) | Chair of the Board | Switzerland

Former Prime Minister | New Zealand

Yana Panfilova
Teenergizer | CEO and Founder | Ukraine

Activist and Ukrainian Refugee

Elhadj As Sy
Kofi Annan Foundation | Chair of the Board | Switzerland

SPEAKERS

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
World Health Organization (WHO) | Director-General

Inger Ashing
Save the Children International | CEO | United Kingdom

Anshu Banerjee
World Health Organization (WHO) | Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Ageing | Director

Austin Demby
Minister of Health and Sanitation | Sierra Leone

Rt. Hon. Helen Clark
Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) | Vice Chair | Switzerland

Yana Panfilova
Teenergizer | CEO and Founder | Ukraine

Activist and Ukrainian Refugee

Elhadj As Sy
Kofi Annan Foundation | Chair of the Board | Switzerland

Kersti Kaljulaid
United Nations | Secretary-General’s Global Advocate for Every Woman Every Child

Former President | Estonia

Aboubacar Kampo
UNICEF | Director of Health Programmes

Maziko Matemvu
Young Feminists Network | Vice President | Malawi

Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) | Adolescent and Youth Constituency | Vice Chair | Switzerland
Nearly five million deaths are associated with the silent pandemic of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). Very few innovative new antibiotics have come to the market in the past years and resistance against these new agents develops faster than ever. There are many bottlenecks and challenges to the development, stewardship, and access to new antibiotics to address the growing burden of drug resistant infections, and especially those priority pathogens identified by the World Health Organization.

This session will identify several of the bottlenecks to development, access, and stewardship and examine how partnerships that bring together the resources, expertise, and cooperation of the public, private, and not-for-profit sector can best overcome these challenges and ensure the right antibiotic at the right time can reach patients in need.
CHAIR

Laura Jung
Medical Doctor and Public Health Activist | Germany

SPEAKERS

Peter Beyer
Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP) | Deputy Executive Director | Switzerland

Erin Duffy
CARB-X | Chief of Research & Development | United States of America

Martin Fitchet
Johnson & Johnson | Global Head of Global Public Health | United States of America

Valeria Gigante
World Health Organization (WHO) | One Health Research Priority-setting and Synergy in AMR | Team Lead

Lesley Ogilvie
Global AMR R&D Hub | Senior Scientific Programme Officer and Interim Secretariat Lead | Germany
Chronic diseases are the number one cause of death and disability globally, placing a significant strain on healthcare systems around the world. Whilst healthcare systems have long struggled to keep up with the pace of demand, the rise in chronic diseases coupled with the pandemic, the climate crisis, conflicts and growing threats like Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), is stretching them to new limits. This overwhelms already fragile healthcare systems around the world, leading to mounting healthcare costs and poorer health outcomes. Now, more than ever, we must future-proof our healthcare systems.

One way to build more resilient sustainable healthcare systems is to ensure multi-disciplinary care for people living with chronic diseases. By creating holistic and integrated care models, it will help use resources more efficiently by reducing duplication and facilitating earlier intervention.

Growing evidence demonstrates that an overactive immune system attacks healthy tissues and plays an underlying role in common chronic Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs), but general awareness of these diseases and the burden they place remains low. This translates to a lack of integrated care for patients and the low prioritization of these diseases in national healthcare policies and plans.

We must therefore leverage new evidence to raise awareness of chronic inflammatory and immunological diseases and illuminate the current gaps in care among the public, healthcare professionals, and decision-makers. In turn, this will demonstrate the importance of investing in multidisciplinary care for these common chronic diseases to improve patient outcomes and alleviate the strain on healthcare systems by optimizing the use of resources.
CHAIR

Roberto Bertollini
Qatar Ministry of Health | Advisor to the Minister of Public Health |
Qatar

SPEAKERS

Matthias Augustin
University Medical Center
Hamburg-Eppendorf |
Institute for Health Services Research in Dermatology and Nursing | Director |
Germany

Razia Pendse
World Health Organization (WHO) | |
South-East Asia Regional Office | |
Department of Healthier Populations and Noncommunicable Diseases | |
Director

Glenis Scadding
University College London |
Division of Immunity and Infection |
Associate Professor |
United Kingdom

Tonya A. Winders
GAAPP - Global Allergy & Airways Patient Platform | President and CEO |
Austria

Matthias Augustin
Glenis Scadding
Roberto Bertollini
Tonya A. Winders
Razia Pendse
The digital transformation of health is progressing with great speed. Today’s digital technologies represent an essential component on the path to health literacy, sustainable health systems and Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Fundamental changes are currently taking place in healthcare with regard to the way medical care is delivered and information is procured and disseminated.

Digital Health First strategies are being developed rapidly as many large tech companies enter the health arena. The role of the major tech platforms in relation to reliable health information has been prominent during the COVID-19 pandemic and infodemics have become a major threat to health.

These developments have led to new forms of cooperation between international organizations and the tech industry at the global level. However, in many countries, significant investments in both health and digital infrastructure are needed and the regulatory environment is weak. There is concern about data extraction and loss of digital sovereignty. Countries need robust digital health strategies that integrate leadership, financial, organizational, human and technological resources as well as support to address the major impediments they face.
CHAIRS

Nanjira Sambuli
Transform Health | Vice President | Switzerland

Tobias Silberzahn
McKinsey & Company | Global Health Tech Network | Lead | United States of America

SPEAKERS

Lav Agarwal
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | Joint Secretary | India

Awa Marie Coll Seck
Minister of State to the President | Senegal

Garth Graham
YouTube | Director and Global Head of Healthcare and Public Health | United States of America

Alain Labrique
Johns Hopkins University | Bloomberg School of Public Health | Professor | United States of America

Bernd Montag
Siemens Healthineers AG | CEO | Germany

Helga Mutasingwa
Global Youth Mobilization | Youth Representative and Medical Doctor | Tanzania
GLOBAL HEALTH INSIGHTS

EFFECTIVE LEADERS FOR EFFECTIVE HEALTH SYSTEMS

What Makes a Leader and Can We Learn to Lead on the Job?

The Young Physician Leaders (YPL) program was launched in 2011 by the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP) in conjunction with the World Health Summit and the M8 Alliance of Academic Health Centres and Medical Universities. Since then it has trained physicians under the age of 40, equipping them with the leadership skills they will require to navigate their professional future.

To date, the YPL network of alumni includes more than 220 leading young medical professionals who were nominated by their national academies. Immediately prior to this WHS, members of the 2022 cohort were convened to reflect on the challenges faced when leading in professional situations and the very nature of what it takes to be an effective leader in the world of today. The cohort has been mentored experts from ESMT Berlin and IAP, but perhaps most uniquely they had the chance to share and learn from each other’s experiences.

During this session, members of the cohort will convey some of the insights they have gathered over the last few days, presenting leadership challenges and successes. There will be a designated time for contributions from the audience during which participation is encouraged.

IAP brings together more than 140 national, regional and global member academies that work together to advance evidence-based policies, improve public health, promote excellence in science education and achieve other critical development goals.

CHAIRS

Jo Ivey Boufford  
New York University |  
School of Global Public Health |  
Clinical Professor of Global Public Health |  
United States of America

Nora Ilona Grasselli  
ESMT European School of Management and Technology GmbH |  
Program Director |  
Germany

Peter McGrath  
InterAcademy Partnership (IAP) |  
Coordinator |  
Italy

SPEAKERS

Speakers will be selected from among members of the 2022 YPL cohort and will present insights they have gathered while attending a pre-WHS workshop, focusing on their personal leadership challenges and successes.
mRNA TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER HUB: TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

The mRNA Technology Transfer Hub is on track to achieve its scientific ambition, so how can the global health community identify and tackle critical issues that will ensure sustainability?

The mRNA technology transfer hub and spoke model aimed at empowering LMICs through sharing knowledge, building capacity, and creating a network of collaboration is on track to deliver in the COVID-19 space. It is now indisputable that to face future pandemics and ensure vaccine equity, low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), with strong research and development and manufacturing capacity, need to be part of the solution. Sustainability, however, requires an even greater commitment from all global health actors. This session unpacks important considerations from:

- Developing new mRNA vaccines for other diseases (HIV, TB, & cancer);
- Producing the raw materials that are much needed for vaccine manufacturing;
- Ensuring incentives for the trained workforce to remain in countries;
- Having policies that are favorable to local production so that vaccines are readily available and procured in the region.

The purpose of the session is to identify key issues that will need to be addressed and set the stage towards collectively working on solutions to ensure sustainability of vaccines produced through the network of the mRNA technology transfer hub programme.
CHAIR

Marie-Paule Kieny
Medicines Patent Pool Foundation (MPPF) | Governance Board | Chair

SPEAKERS

James Fitzgerald
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) | Director of Health Systems and Services

Glenda E. Gray
South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) | President and CEO | South Africa

Ali Mrabet
Minister of Health | Tunisia

Candice Sehoma
Doctors Without Borders | Access Campaign Advocacy Advisor | Switzerland

Budi Gunadi Sadikin
Minister of Health | Indonesia

Sanjay Singh
Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Ltd. | Founder and CEO | India

Soumya Swaminathan
World Health Organization (WHO) | Chief Scientist
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a global health threat and growing problem. A recent global review found that AMR caused an estimated 4.5 million deaths associated with bacterial AMR in 2019, making it a leading cause of death worldwide.

Understanding the burden of AMR and improving infection prevention and control programs, access to essential antibiotics, stewardship and research and development of new vaccines and antibiotics are crucial to combatting AMR. This will, however, require focused and innovative actions especially by National Public Health Institutes (NPHI) to address serious global gaps such as those with microbiology laboratory capacity, data collection infrastructure and health systems worldwide.

The session will discuss the following questions:

1. What are the priority short-term actions of NPHI that need to be addressed for improving global AMR surveillance and infection prevention and control (IPC)?

2. What should be the long-term visions for improving global AMR surveillance and IPC?

3. How can initiatives for achieving universal health coverage/improved equity and addressing AMR be integrated? How can key elements from each strategy be taken into account?
CHAIR
Lothar H. Wieler
Robert Koch Institute (RKI) | President |
Germany

SPEAKERS
Hanan H. Balkhy
World Health Organization (WHO) | 
Antimicrobial Resistance Division | 
Assistant Director-General

Christian Otu Onyebuchi Chukwu
Former Minister of Health |
Nigeria

Sabiha Essack
University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) | 
Professor for Pharmaceutical Sciences | 
South Africa

Mohsen Naghavi
University of Washington | 
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation | Department of Global Health | 
Director of Subnational Burden of Disease Estimation | 
United States of America
**WORKSHOP**

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS TO BUILD BACK BETTER**

In 2022 the world is faced with the competing, and compounding, threats of COVID-19, climate change, economic shocks and ongoing conflicts. These threats have caused unprecedented levels of need with disrupted supply chains, food price spikes and crop shortages testing already fragile food systems. The resulting food crisis exacerbates all forms of malnutrition. From increasing states of undernutrition, childhood wasting and stunting as thousands are pushed into states of hunger; to rising levels of micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity as economic shocks make healthy diets unaffordable for more than 3 billion people and highly processed foods, which are often high in unhealthy fats, sugars and salt, become economic necessities.

Food security is defined as when all people have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences. While urgent action is needed to overcome the immediate states of food insecurity and ensure food availability, it is also essential to apply lessons from the past in the dangers of a siloed focus on calories at the expense of providing adequate, nutritionally balanced food and working towards long term accessibility by building resilient food systems. This vision requires action across food, health, social protection, trade and education sectors and effective food system governance to ensure the immediate and long-term food and nutrition needs of populations are met. Without action, food security and malnutrition threaten to exacerbate global threats, driving food systems contribution to climate change and inciting states of conflict.

This workshop aims to explore the current challenges to food security and nutrition posed by global threats, innovative and evidence-based solutions to meet immediate needs, and long-term solutions to build resilient food systems to deliver healthy diets for all.

Shortage of fertilizers is one of the elements of the current crisis. The workshop will explore potential solutions, considering particularly the issue of access inequalities and shift to more environmentally sustainable choices.
CHAIR

Francesco Branca
World Health Organization (WHO) | Department of Nutrition and Food Safety | Director

SPEAKERS

Shawn Baker
USAID | Chief Nutritionist | United States of America

Silvia Bender
Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture (BMEL) | State Secretary | Germany

Valerie N. Guarnieri
World Food Programme (WFP) | Assistant Executive Director

Yves Leterme
Former Prime Minister | Belgium

Nizami Ganjavi International Center | Member

Mamunur Rahman Malik
World Health Organization (WHO) | Head of Mission and Representative for Somalia

Caroline Meledo
Bayer AG | Consumer Health Division | Environment Social Governance (ESG), Public Affairs, Science & Sustainability | Director | Switzerland

Johan Swinnen
CGIAR | Managing Director of Systems Transformation | France

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) | Director-General | United States of America

Florian Westphal
Save the Children Germany | CEO | Germany
KEYNOTE

INVESTING IN A POLIO-FREE FUTURE FOR MORE RESILIENT HEALTH SYSTEMS

With wild poliovirus transmission at low levels, the global effort to eradicate polio is in its final stretch, presenting an historic opportunity to ensure no child is paralyzed by this disease ever again.

In 2022, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) launched a call for US$4.8 billion to fully implement its 2022–2026 Strategy to overcome the final barriers to a polio-free world. A fully funded GPEI will be able to vaccinate 370 million children annually over the next five years, preventing future cases of polio paralysis, saving the world over US$30 billion this century through achieving eradication and strengthening health systems through contributions from the polio program’s workforce and infrastructure.

This event will recognize partners and major donors who have made new financial and political commitments to the GPEI’s Strategy and explore the broader health benefits of supporting polio eradication. This will include a discussion of how GPEI support and infrastructure is key to pandemic preparedness and response and how it has played a crucial role in tackling health emergencies, such as Ebola, measles, and COVID-19. It will also highlight how the GPEI works to deliver other health services and vaccines to underserved communities.
CHAIR

Redi Tlhabi
Journalist and Moderate The Panel MC

SPEAKERS

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
World Health Organization (WHO) | Director-General

Seth Berkley
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance | CEO | Switzerland

Minda Dentler
Polio Survivor and Health Advocate

Christopher Elias
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation | Global Development | President | United States of America

Abdul Qadir Patel
Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination | Pakistan

Ian H. S. Riseley
The Rotary Foundation | Chair | United States of America

Catherine Russell
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) | Executive Director

Svenja Schulze
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) | Federal Minister | Germany

Gelsomina Vigliotti
European Investment Bank (EIB) | Vice-President | Luxembourg

Rochelle P. Walensky
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) | Director | United States of America
The role of parliamentarians in moving the global health agenda forward

Parliamentarians have both the authority and the responsibility to promote the highest standards of health and well-being for people, through their roles in legislation, oversight and accountability, budgeting, and advocacy.

Parliaments are crucial in the design, implementation and monitoring of law, policies and programs relevant to realizing the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and to implementing the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They are responsible for budget allocations and in deciding on the most cost-effective investments to improve equity in access to essential health services.

Parliamentarians are the best placed to oversee governments’ actions and keep them accountable for commitments taken. But most importantly, Parliaments can give voice to people’s needs, including the most vulnerable groups, and have the responsibility to protect the people they represent, and to advocate for their well-being.

The World Health Organization (WHO) recognizes the critical role played by parliamentarians in positioning health at the core of the national and global agendas and encourages the engagement of parliamentarians in the global health arena. The COVID-19 pandemic recovery requires an active engagement of Parliaments and WHO, together with key partners, is committed to facilitate this process.
**CHAIRS**

**Hon. Akua Sena Dansua**  
UNITE | Chapter Chair for Western & Central Africa  
Former Member of Parliament | Ghana

**Gaudenz Silberschmidt**  
World Health Organization (WHO) | Health and Multilateral Partnerships | Director

**SPEAKERS**

**Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus**  
World Health Organization (WHO) | Director-General

**Andrea Álvarez Marín**  
Parliament of Costa Rica | Member of National Assembly and President of Social Affairs Committee | Costa Rica

**Ricardo Baptista Leite**  
UNITE | Founder and President | Portugal

**José Ignacio Echániz**  
Member of Parliament | Spain

**IPU Advisory Group on Health | Chair | Switzerland**

**Inaya Ezzeddine**  
Member of Parliament | Lebanon

**SPEAKERS**

**World Health Organization (WHO) | Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO) | Regional Parliamentary Forum for Health and Well-being | Executive Board Member**

**Chinburen Jigjidsuren**  
Member of the State Great Hural | Mongolia

**Selin Sayek Böke**  
Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe | Chairperson of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development

**Andrew Ullmann**  
Member of Parliament | Germany

**Committee for Health of the German Bundestag | Chair | Germany**

**CHAIRS**

**Hon. Akua Sena Dansua**  
UNITE | Chapter Chair for Western & Central Africa  
Former Member of Parliament | Ghana

**Gaudenz Silberschmidt**  
World Health Organization (WHO) | Health and Multilateral Partnerships | Director

**SPEAKERS**

**Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus**  
World Health Organization (WHO) | Director-General

**Andrea Álvarez Marín**  
Parliament of Costa Rica | Member of National Assembly and President of Social Affairs Committee | Costa Rica

**Ricardo Baptista Leite**  
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**José Ignacio Echániz**  
Member of Parliament | Spain

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Member of Parliament | Lebanon

**SPEAKERS**

**World Health Organization (WHO) | Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO) | Regional Parliamentary Forum for Health and Well-being | Executive Board Member**

**Chinburen Jigjidsuren**  
Member of the State Great Hural | Mongolia

**Selin Sayek Böke**  
Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe | Chairperson of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development

**Andrew Ullmann**  
Member of Parliament | Germany

**Committee for Health of the German Bundestag | Chair | Germany**
The 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit called for urgent transformation of our food systems to deliver healthy diets from sustainable food systems for all. Most countries have developed food systems transformation pathways that require changes in public and private investments and in policies regulating food environments.

Economic drivers are an essential consideration for action. Private sector activities shape the accessibility, affordability, and desirability of foods and ultimately impact on the burden of malnutrition.

Effective use of public finances, such as agricultural subsidies, investments in infrastructure, trade and research, and public purchases of foods, as well as public policies that control food marketing and food pricing, may leverage change in private sector activities.

Conversely, commercial approaches such as political lobbying, policy interference, harmful marketing practices, and the imbalanced production and supply of foods which are not conducive to healthy diets negatively impact on food systems and malnutrition, exacerbating health inequalities.

At the same time, food manufacturers are responding to the calls to shift towards healthier and more sustainable diets.

This session will delve into the challenges, opportunities and needs to transform commercial determinants of malnutrition towards financial leverage for healthy diets.
CHAIR

Francesco Branca
World Health Organization (WHO) | Department of Nutrition and Food Safety | Director

SPEAKERS

Eva Bell
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) | Department of Healthy Consumer Protection, Nutrition, and Product Safety | Director | Germany

Stefanos Fotiou
Food and Agriculture Organization | Office of Sustainable Development Goals | Director

UN Food Systems Coordination Hub | Director

Tom Frieden
Resolve to Save Lives | President and CEO | United States of America

Marion Nestle
New York University | Paulette Goddard Professor of Nutrition, Food Studies, and Public Health, Emerita | United States of America

Rocco Renaldi
International Food and Beverage Alliance | Secretary-General

Geeta Sethi
The World Bank | Advisor and Global Lead for Food Systems | United States of America

Ifereimi Waqainabete
Minister for Health and Medical Services | Fiji
Multiple and overlapping health and security crises have led to a reversal in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) progress. If we consider the SDG2022 dashboard we see no significant improvement on SDG 17 on partnerships in any of the regions of the world. Yet the COVID-19 pandemic did force key actors to innovate and build new forms of partnerships; for example in the response to COVID-19 we have witnessed extraordinary cooperation in science, technological innovations, and data systems. The United Nations Statistical Office has highlighted that investments in data and innovation are key to responding to the crisis and to supporting SDG acceleration. How then can these be leveraged and scaled up to promote SDG impacts by 2030 and beyond?
CHAIR

Ilona Kickbusch
Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies | Global Health Center | Founding Director | Switzerland

SPEAKERS

John H. Amuasi
Kumasi Center for Collaborative Research in Tropical Medicine (KNUST) | Research Group Leader | Ghana

Hema Budaraju
Google | Senior Director of Product, Health & Search Social Impact | United States of America

Martin Fitchet
Johnson & Johnson | Global Head of Global Public Health | United States of America

Rüdiger Krech
World Health Organization (WHO) | Division of Universal Health Coverage and Healthier Populations | Health Promotion | Director

Cheryl Moore
Wellcome Trust | Director of Research Programmes | United Kingdom
The session will focus on a global perspective and the G7 countries situation related to infection prevention and control (IPC) in health care. Highlights from the joint WHO/OECD report commissioned by the G7, the recently published global reports on IPC and WASH, and the forthcoming OECD report on the economics of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) will be discussed in the session, providing a situation analysis on IPC in G7 countries and globally. Experts from OECD and WHO will also demonstrate the business case for investing in IPC and WASH in health facilities, for pandemic preparedness, climate resilience and ensuring that health care facilities can provide quality, equitable care. In the second part of the session the speakers, other experts and G7 countries and the European Commission representatives will discuss about lessons learned from implementation of IPC programs.
CHAIRS

Rudi Eggers
World Health Organization (WHO) | Director for Integrated Health Services

Paul Zubeil
Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) | European and International Health Politics | Deputy Director-General | Germany

SPEAKERS

Benedetta Allegranzi
World Health Organization (WHO) | Service Delivery and Safety Department | Technical Lead of Infection Prevention, Control Hub, and Task Force

Michele Cecchini
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) | Health Division | Head of Public Health | France

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María Neira
World Health Organization (WHO) | Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health | Director

Paul Zubeil
Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) | European and International Health Politics | Deputy Director-General | Germany

Rudi Eggers
G7 Leaders endorsed the notion of the 100 Days Mission (100DM) at the June Carbis Bay Summit, recognizing the unpredictability of future health emergencies and emphasized the need for an armamentarium of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines (DTVs) available within 100 days of a pandemic threat being detected. This has also been endorsed by G20.

A cornerstone to enable the 100-day aspiration is to eventually develop a viral vaccine library for each family of viruses, beginning with those predicted to have a high likelihood of emergence as Disease X and ensuring proper surveillance for these families.

The G7 expands this notion of virus family prototypes not only to Vaccines but Diagnostics and Therapeutics. However, there are a number of activities that still need to be agreed upon such as a shared methodology for the prioritizing of epidemic-prone viral pathogens and a consensus on which of the virus families have the greatest potential for emergence as a Disease X with pandemic potential.

There is thus a collective need, with the leadership of WHO and support of other international and regional partners like CEPI, FIND, HERA, Africa CDC to enable the surveillance and warning systems, prioritize and rank the virus families against the likelihood for a Disease X emergence, in order to strategically prioritize development of solutions for diagnostics, vaccines and therapeutics. Several partners have started to work on this: from methodology to the regional customization of viral family prioritization.

To ensure transparency, facilitate scientific endorsement and efficient coordination of these efforts, there is a need to actively engage with experts from international and regional organizations.

This session would be a first opportunity for panelists, partners and G7 representatives to share their activities and perspective, agree on the anticipated outcomes addressing the global, regional and domestic needs and better plan the coordination work needed ahead.
CHAIR

Kate Kelland  
CEPI | Chief Scientific Writer |  
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SPEAKERS

Ifedayo M.O. Adetifa  
Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) | Director-General |  
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FIND | CEO |  
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Soumya Swaminathan  
World Health Organization (WHO) |  
Chief Scientist
BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

Securing More and Better Funding
For the Digital Transformation of Health Systems

The digital transformation of health systems has the potential to improve health access and outcomes on an unprecedented scale. However, equity and closing the digital divide must be at the centre of that transformation. The Global Strategy on Digital Health 2020–2025 calls for sustainable financing models as a key prerequisite for the implementation of countries’ national digital health strategies. The recent Lancet and Financial Times Commission report, Governing health futures 2030, recommends investing in the enablers of a digital transformation of public health and Universal Health Coverage (UHC), in line with costed country roadmaps.

Transform Health, together with the Joep Lange Institute, PATH/Digital Square, and regional and youth partners (AeHIN, RECAINSA, HELINA, ZIMAM and YET4H), are making the case for more and better investment in the inclusive, equitable and sustainable digital transformation of health systems in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) to meet the growing demand for digital innovations and the role they can play in improving health access. The Conceptual Framework that will be launched during the session provides an evidence-based approach to define priority areas for investment and the level of funding needed to support the financing of digital health transformation.

During the session, we will hear from a panel of experts on how additional, aligned funding in digital health can help accelerate UHC progress and the role of different stakeholders in advancing this agenda. The session will also address the experiences and challenges in funding digital health and explore how to guide and govern additional investment to the benefit of all.
**CHAIR**

**Christoph Benn**  
Transform Health | President | Switzerland

**SPEAKERS**

**Mathilde Forslund**  
Transform Health | Executive Director | Switzerland

**Pape Amadou Gaye**  
Baobab Institute for Health and Development | Founder-President | Senegal

**Tzipi Livni**  
Former Foreign Minister | Israel

Nizami Ganjavi International Center | Member

**Dirk Meyer**  

**Yacine Ndiaye**  
Youth Advocate for Gender Equality, Education and Health | Senegal

Young Experts: Tech for Health (YET4H) | Member | Senegal

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Minister of Health | Indonesia

**Dianne Stewart**  
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria | External Relations and Communications Division | Deputy-Director | Switzerland

**Susan Thomas**  
Google Health | Clinical Director | United Kingdom
KEYNOTE

MOVING INTO THE FUTURE: MAKING THE POLITICAL CHOICE FOR HEALTH

Today’s world continues to face major health challenges that require strong political commitment. The new UN Common Agenda proposes action in four broad areas: renewed solidarity between peoples and future generations, a new social contract anchored in human rights, better management of critical global commons and global public goods that deliver equitably and sustainably for all. This is the framework which we need to take forward for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 3 for Health and Well-Being.

Through changing demographic, economic and political patterns, health patterns are also changing: intersecting global health threats such as Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), climate change and pollution must be urgently tackled through global collaboration. Further, the geopolitical and health dynamics unfolding on a global scale need to be addressed. As the COVID-19 pandemic shows, collective action and political commitment are required to deal with a global health crisis; but it is the long-term political decisions that make the difference.

Investing in Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is fundamental to ensure access to high quality health services for everybody without leading to financial hardship. Investing in a healthy planet is the key to people’s livelihood and health. Only strong political commitment with the support of parliaments and a whole of government approach addressing the broad range of health determinants can achieve tangible progress. In view of a promising healthier future, we also look forward to WHO’s 75th birthday in 2023.

CHAIRS

**Spring Gombe**
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Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies | Global Health Center | Founding Director | Switzerland
SPEAKERS

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GOOD TO KNOW

ACCESS TO THE VENUE

Participants and speakers must present a valid photo ID to pick up their badges. Please be advised that bags may be inspected for security reasons. The name badge must be worn at all times during the World Health Summit 2022: Access to the venue will not be granted without a valid name badge.

Please note: We will oblige to follow all COVID-19 regulations by the state of Berlin that are in effect at the time of the event. Furthermore, please note that a request for proof of an EU-approved vaccination, recovery status or a negative test might be necessary to grant access to the venue.

CAPACITY LIMITS

The capacity of session rooms and the venue as a whole is limited. The organizers reserve the right to refuse access to the venue or to session rooms if the maximum capacity has been reached. We follow the “first come – first served” principle throughout the conference and in all sessions.

CATERING

Food and beverage during break times will be provided in the foyers at the ground floor and first floor.

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION (CME)

Physicians attending the World Health Summit can receive up to six credits per day. Please make sure to send your EFN number and your full name so we can register your credits at the Berlin Chamber of Physicians (Landesärztekammer Berlin): contact@worldhealthsummit.org

DIGITAL PARTICIPATION

You are cordially invited to take part digitally: The whole program of the World Health Summit is available online with Q&A opportunities for participants. All entry links for the sessions can be found here:

Online program: www.conference.worldhealthsummit.org/Program/WHS2022
Website: www.worldhealthsummit.org

The recordings of the session will be uploaded to our YouTube Account. You will find the according links also in our Online program.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS (Germany)

Ambulance/Fire: 112
Police: 110

INTERNET

WiFi is available throughout the venue.
Network: WorldHealthSummit
Password: #WHS2022

LOST AND FOUND

Lost items can be collected at the registration counter during the World Health Summit 2022. Unclaimed items will be held by the venue for a limited time only.

MEDIA

The World Health Summit is fully open to the press, but places for journalists on-site are limited. We have a Media Center with working spaces at room Antarctica. Press badges are available at the media desk at the entrance of the venue. Please present a valid photo ID. The press badge must be worn at all times during the World Health Summit.
Accreditation for on-site participation prior to the World Health Summit 2022:
www.worldhealthsummit.org/whs-2022/media-center/accreditation.html

Digital participation is possible without accreditation.

Press information:

Press contact:
communications@worldhealthsummit.org

**PARKING**

Parking is available at the venue in an underground lot.

**PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**

The venue is accessible to participants with disabilities. If you require specific accommodations, please inform us:
contact@worldhealthsummit.org

**PROGRAM CHANGES**

The program is subject to changes due to unforeseen circumstances. Please check the online program on our website for regular updates.

www.conference.worldhealthsummit.org/Program/WHS2022

**REGISTRATION**

The registration desk is open during the following times:

Sunday, October 16 9:00 AM – 8:00 PM
Monday, October 17 7:30 AM – 7:00 PM
Tuesday, October 18 7:30 AM – 6:00 PM

**SOCIAL MEDIA**

Please use our hashtags and tag our handles.

#WHS2022
#WorldHealthSummit

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**SPEAKER CENTER**

The speaker center is located on the ground floor in Room Antarctica. Speakers must bring any audio-visual materials they require to the speaker center prior to their session. Presentations cannot be run from personal laptop computers in the session rooms.

The speaker center is open during the following times:

Sunday, October 16 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM
Monday, October 17 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM
Tuesday, October 18 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

**TAXI**

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**WARDROBE**

The wardrobe is located to the left of the entrance and is free of charge.
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The World Health Summit is one of the world’s leading strategic forums for global health. Held annually in Berlin, it brings together leaders from politics, science and medicine, the private sector, and civil society to set the agenda for a healthier future. Speakers and participants from all over the world include:

- Leading scientists and medical professionals
- Ministers and civil servants
- High-ranking officials at international organizations
- CEOs from industry and civil society
- Young professionals and students

The mission of the World Health Summit is to improve health worldwide by:

- Bringing together all stakeholders
- Facilitating constructive exchange in an environment of academic freedom
- Finding answers to major health challenges
- Making global recommendations and setting health agendas

The World Health Summit was founded in 2009, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of Charité.

www.worldhealthsummit.org
The World Health Summit Scientific Committee consists of the M8 Alliance Executive Committee (see page 152) and selected members of the World Health Summit Council.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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All members are committed to improving global health and working with political and economic decision-makers to develop science-based solutions to health challenges worldwide.

The M8 Alliance organizes annual Regional Meetings, regular Expert Meetings, and Summer Schools. As a result of each World Health Summit the M8 Alliance issues the M8 Declaration: recommendations for action to international policymakers.

The M8 Alliance was initiated by Charité – Universitätss- medizin Berlin in 2009 on the occasion of the first World Health Summit.
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SPEAKERS INDEX

A
Abela-Ridder, Bernadette 67
Aceng Ocero, Jane Ruth 61, 65
Adesina, Akinwumi A. 95
Adetifa, Ifedayo M.O. 31, 137
Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Tedros 25, 33, 37, 45, 57, 111, 127, 129, 141
Adoo-Kissi-Debrah, Rosamund 49
Afshari, Reza 75
Afulani, Patience 35
Agarwal, Lav 117
Agiostratidou, Gina 33
Alakija, Ayoade 55
Al-Hamody, Mahmood 65
Al-Harthi, Abdullah Hamood 87
Al Kuwari, Hanan Mohamed 33, 37
Al-Mandhari, Ahmed 47
ALMulla, Ayesha Mohammed 91
Al-Qawasmi, Sahar 29
Allegranzi, Benedetta 135
Allotey, Pascale 77, 107, 141
Álvarez Marín, Andrea 129
Amuasi, John H. 133
Amuguni, Janetrix Hellen 83
Arunaperuma, Tharindra 141
Aving, Inger 57, 111
Aslanyan, Garry 31
Auer, Clemens Martin 27
Augustin, Matthias 115

B
Baker, Shawn 125
Balicer, Ran 97
Balkhy, Hanan H. 123
Ba, Maelle 61
Banerjee, Anshu 29, 111
Baptista Leite, Ricardo 91, 129
Barrón, Gabriela Cuevas 85
Beaini, Sarah 65
Bell, Eva 131
Bender, Silvia 125
Benn, Christoph 139
Berto, Ana 99
Berdzuli, Nino 21
Berkley, Seth 61, 127
Bertollini, Roberto 115
Beyer, Peter 113
Bhola, Mukul 33
Boehme, Catharina 56
Bonsu, Henry 45
Boufford, Jo Ivey 119
Bouttjer-Treff, Sandrine 85
Branca, Francesco 83, 125, 131
Brouillon, Carinne 33
Brown, Gordon 95
Budaraju, Hema 109, 133
Burke-Shyne, Naomi 91
Burr, Mara M. 35
Byanyima, Winnie 41

C
Capito, Lourdes 35
Castillejos, Carlos 53
Cattion, Howard 35
Cecchin, Michele 135
Chagunda, Mizeck 31
Chapagain, Jagan 35
Charron, Dominique 81
Chêne, Geneviève 23
Chen, Ying-Tsun 65
Christou, Christos 47
Chukwu, Christian Otu Onyeabuchi 123
Cincunegui, Juan de Dios 91
Clark, Rt. Hon. Helen 29, 93, 111
Cloete, Karen Jacqueline 74
Cohen, Sir Ronald Mourad 95
Collins, Téa 33
Coll Seck, Awa Marie 29, 117
Colombo, Francesca 107, 135
Cox, Alison 69, 85

D
Dangour, Alan 63
Dansua, Hon. Akua Sena 129
de Hoog, Ariane 63
Delsaux, Pierre 137
Demby, Austin 111
Dentler, Minda 127
de Paula, Nicole 79
Dhatt, Roopa 35, 109
Dhavan, Poonam 39
Diaz, Janet 89
Ditiu, Lucica 53
Dobson, Andrew 43
Dolhöchter, Marlies 105
Draghi Akli, Ruxandra 81, 105
Drogb, Didier 37
Duffy, Erin 113
Dusabe-Richards, John 81

E
Echániz, José Ignacio 129
Eggers, Rudi 135
Elias, Christopher 127
Engels, Markus 77
Ernkrans, Matilda 141
Espinal, Marcos 107
Espinoza, María Fernanda 141
Essack, Sabih 123
Ezzeddine, Inaya 129

F
Fall, Ibrahima Socé 23
Farrar, Jeremy 73, 141
Ferris, Tim 97
Fitchet, Martin 113, 133
Fitzgerald, James 121
Flasbarth, Jochen 43, 61, 83
Forslund, Mathilde 139
Foster, Juliette 33
Foster, Niesha 107
Fotiou, Stefanos 131
Frieden, Tom 131
Frieder, Kurt 25
Friedrich, Marcus 89

G
Gaber, Eman 51
Gallina, Sandra 57, 71, 73
Gao, George Fu 23
Gastmeier, Petra 135
Gates, Bill 57
Gaye, Pape Amadou 139
Geingos, H.E. Monica 21, 69
Ghanaati, Hossein 107
Gigante, Valeria 113
Gillam, Sabine 77
Gocke, Peter 97
Göhde, Roland 91
Gombe, Spring 56, 140
Gostin, Lawrence O. 93
Grabar-Kitarović, Kolinda 107
Graham, Garth 117
Graham, Teresa 45
Grasselli, Nora Ilona 119
Gray, Glenda E. 121
Guarnieri, Valerie N. 125
Guinot, Philippe 85
Guterres, António 57
Haines, Sir Andrew 63
Hajjeh, Rana 35
Halder, Anushka 33
Hanefeld, Johanna 23
Hecker, Susanne 79
Hörauf, Achim 67
Humphreys, David 95
Hyder, Adnan A. 47

Ihekweazu, Chikwe 23, 73
Ikram, Aamer 23
Ilori, Elsie 73
Islam, Nurul 75
Ivanić, Mladen 39
Iyer, Jayasree K. 95

Jacob, Shevin 89
Jakab, Zsuzsanna 107
Jallah, Wilhelmina S. 35, 81
Jash, Mariam 91
Jigjidsuren, Chinburen 129
Jin, Kang-Xing 109
Johnson Sirleaf, Ellen 73
Johnson, Tian 55
Jung, Laura 113

Kaljulaid, Kersti 111
Kamini, Shobana 97
Kampo, Aboubacar 111
Kanem, Natalia 29, 47
Karingi, Stephen 101
Katō, Katsunobu 141
Kaufmann, Stefan H.E. 53
Kazatchkine, Michel 27
Kelland, Kate 137
Kestel, Dévora 51
Khetrapal Singh, Poonam 61
Khosa, Harjyot 93
Khosla, Rajat 101
Khoury, Petra 39
Kickbusch, Ilona 77, 93, 133, 140
Kieny, Marie-Paule 121
Kirton, John 77
Kobinger, Gary 81
Kobusinge, Rose 63
Kofler, Bärbel 29
Köhler, Carsten 67
Köhler, Stefan 74
Koopmans, Marion 73
Krech, Rüdiger 133
Kristensen, Frederik 137
Kroemer, Heyo 57, 97
Kumar, Pradeep 74
Kümmel, Björn 93
Kung, Ong Ye 95
Kupferschmidt, Kai 109
Kyle, Kaylyn 37
Kyriakides, Stella 21

Labrique, Alain 117
Laibon-Masha, Ruth 41
Lakhov, Aleksey 41
Lambertini, Marco 141
Lauterbach, Karl 73
Lee, Andrew 23
Lemke, Steffi 63
Leterme, Yves 125
Lévy, Anne 87
Lim, Jeremy Fung Yen 45
Lindner, Tobias 141
Livni, Tzipi 139
Lucas, Stephen 71
Lugangira, Neema 91
Lund, Crick 51

MacFeely, Steve 105
Machalaba, Catherine 43
Macron, Emmanuel 57
Mahjour, Jaouad 73, 91
Makanga, Michael 31
Malik, Mamunur Rahman 125
Mandaviya, Mansukh 33, 141
Markotter, Wanda 99
Matemvu, Maziko 29, 111
Matlin, Stephen 39
Mattar, Caline 25
Mayet, Natalie 23

Mbituyumuremyi, Aimable 67
Mburu, Rosemary W. 61
McGrath, Peter 119
McKenna, Lindsay 53
Meledo, Caroline 125
Meyer, Dirk 67, 77, 139
Mhundwa, Christine 71
Michel, Charles 141
Mikkelsen, Bente 33
Milman, Helia Águeda Molina 27
Miribel, Benoit 27, 99
Moeti, Matshidiso 35, 87
Mohammadipanah, Fatemeh 75
Mohr, Brigitte 65
Mokhtar, Najat 69, 99
Molnar, Andreea 75
Montag, Bernd 117
Moore, Cheryl 133
Mrabet, Ali 121
Mussa, Reem 39
Mutasingwa, Helga 57, 117
Mutebi, Miriam 45

Naghavi, Mohsen 89, 123
Narain, Sunita 83
Ndiaye, Yacine 139
Neira, María 43, 79, 135
Nestle, Marion 131
Nguini Effa, Marie-Rose 91
Ngure, Kenneth 41
Nkengasong, John 41, 55, 57

Oberreiter, Michael 69
Ogilvie, Lesley 113
Ohnesorge, Bernd 21
Okereke, Ebere 83
Okwii, Moses 67
Omer, Saad B. 109
Osier, Faith 31
Östros, Thomas 95
Otieno, Melvine Anyango 79
Ottersen, Ole Petter 27,63
Ouma, Ahmed Ogwell 81,137
Ouma, Joyce 41
Oyarzo Torres, Sandra 35
Pace, Loyce 29,71,85
Panfilova, Yana 111
Papandreou, George 87
Patel, Abdul Qadir 127
Pendse, Razia 115
Phumaphi, Joy 73
Pizarro, Luis 67,85
Pohl, Marionka 25
Prazeres da Costa, Clarissa 31
Pries, Axel 56
Purdy, Amy 37
Rahman, Fifa A. 25
Redvers, Nicole 79
Reic, Iskra 137
Reinhart, Konrad 89
Renald, Rocco 131
Riedemann, Niels C. 89
Riseley, Ian H. S. 127
Ritter, Petra 105
Roche, Benjamin 99
Rockström, Johan 49
Rödiger-Vorwerk, Tania 77
Rodriguez, Bill 53,137
Röller, Lars-Hendrik 101
Russell, Catherine 57,63,127
Ryan, Mike 73,93
Sadikin, Budi Gunadi 57,69,73,121,139
Saint-Denis, Antoine 71
Saleh, Shadi 101
Sall, Amadou 55
Sambuli, Nanjira 117
Samo Gudo, Eduardo 23
Sana, Hamaiyal 65
Sands, Peter 61
Saso, Luciano 39
Sawas, Amiera 49
Sayek Böke, Selin 129
Scadding, Glenis 115
Scaglia, Gisela 91
Scholz, Olaf 57
Schulze, Alexander 51
Schulze, Svenja 127
Sehoma, Candice 121
Sehouli, Jaid 21
Selbie, Duncan 23
Sethi, Geeta 131
Severoni, Santino 39
Seydoux, Stéphanie 35
Silberschmidt, Gaudenz 25,65,129
Silberzahn, Tobias 117
Simelela, Princess Nothemba 45
Singh, Sanjay 121
Sipido, Karin 27
Smith Galer, Sophia 109
Snène, Mehdi 105
Snower, Dennis J. 77
Son, Anil 77
Soucat, Aignès 101
Spigelman, Mel 53
Stark-Watzinger, Bettina 21
Staudinger, Elisabeth 97
Steffen, Thomas 71
Šteflova, Alena 27
Stewart, Dianne 41,139
Stocking, Barbara M. 91
Suzman, Mark 57
Swaminathan, Soumya 53,81,121,137
Świeboda, Paweł 105
Swinnen, Johan 125
Sy, Elhadj As 111
Tadić, Boris 87
Takian, Amirhossein 39
Thida, Ma 47
Thomas, Susan 139
Tiwari, Manvi 51
Tkeshelashvili, Ekaterine 87
Tlhabi, Redi 127
Todd, Eloise 55
Tóth, Író 21
Touraine, Marisol 101
U
Ullmann, Andrew 91,129
Ullrich, Andreas 21
Uribe, Juan Pablo 55,107
V
Vieira, Angélica Thomaz 75
Vigliotti, Gelsomina 127,141
Vizzotti, Carla 35,141
Vledder, Monique 29
von Hirschhausen, Eckart 43,49,79
von Messling, Veronika 31
W
Walensky, Rochelle P. 127
Waltz, Johannes 67
Wanyenze, Rhoda 27,63
Waqainabete, Ifereimi 131
Weber, Scott M. 87
Westphal, Florian 125
Wieler, Lothar H. 83,123
Wiessner, Peter 41
Willhoite, Ann Marie 51
Winders, Tonya A. 115
Winkler, Andrea 99
Wolpert, Miranda 51
Y
Yeboah, Peter Kwame 85
Yushchenko, Kateryna 47
Z
Zubeil, Paul 41,135
<table>
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<tr>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
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