



UNIVERSITÀ
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FIRENZE

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A win-win strategy for future EU –Africa cooperation : Focusing on Global Health

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EU- AFRICA RELATIONS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES: CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN RHETORIC AND REALITY?

ONE-DAY WORKSHOP

NOVOLI CAMPUS, FLORENCE- 2 MAY 2019

Prodi's speech "2000-2005. Shaping the new Europe" Strasbourg 15 February 2000

" Only by ensuring sustainable global development can Europe guarantee its own strategic security"

"We have to move from a procedure-oriented organization to a policy oriented one"

We need to improve our aid strategies and budget allocations to ensure that they reflect the needs of the beneficiaries and our own priorities"

"Here, if anywhere, the gap between rhetoric and reality must disappear"

The 2005 Paris Consensus

A fully-fledged development strategy tightly anchored to the Millennium Goals

The package consisted of:

- a) considerable stepping up of the EU aid budget;
- b) a comprehensive strategy on policy coherence;
- c) a focus on Africa in order to ensure that Africa is the number one beneficiary of the new approach.

Priorities for the 10th EDF (2007-2013)

Budget Support	24 countries
Good Governance	22 countries
Transport Infrastructure	23 countries
BUT	
Human Development	9 countries
Education	5 countries
Health	4 countries

The 2011 Agenda for Change

“EU aid is too sectorally dispersed”

“EU aid is too geographically dispersed”

“The Commission is generally considered as not having the necessary capacity to act as a leader”

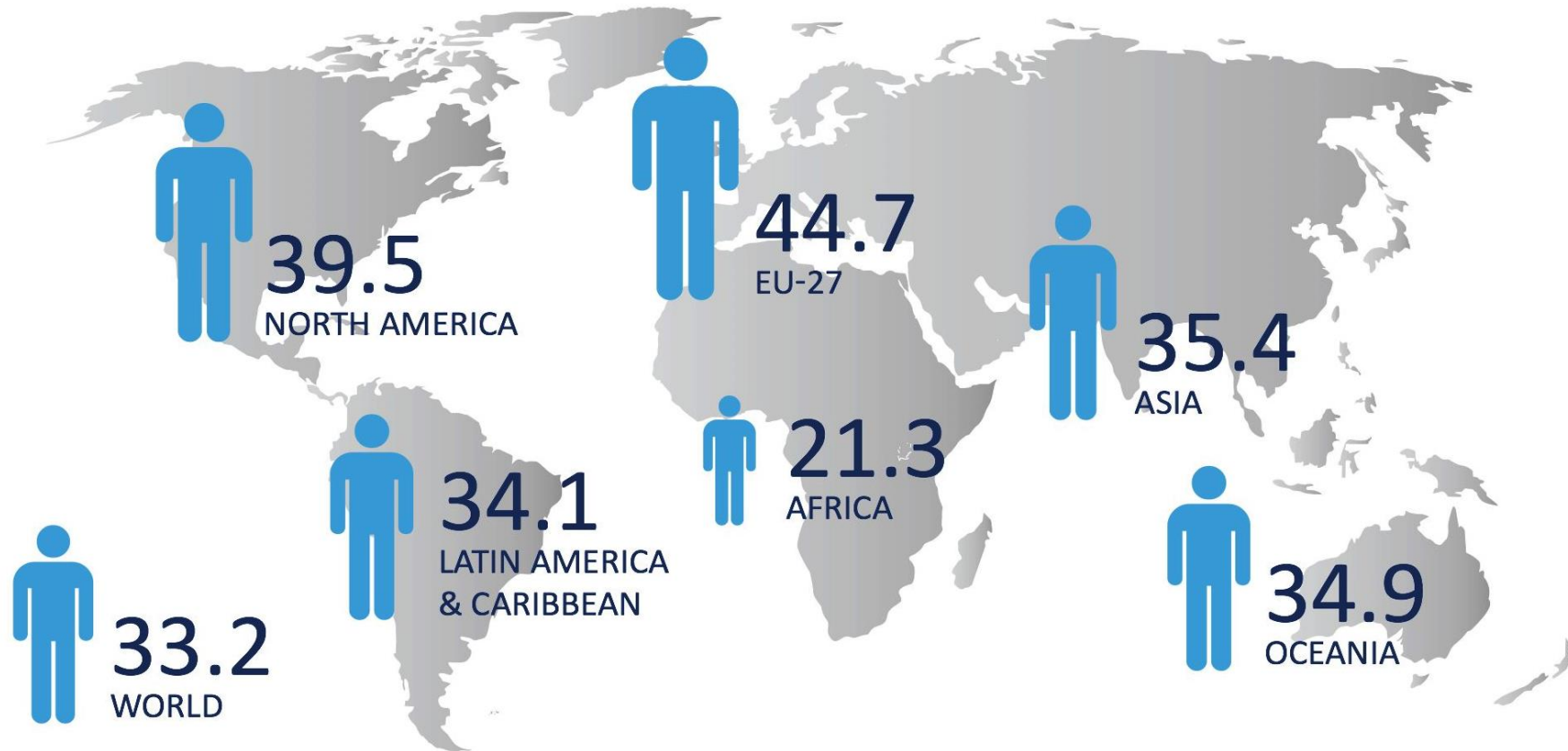
“The Commission suffers from administrative delays and burdensome hierarchy”

“The reason for a lack of prioritisation are at least partly political, given that many Member States see the Commission as the donor of last resort, filling the gaps and ensuring the EU global presence”

Budget Support	Good Governance	Transport	Trade and regional integration	Agriculture	Water and sanitation
24 (10EDF)	21 (10 EDF)	23 (10 EDF)	10 (10 EDF)	12 (10 EDF)	13 (10 EDF)
4(11 EDF)	29 (11 EDF)	5 (11 EDF)	2 (11 EDF)	30 (11 EDF)	8 (11 EDF)
Human Development	Education	Health	Peace Building	Energy	Other
8 (10 EDF)	4 (10 EDF)	5 (10 EDF)	5 (10 EDF)	3 (10 EDF)	0 (10 EDF)
1 (11 EDF)	10 (11 EDF)	10 (11 EDF)	6 (11 EDF)	13 (11 EDF)	1 (11 EDF)

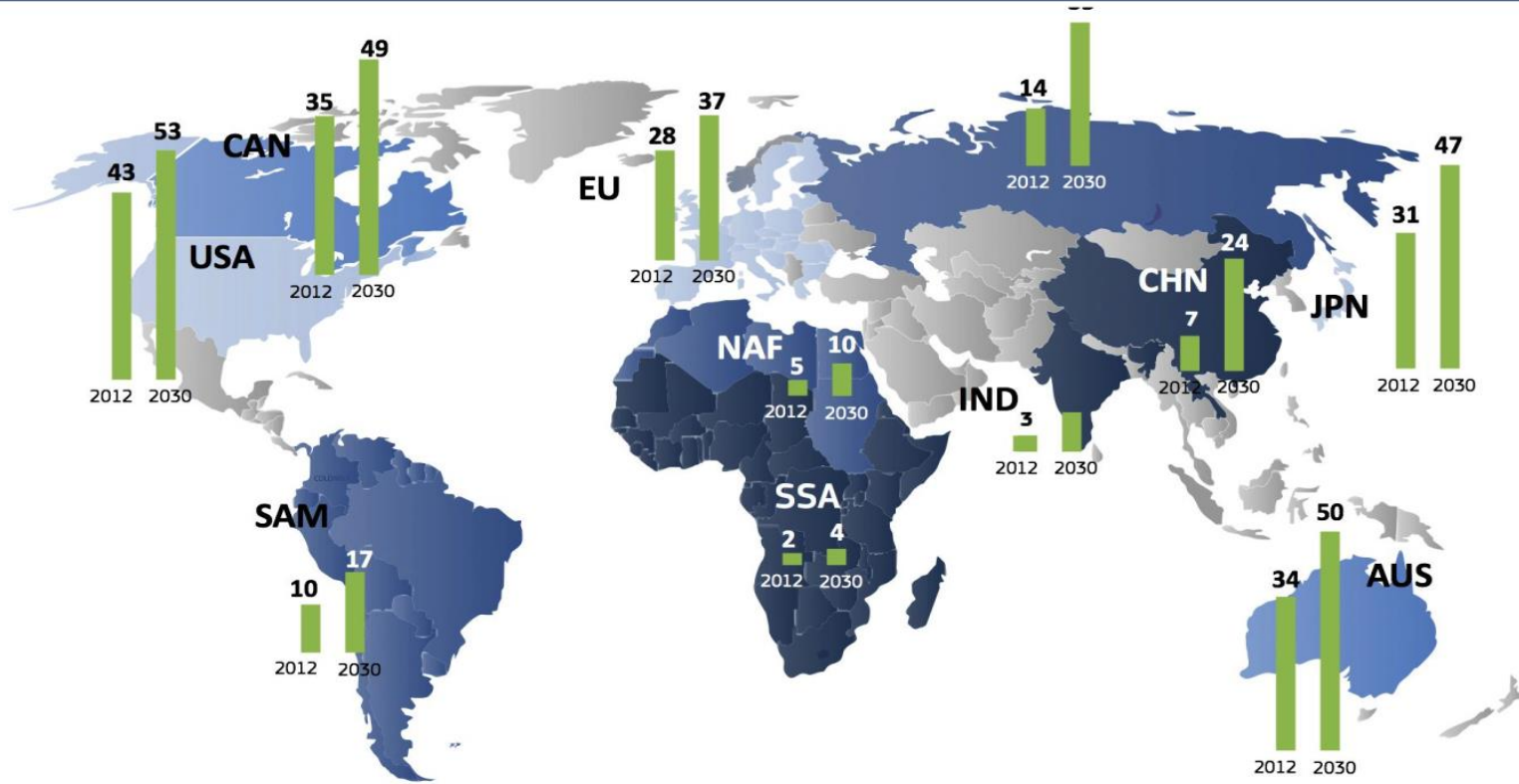
The challenges ahead

Figure 2. Median age in different regions of the world in 2030



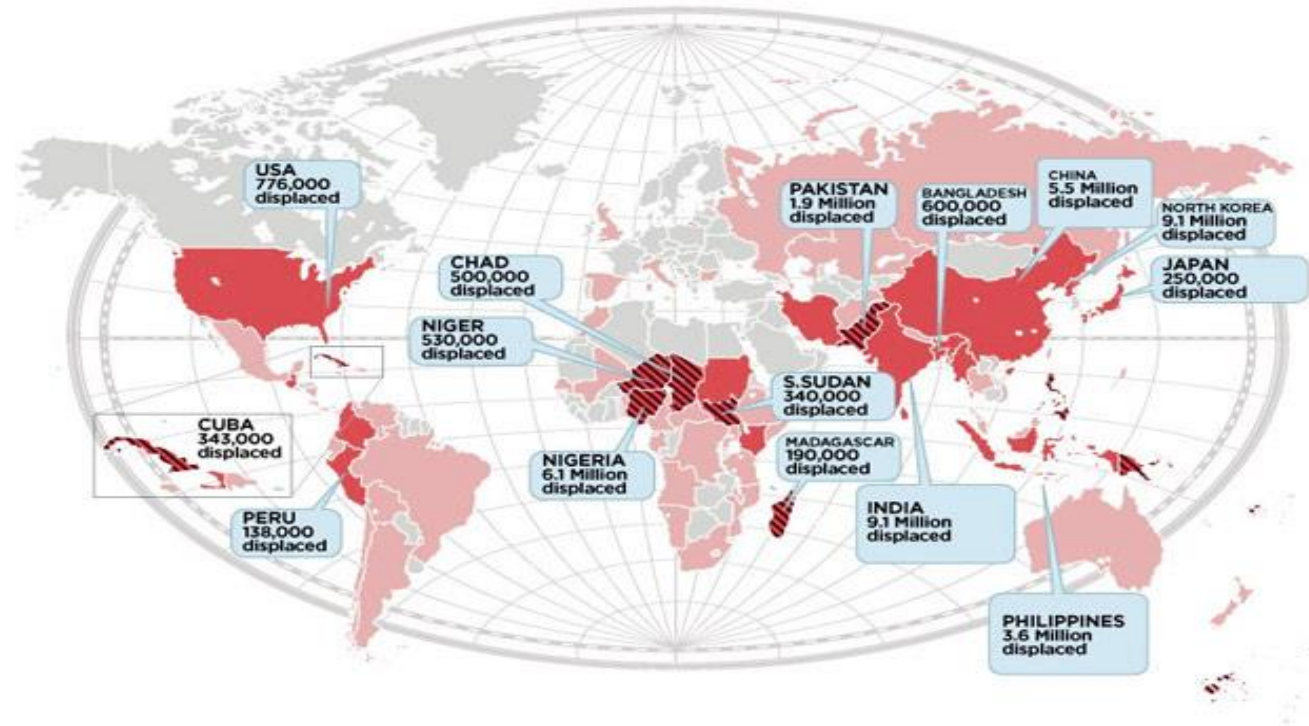
Source: Rand Europe Report for ESPAS, 2013

Figure 7. GDP Growth in PPP in 2030 (blue shading) and GDP per capita PPP in thousands USD (green bar charts)



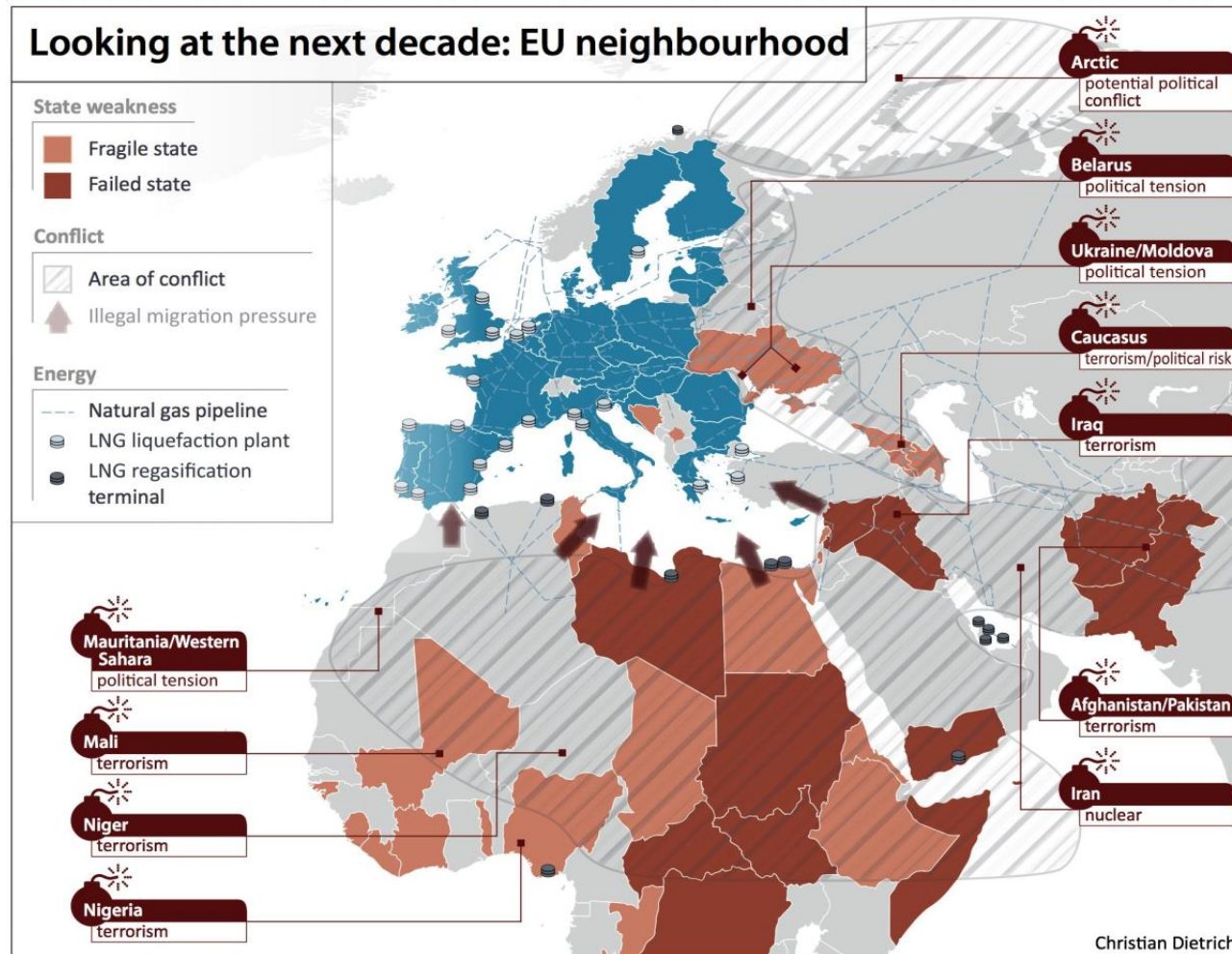
Source: CEPS report for ESPAS, 2013

IN 2012, EXTREME WEATHER DROVE
MORE THAN 32 MILLION PEOPLE
FROM THEIR HOMES

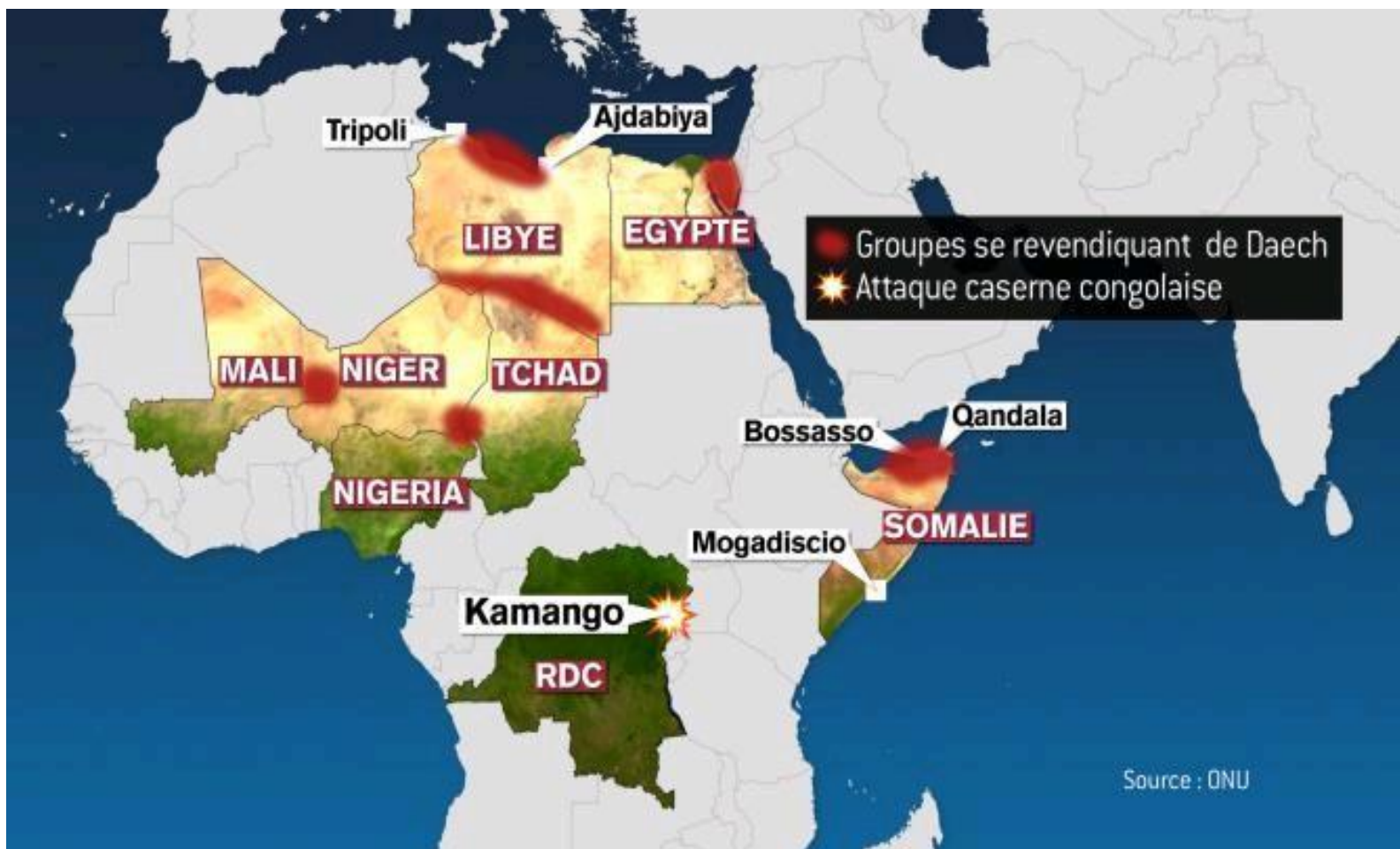


98% OF CLIMATE REFUGEES WERE FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Figure 26. Looking at the next decade: European Union neighbourhood



Data: based notably on OECD Fragile State 2014 ; World Bank Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations List (FY14) (PDF); Fund for Peace "Failed States 2014; and " Failed States: A Paradigm Revived" Robert I. Rotberg, Mar 11 2014



EU citizens view on Development, Cooperation and Aid

(Eurobarometer, 2016)

What Europeans have to say...



80%

think development
is in the EU's

own interest

.. ABOUT **DEVELOPMENT**

Development
should be **one**
of the main
priorities...

.. of the EU



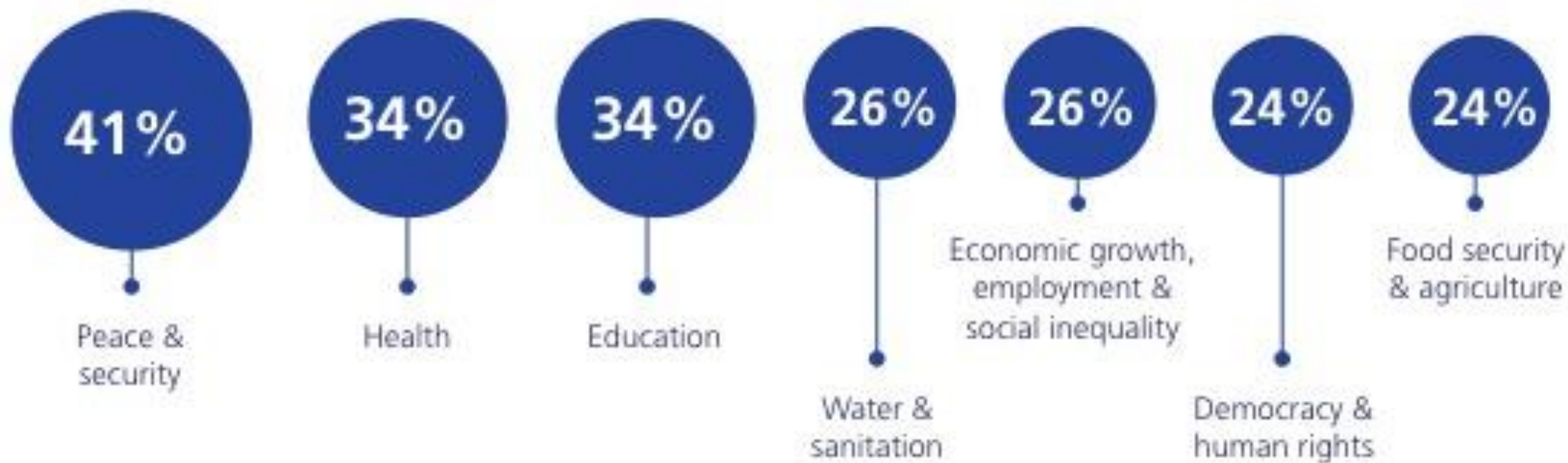
69%

.. of **national**
governments



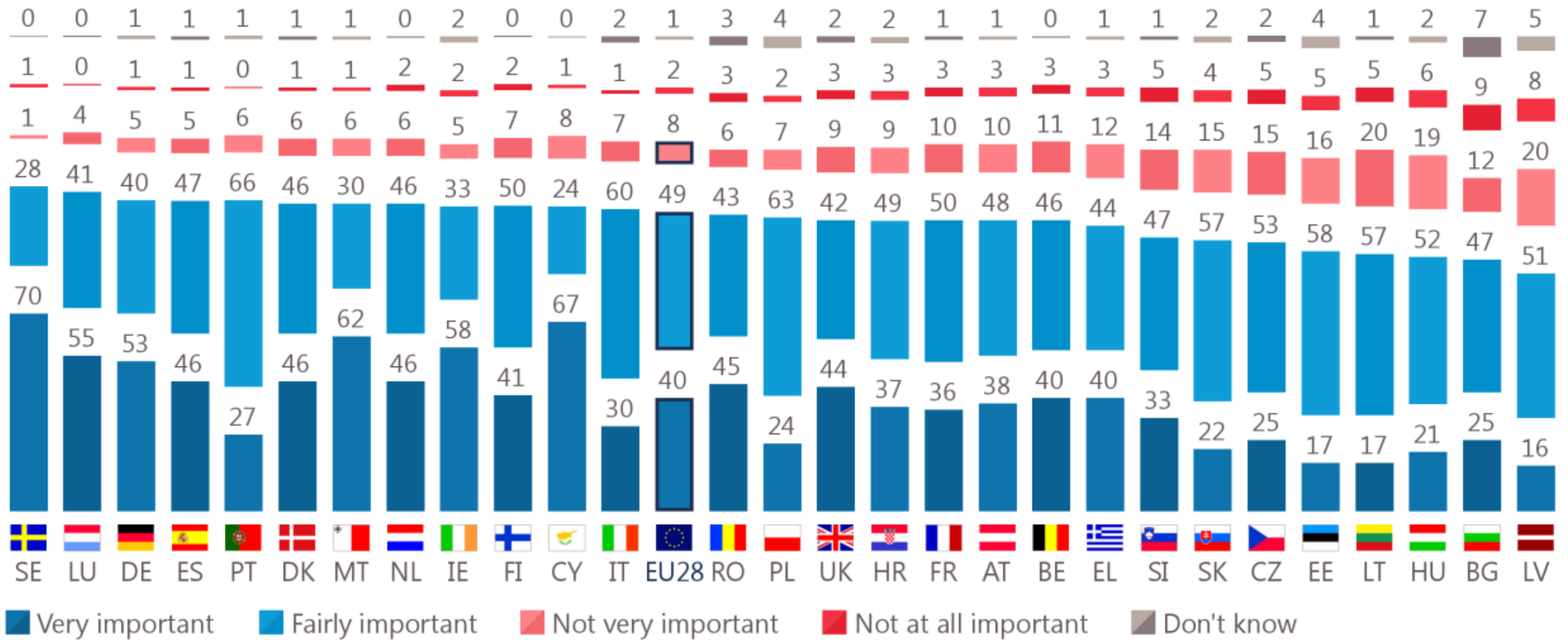
50%

MOST PRESSING CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



QA1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

(%)

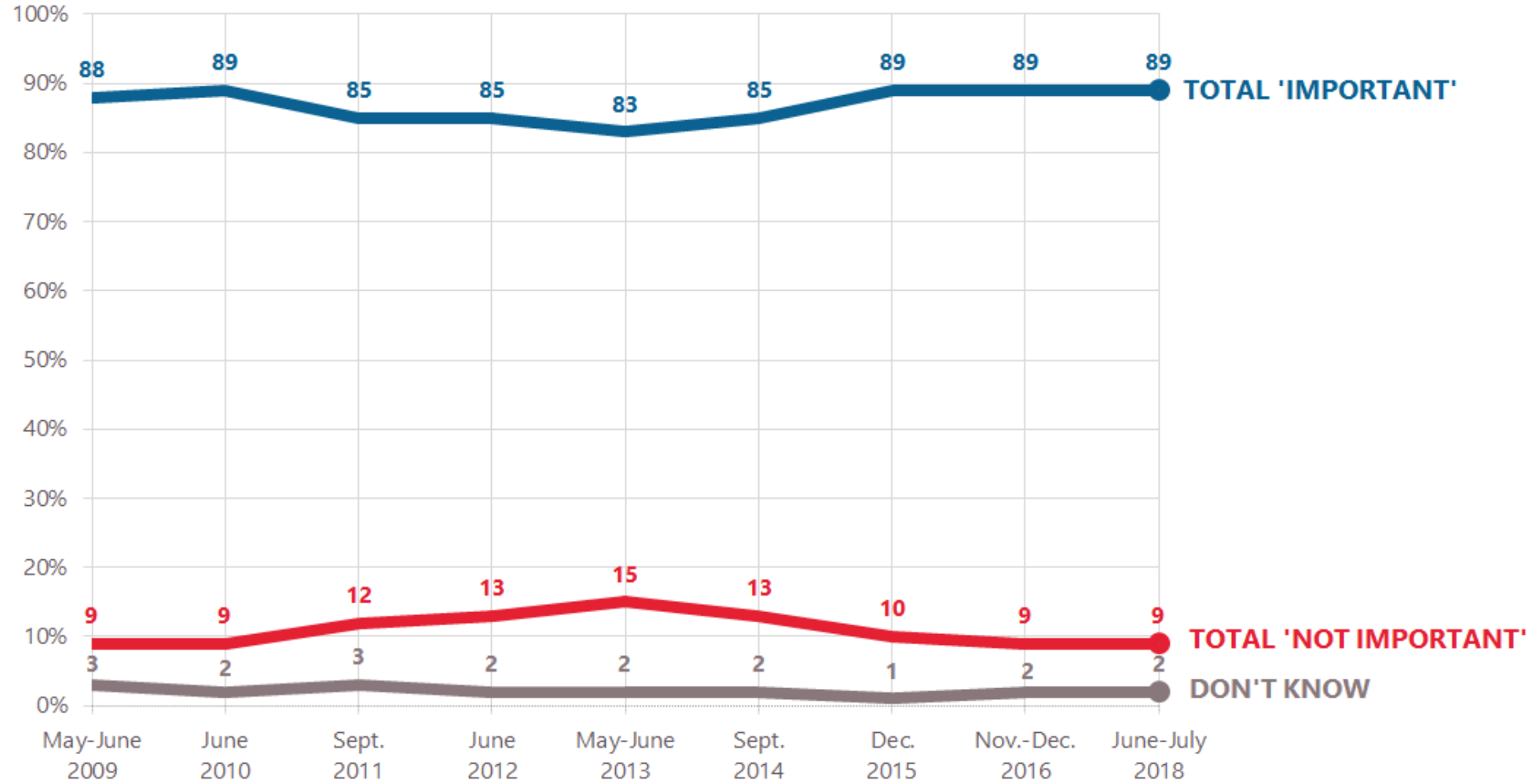


EU citizens view on Development, Cooperation and Aid

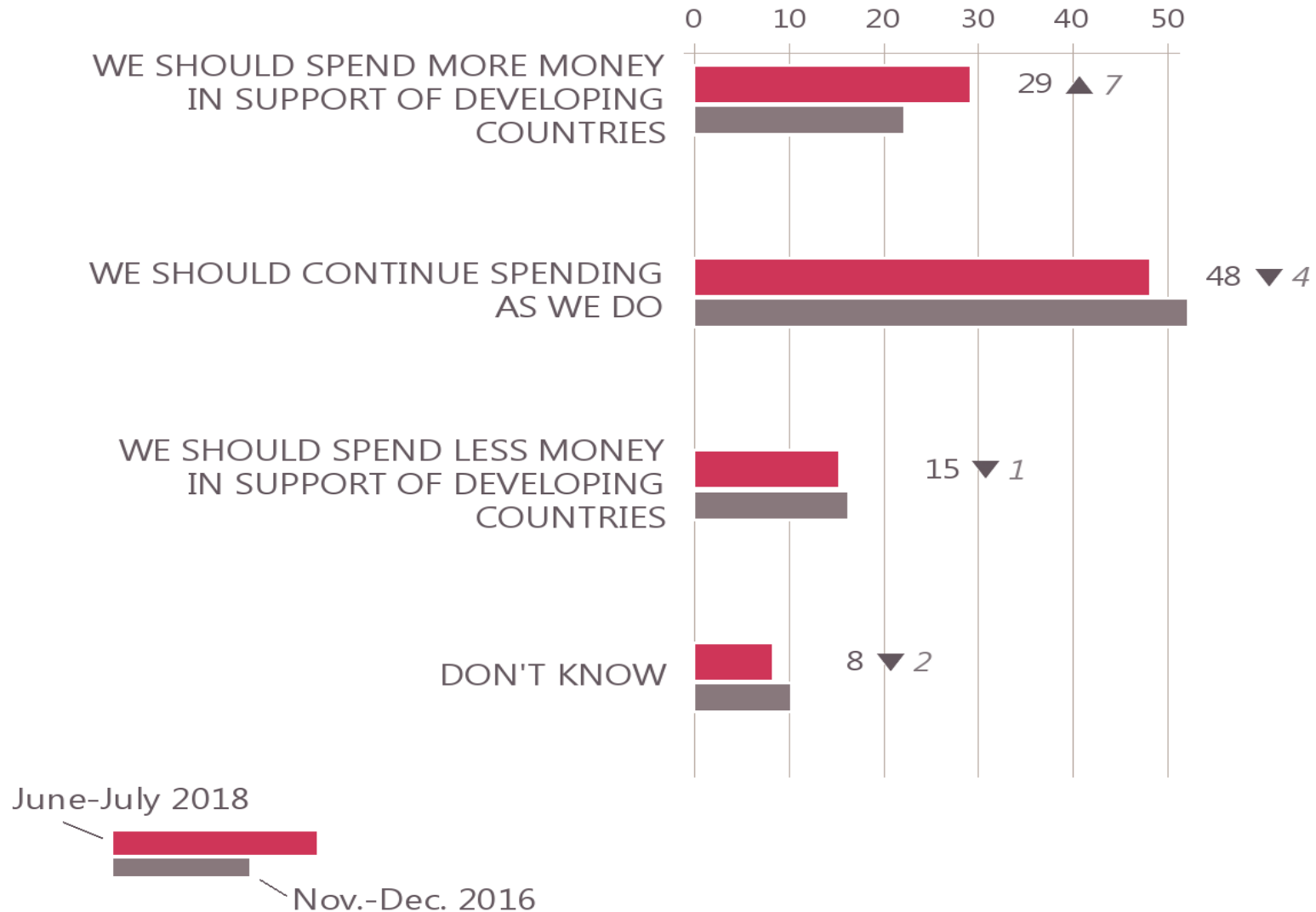
(Eurobarometer, 2018)

QC1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

(% - EU)

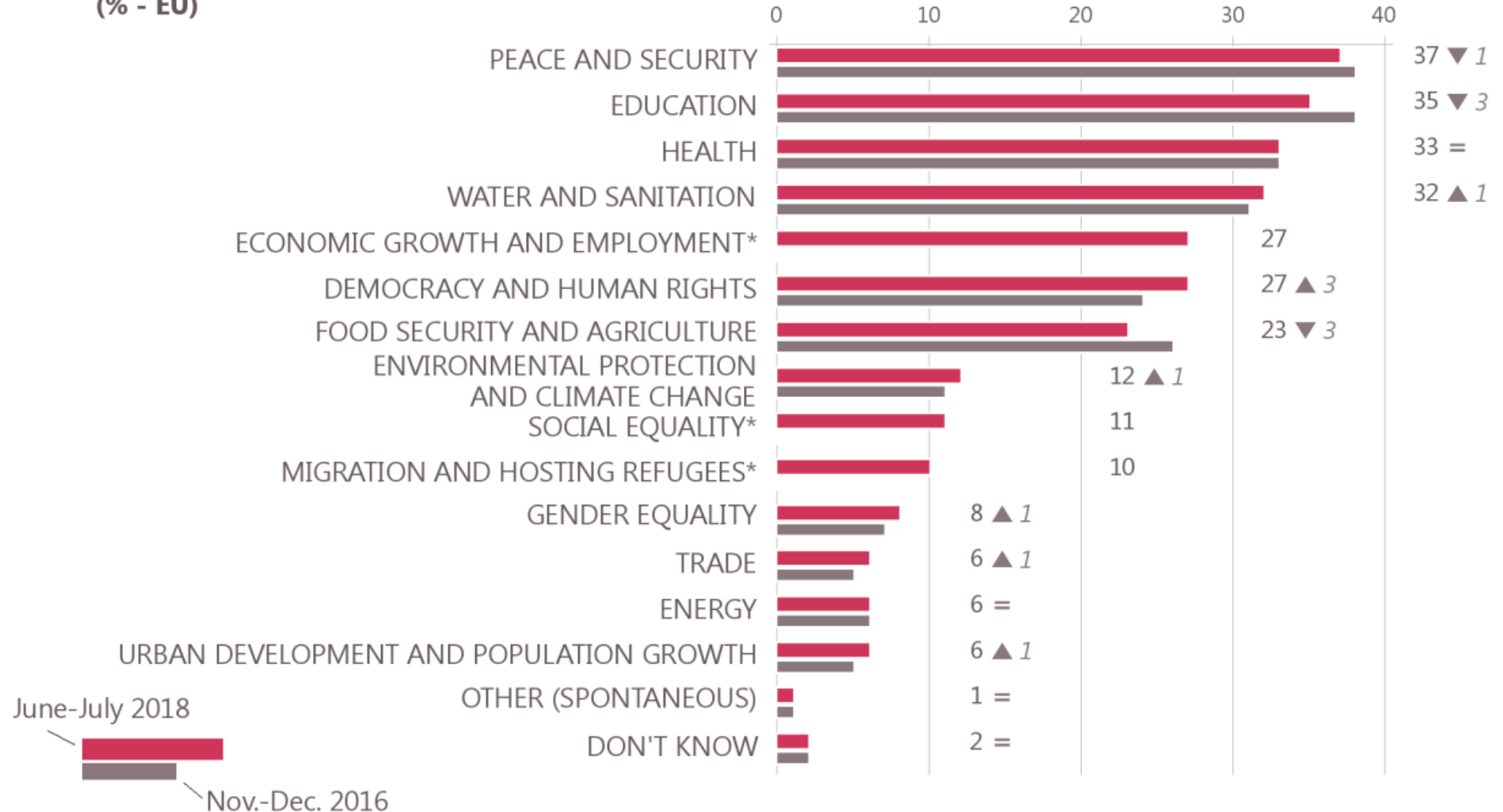


QC3 The European Union and its Member States provide financial assistance to developing countries. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

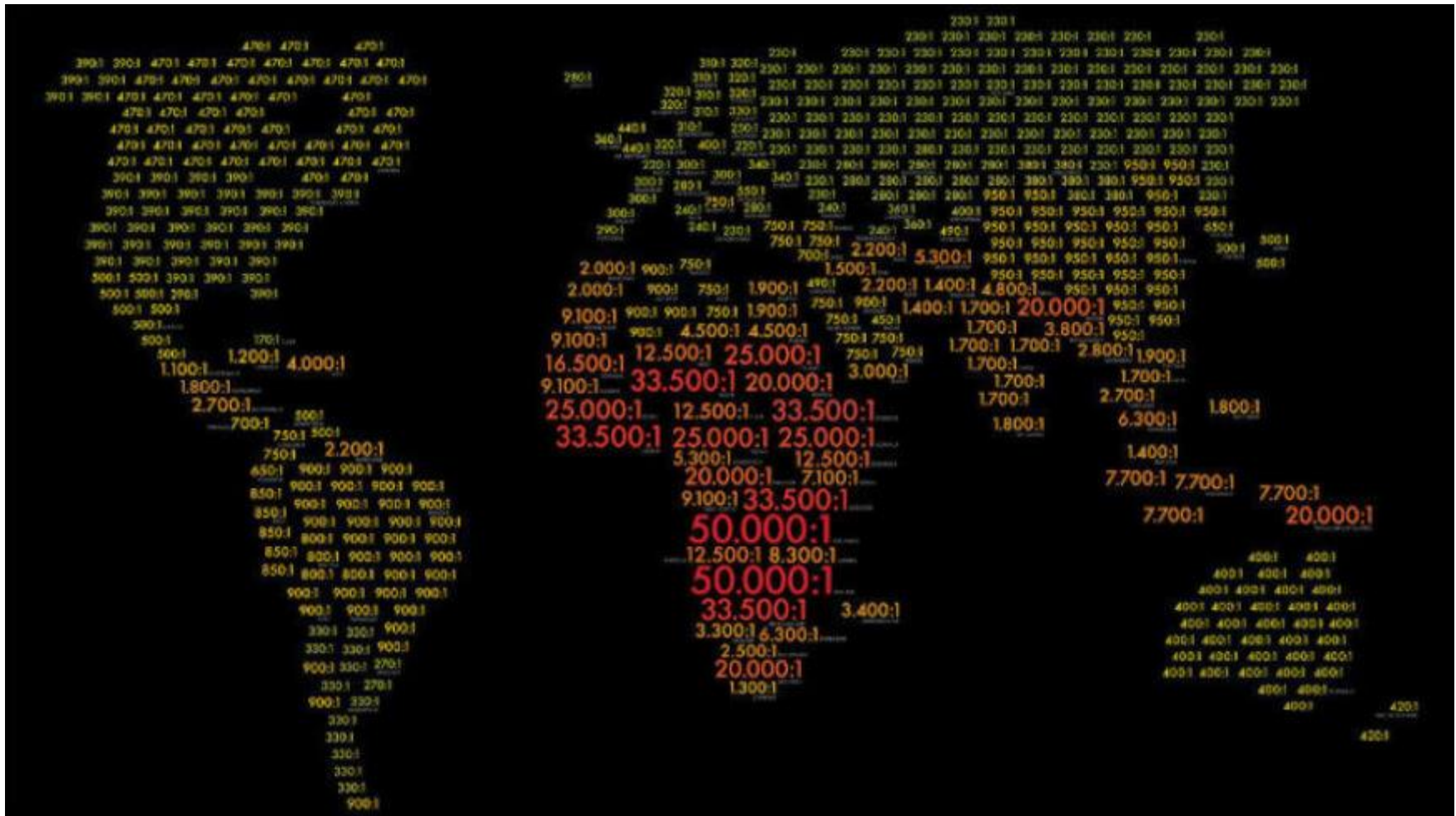
QC2 Which of the following challenges do you consider the most pressing for the future of developing countries?
 (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)



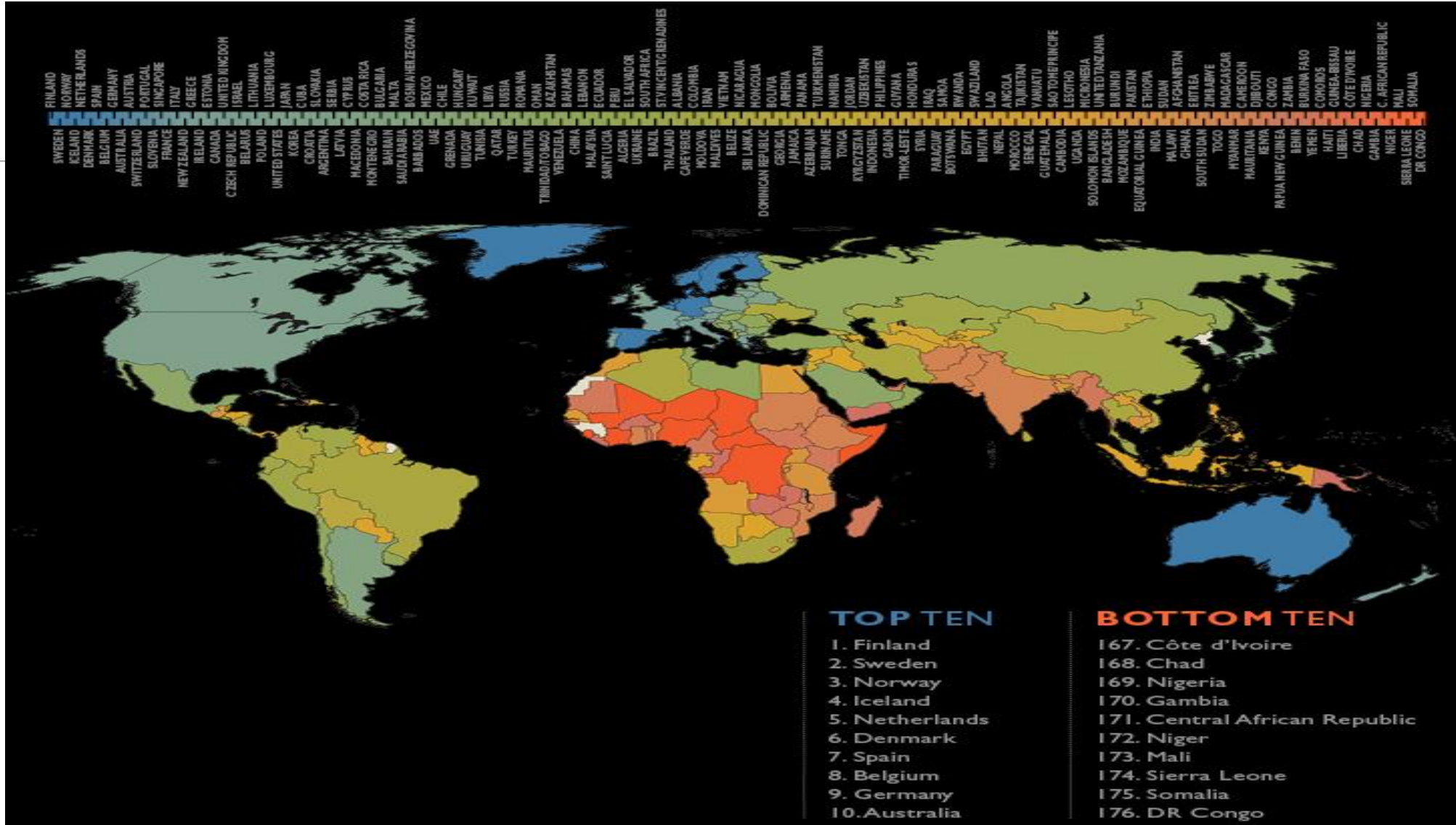
Some good reasons for prioritising the support
of national healthcare systems in Africa

From an African perspective

The birth-continent of the homo sapiens bears one-quarter of the global disease burden, yet it spends only 1 percent of the worldwide health expenditure and has only 3 percent of the world's health workers. According to the WHO, the regions, where there is more than one physician for less than 1,000 patients, are rare.



Child mortality



The political will to address the issue is 'apparently' emerging

Especially following the Ebola pandemic we have an increasing number of official commitments by African leaders and Heads of State aimed at increasing financing to strengthen national health systems, adopt the “health in all policies approach”, and achieve Universal Health Coverage (SDG 3). Among the more recent ones:

- Africa Health Strategy 2016-2030
- The 2017 Declaration by African Heads of State and Government committing to accelerate implementation of the 2005 International Health Regulations
- Declarations 1, 3 and 4 by the 32 Assembly of the African Union (10 February 2019)

“Health is at the Heart of Africa’s Developmental Agenda”

(AU website)

But results are very poor and there is still a long way to go:

- Only 2 of the 55 AU member states meet Africa's target of dedicating at least 15% of the government budget to health
- in no case this investment reaches the target of \$ 86 per capita.

Against this backdrop e-health can be a game changer

❖ Digital technologies are spreading like wildfire especially because they allow the jump from no infrastructure to the fourth industrial revolution.

❖ The positive impact of e-health is fully endorsed by the World Health Organization :

Cotonou, Benin 19 June 2018 - The World Health Organization(WHO) has urged countries to maximise the use of digital health technology to improve patient safety and equitable access to quality health care.

Some good reasons for prioritising the support
of national healthcare systems in Africa

From a European Perspective



-
- ❖ the new emphasis on strengthening national healthcare systems gives **European countries a competitive advantage** with respect to both the US and emerging economies, due to its **historical legacy in the field**
 - ❖ The trends and outlook of medical scientific development offer an unprecedented opportunity for **linking EU internal policies on public health and research and innovation with development co-operation policy**
 - ❖ The **European med-tech industry** - which already enjoys a leading position in the world – could play a crucial role in supporting the re-focussing of development co-operation with both internal and external beneficial effect
 - ❖ by concretely presenting itself as a health champion, **the EU could achieve the visibility it totally lacks** at present among the African citizenry at large, and perhaps gradually help cancelling the bad memories that are connected to European colonial domination.

Africa is going through a digital revolution that will reshape the whole continent:

- ▶ **digital divides** around the world are still the greatest in sub-Saharan Africa, but
- ▶ digital economy is the **fastest developing sector**
- ▶ by 2020, around half of Africa's population will subscribe to a **mobile service**

#eu2018at

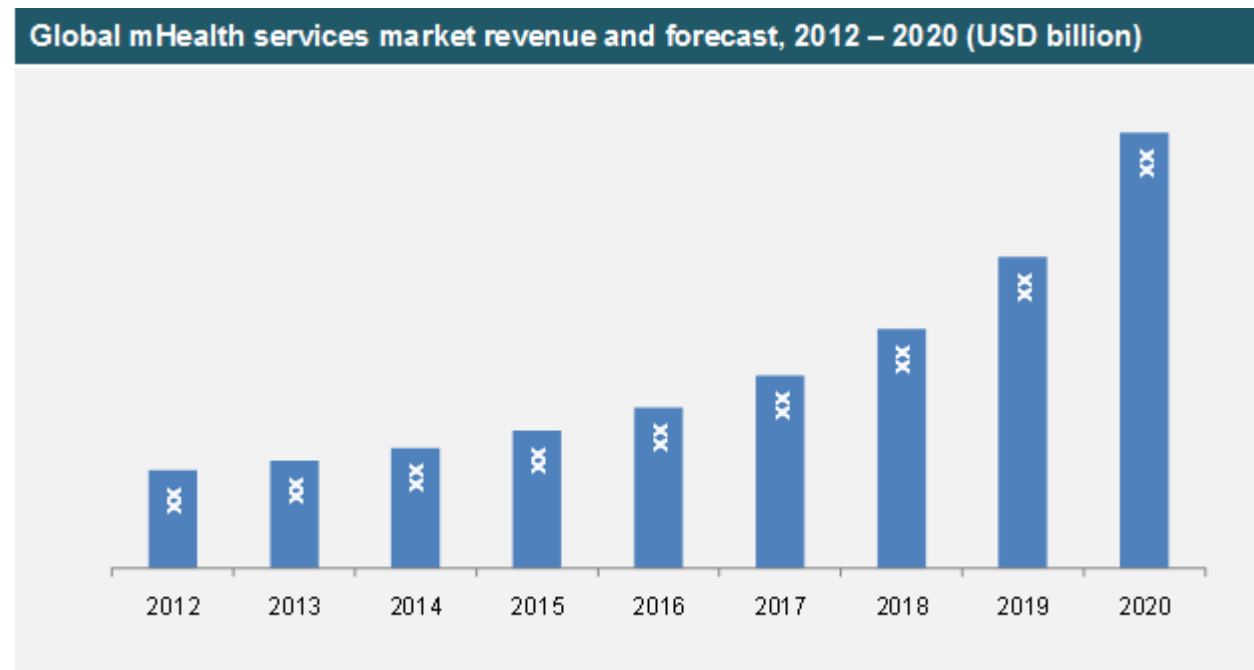
#africaeurope2018

High-Level Forum
Africa-Europe
Vienna 2018

According to current forecasts, by 2020 there will be 700 million smartphones in Africa



Market study on mHealth services (www.statista.com)



Source: Company Annual Reports, Industrial Journals, Technical Publications, KOLs, and TMR Analysis

Are we still in time?





Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in Beijing

September 2018

President Paul Kagame, who is also the rotating chair of the African Union, said China understood Africa's global position and engaged it as an equal partner. Kagame, who is a critic of foreign aid, praised Beijing's "win-win" partnership with Africa and commended the two sides' growing economic and political partnership in an increasingly changing and multipolar world.

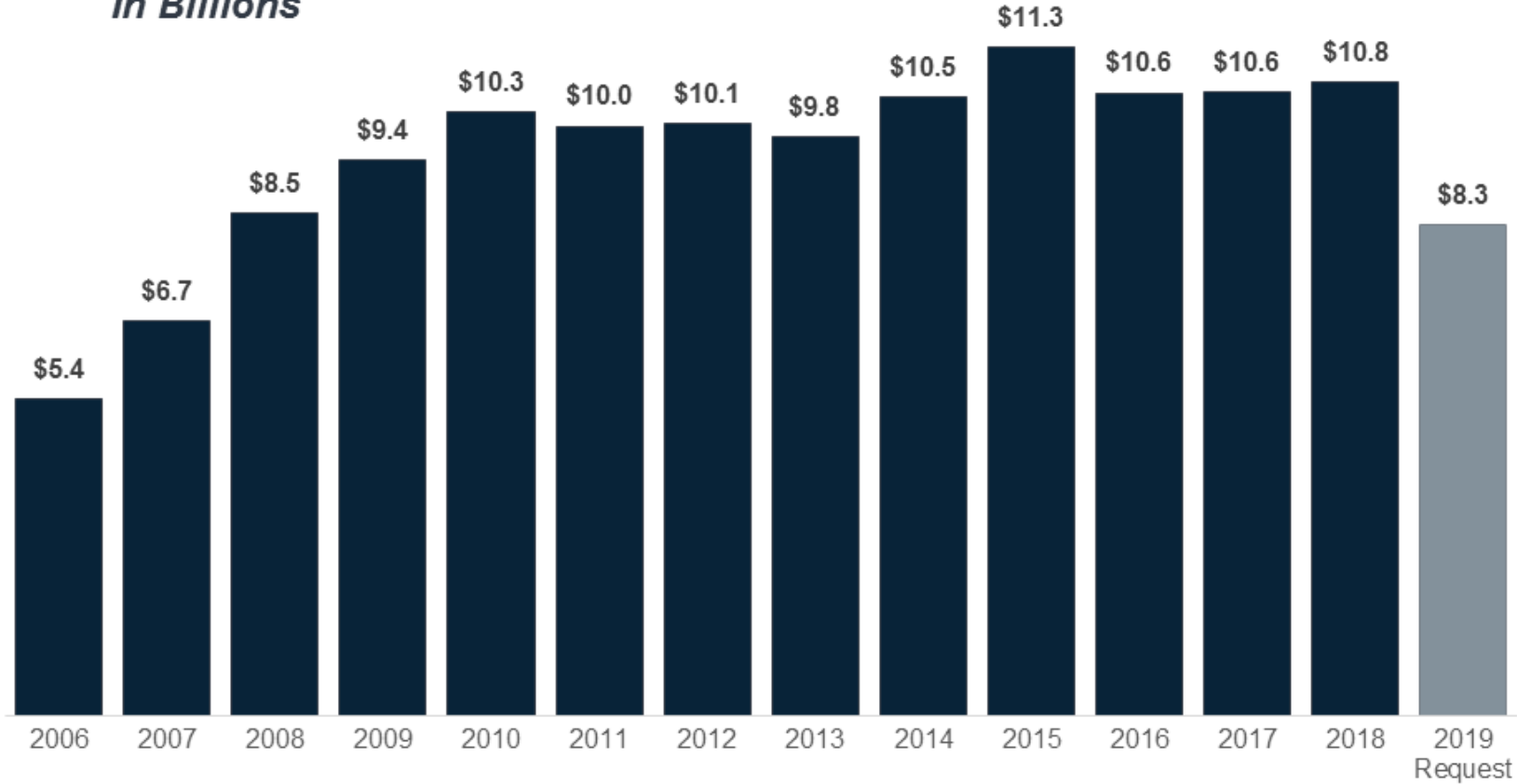
"Africa is not a zero-sum game. Our growing ties with China do not come at anyone's expense. Indeed, the gains are enjoyed by everyone who does business on our continent."

-
- ❖ China has the potential to becoming a global health leader
 - ❖ China has immense capacity to develop essential medicines and previous key examples are Artemisinin . Artemisinin is a life-saving anti-malarial drug discovered and developed in China without any patent.
 - ❖ China is prioritizing South-South collaboration and the Belt and Road initiative over traditional multilateral mechanisms as WHO GAVI and Global Fund.

Figure 2

U.S. Global Health Funding, FY 2006 – FY 2019 Request

In Billions



NOTES: Represents total known funding provided through the State Department, USAID, CDC, NIH, and DoD. FY13 includes the effects of sequestration. FY16 and FY17 are preliminary estimates. Some global health funding that is not specified in the appropriations bills and is determined at the agency level is not yet known for FY18, and is assumed to remain at the prior year level.
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018" (P.L. 115-141) and accompanying explanatory reports, the Office of Management and Budget, and U.S. Foreign Assistance Dashboard.

Unfortunately, supporting health systems in Africa is not on the EU's radar !!!!

Thank you for your attention