“During our EU-Presidency in 2020 together with our trio partners Portugal and Slovenia, we want to make the European voice in global health heard.”

JENS SPAHN
Minister of Health, Germany

“Availability and affordability of health products is key. Prioritizing low- and middle-income countries when innovations are brought to the market is an important aspect of how industry can address this.”

JAYASREE IYER
Executive Director, Access to Medicine Foundation

“Universal health coverage must become a political priority. Universal means universal. It speaks to all people having this right, all people having access to health services.”

CARISSA F. ETIENNE
Director, PAHO

“Berlin has become a hotspot for global health. I’m convinced that global health has become the important topic connecting medicine, universities, the private sector, and NGOs.”

HEYO KROEMER
CEO, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin

“As an optimist who believes in the value of multilateral problem solving, it is delightful for me to join experts from all over the world to talk about how digital technology helps us improve access to better healthcare.”

BERND MONTAG
President and CEO, Siemens Healthineers AG

“We cannot face gender issues without including diverse identities.”

EPSY CAMPBELL BAR
Vice President, Costa Rica

“Support multilateralism, support women and support global consensus. It’s important for humanity.”

MARGRET CHAN
President, Boao Forum for Asia WHO Emeritus Director-General

“I don’t think we want to live in a world where we finally have cures for all diseases, but they’re unaffordable.”

SOUMYA SWAMINATHAN
Chief Scientist, WHO

“For us to achieve universal health coverage, we need to strengthen primary healthcare. Two aspects need to be addressed: infrastructure, which is failing for primary healthcare, as well as strengthening community knowledge and action.”

JANE RUTH ACENG
Minister of Health, Uganda

“Bringing together scientific advancement with innovation—and making sure those two things fit into societies—will be absolutely critical.”

JEREMY FARRAR
Director, Wellcome Trust

“Good software technologies have the potential to democratize health-care, because they can be made available to everyone.”

CHRISTOF VON KALLE
Chair for Clinical Translational Sciences, Berlin Institute of Health

“World Health Summit takeaways: Expanding access to vaccines is an important step in protecting both individuals and entire communities, contributing to more sustainable health care systems.”

DAVID LOEW
Executive Vice President, Sanofi Pasteur

“Availability and affordability of health products is key. Prioritizing low- and middle-income countries when innovations are brought to the market is an important aspect of how industry can address this.”

JAYASREE IYER
Executive Director, Access to Medicine Foundation
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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. The World Health Summit was founded in 2009, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of Charité.

**Goals**
- Improving health worldwide
- Bringing together stakeholders from all sectors
- Facilitating constructive exchange in an environment of academic freedom
- Finding answers to major health challenges
- Making recommendations and setting health agendas

**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

**Results**
- M8 Alliance Declaration
- Statements and recommendations for national academies, governments and international organizations
- Session reports

**Patrons**
The World Health Summit is traditionally held under the patronage of:
- Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
- President of the French Republic
- President of the European Commission
- Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO)

**M8 Alliance**
The M8 Alliance of Academic Health Centers, Universities and National Academies is the academic foundation of the World Health Summit. It is a growing network and currently consists of 28 members in 19 countries, including the InterAcademy Partnership, which represents the national academies of medicine and science in 130 countries.

The International Presidency of the World Health Summit rotates annually among members of the M8 Alliance. As a result of each World Health Summit the M8 Alliance issues the M8 Alliance Declaration. The M8 Alliance organizes annual Regional Meetings, regular Expert Meetings, and Summer Schools.

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**GENERAL TOPICS**
- Basic Biological & Medical Research
- Clinical & Patient Research
- Specific Diseases & Disorders
- Diagnostics & Therapy
- Medical Technology & Engineering
- Health Policies & Systems
- Universal Health Coverage
- Translational Science & Medicine
- Public Health & Prevention
- Lifestyle, Physical Activity & Nutrition
- Patient Safety
- Healthcare Facilities
- Drugs & Vaccines
- Regulatory Aspects
- Health Visions, Strategies & Ethics
- Evolutionary Medicine
- Demographic Change & Healthy Aging
- Global Health & Development

**SESSION FORMATS**

- **Keynotes**
  - 90 minutes
  - Max. 5 speakers
  - Up to 800 participants

- **Panel Discussions**
  - 90 minutes
  - Max. 6 speakers
  - Up to 300 participants

- **Workshops**
  - 90 minutes
  - Max. 6 speakers
  - Up to 150 participants

WWW.WORLDHEALTHSUMMIT.ORG
The spread of COVID-19 shows how essential the improvement of global health is and how crucial the strengthening of international and interdisciplinary cooperation is. As a leading global health conference and network of academia, the private sector, civil society and politics, the World Health Summit is more important than ever. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the World Health Summit 2020 will take place from 25–27 October as a fully digital, interactive conference with cost-free availability of all sessions of the program. A registration is not required.

LINKS FOR PARTICIPATION:
www.conference.worldhealthsummit.org/Program/WHS2020
www.worldhealthsummit.org

PRESIDENTS 2020

ANGELA MERKEL
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

EMMANUEL MACRON
President of the French Republic

URSULA VON DER LEYEN
President of the European Commission

TEDROS ADHANOM GHEBREYESUS
Director-General of the World Health Organization

REGIONAL MEETINGS
2020-2022
New Dates due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

2021, June 27-30
Kampala, Uganda

2022
Rome, Italy

EXPERT MEETING 2020

Rome, Italy
(Postponed due to the COVID-19 Pandemic)

CENTRAL TOPICS 2020

• Pandemic Preparedness in the Age of COVID-19: Global Cooperation not Competition
• Strengthening the Role of the European Union in Global Health
• Climate Change and Health: Risks and Responses
• Partnership for the Goals: United Nations’ 75th Anniversary.
• Accelerating the SDG3 Global Action Plan for Health and Well-Being
• Translational Research: Advancing Innovative Treatments
• Digital Health & AI for Pandemic Preparedness
LOOK BACK:
WORLD HEALTH SUMMIT 2019

FACTS

• 2,500 Participants On-Site
• 320 Speakers
• 60 CEOs and Presidents

• 20 International Ministers
• 5 VIP Lunches and Dinners
• 2 Press Conferences

Speakers’ Sectoral Affiliation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Academia</td>
<td>37%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society</td>
<td>27%</td>
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Participants’ Country Affiliation

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>51%</td>
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<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>49%</td>
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Gender Balance

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<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PATRONS

“Diseases and epidemics do not stop at national borders. Responsibility for healthcare thus does not end there either. The World Health Summit plays a key role in living up to this responsibility. As patron of the Summit, I am profoundly grateful to all those who play a part in its success, as the event focuses on new and better prospects for the lives of people all over the world.”

ANGELA MERKEL
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

“SDGs for health are not concerns for states alone. They are common goals, and the World Health Summit is an opportunity to share this energy for action. Let us be actively optimistic for a healthier future.”

EMMANUEL MACRON
President of the French Republic

“We, as institutions and politicians, call for growth, jobs and opportunities. But we shall be judged by how we treat our people. Because it is the health of all our citizens that is the true mark of our progress as a society. It has been an honour during my mandate as President of the European Commission to offer my patronage to the World Health Summit, a distinguished forum that acts for the greater good.”

JEAN-CLAUDE JUNCKER
President of the European Commission (until 2019)

“WHO is delighted to strengthen its collaboration with the World Health Summit, which is now one of the foremost gatherings in global health. It brings together heads of state, ministers from different sectors, Nobel prize winners, leading CEOs, academics, foundations and civil society. It recognizes the voices of youth and women and aims to increase the diversity that successful global health action requires.”

TEDROS ADHANOM GHEBREYESUS
Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO)
"We have to intensify our efforts, embrace true commitment to global health, and work in partnership across all sectors and stakeholder groups."

JENS SPAHN
Minister of Health, Germany
“Without a healthy planet with a stable climate, there can be no healthy lives for the people on it. This crisis brings with it a huge opportunity: Many of the measures to limit climate change are also good for our health in the short-term.”

SABINE GABRYSCHE
Professor for Climate Change and Health, Charité and PIK

20 Keynotes, Panel Discussions and Workshops, e.g.:

- Transforming Human Capital
- Focus Africa
- Universal Health Coverage
- Climate Change and Public Health
- Access to Medicines
- The SDG3 Global Action Plan for Health and Well-Being
As outlined in a memorandum of understanding, the World Health Organization and Charité will continue working together to accelerate progress in health-related Sustainable Development Goals by promoting and supporting WHO’s five-year strategic plan during the World Health Summit. As part of the collaboration, the World Health Summit will serve as a platform to provide annual updates on the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-Being for All, an initiative of 12 leading international agencies to coordinate their activities to improve global health and meet health-related SDG targets.

“Health is a human right, but it’s a right that must be realized through political choice. I believe we are living at a time of unprecedented political commitment for health. There has never been a better opportunity to work together to transform the health of billions of people.”
TEDROS ADHANOM GHEBREYESUS
Director-General, WHO

**15 Keynotes, Panel Discussions and Workshops, e.g.:**

- Health is a Political Choice
- The SDG3 Global Action Plan for Health and Wellbeing
- Global Public Health Security
- Digital Health
- Climate Change and Health
- Health Data as a Global Public Good
- Access to Sustainable NCD Treatment and Care
ACTION ON GLOBAL HEALTH, UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE, AND CLIMATE CANNOT BE SEPARATED

2019 saw a range of important political steps towards the strengthening of global health. Two high-level meetings at the United Nations General Assembly—one on climate change and one on universal health coverage—reiterated the need for bold global health action. The G7 and the G20 both reinforced the need to invest in health, with the G7 leading the replenishment of the Global Fund and the G20 organizing the first joint meeting between health and finance ministers. Gender equity gained increasing attention and political support, but sexual and reproductive health and rights as well as the health of refugees and migrants continue to split the international community. The rise of populism has led to reduced support for UN organizations and the distrust of governments is complemented by a distrust of experts—also in health. The World Health Summit will continue to be a strong voice for multilateralism, science and equity. (...) it sends a strong message that all stakeholders need to cooperate across nations and sectors to integrate and apply scientific knowledge to ensure a healthier and safer world and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Three issues have been prioritized at the World Health Summit:

1. Climate change is one of the defining issues of our time. It is also one of the world’s most urgent health threats. The health of people is directly affected by climate change. For example, 7 million people die every year of conditions related to air pollution. How global health can contribute to tackling the health impacts of climate change and help to identify solutions was one of the key issues discussed at the 2019 World Health Summit. Special focus was given to the two health commitments from the U.N. Climate Action Summit: to save lives by cutting carbon emissions and cleaning our air; and boosting investments in climate action, public health and sustainable development since low-income countries will have most difficulty adapting to climate change and related health hazards.

The M8 calls for concrete actions from governments, investors, development banks and funds, bilateral agencies, NGOs, and the private sector and joins the voice of young people all over the world who are challenging politicians to respond to science and implement determined policies. It calls on health professionals to act by tackling non-communicable diseases and climate change by promoting healthy food and agriculture and cities that are pedestrian friendly; by addressing the substantial carbon emissions of the health sector and by advocating for divestment from fossil fuel and tobacco.
Universal health coverage (UHC) will be key to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. But currently, at least half of the people in the world do not receive the health services they need. About 100 million people are pushed into extreme poverty each year because of out-of-pocket spending on health. This pressing global health issue was addressed in September 2019 by world leaders in the most comprehensive set of health commitments ever adopted at this level. The high-level United Nations political declaration on UHC is a commitment that aims for all people to have access to the health services they need, when and where they need them, without financial hardship. This includes the full range of essential health services, from health promotion to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and palliative care.

The M8 calls for determined political action to implement the commitments made specially to ensure equity in UHC so that no one suffers financial hardship because they have had to pay for healthcare and access to medicines out of their own pockets. The M8 considers primary health care to be the cornerstone of UHC and recognizes the fundamental importance of input and co-ownership from and by people, communities, and civil society for their achievement. In addition to the HLM political declaration the M8 underlines that access to health services for refugees and migrants as agreed in the global compact for migration is essential and that gender equality and women’s rights (including SRHR) are foundational principles for UHC.

Digital transformation is changing health and health services in a profound way at rapid speed integrating digital technology in all aspects of health and care, but with great inequalities between countries and population groups.

A flow of data ranging from health care records and contextual information, to wearables to the Internet of Things is transforming the interaction of patients, health care teams and organizations independent of time and place. Deep learning and artificial intelligence can support communication, diagnosis, image analysis, nursing, surgery and workflow. The current and future convergence of big health data—from personal, clinical, and environmental—combined with artificial intelligence (AI) offers unprecedented opportunities for public health. It also requires new ways to protect populations against the increasingly sophisticated collection and misuse of personal data. Applying these developments to address the health needs of LMIC in the context of UHC and primary health care must be a priority. The purpose of digital health must be to promote healthy lives and well-being for everyone, everywhere, at all ages.

The M8 welcomes the development of a digital health strategy by the WHO as global cooperation is critical. It underlines that digital health must be people not technology driven and must be a means of promoting equitable, affordable and universal access to health for all, including the special needs of groups that are vulnerable in the context of digital health. It sees the need for robust ethical guidelines for AI to counteract loss of privacy and inappropriate surveillance and the need for international, evidence based, standards of practice. It calls for a global regulatory environment for health data to become a global public good to counteract the use of health data for commercial gain, and in the worst case, for malicious purposes.

The rich discussions at the World Health Summit 2019 among ministers, foundations, academia, private sector and civil society reinforce the role of the World Health Summit as a meeting place that makes a difference.
IN THE MEDIA

- Ärztezeitung
- ARD tagesschau24
- BILD
- Bonner Generalanzeiger
- B.Z.
- Deutsches Ärzteblatt
- Deutsche Welle
- Der Tagesspiegel
- Deutschlandfunk
- DEVEEX
- El País
- Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
- Frankfurter Rundschau
- Front Page Africa
- Handelsblatt
- Health Policy Watch
- Potsdamer Neueste Nachrichten
- Radio France International
- Science Business
- The New Dawn Liberia
- The Straits Times
- WeltTV/N24
- ZDF heute journal
- ... and many more

BY THE NUMBERS

- 100+ journalists attending
- 400+ mentions:
  - 180+ news articles (print, online, TV, radio),
  - 110+ press releases and reports by speaker/partner-organizations
- 15 press releases
- Press mailing list with over 2,000 German and international media contacts
- Newsletter: 20,000 subscribers
- Web Traffic:
  - 80,000 visitors from 190+ countries
  - 250,000+ pageviews
- Livestream:
  - 1,000+ views from 45 countries across six continents
- Twitter:
  - 9,000 followers
- Facebook:
  - 9,500 followers
- LinkedIn:
  - 1,700 followers

PRESS EVENTS

- Press conference on “Climate change as the greatest health threat of our time.”

The impact of climate change on health was featured in more than 40 news articles covering the summit.

- Guest press event on “AI in health care” by EIT Health.

MEDIA PARTNERS

WWW.WORLDHEALTHSUMMIT.ORG
The World Health Summit supports young experts and innovative ideas.

ENTREPRENEURS IN GLOBAL HEALTH

The initiative Entrepreneurs in Global Health highlights innovative ideas from all over the world with the potential to revolutionize healthcare and improve global health. Selected startups are invited to the World Health Summit to present their ideas in front of an audience.

In partnership with:

NEW VOICES IN GLOBAL HEALTH

The initiative New Voices in Global Health promotes the active participation of talented young researchers at the World Health Summit. Early-career scientists are selected by the Global Young Academy to present their work.

IAP YOUNG PHYSICIAN LEADERS

In this program, top junior professionals are nominated by the national academies of their countries and are trained in special leadership programs during the World Health Summit. The program is organized by the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP), and was launched in 2011 in partnership with the World Health Summit and the M8 Alliance.

WWW.WORLDHEALTHSUMMIT.ORG
Former World Health Summit speakers include:

**ACADEMIA**
- Peter Agre
- Jutta Allmendinger
- Gerd Binnig
- Elizabeth Blackburn
- Emmanuelle Charpentier
- Aaron Ciechanover
- Karl Max Einhäupl
- Peter Gruss
- Bill S. Hansson
- Leroy Hood
- John Ioannidis
- Roger D. Kornberg
- Karl Max Einhäupl
- Peter Gruss
- Bill S. Hansson
- Leroy Hood
- John Ioannidis
- Roger D. Kornberg
- Barry J. Marshall
- Randolph Nesse
- Vikram Patel
- Peter Piot
- Hans J. Schellnhuber
- Tomas C. Sudhof
- Christof von Kalle
- Lothar H. Wieler
- Otmar Wiestler
- Ada E. Yonath
- Rolf M. Zinkernagel

**POLICYMAKERS**
- Jane Ruth Aceng
- Kwaku Agyeman-Manu
- Hanan Mohamed Al-Kuwari
- Yukiy Aman
- Epsy Campbell Barr
- José Manuel Barroso
- Alain Berset
- Margaret Chan
- Raymonde Goudou Coffie
- Awa Marie Coll-Seck
- Francesca Colombo
- Adalberto Campos Fernandes
- Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
- Hermann Gröhe
- Bernard Haufiku
- Dorcas Magkato-Malesu
- Luiz Henrique Mandetta
- Angela Merkel
- Matshidiso Rebecca Moeti
- José Ramos-Horta
- Erna Solberg
- Jens Spahn
- Frank-Walter Steinmeier
- Guido Westerwelle

**PRIVATE SECTOR**
- Peter Albiez
- Werner Baumann
- Albert Bourla
- Eric Cornut
- Thomas B. Cueni
- Christoph Franz
- Steven Hildemann
- Joseph Jimenez
- Neil Jordan
- Freda C. Lewis-Hall
- David Loew
- Bernd Montag
- Stefan Oschmann
- Hanns Peter SEW
- Frank-Walter Steinmeier
- Guido Westerwelle

**CIVIL SOCIETY**
- Christine Beerli
- Seth Berkley
- Arnaud Bernaert
- Katie Dain
- Jeremy Farrar
- Bill Gates
- Norbert Hauser
- Dagfinn Høybråten
- Wolfgang Ischinger
- Jayasree Iyer
- Joanne Liu
- HRH Princess Dina Mired
- Trevor Mundel
- Joy Phumaphi
- Peter Sands
- Gayle E. Smith
- Pavan Sukhdev
- Elhadj As Sy
- Helle Thorning-Schmidt
- Kevin Watkins
- Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul

The World Health Summit has been working with various organizations, including:

- Access to Medicine Foundation
- Association of Research-Based Pharmaceutical Companies (vfa)
- Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin
- Bayer Foundations
- Berlin Institute of Health (BIH)
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)
- Doctors without Borders
- Einstein Foundation
- Else Kröner-Fresenius-Foundation
- European Commission
- European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA)
- European School of Management and Technology (ESMT)
- Fraunhofer Society
- Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
- German Centres for Health Research
- German Center for Infection Research
- German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ)
- German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
- German Federal Ministry of Education and Research
- German Federal Ministry of Health
- GHIT Fund
- Harvard University
- Helmholtz Association
- Institut Pasteur
- InterAcademy Partnership (iap)
- International Committee of the Red Cross
- International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & Associations (IFPMA)
- Leibniz Association
- Leopoldina
- Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
- Robert Koch Institute (RKI)
- Max Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine (MDC)
- Max Planck Society
- Mercator Foundation
- Munich Security Conference
- National Institutes of Health
- ONE
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- Oxfam
- Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)
- Robert Bosch Foundation
- Save the Children
- Senate of Berlin
- Stanford University
- The Club of Rome
- The Global Fund
- Transparency International
- United Nations
- Weizmann Institute of Science
- Wellcome Trust
- World Bank
- World Economic Forum
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF)

WWW.WORLDHEALTHSUMMIT.ORG
World Health Summit
Regional Meeting – Uganda
June, 27–30, 2021
Kampala

HOSTS
Makerere University in partnership
with the Government of Uganda

VENUE
Speke Resort Munyonyo

TOPICS
• The Health of the African Youth
• Advancing Technology for Health in Africa
• Infectious Diseases and Global Health Security
• Stemming the Tide of Non-Communicable Diseases
  in Low- and Middle-Income Countries
• Inter-sectoral Action for Health

“We are extremely delighted to be leading the preparations for the World Health Summit Regional Meeting, the first ever to be hosted on African soil. With health professionals and other stakeholders in government and the private sector coming together, I’m optimistic that the meeting will stir us all to think better and work harder to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, all of which pertain to health, whether directly or indirectly.”

CHARLES IBINGIRA
Principal of the College of Health Sciences at Makerere University and International President of the World Health Summit 2020

“As the government, we pledge total support to this important event that has since 2009 done much to ensure that the health of the global community is improved.”

RT. HON RUHAKANA RUGUNDA
Prime Minister of Uganda

“This is a great opportunity for the world to focus on Africa’s health, learn from its successes, and lay strategies for future collaborations.”

JANE RUTH ACENG
Minister of Health, Uganda

Makerere is Uganda’s largest and oldest institution (circa 1922) of higher learning and one of Africa’s best. Composed of nine colleges and one school, Makerere offers 284 programs to about 36,000 undergraduates and 4,000 postgraduates and has remained a center of academic excellence for the past 90 years.

Makerere University College of Health Sciences (MakCHS) is the leading medical research center in the region with four schools: Public Health, Bio-Medical Sciences, Medicine, and Health Sciences, offering 23 degree programs and graduating 600 health professionals annually. A key institution in both infectious and non-communicable diseases, MakCHS has made tremendous contribution to science globally over the years with key breakthroughs that have contributed to WHO treatment guidelines.

WWW.WORLDHEALTHSUMMIT.ORG
The M8 Alliance is the academic foundation of the World Health Summit. A unique network of 28 leading international academic health centers, universities, and research institutions from 19 countries, it includes the InterAcademy partnership, which represents all national academies of medicine and science.

All M8 Alliance members are committed to improving global health and working with political and economic decision-makers to develop science-based solutions to health challenges worldwide.

In addition to the annual World Health Summit in October in Berlin, the M8 Alliance organizes annual Regional Meetings, regular Expert Meetings, and Summer Schools in different parts of the world.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

2022  Rome, Italy
2021  Kampala, Uganda
2020  Meeting postponed due to the COVID-19 Pandemic
2019  Kish Island, Iran
2018  Coimbra, Portugal
2017  Montreal, Canada
2016  Geneva, Switzerland
2015  Kyoto, Japan
2014  São Paulo, Brazil
2013  Singapore
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>InterAcademy Partnership (IAP)</th>
<th>Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The IAP combines the expertise and impact of all national academies of medicine and science worldwide to advance sound policies, promote excellence in science education, and improve public and global health.</td>
<td>A fully accredited private institution, the JHSPH was the first public health facility in the world, and it remains the largest school in the field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany</th>
<th>Karolinska Institute, Sweden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe’s largest university clinic – and its oldest and most prominent hospital – is located in the German capital. Eleven Nobel Laureates have worked at Charité.</td>
<td>Karolinska Institute is Sweden’s largest medical academic research center and one of the world’s foremost medical universities. It is home to the assembly that selects Nobel laureates in physiology or medicine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Coimbra Health, Portugal</th>
<th>Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 700 years old, the University of Coimbra is a keystone of European and global scientific culture, as well as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Together with the Coimbra Hospital and University Center, it forms Coimbra Health.</td>
<td>The first institution of its kind in Japan, the Kyoto Imperial University College of Medicine was founded in 1899. Its successor, the Kyoto University School of Public Health, was established in 2000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geneva University Hospitals, Switzerland</th>
<th>London School of Hygiene &amp; Tropical Medicine, UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Geneva University Hospitals are heirs to a centuries-long tradition of excellence in medicine and science. The HUG represents a merger all public hospitals in Geneva.</td>
<td>Founded in 1899, the London School of Hygiene &amp; Tropical Medicine is one of the leading research-focused graduate schools in the world.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graduate Institute Geneva, Switzerland</th>
<th>Makerere University, Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A semi-private postgraduate institution, the Graduate Institute Geneva was the first university in the world to be dedicated solely to the study of international affairs.</td>
<td>One of the oldest and most prestigious centers of learning in Africa, Makerere University is home to a staff of over 4,000 and more than 40,000 students.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imperial College London, UK</th>
<th>Milken Institute School of Public Health, USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Imperial College of Science and Technology was created as a constituent college of the University of London. Fully independent since 2007, the Imperial College London attracts students from more than 100 countries.</td>
<td>The Milken Institute School of Public Health at George Washington University was established in 1997 and is the only school of public health in Washington, DC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Istanbul University, Turkey</th>
<th>Monash University, Australia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With origins dating back to 1453, Istanbul University is an internationally recognized institute of higher learning with over 170,000 students and 22 faculties dedicated to research and education.</td>
<td>As Australia’s largest university – with approximately 60,000 students from over 170 countries – Monash has seven campuses: five in Victoria, one in Malaysia and another in South Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Montreal, Canada</td>
<td>University of São Paulo, Brazil</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal Clinical Research Institute, Canada</td>
<td>Founded in 1934, the University of São Paulo arose from a combination of institutions, including a medical school. Today, the largest university in Brazil is seen as the country’s most prestigious educational institution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The IRCM was the first independent academic research center in Quebec to bring basic and clinical researchers together under a single roof.</td>
<td></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Taiwan University, Taiwan</th>
<th>University Sorbonne Paris Cité, France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Known for its diverse and international curriculum, National Taiwan University is made up of 11 colleges, 54 departments and 105 graduate institutes. It has a student body of around 30,000.</td>
<td>The University Sorbonne Paris Cité is a recently established consortium of prestigious institutions that brings together higher education and research institutions in the city of Paris.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>National University of Singapore</th>
<th>Association of Academic Health Centers International (AAHCI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Founded in 1905, the National University of Singapore today consists of 16 different faculties and schools. Around 37,000 students can be found on its three campuses in Singapore and seven overseas locations.</td>
<td>The AAHCI is a global non-profit organization that aligns efforts among health professionals in education, research, and patient care.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sapienza University of Rome, Italy</th>
<th>Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences &amp; Peking Union Medical College, China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Established in 1303 by Pope Boniface VIII, Sapienza is one of the oldest universities in the world. With about 115,000 students, it’s one of the largest in Europe as well.</td>
<td>The college is among the most selective medical institutions in the People’s Republic of China and one of its top two universities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran</th>
<th>Consortium of Universities for Global Health (CUGH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The university is the oldest, largest, and most highly ranked comprehensive higher education institute in the field of medicine and public health in Iran, offering a wide range of courses and receiving applications from students from around the globe.</td>
<td>CUGH is a network of over 170 academic institutions and organizations around the world addressing global health challenges.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University of Geneva, Switzerland</th>
<th>Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Russian Federation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Founded in 1559 as a theological and humanist seminary, the University of Geneva is renowned for emphasizing the unity of teaching and research. It’s the only tertiary-level educational institution of its kind in the region.</td>
<td>Set up in 1944, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences was considered the most prestigious scientific and medical organization in the Soviet Union. Its successor – the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences – was founded in 1992.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University of Montreal, Canada</th>
<th>World Federation of Academic Institutions for Global Health (WFAIGH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A public research university that started with less than 100 students in 1878, the University of Montreal has more than 60,000 today. Comprised of 13 faculties and more than 60 departments, it has the highest sponsored research income in Quebec.</td>
<td>A global network of academic health institutions, the WFAIGH was set up to help provide evidence to inform policies on global health issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Every year, the World Health Summit gives us the opportunity to discuss the most pressing Global Health issues. Together—politicians, scientists, representatives from the private sector and from civil society—we look at where we stand and where we need to go. While we have made progress in important areas over the past years, for example towards the eradication of polio, in our response to the HIV epidemic, or in reducing infant mortality, our progress towards reaching the health-related SDGs is not satisfactory.

GERMANY AND GLOBAL HEALTH: AN ONGOING COMMITMENT

The protection and promotion of health is a central task for governments, within their own country, and beyond. It is a prerequisite for prosperity, social cohesion and social participation. That is why Global Health policy has become an increasingly important field for the German Government and the Ministry of Health.

Responding to Old and New Challenges

Non-communicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes and heart disease are on the rise, causing almost 15 million premature deaths every year. More than 1.6 billion people live in areas where protracted crises and weak healthcare systems leave them without access to basic healthcare. Even simple interventions such as immunization remain a huge challenge for weak and underfinanced healthcare systems and people are still dying from easily treatable and avoidable diseases, such as measles or malaria. And every year, 700,000 people die due to antimicrobial resistances. The current outbreak of the Coronavirus shows us that we have to look at the robustness of health systems and need to increase the International Health Regulations’ core capacities. These are just a few examples of the challenges we are facing. If we carry on with “business as usual”, we will not be able to respond adequately to them. We need to intensify our efforts now, embrace true commitment for Global Health and work in partnership, across all sectors and stakeholder groups.

The German Government has significantly ramped up the engagement in Global Health over the past years, by bringing Global Health issues to important fora like the G7 and the G20, by significantly increasing our financial
investments and our contributions to key organizations especially the World Health Organization, by internationalizing our institutions and working to bring important stakeholders to the table for better impact. Increased pandemic preparedness, an augmented response to antimicrobial resistance, stronger health system with better access, and improved global health governance are a few areas where the German Government has strived to make a difference over the past years. We will continue our strong engagement.

We believe that the challenges can only be addressed jointly. Constructive multilateral action and the promotion and preservation of the rules-based international order is a key priority for German policy, including our Global Health policy. Our understanding of constructive multilateralism in Global Health explains our strong commitment to the relevant international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization, and our full support for it—politically, financially, technically and through our involvement in its governing bodies.

Better Health through Multilateral Collaboration
We also work to further develop multilateral cooperation in partnership with others. An important goal is to help multilateralism and international organizations to achieve even greater impact through reforms, increased cooperation and better coordination. The launch of the “Global Action Plan for healthy lives and well-being for all” was a clear signal that it is time to leave old ways behind and to accelerate progress together. We are very grateful to the signing organizations for coming together in this new spirit and to WHO for their leadership in this process. Going forward, all agencies will need to work hand in hand for the “Global Action Plan” to be a motor for better health results and greater impact at country level.
Our commitment and leadership in fora like the G7 and G20 is another application of our belief in constructive multilateral action. These fora have great potential to advance Global Health. Together with partners, we will continue to ensure that Global Health is a priority in these fora and stimulate joint action. As member of the EU, we also seek to maximize its potential for Global Health.

On the 1st of July Germany took over the EU Presidency for six months. Together with our trio partners, Portugal and Slovenia, we want to make the European voice in Global Health heard. One priority is the role of the EU in global health. Its weight in international fora, such as the World Health Organization, must be increased.

For the Ministry of Health, the joint management of the pandemic and the strengthening of the ability to respond to health crises will have top priority during the EU Presidency. Digitalisation offers great opportunities here—as in other areas of health care—and is therefore also one of the central issues. In Germany, we will make sure that we have an electronic patient record by 2021. Everyone will be able to access their personal medical data and make it available to their doctors. Telemedicine, artificial intelligence and other digital innovations will contribute to further improving health in underserved regions, anywhere in the world. But while a lot of innovation is underway, governance is needed to create a trustworthy framework for digitalisation, especially with regard to standardisation and data availability, and the right to privacy. We thus support the call for international cooperation and coherence. Both are necessary if we want to achieve a value-based digital health ecosystem.

A Strong Voice for Global Health

To focus our actions on achieving the health-related goals of the Agenda 2030 and to boost the impact of our engagement in Global Health, the German Government is developing a new Global Health strategy. We engaged in dialogue with youth, civil society, private sector, science and think tanks as well as internationally renowned Global Health experts. During the strategy development process, we have already created new structures for innovations and for increased cooperation across sectors and stakeholders, like the new Global Health Hub Germany. This is important, because strong Global Health starts at home.

This year’s World Health Summit will take place during the German EU Presidency. This will be the perfect opportunity to discuss Global Health issues together with our trio presidency partners, as well as other European and international partners and friends.
“This week, major global health actors will meet at the World Health Summit in Berlin.”
FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, GERMANY

“The opportunity live a healthy life—or at least in an environment where that is possible—is a human right. That was one of the key statements made at the World Health Summit in Berlin.”
ZDF HEUTE JOURNAL, GERMANY

“A meeting that aims to bring together actors who play an important role in global health, in both poor and rich countries, to pursue agreements that improve the health of populations.”
RADIO FRANCE INTERNATIONALE, FRANCE

World Health Summit 2020
October 25-27
Digital, via Internet

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