

International Federation
of Pharmaceutical
Manufacturers & Associations



Sustainable health

and multi-stakeholder action

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE MDGs

September 2013





Foreword

UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

In 2000 the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set out in motion a landmark political agenda from the highest levels of national governments to be achieved by 2015. Through eight overarching goals, governments and international organizations committed to improving the social and economic conditions especially in the world's poorest countries.

As 2015 approaches, this publication looks back at the tangible contributions from the research-based pharmaceutical industry towards achieving the MDGs, particularly MDGs 4, 5, 6, and 8. This publication provides an overview of the many partnerships, programs, and initiatives with which our industry contributes to achieving MDGs. We also underscore our progress, the areas where further work is needed, and policy recommendations for the post-2015 goal development.

Before going into detail on MDGs 4, 5, 6, and 8, a few facts and figures capture our industry's efforts on MDGs:

partnerships, a five-fold increase compared to a decade ago. Experience from these collaborations show that transformative partnerships and accountability frameworks between civil society, the private sector, local authorities and national governments can promote more equitable, inclusive and sustainable development.

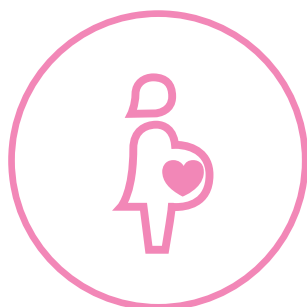
ACCESS BEYOND THE PILL

While IFPMA member companies initiated landmark medicine donations to reach targets 6 and 8E, our industry engages in a wider set of in-kind donations reflecting other elements that impact access to health in developing countries. Volunteerism, capacity-building programs, voluntary and royalty-free licenses, and training initiatives are just some examples that demonstrate our long-term commitment beyond donations. Because access goes beyond the simple provision of medicines to patients in need, these programs also target systemic issues through efforts to strengthen local healthcare capacity and educate patients and populations at risk.

220 PARTNERSHIPS

The research-based pharmaceutical industry works to reduce mortality and morbidity through multi-stakeholder dialogue and over 220 on-the-ground

5



IMPROVE MATERNAL
HEALTH

6



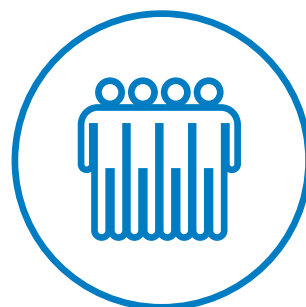
COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA
AND OTHER DISEASES

7



ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY

8



A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR DEVELOPMENT

220 health partnerships

Disease focus

20%
focus on HIV/AIDS

16%
focus on Neglected
Tropical Diseases

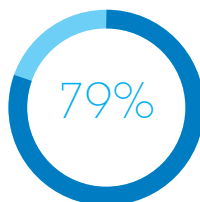
16%
focus on Women and
Children's Health

14%
focus on Malaria

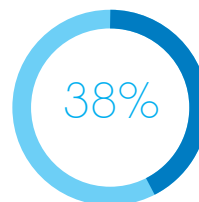
14%
focus on Non-
Communicable Diseases

1 of 2

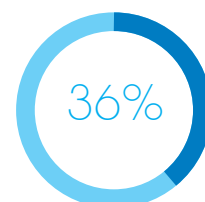
programs focus on strengthening health
system infrastructures



focus on
training



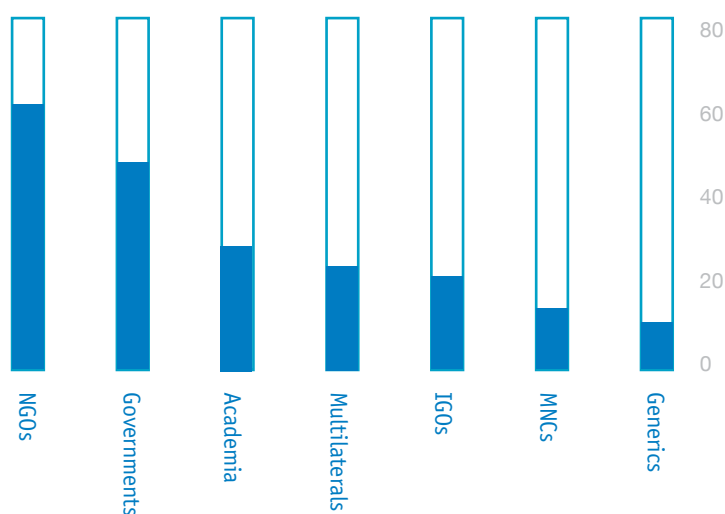
focus on awareness
raising, prevention
and outreach



focus on improving
availability of
treatments

Types of partners

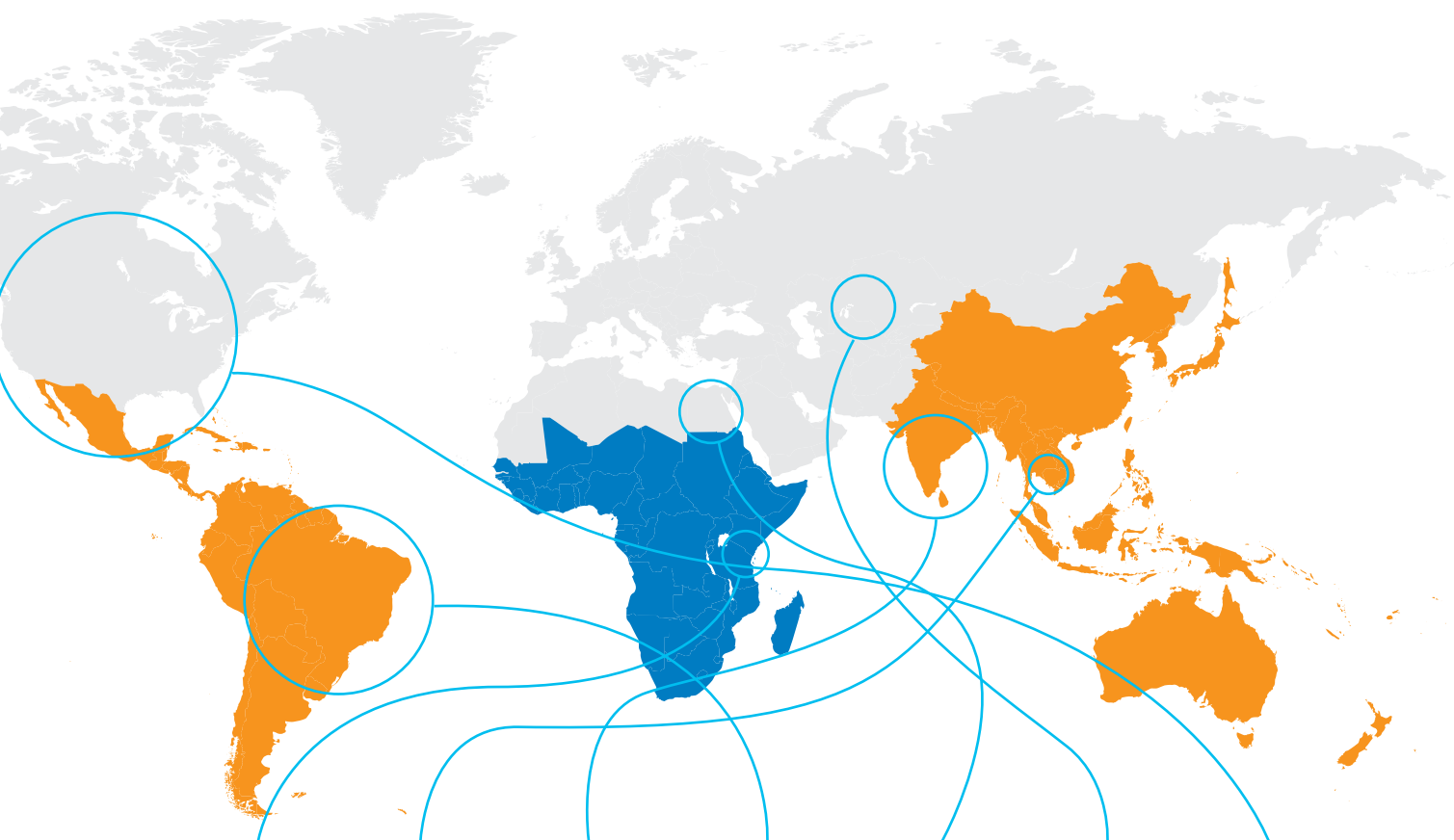
(% of total partnerships)



Challenges

In low- and middle-income countries, achieving global health goals is a slow process. The challenge is often attributed to systemic issues such as:

- 1 Inadequate health system infrastructures (a trained health workforce, operating health information systems, and adequate physical facilities)
- 2 Limited availability (or absence of) of treatment
- 3 Inadequate R&D focused on key global health issues and insufficient in-country capacity for R&D
- 4 Limited health awareness and outreach to support prevention and care



Sub-Saharan Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	Europe and Central Asia	North America
146	80	76	71	39	38	9
(Tanzania 77)	(Cambodia 38)	(India 55)	(Brazil 34)	(Egypt 20)	(Uzbekistan 21)	(USA 9)

Geographic focus

■ High presence (> 50% of partnerships)	■ Medium presence (26%-50% of partnerships)	■ Low presence (0-25% of partnerships)
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Top 10 recipient countries

1. Tanzania	77
2. Kenya	69
3. Uganda	62
4. India	55
5. South Africa	49
6. Senegal	46
7. Ghana	45
8. Nigeria	45
9. Mozambique	43
10. Ethiopia	43

Technology transfer

51	programs active since 2005
40	recipient countries (top: China, India, Thailand)
7	types of partners involved
1 of 2	programs involve a BRIC country
1/3	of programs are in Africa
1985	first program

NTD focus

132	R&D projects to develop new medicines and vaccines
85%	of these projects are carried out through collaborative approaches
3rd	we are the 3rd largest global funder of R&D for NTDs
525.1	our investments in NTD research reached USD 525.1 million in 2011
7	R&D centers are dedicated solely to searching for new cures for NTDs
32	access to capacity building partnerships devoted to NTDs
14	billion treatments donated from 2011 to 2020



4



Sustaining the world's future

HOW 28 PARTNERSHIPS BENEFIT CHILDREN IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

ENHANCING BIRTH SAFETY: Our programs strengthen the capacity of community health workers to effectively manage obstetric, neonatal, and infant emergencies. Training birth attendants drastically reduces childbirth complications and decreases newborn fatalities. Safe birth initiatives look at addressing birth asphyxia by training health workers and provide relevant equipment and supplies. We also donate products to improve child health, including rehydration solutions, antibiotics, multivitamins and nutritional supplements.

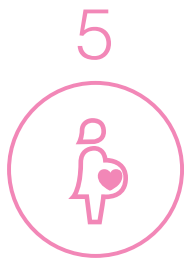
FIGHTING PEDIATRIC MALNUTRITION: Companies provide on-site training seminars and cooking demonstrations for parents and teachers, teaching them about proper nutritional needs and care as well as how to use local materials and resources. They also help build school kitchens, donate food, fortified products, multi-vitamins and minerals, and therapeutic food used to treat severe malnutrition in children. These initiatives also aim to empower local communities by supporting local farms and promoting economic development.

ENSURING ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION: Campaigns have been established to raise awareness of the benefits of handwashing and improved sanitation, by focusing on mothers and other caregivers of children under the age

of five, and on schools and school-aged children, who themselves are often caregivers of their younger siblings. Programs provide teachers with child-friendly, relevant educational materials and it is also synonymous with concurrent development of water, sanitation and hand washing facilities in schools.

TREATING CHILDREN AT RISK OF TROPICAL DISEASES: Children are the most heavily affected population. Companies are active in school-based deworming efforts to eliminate soil transmitted helminthiases (STH) and shistosomiasis. They donate millions of treatments, teach hygiene practices, and help increase access to clean water and sanitation facilities as part of a comprehensive strategy to reduce the global burden of these diseases.

DELIVERING MASS VACCINATIONS: Research-based pharmaceutical companies play an important role in protecting the world from preventable diseases like tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, hepatitis B, influenza, rubella, polio and measles – among many others -by providing vaccines at not-for-profit prices or less.



Empowering mothers

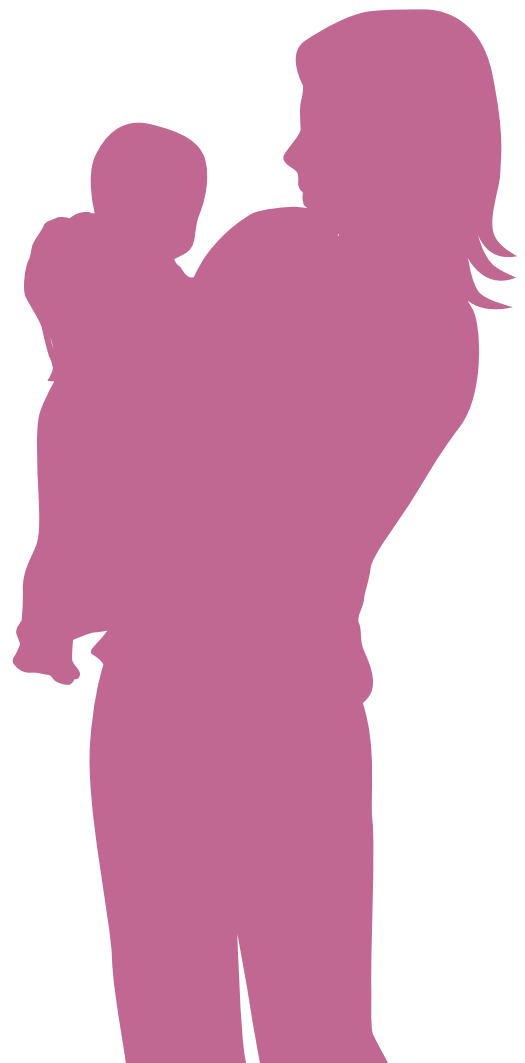
HOW 17 PARTNERSHIPS HELP MOTHERS

ENHANCING BIRTH SAFETY: Giving birth with the assistance of a skilled health professional dramatically reduces the risk of infant and maternal death or disability. This is why partnerships train nurses, midwives and health educators to provide skilled assistance during pregnancy, labor and delivery, as well as to care for infants and children. These programs help reduce common risks like post-partum hemorrhage and preeclampsia using health workshops, group discussions, peer education programs, exhibitions, and educational film showings. Our companies also donate products to improve maternal and child health, including rehydration solutions, antibiotics, multivitamins and nutritional supplements.

STRENGTHENING HEALTHCARE CAPABILITIES: Companies help strengthen health infrastructures by building birth centers and health clinics, equipping hospitals and providing them with essential medicines. Mobile healthcare field clinics help provide greater access to medical and primary healthcare and save many lives in areas that are far from regular healthcare facilities.

INFORMING THROUGH M-HEALTH AND E-HEALTH: Mobile technology is used to improve the lives of pregnant women, new mothers and their families. Examples include: delivery of vital information to new and expectant mothers, reminders of clinic appointments and targeted messages encouraging the uptake of vaccination services for children. M-health also improves access to life-saving medicines at the point of care by eliminating medicine stock-outs at the health facility level. E-learning tools enable a large number of health workers to be trained cost-effectively. They comprise training modules in pregnancy care, childbirth, newborn care, and postnatal care of both mothers and babies.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING: Family planning reduces women's exposure to health risks of unplanned pregnancies and unsafe abortions. Companies provide a wide range of oral contraceptives to family planning organizations. Family planning programs help people stay informed and make independent decisions concerning their family size, taking into account the best possible conditions for the future of their children. Teenage pregnancy prevention is also one of the key social challenges in the fight against poverty. Our programs train teachers and increase communities' awareness about pregnancy risks and provide information on reproductive choices.





Increasing access to healthcare

HIV/AIDS

The 43 industry partnerships in this disease are active in: ARV donations, targeted education, counselling, awareness raising campaigns on HIV/AIDS and associated diseases, health infrastructure capacity building, and transfer of technology. Companies programs addressing HIV/AIDS have rapidly expanded since 2000 benefiting more two-thirds of the world's countries.

MALARIA

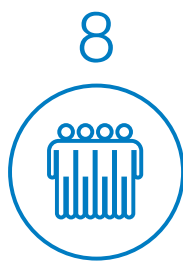
Our industry has 30 ongoing access and capacity building partnerships to address malaria in developing countries. Together these programs constitute a holistic front to fighting this disease and include: medicine donations, strengthening of healthcare systems, increasing human resources, education, disease management training, and the establishment of mobile field clinics. Moreover, our companies lead several collaborations with NGOs, global institutions, and other stakeholders to accelerate R&D to find a cure for this disease. There are currently 37 R&D programs on malaria, 6 of which focus on vaccines.

TUBERCULOSIS

Our industry leads 31 access and capacity-building partnerships seeking to tackle the many factors that make TB a major health threat in many parts of the world. These focus on reducing TB/HIV co-infection, expanding access to testing and treatment services, and some help scientists worldwide to browse molecular libraries in search of new TB treatments. In several cases, companies collaborate closely with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to train healthcare workers and strengthen health systems. IFPMA companies are actively involved in TB research: 40 R&D projects are underway, 3 of them focusing on vaccines.

NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES (NTDs)

IFPMA member companies currently lead 132 R&D projects to find new treatments for NTDs and reduce suffering. The industry is the third largest funder of R&D for NTDs, totaling USD 525 million in 2011, works with the WHO and other international organizations on capacity-building efforts and medicine donation programs in developing countries. In 2012, IFPMA members pledged to donate an average of more than 1.4 billion treatments for each of the ten years from 2011 to 2020. These 14 billion treatments will help eliminate or control the nine NTDs causing more than 90% of the global NTD burden.



Achieving health through partnerships

Today there are over 220 global health partnerships involving pharmaceutical companies that touch the lives of millions of people in 160 countries by boosting R&D, improving the availability of medicines, strengthening primary care, running prevention programs, addressing counterfeit medicine crimes, transferring manufacturing capabilities, and donating medicines and vaccines to help eradicate diseases.

These health partnerships bring together governments, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, private sector companies, universities, and foundations to improve the lives of people suffering from HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) as well as tackling cross-cutting challenges such as women's and children's health.

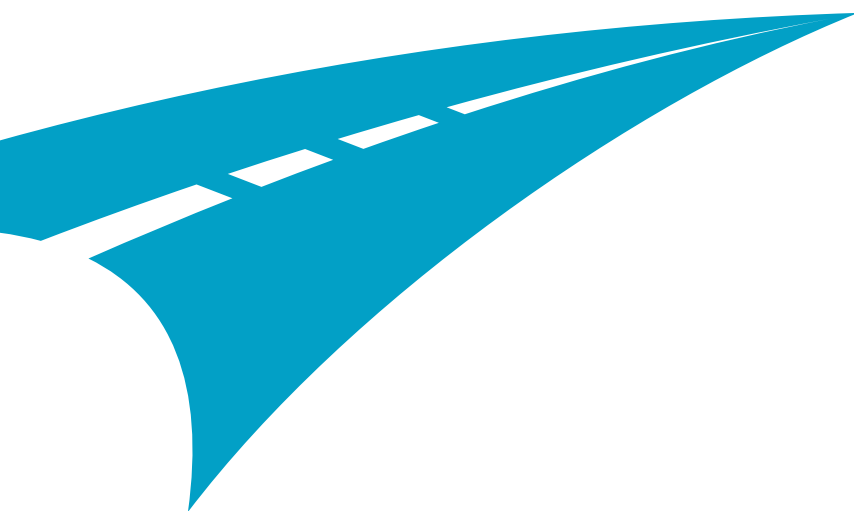
Health partnerships are widely accepted as effective mechanisms for positive change. Today, partnerships involving the research-based pharmaceutical industry continue to grow in number, scope, and impact to improve the lives of millions of children and their mothers, adolescents and adults by overcoming significant healthcare challenges throughout the world but especially in to low- and middle-income nations.

IFPMA ONLINE DEVELOPING WORLD HEALTH PARTNERSHIPS DIRECTORY

This directory is the most comprehensive online international database for health development programs involving the research-based pharmaceutical industry. It shows how partnership programs improve health and help people around the world. It provides detailed information about the programs and partner organizations, how long the programs have run, where and how they operate, and what diseases are being tackled.

<http://partnerships.ifpma.org>





The way to sustainable development

The global health community needs to overcome both new and current challenges in the aftermath of the United Nations MDGs. Good health is one of the cornerstones of sustainable development. Healthier people help society grow and develop. In turn, healthier societies favor the increase of good health. As the world gathers again to design the road ahead for better and sustainable prosperity in the 21st century, the international community should continue giving health a central role.

A new global commitment in health should recognize the continuity of the challenges that led to creation of the MDGs. At the same time, it should take into account issues that will determine the future of global health, such as the growing burden of non-communicable diseases and brain disorders.

To continue progress in the achievement of the health-related MDGs, a combination of targeted and basic cost-effective health interventions could dramatically help turn the page. These include for instance better nutrition for mothers and children, promotion of immunization campaigns, access to basic antibiotics, bed nets for malaria prevention, and programs to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

To address new challenges health systems need to learn to cope with the complexities of dealing with diseases that develop over time and often last throughout a lifetime.

Addressing challenges such as non-communicable diseases and brain disorders requires sufficient resourcing and improvements in primary health care, implementation of adequate policy and regulatory frameworks that, linking different sectors of governments, design a continuum of interventions from prevention to palliative care.

The heritage of the MDGs is very rich. Firstly, the MDGs have taught governments, businesses and civil society how to work together. Lessons learned and applied since 2000 show the importance of partnerships as a buttress in facilitating the architecture of many interventions on extreme poverty, education, gender equality, and sustainability. Multiple sectors can continue to join forces to strengthen healthcare systems, identify sustainable financing mechanisms, and reduce the add-on costs of health products and services along the supply chain. Secondly, the MDGs have initiated a culture of awareness and change in institutions and the broader public. The new goals should continue in this direction, expanding ownership towards communities in an effort to relate to people, who are the final beneficiaries of any commitment as we go forward.

About IFPMA

IFPMA represents the research-based pharmaceutical companies and associations across the globe. The research-based pharmaceutical industry's 1.3 million employees research, develop and provide medicines and vaccines that improve the life of patients worldwide. Based in Geneva, IFPMA has official relations with the United Nations and contributes industry expertise to help the global health community find solutions that improve global health.

IFPMA manages global initiatives including: IFPMA Developing World Health Partnerships initiative studies and identifies trends for the research-based pharmaceutical industry's long-term partnership programs to improve health in developing countries; IFPMA Code of Practice sets standards for ethical promotion of medicines; IFPMA Clinical Trials Portal helps patients and health professionals find out about on-going clinical trials and trial results.

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