THE ITALIAN G7
OFFICIAL POSITION AND CIVIL SOCIETY ASKS
IN FIGHTING PANDEMICS AND ADDRESSING
MIGRATION

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G7: DE LA NECESSITE DU MULTILATERALISME POUR REPONDRE AUX ENJEUX DE LUTTE CONTRE LES PANDEMIES DANS UN CONTEXTE DE MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE
1. ITALY’S G7 OFFICIAL POSITION AND GOALS
Building the Foundations of Renewed Trust

**PILLARS**

1. Citizen Safety
2. Economic, Environmental and Social Sustainability and Reduction of Inequalities
3. Innovation, Skills and Labor in the Age of the Next Production Revolution

**TARGET AREAS**

1. Management of Human Mobility
2. Stability in sub-Saharan Africa and the MENA Region
3. Prevention of Terrorism
4. Inclusive Growth
5. Energy and Climate Change
6. Food Security and Nutrition
7. Health
8. Women and Girls Economic Empowerment
9. Education
10. Production Innovation
11. Knowledge-Based Capital and Enabling Infrastructures
12. Future of Work and of Welfare Systems
G7 contributions to Global Health: from Global Fund to Planetary health

- G8 Summit in Genoa in 2001, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- G8 Summit in Canada in 2010, Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
- Elmau (Germany) Summit in 2015, G7 committed to a coordinated response to public health emergencies including the Ebola, Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
- 2016, Japan Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health eg attaining universal health coverage, fighting anti-microbial resistance

Building upon these achievements, the Italian Presidency intends to introduce a focus on the impact of climate change on health.
- extreme weather conditions and changes in ecosystems have indirect health effects on humans and animals
- can provoke epidemic diseases caused by contaminated water, like cholera, or re-emerging diseases such as tuberculosis, which is partially linked to migratory movements.
- climate change may contribute (not yet fully assessed) to the spread of antimicrobial resistance
- changes in ecosystems contribute to migratory phenomena
Planetary health is the health of human civilisation and the state of the natural systems on which it depends.

What is Planetary health?

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RECENT GEOPOLITICAL ASSETS

- new US and France administrations,
- forthcoming elections in Germany and the UK
- Instability in Italy which hinder to have a strong leadership in the process

**this context may not enable G7 leaders to take concrete steps during the Taormina Summit**

*Motta head of the Italian G7 sherpa Office, Della Vedova undersecretary Italian Min. of Foreign Affairs at the C7 meeting 20-21 April 2017 Rome*
OFFICIAL ITALIAN POSITIONS: MIGRATION

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- G7 is not the place to deal with migration; rather we want to change public opinion, to create a narrative on the positive aspects of the human mobility phenomenon;

- G7 will not produce a specific outcome, G7 is not UN, G7 is more a forum which will contribute to the discussion.
ITALIAN POSITIONS: HEALTH

Francesco Aureli health expert, at the C7 meeting 20-21 April 2017 Rome

• Italy will push for HIV, Tb, Malaria, vaccination being the strong commitment towards Global Fund and Gavi.

• Strong mandate given to the health ministerial in November: in Taormina it appears we will have only a short para on health, with the hope to have a more comprehensive statement in November.
• No quantifiable commitments in Taormina compared to Genoa and L’Aquila (where funds for AIDS and food security were launched);

• The phase of dedicated funds such as Aids or vaccines has passed. Instead, a new season of blending - synergy between public funds used as a guarantee to attract private investment – opens.

• G7 is not anymore the place for taking commitments for development: this role has been taken by UN and EU
RECENT UPDATES: PLANETARY HEALTH REMOVED FROM THE AGENDA?

- Planetary health framework rejected by the new US administration and under new discussion because of its links with climate change.

- Hence the ministerial health of November will move to traditional health topics – One Health.

- US not comfortable even with traditional health in particular women’s health and Sexual reproductive rights (discontinuity with Obama administration).

- On migration, US would like to focus just on the security aspects.

- while Italy push for agreement around two main principles: 1. shared responsibility 2. partnership with countries of origin and transit.
2. POSITIONS AND ASKS FROM THE CIVIL SOCIETY

C7 meeting 20-21 April 2017 Rome
CIVIL SOCIETY PRIORITY POLICY POINTS: MIGRATION

- a **rights-based** approach

- a **switch in narrative**, which includes a non-equivocal recognition of the **positive aspects of human mobility** and the rights of all people on the move, whilst rejecting discrimination and xenophobia

- **protection of the most vulnerable**, including women and children (particularly unaccompanied children) by facilitating safe and regular migration pathways
CIVIL SOCIETY PRIORITY POLICY POINTS: ODA

- **meet the 0.7% target**: ODA should be unconditional for development, **not used to address costs for refugees** in donor countries.
CIVIL SOCIETY PRIORITY POLICY POINTS: HEALTH

• To articulate the concept of planetary health:
  ➢ How G7 countries expect to measure success and how will it be linked to the SDGs and relevant accountability frameworks? use clear and simple metrics when measuring success.
  ➢ providing measurable and concrete statements regarding health systems strengthening, emergency preparedness, and universal health coverage in line with the principles of leaving no one behind and finishing the unfinished business of the MDGs.

• Needs of countries in a transition phase:
  ➢ Flows of ODA stagnate
  ➢ Countries pass thresholds (typically based on GNI)
  ➢ support from donors and multilaterals towards health systems go through incredible strain, affecting most disadvantaged populations.
  ➢ Donors and recipient countries should work together to ensure that if a country is ready to transition then they have all the resources they need to successfully navigate the process.
We call on the G7 to reaffirm the commitment of translating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into practice in the health and to build on their past successes, including:

- the fight against HIV/AIDS and the strengthening of the Global Fund
- investments for maternal, new-born and child health through the Muskoka Initiative and GAVI
- eradication of polio.
- universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for all and everywhere.

We urge the G7 to support and implement innovative R&D models to tackle antimicrobial and other resistances that go beyond incentives based on market forces and ensure that health technologies are made available to all in need. Drug resistance is a real challenge for the fight against HIV, TB and malaria.
In conclusion...

- we are in a **transitional moment** at global level;

- **contents of the electoral debate** in some key G7 country, focus on trade and migration (UK especially but also Germany and Italy – populism) is **jeopardizing the results** of the 2017 G7,

- options under consideration at the moment are to strongly **reduce the length of the final communique**, and **not have any other outcome** on the different issues for which the Italian presidency was hoping to issue clear deliverable (**Human mobility, climate change and energy, innovation skills and labor**)

- **All the annexes produced** in the working groups – several months of work – has been **canceled** when G7 understood that also UK was not supporting the work already done, on the contrary was on the US side.
GLOBAL HEALTH IN THE G7 AGENDA
THE PROPOSALS OF CIVIL SOCIETY


THANK YOU