The World Health Summit is a leading annual conference on global health. Launched in 2009, it brings together stakeholders and decision-makers from across the healthcare spectrum. Participants include representatives from politics, industry, civil society and, in particular, academia (the M8 Alliance of Academic Health Centers, Universities and National Academies – a collaboration between academic institutions committed to improving global health – was founded at the World Health Summit’s inaugural meeting). Establishing a sustainable high-level forum and network; helping define the future of medicine, research and healthcare; finding answers to major health challenges; and making global recommendations are among the main goals of the World Health Summit. This year’s edition, held on 9-11 October at the German Federal Foreign Office in Berlin, mainly focuses on migration and refugee health; technological innovation for health; women, empowerment and health; and the Sustainable Development Goals. European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker is one of the high patrons of the World Health Summit. The European Parliament, a strong advocate of a systemic and human rights-grounded approach to health, has a key role in advancing the global health agenda.

A new vision for global health
Briefing by Marta Latek, September 2016
Agenda 2030 has transformed the global health agenda. The new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – and, more specifically, the third goal to ‘encourage healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages’ (SDG 3) – propose a more comprehensive and horizontal vision for health. SDG 3’s nine targets and four means of implementation encompass universal access to treatment of a large number of communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as their prevention. They address several major social, economic and environmental determinants of health and strengthen underlying health systems and research. The European Parliament recently called upon the European Commission to present and implement the long overdue programme for action in global health, as well as a plan for establishing universal health coverage.

Gender aspects of migration and asylum in the EU: An overview
Briefing by Rosamund Shreeves, March 2016
The EU is currently facing a surge in the number of people seeking international protection in EU Member States. One aspect of this massive movement of people is its gender dimension. Women and girls are particularly subject to discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence. A body of gender-sensitive standards and guidance on displacement and asylum has been built up at international and EU levels. However, reservations have been expressed regarding some aspects of the EU legal framework, particularly its implementation at national level. Variable responsiveness to gender across the EU means that women may not be guaranteed consistent gender-sensitive treatment when they seek protection in Europe. Stakeholders, including the European Parliament, have expressed strong concerns about protection gaps, and called for further action.

The public health dimension of the European migrant crisis
Briefing by Nicole Scholz, January 2016
European Union Member States are faced with a pressing need to address the public health consequences resulting from an unprecedented influx of refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants. The challenges for public health authorities relate to migrants’ individual health problems, whether these affect the resident population, and how to respond adequately to their needs, including providing access to healthcare. The risk of an outbreak of infectious diseases resulting from the arrival of migrant populations is extremely low. The European Parliament has repeatedly emphasised the importance of providing healthcare to vulnerable groups such as migrants, independently of their legal status. The European Commission has mobilised emergency funding and supports projects under the European Union Health Programme.
Further reading

- **L’accès aux médicaments dans les pays en développement**
  Briefing by Marta Latek, April 2016

- **Zika virus outbreak: Update on developments**
  At-a-glance note by Nicole Scholz, April 2016

- **ICT in the developing world**
  Study and Briefing by the Scientific Foresight Unit (STOA), December 2015

- **Personalised medicine: The right treatment for the right person at the right time**
  Briefing by Nicole Scholz, October 2015

More in the Graphics Warehouse:

- Percentage of respondents who would like the EU to intervene more than at present

  - Fight against terrorism: 82%
  - Fight against unemployment: 77%
  - Fight against tax fraud: 75%
  - The issue of migration: 74%
  - Protection of external borders: 71%
  - Promotion of democracy: 68%
  - Environmental protection: 67%
  - Security and defence policy: 66%
  - **Health and social security**: 63%
  - Equal treatment of men and women: 55%
  - Energy supply and security: 53%
  - Economic policy: 52%
  - Agriculture: 50%
  - Foreign policy: 50%
  - Industrial policy: 47%

  Data source: EuroBarometer 85.1

- Number of new Ebola cases reported per week in the three most-affected countries

  Data source: WHO