

Donor Perspectives: Johnson & Johnson

William Lin, PhD
Unclogging the Blockage
Kampala, Uganda
February 18-20, 2014

Presentation Outline

- Private sector and global development
- J&J's philanthropy
- Considerations for private sector engagement



The Landscape

AUG 4 PAST EVENT
**2013 Brookings Blum Roundtable:
The Private Sector in the New Global
Development Agenda**

Summary

Lifting an estimated 1.2 billion people from extreme poverty over the next generation will require robust and broadly-shared economic growth throughout the developing world that is sufficient to generate decent jobs for

“... the private sector, from small- and medium-sized enterprises to major global corporations, must play a significant and expanded role.”

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Development work and the private sector - open for business?
par Philippe Garçon

Commentaire | Email | Imprimer | Mode lecture Partager



What we're seeing is much more dialogue among sectors and a move away from an attitude of mistrust to one of more openness towards collaboration,”
– Pam Bolton – Vice-president, Global Business Coalition on Health.

Chapter 1 Public-Private Dialogue and the Private Sector

Investing in the “business” of development-Donor approaches to engaging the private sector

Shannon Kindornay
The North-South Institute and Pwarr Rilly-King, Canadian Council for International Cooperation

Introduction

The private sector has become the new donor darling. Over the past few years, members of the OECD-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) – the forum through which such countries coordinate their aid efforts – have renewed their focus on economic growth and the private sector as driving forces behind development. At the international level, donors put their weight behind statements in support of the private sector at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000 and more recently at the 2011 Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF4) held in Busan, Korea.¹ This shift has come in the context of fiscal austerity programs that are decreasing or freezing the resources allocated to aid budgets. With it, donors are emphasizing “cost effectiveness” and “value-for-money” seeking to leverage shrinking aid budgets through innovative financing mechanisms, private sector inspired solutions and direct partnerships with private sector actors.

Despite these trends, donor policies for promoting economic growth and private sector strategies have received very little comparative assessment. This chapter seeks to address this gap with an initial mapping and exploratory assessment of bilateral donor strategies on the private sector and economic growth. It is based on an examination of publicly available OECD-DAC donor policies reviewed between January and June of 2012, including websites, strategy papers, policy

document, and donor commitment; at HLF4 and in other multilateral fora.

While donors may unanimously agree that growth is integral to development, and that the private sector has a key role to play in this, their approaches vary greatly in terms of what they target and how they approach implementation. Nevertheless, the private sector is commonly projected as a “development actor” and as a key enabler of development.

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Some Observations

- Major disparity in access to sanitation and gaps in reaching the MDG commitments
- Popular opinion is that the private sector, working with the public sector and actors in development, can contribute to advancing the sanitation agenda
- There are successful public private partnerships and initiatives in Water (WASH)
- Is WASH doing *sanitation* an injustice?
 - Access to water well ahead of sanitation
 - Sanitation subsumed under water initiatives in WASH

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Our Credo

We believe our first responsibility is to the doctors, nurses and patients, to mothers and fathers and all others who use our products and services. In meeting their needs everything we do must be of high quality. We must constantly strive to reduce our costs in order to maintain reasonable prices. Customers' orders must be serviced promptly and accurately. Our suppliers and distributors must have an opportunity to make a fair profit.

We are responsible to our employees, the men and women who work with us throughout the world. Everyone must be considered as an individual. We must respect their dignity and recognize their merit. They must have a sense of security in their jobs. Compensation must be fair and must help our employees fulfill their family responsibilities. Employees must feel free to make suggestions for improvement and advancement for those qualified. We must provide competent management, and their actions must be just and ethical.

We are responsible to the communities in which we live and work and to the world community as well. We must be good citizens – support good works and charities and bear our fair share of taxes. We must encourage civic improvements and better health and education. We must maintain in good order the property we are privileged to use, protecting the environment and natural resources.

Our final responsibility is to our stockholders. Business must make a sound profit. We must experiment with new ideas. Research must be carried on, innovative programs developed and mistakes paid for. New equipment must be purchased, new facilities provided and new products launched. Reserves must be created to provide for adverse times. When we operate according to these principles, the stockholders should realize a fair return.

We are responsible to the communities in which we live and work and to the world community as well.

Our Philanthropic Mission

*Our primary focus is on making life-changing, long-term differences in human health by **targeting the world's major health-related issues.***

We will fulfill this, and other philanthropic efforts, through community-based partnerships



Our Strategic Pillars



Saving And Improving The Lives of Women and Children

Deworming and NTDs



Preventing Disease in Vulnerable Populations



Strengthening the Healthcare Workforce



J&J's Deworming and Children Without Worms



- *J&J has been donating Vermox™ for intestinal worms for >25 years*
- *Created Children Without Worms in 2006 as global initiative*
- *Made commitment of donating 200MM doses of Vermox™ through 2020 – MDG Commitment and London Declaration*
- *Brought more visibility brought to the health impact of intestinal worms on children*
- *Global health stakeholders and funders can visualize the prospect of global control/elimination*

Policy Platform

Integration of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene for the Prevention and Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases: A Rationale for Inter-Sectoral Collaboration

Matthew C. Freeman^{1,9*}, Stephanie Ogden^{1,2,3,9}, Julie Jacobson⁴, Daniel Abbott⁵, David Asrat G. Amnie⁶, Colin Beckwith³, Sandy Cairncross⁷, Rafael Callejas⁸, Jack M. Colford, J Paul M. Emerson¹⁰, Alan Fenwick¹¹, Rebecca Fishman¹², Kerry Gallo², Jack Grimes^{11,13}, Gagik Karapetyan¹⁴, Brooks Keene¹⁵, Patrick J. Lammie^{16,17}, Chad MacArthur¹⁸, Peter L Helen Petach¹⁹, Jennifer Platt¹², Sarina Prabasi²⁰, Jan Willem Rosenboom⁴, Sharon Roy² Darren Saywell²², Lisa Schechtman²³, Anupama Tantri²⁴, Yael Velleman²⁵, Jürg Utzinger

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School-based mass distributions of mebendazole to control soil-transmitted helminthiasis in the Munshiganj and Lakshmipur districts of Bangladesh: An evaluation of the treatment monitoring process and knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the population[☆]

Short Report: Contributions of Non-Governmental Organizations to WHO Targets for Control of Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis

Kerry Gallo,* Alexei Mikhailov, Meklit Berhan Hailemeskal, Kim Kopore, Pamela Sabina Mbabazi, and David Addiss
Children Without Worms, Task Force for Global Health, Decatur, Georgia; World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

Berhan^b, Angela Keller^c, Rouseli Haq^a, Nicholas Chesnaye^c, Shamsur Rahman^a, Shamsur Rahman^a, Els Mathieu^{c,*}

^a Welfare (MOH&FW), Bangladesh
^b Task Force for Global Health, Atlanta, GA, USA
^c Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA

Abstract. Soil-transmitted helminthiasis (STH) is a major public health problem. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set targets for STH control. Progress to cover these targets are included in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reports from NGOs. The number of STH cases is an estimated 250 million (95.7% of 22.3 million) in 2010. NGOs to MOHs are being monitored with

Expert Commentary

Epidemiologic Models, Key Logs, and Realizing the Promise of WHA 54.19


David G. Addiss*

Children Without Worms, The Task Force for Global Health, Decatur, Georgia, United States of America

WASH is key to elimination / sustainable impact!

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A young girl with dark hair, wearing a colorful floral dress, is smiling and pouring water from a pink bucket into a blue and yellow container. Another child is visible in the foreground, looking up at her. The background is a textured, light-colored wall.

Children Without Worms, Nicaragua

Considerations for Engaging the Private Sector

- PPPs and GDAs are viable and effective
- Assess and engage the right partners
- Narrow down the relevant context – specific focus area, project, country, etc.
- Establish accountability – appropriate metrics / indicators and M&E
- Develop clear exit strategy – Sustainable and time-bound

Reimagining the Role of the Private Sector in Development

By: Homi Kharas



Editor's Note: This brief is part of the 2013 Brookings Blum Roundtable Policy Briefs, which details the role of the private sector in the post-2015 development agenda. [Read the full policy brief here.](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The private sector is willing to contribute more to sustainable development, but companies lack models of what to do and how to engage in partnerships with the public sector. The private sector is needed to develop and take to scale new patterns of sustainable production. But for it to do so, it needs to form new partnerships with aid agencies and other public financial institutions. These partnerships should focus on:

- Mobilizing long-term private finance for sustainable development;
- Generating more innovation in technologies and business models;
- Building mechanisms to hold the private sector accountable for development results.

Every high-level development report and project now has private sector involvement. The time is ripe to systematize this approach and experiment with new forms of public-private partnerships.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



“... importance of public-private partnerships as a delivery mechanism, with precise targets, regular milestones and clear accountability.”

“New partnerships would work better with new instruments.”

Need to change the paradigm!

A group of smiling children in a classroom. In the foreground, a girl in a red Levi's hoodie is smiling broadly, resting her head on her hand. Behind her, several other children are also smiling and looking towards the camera. They are sitting at desks with open notebooks and pens. The background is slightly blurred, showing more children in the classroom.

Thank You!

Project Mercy
Yetebon, Ethiopia