GVIRF 2014:	
Rapporteurs: Vasee Moorthy (WHO) and Dan Stoughton (NIH)	
Session Outline	**Keynote lecture: Trevor Mundel - Importance of Innovation in Addressing Global Health Gaps in the Developing World**
Objectives of the session	Summarized previous innovations that improved global health care and highlighted needs for future innovations to address current gaps in the developing world.
Main outcome	Previous innovations have greatly improved global access to health care but there is need for continued innovation to improve access to address the current 2.5M childhood deaths per year.
Summary	The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) believes "Every person deserves a chance to live a healthy, product life." BMGF supports this goal through three programs: Global Health, Global Development, and the United States Program. Innovation in global health care was identified in a wide range of areas. Increased affordability has been achieved through increased numbers of GAVI manufacturers resulting in lower cost for pentavalent pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines while partnerships with a vaccine manufacturer have lowered the cost of iPV to low income countries. Improvements in infrastructure include managing cold chain resources by lowering space required, improvements in packaging, education, and tracking programs such as the Mozambique Village Reach which has dropped costs and minimized loss due to discarded vaccines. Logistics and data analytics have also been used to map disease costs and effectiveness of interventions as well as providing a tool to manage multi-wave immunization visits to reach all children. Financial partnerships have also been used to create market commitments and volume guarantees while the Global Health Investment Fund provides a novel mechanism for safe returns to investors while increasing funds to develop drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics. While past innovations have improved global health, there is substantial need for further innovation since the burden of childhood disease currently results in ~2.5M death/year. Future areas of innovation may include using novel manufacturing processes with intrinsically lower costs. Lowering the number of product administrations through the use of long lasting or time release antivirals or improved immunization schedules would greatly impact delivery of interventions. Finally, a focus on improving induction of immune responses in those with weakened immune systems would help individuals living in poverty. Discussion after the presentation focused on the importance of risk taking and avoiding the bias towards risk adverse projects. A mechanism to manage risk at BMGF includes the division of exploratory and confirmatory work and appropriate use of stage gates. The need to manage top down versus bottom up derived innovations and projects included the use of differing partnerships including village outreach programs.
Key references or quotes	"Every person deserves a chance to live a healthy, productive life" Do we still need innovative improvements or will incremental improvements and better delivery be sufficient? Technical issues are higher in global health care. Africa still has a high incidence of infectious diseases.