

African Academy of Sciences Welcomes European Parliament Resolution on Global Health Resilience

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Global health security cannot be achieved when the regions facing the greatest health challenges lack the capacity and resources to protect their own populations. Africa needs stronger health systems, greater scientific and manufacturing capacity, and sustained and equitable international partnerships. The European Parliament's resolution is an important step in that direction.

The African Academy of Sciences (AAS) warmly welcomes the adoption by the European Parliament of the resolution on **“Strengthening global health resilience in partner countries”** (B10-0385/2026). The resolution is contained herewith: MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION on strengthening global health resilience in partner countries | B10-0385/2026 | European Parliament <https://share.google/4pBbZWxxxSVBQKnD>

The resolution was considered by Parliament under the leadership of its Committee on Development, with Mr. Barry Andrews serving as rapporteur. The European Parliament's official record confirms that the resolution was debated and voted on 17 September 2026.

On behalf of the African Academy of Sciences (AAS), I commend the European Parliament for this important and timely demonstration of commitment to global health, international solidarity, and stronger partnerships with countries confronting some of the world's most persistent health challenges.

This resolution comes at a critical moment for Africa. Across the continent, health systems are under pressure from infectious diseases, maternal and newborn mortality, non-communicable diseases, antimicrobial resistance, climate-related health threats, shortages of health workers, and inadequate access to essential medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and technologies. These challenges are occurring at a time when international development financing for health is facing increasing pressures.

We therefore particularly welcome the Parliament's emphasis on strengthening health sovereignty in partner countries. African countries must have the capacity to determine their health priorities, develop resilient health systems, generate and use scientific evidence, train and retain health professionals, and respond effectively to epidemics and other emergencies. Health sovereignty should mean greater national and regional capacity, supported by strong international partnerships.

We also welcome the emphasis on capacity building and local manufacturing. Africa cannot achieve sustainable health security while remaining heavily dependent on external sources for medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and essential medical technologies. Building local and regional manufacturing capacity, strengthening research and innovation ecosystems, facilitating technology transfer, and investing in the skills of African scientists and health professionals are essential components of long-term resilience.

The European Commission's global health resilience initiative similarly identifies resilient, country-led health systems and the diversification of global supply chains and manufacturing of key health products as important priorities for EU action.

The AAS also strongly welcomes the commitment to global cooperation and multilateralism. No country can address pandemics, antimicrobial resistance, climate-related health threats or other emerging health challenges alone. These challenges require effective international cooperation, strong multilateral institutions and partnerships based on mutual respect, shared responsibility and the exchange of knowledge and expertise.

Africa must be recognised not only as a recipient of global health assistance, but as an essential partner in generating the science, innovation, and solutions that will shape global health security. African scientists and institutions possess enormous expertise and intellectual capacity. What is required is sustained investment and genuine partnership to enable this capacity to contribute fully to continental and global health.

The African Academy of Sciences therefore hopes that this resolution will help catalyse additional and more predictable investments in the regions of the world that face the greatest health challenges, including Africa. Resources should strengthen national and regional institutions, support scientific research and innovation, expand local manufacturing, develop human capital and enable countries to build sustainable health systems capable of protecting their populations.

The AAS particularly appreciates the European Parliament's recognition that global health resilience must be built on country ownership, scientific capacity, local production and international solidarity. These principles provide a strong foundation for an even deeper and more equitable Europe-Africa partnership.

I once again express my sincere appreciation to the European Parliament, the Committee on Development and Mr. Barry Andrews for their leadership and commitment to strengthening global health resilience. At a time when the world is confronted with profound and interconnected health challenges, this resolution sends an important message: global health is a shared responsibility, and no region should be left to confront these challenges alone.

The AAS looks forward to working with the European Parliament, the Council, and the Commission and the member states of the EU to implement the resolution and will shortly announce a working group dedicated to this resolution. The AAS is prepared to contribute its scientific expertise, convening capacity and extensive network of African scientists and institutions to support the implementation of EU policies, programmes and frameworks arising from this important resolution.

Africa's health resilience is essential to global health resilience. The AAS looks forward to working with Europe to make that principle a reality.

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