

Net **4** Society

BROKERAGE FOR HEALTH

4 July 2019, Brussels

Understanding the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) integration in SC1 topics:
Writing successful proposals including SSH aspects

What?

*“Social sciences and humanities (SSH) are given an enhanced role as a **cross-cutting** issue aimed at improving **our assessment of and response to complex societal issues**. Therefore, where relevant, the research and innovation chain should **include contributions from SSH disciplines**”*

*“Many topics invite **contributions** from the SSH, **often in collaboration with non-SSH disciplines** such as natural and physical sciences, health sciences or technology. These topics have been **'flagged'** and can be found on the Participant Portal.”*

Source: EC Online manual

Past vs Present



Programme dedicated to SSH, No reference to disciplines working together in the evaluation criteria



SSH is a cross-cutting issue, trans-disciplinarity is part of the evaluation criteria



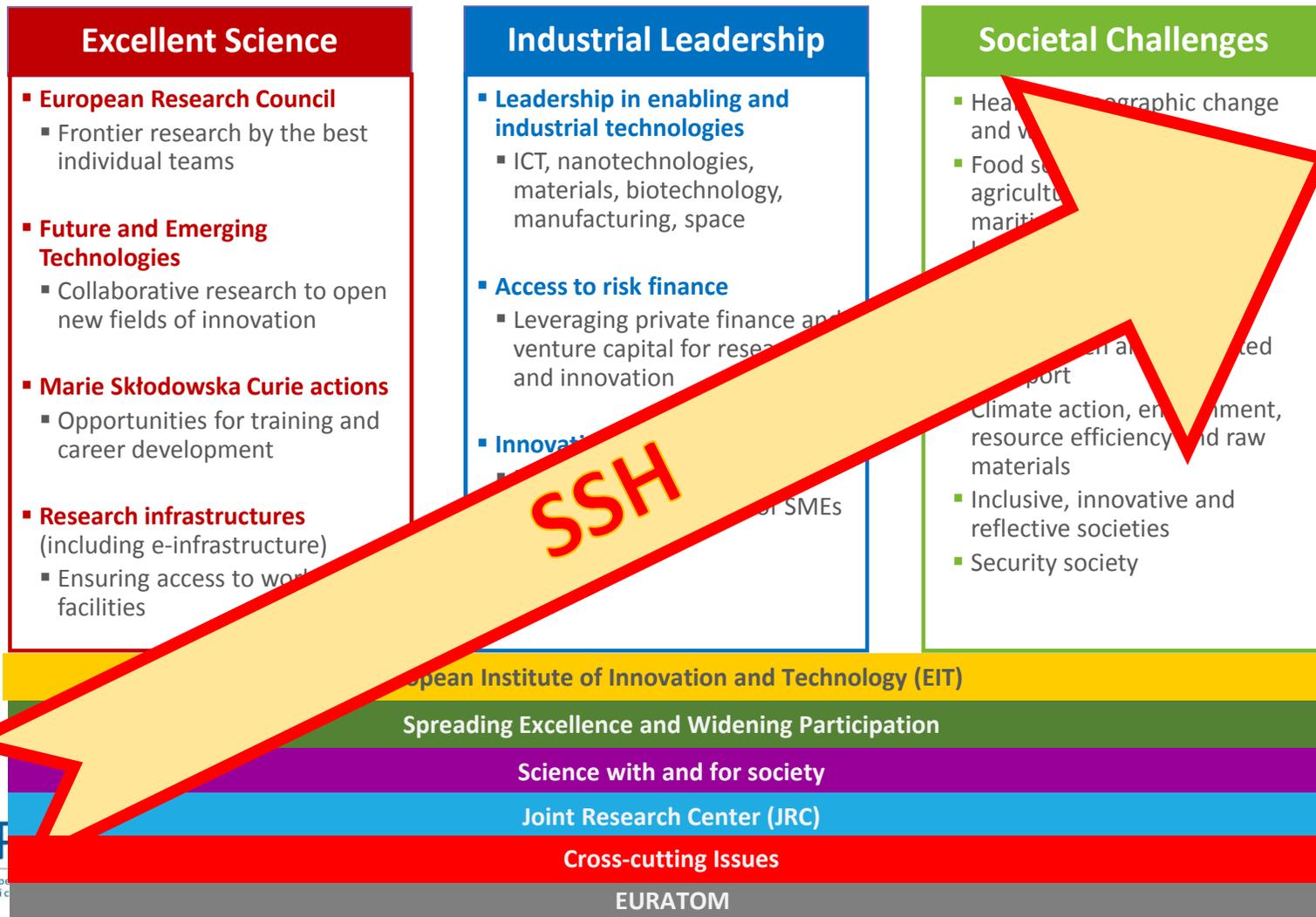
WORKING INDEPENDENTLY



WORKING TOGETHER



Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities integrated in Horizon 2020



SSH aspects include...



Human behaviour and choices, lifestyles and well-being



Human geography and demographic trends

Historical considerations



Economic analysis and business models



Legal, institutional and political frameworks

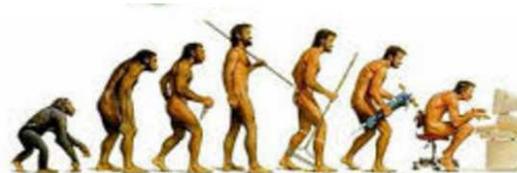


Variations across social groups

Social innovation



Cultural and anthropological aspects



Why are the SSH disciplines integrated?



STEM disciplines
(science, technology,
engineering and
mathematics)

SSH disciplines
(social sciences and
humanities)

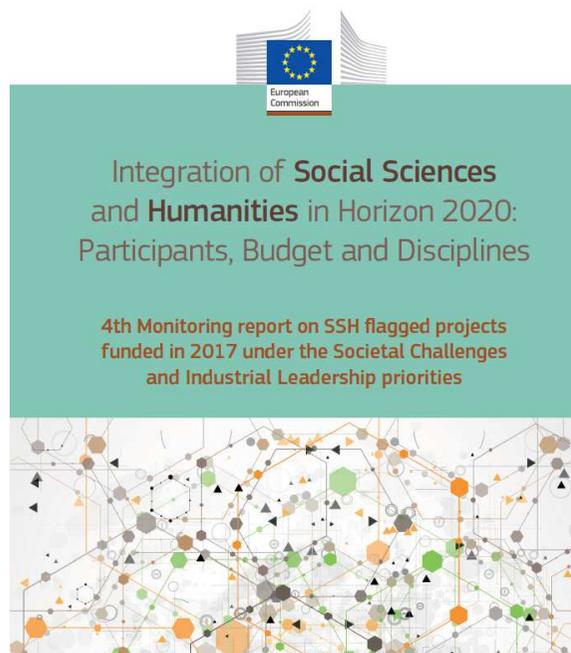


COMPLEX
SOCIAL
ISSUES

Integration of SSH: solutions and products that are **socially acceptable**, directly applicable or **marketable and cost-effective**

Why do I need to integrate SSH in my proposals?

- ✓ **SSH experts are called by EC** to contribute to framing the questions and issues to be tackled in Horizon 2020
- ✓ **Topics are 'flagged' for SSH by EC** , i.e. they point to SSH research as integral part of the expertise needed to properly address the issue outlined in the topic
- ✓ **Proposals submitted** for topics 'flagged' for SSH should contain meaningful, integrated contributions from SSH researchers
-  ✓ **Evaluation panels include SSH expertise:** evaluators briefed on how to identify and evaluate SSH aspects



Some data on SSH integration in H2020

4th Monitoring report on SSH flagged projects funded in 2017 under the Societal Challenges and Industrial Leadership priorities

<https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/f094a641-30dd-11e9-8d04-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-86826299>

Integration of the SSH in H2020

Net4Society provided part of the data analysis for the 4^o Monitoring report. “The quantitative analysis of the data for societal challenges (SCs) and Industrial Leadership LEITs was provided by Natalia Morazzo and Marco Galeotti from APRE.”



Integration of the SSH in the 2017 WPs

This fourth report on SSH integration in H2020 in 2017, is based on 262 projects funded under 113 SSH flagged topics out of a total of 302 (almost 37.5% of all topics were flagged for SSH). This is a significant increase in relation to previous years, particularly 2016 (+34.5%) and 2015 (+36.2%).

Year	Number of SSH-flagged topics	Share of projects with at least one SSH partner	Involvement of SSH partners in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics	Amount and share of budget allocated to SSH partners in SSH-flagged topics	Quality of SSH integration
2014	98	71%	26%	236 M€	With 10% threshold Good: 40% None: 28%
2015	83	84%	27%	197M€	With 10% threshold Good: 57% None: 21% With 20% threshold Good: 39% None: 24%
2016	84	71%	27%	181M€	With 10% threshold Good: 49% None: 29% With 20% threshold Good: 39% None: 33%
2017	113	86%	28%	272M€	With 10% threshold Good: 56% None: 21% With 20% threshold Good: 41% None: 27%

Integration of the SSH in the 2017 WPs

The total funding available for the calls for proposals in the Work Programme 2017 amounts to nearly €3.2 billion, out of which €1.2 billion are dedicated to topics flagged for SSH. This represents a very significant increase in comparison to 2016, especially in absolute terms. Under these topics 273€ million out of the €1.2 billion (i.e. 23%) go to SSH partners.

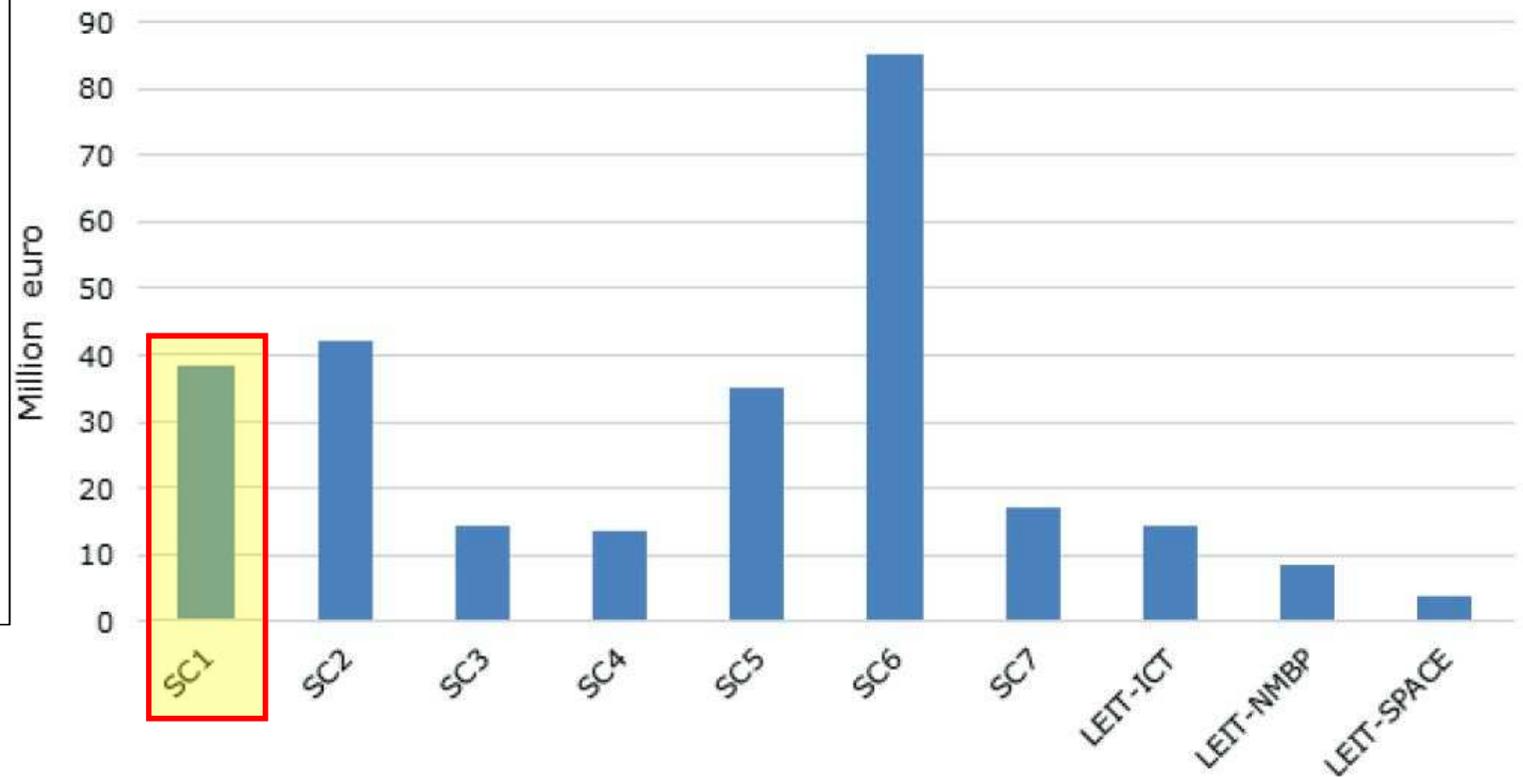
Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics and to SSH partners (million €)					
Horizon 2020 parts	Total budget 2017	Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget going to SSH partners under SSH-flagged topics	Share of budget going to SSH partners out of the total call budget
SC1	332	195	38	20%	11%
SC2	381	194	42	22%	11%
SC3	527	178	14	8%	3%
SC4	410	135	14	10%	3%
SC5	224	171	35	21%	16%
SC6	126	114	85	75%	68%
SC7	186	87	17	20%	9%
Total SC	2186	1074	246	23%	11%
LEIT-ICT	634	44	14	33%	2%
LEIT-NMBP	260	64	9	14%	3%
LEIT-SPACE	99	5	4	87%	4%
Total LEIT	992	112	27	24%	0%
Total	3178	1187	273	23%	9%
Total ex. SC6	3052	1073	188	17%	6%

Source: 4rd Monitoring report on SSH flagged projects funded in 2017 under the Societal Challenges and Industrial Leadership priorities

Integration of the SSH in the 2017 WPs

The budget size for SSH is unsurprisingly the highest in SC6 with €85 million (75%) out of the €114 million allocated to the SSH-flagged topics, followed by SC2 (€ 42 million, 22%), and SC1 (€38 million, 20%) as well as SC5 (€35 million, 21%). **Both SC1 and SC2 are making significant progress in this context since 2016.**

Budget going to SSH partners



Integration of the SSH in the 2017 WPs

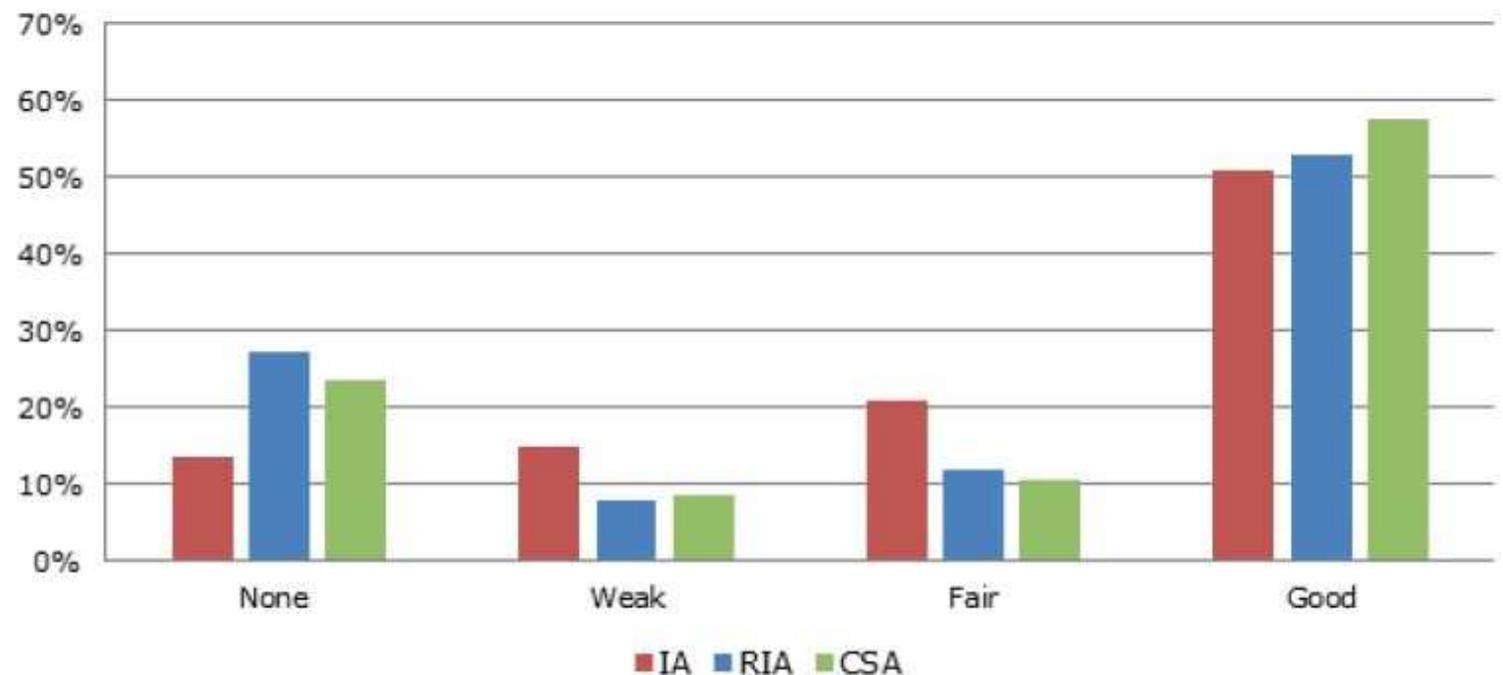
In particular, experts in the field of economics represent 31% of the total number of experts with an SSH background while experts in the fields of political science and public administration account for 28% of the experts. These two clusters of disciplines are most represented in projects.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH flagged topics		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts
Economics, Business, Marketing	735	31%
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	657	28%
Education, Communication	287	12%
Sociology	216	9%
Humanities, the Arts	135	6%
Psychology	120	5%
History	90	4%
Anthropology, Ethnology	67	3%
Demography, Geography	32	1%

Integration of the SSH in the 2017 WPs

With the 10% threshold
The type of action under which a project is funded is clearly correlated with the quality of SSH integration in that project. Projects with good integration of SSH account for 57% of Coordination and Support Actions (CSA), 53% for Research and Innovation Actions (RIA) and 51% of Innovation Actions (IA).

Quality of SSH integration



Net 4 Society

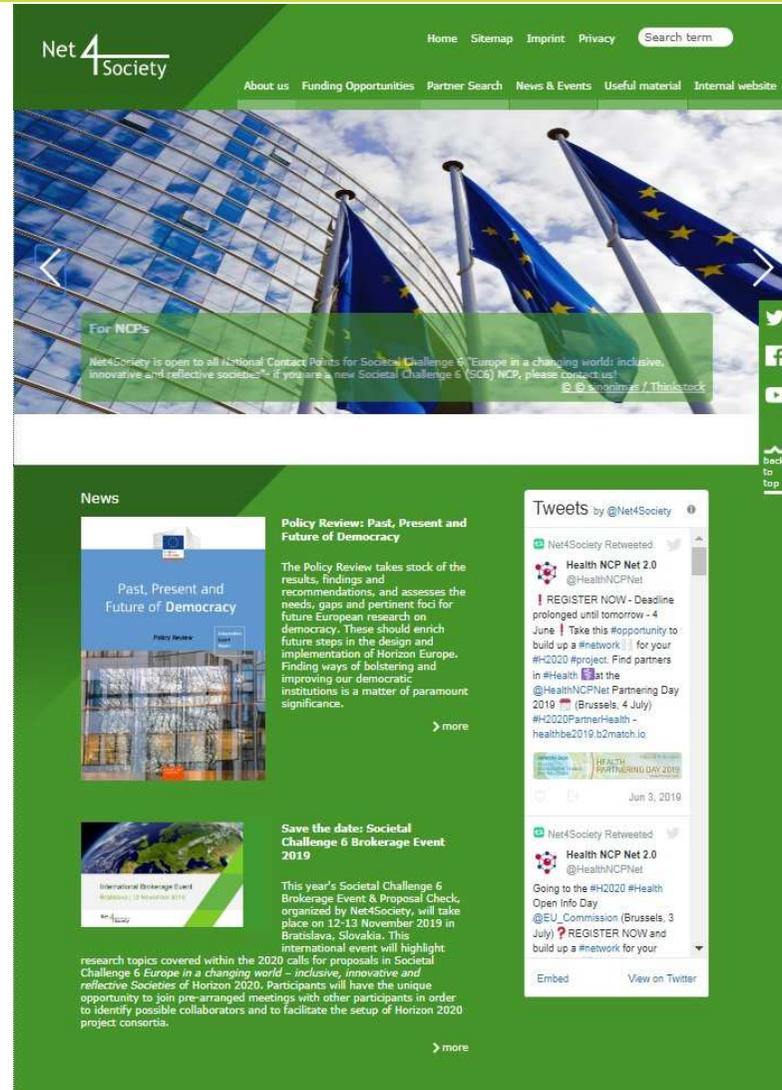


How can Net4Society help you?

Net4Society - Website

Net4Society is the international network of National Contact Points for the Societal Challenge 6 ("Europe in a changing world: inclusive, innovative and reflective societies") in Horizon 2020. National Contact Points (NCPs) are set up to guide researchers in their quest for securing EU funding.

The website is aimed at researchers and stakeholders interested in Horizon 2020's Societal Challenge 6 "Europe in a changing world". It is particularly relevant for researchers from the Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH). The information on the website will help you find funding opportunities for your research project and provide you with up-to-date information on the European Commission's funding schemes.



The screenshot shows the Net4Society website interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, Sitemap, Imprint, Privacy, Search term, About us, Funding Opportunities, Partner Search, News & Events, Useful material, and Internal website. The main header features a large image of European Union flags in front of a modern building. Below the header, there is a section for 'For NCPs' with a text box stating: 'Net4Society is open to all National Contact Points for Societal Challenge 6 "Europe in a changing world: inclusive, innovative and reflective societies". If you are a new Societal Challenge 6 (SC6) NCP, please contact us!'. The main content area is divided into 'News' and 'Tweets'. The 'News' section includes two articles: 'Policy Review: Past, Present and Future of Democracy' and 'Save the date: Societal Challenge 6 Brokerage Event 2019'. The 'Tweets' section shows a tweet from Health NCP Net 2.0 (@HealthNCPNet) with the text: 'REGISTER NOW - Deadline prolonged until tomorrow - 4 June! Take this opportunity to build up a #network for your #H2020 project. Find partners in #Health at the @HealthNCPNet Partnering Day 2019 (Brussels, 4 July) #H2020PartnerHealth - healthbe2019.b2match.io'. The website also features social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube, and a 'Back to top' button.

Net4Society - Newsletter

Net4Society publishes a e-newsletter for the SSH research community and the online magazine "ISSUES". Our e-newsletter contains the latest information on SSH calls, news within the European Commission and latest research developments. "ISSUES" focuses on the level of research policy and SSH integration in Horizon 2020.

Network of National Contact Points
in Horizon 2020 Societal Challenge 6 [View this email in your browser](#)

Net4Society Newsletter

Issue 10 - September 2017

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[Save the Date!](#)
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[Funding Opportunities](#)
[Publications](#)

Events

Democracy and Europe
Our common future?

The conference "Democracy and Europe"
30-31 October, Pavilion of Knowledge, Lisbon, Portugal
The conference "Democracy and Europe", organized by Net4Society, aims to bring together perspectives that look at the past, tackle present challenges and look into the future of democracy in Europe and beyond. The conference is open to researchers, companies, policy-makers or anyone with an interest in Europe's democratic future. This encounter of multiple perspectives and actors – academics, civil society, and policy-makers – is of utmost importance to help us move towards a more democratic society. Conference attendance is free of charge, but seating is limited. Registration is now OPEN. For information on conference, concept and

Net4Society - Research Directory

The Net4Society Research Directory is an English language online directory of actively involved RESEARCHERS and KEY PLAYERS in the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH) and Societal Challenge 6.

Why you should register?

The Net4Society Research Directory is designed to facilitate research cooperation in the context of the EU Research Programme Horizon 2020.

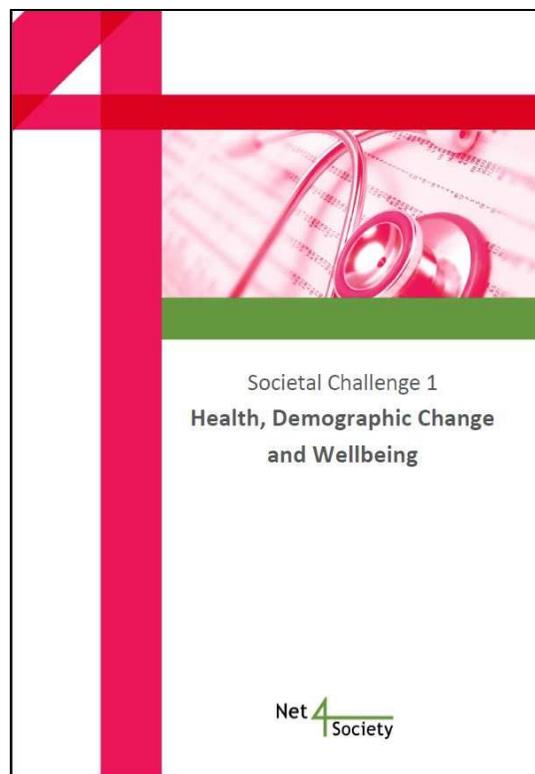
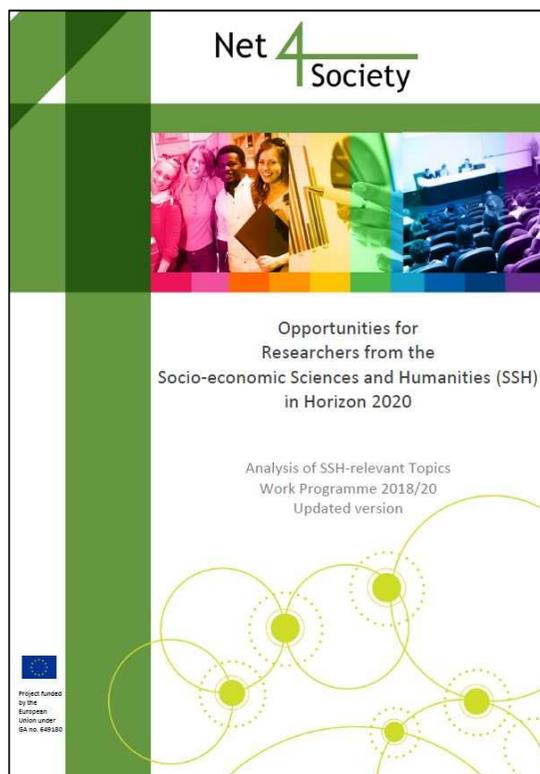
The screenshot shows the Net4Society Research Directory website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Search database', 'Insert profile', 'Contact Login', and 'Partner Search profiles'. Below this is a table listing countries and the number of researchers in each:

Albania	2
Argentina	18
Austria	31
Belarus	9
Belgium	104
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
Brasil	4
Bulgaria	23
Chile	1
China	1
Colombia	2
Croatia	17
Cyprus	6
Czech Republic	10
Denmark	12
Dominican Republic	7
Ecuador	1
Egypt	16
Estonia	18
Faroe Islands	2
Finland	9
France	81
Germany	71
Greece	60
Hungary	17
Iceland	22
India	2
Indonesia	1
Ireland	75
Israel	26
Italy	118

The main content area features a welcome message, a description of the directory, and sections for 'Why you should register?', 'Insert profile', 'Search database', 'Download the Net4Society leaflet', and 'Net4Society newsletter'. The right sidebar includes a 'Project Website' section with the Net4Society logo and tagline, 'Social Network Login' with Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter icons, a 'Leaflet' section with a thumbnail, and a 'Support' section with the European Union flag.

Net4Society - SSH Opportunities in H2020

Is there a document* where I can find the selection of all the SSH-flagged topics, both dedicated and relevant?



Opportunities in SC1 topics

Net4Society - SSH Opportunities in SC1 (WP 2018-2020)

SC1-HCO-01-2018-2019-2020: Actions in support of the International Consortium for Personalised Medicine

Specific Challenge: Personalised Medicine is a very broad and multifaceted area where success relies on a well-functioning collaboration between several disciplines and different actors. While great advances have been made in some fields of medicine, in particular in stratification of cancer patients and in addressing rare diseases, most of today's healthcare protocols do not include personalised approaches apart from occasional division into broad age groups (children/adults/elderly), sex or ethnicity. Furthermore the prevention aspect of personalised medicine, i.e. identifying individuals prone to develop certain diseases, is largely isolated from treatment options. As is the case for a relatively nascent field there is a need for standardisation of approaches, including for sampling, data storage, interpretation and data exchange and also for clinical trials design and reimbursement models. European countries with their social model of healthcare along with (in several cases) centralised cost reimbursement, are ideally placed to lead the way for an integrated health management system. Many needs for coordination and support activities have been identified by ICPeMed38, an EU Member States led initiative which includes representatives from most EU countries along with several other European countries, Brazil and Canada. The EC currently supports ICPeMed with a grant to operate its secretariat until October 2020³⁹. Wider internationalisation of ICPeMed can be underpinned by coordinating networking activities with third countries.

Scope: Each action should focus on *one* of the following fields:

1. International aspect: The action should focus on building links with third countries by analysing the potential and advantages of collaboration in personalised medicine (PM) with those countries, studying areas of interest for Europe in PM collaboration and promoting international standards in the field. In particular the uptake of personalised approaches in health systems and healthcare should be addressed, taking into account social, cultural, ethical and legal aspects, health economy issues and equitable healthcare. For the 2018 call, the project should focus on CELAC as a group of countries, and for the 2019 call on China. For the 2020 call, the project should focus on countries in Africa, linking also into the EU-AU (African Union) policy dialogue and taking into account the new Africa-Europa Alliance for Sustainable investment and Jobs42. Alignment with activities of the Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases (GACD) and The European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) activities should be explored. Special attention should be given to prediction and prevention, and to promoting well-being for all at all ages. Furthermore, the project should seek to integrate local knowledge and practice. Data safety and privacy should be addressed in line with existing standards and legislation. The project should have a duration of at least four years and address sustainability beyond that to ensure longer term structuring effect. Due to the specific challenge of this topic, in addition to the minimum number of participants set out in the General Annexes, proposals shall include at least one participant based in the international partner region; CELAC (2018 call), China (2019 call) and Africa (2020 call).
2. Regional aspect: The action should establish and support networking between regions and interregional cooperation in different European countries, in particular linking remote or sparsely populated regions with regions harbouring critical mass of medical and PM expertise while taking into account broader socio-economic and cultural aspects. The focus of the action can include aspects of genomic analysis, me-Health (mobile and electronic Health), telemedicine etc. but should aim at structuring PM application at regional level. Linkage to existing inter-regional projects (financed by INTERREG programmes) or interregional partnerships of Thematic Smart Specialisation Platforms will be actively encouraged. (2018 call).



Source: https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/sites/horizon2020/files/health_h2020_draft_sc1_wp_18-20_0.pdf

This draft has not been adopted or endorsed by the European Commission. Only the adopted work programme will have legal value.



Net4Society - SSH Opportunities in SC1 (WP 2018-2020)

SC1-BHC-17-2020: Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases (GACD) - Prevention and/or early diagnosis of cancer

Specific Challenge: The Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases⁹⁰ (GACD) call will focus on implementation research proposals for the prevention and/or early diagnosis of cancer in Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMIC) and/or in vulnerable populations in High- Income Countries (HIC).

The world is facing a critical healthcare problem due to ageing societies, unhealthy lifestyles, socio-economic inequalities, and a growing world population. Cancer is becoming one of the most important public health problems worldwide. In 2018, it is estimated that 181 million people have been diagnosed with cancer and 9.6 million have died from it. Predictions suggest that 30 million people will die from cancer each year by 2030, of which three-quarters in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).

With an estimated 30-50% of avoidable cancers, it is a leading cause of premature death, reducing a country's productivity. Current cancer prevention and control do not fully reflect ethnic, cultural, environmental, socio-economic and resource differences. In particular, limited implementation research is conducted on cancers primarily found in LMICs and vulnerable populations in HIC. In order to achieve the United Nations' sustainable development goal 3.4, implementation research and healthcare efforts are needed to prevent and control cancers in these countries and populations.

Scope: Proposals should focus on implementation research for the prevention and/or early diagnosis of cancer on in LMIC and/or in vulnerable populations in HIC. Proposals should build on interventions with promising or proven effectiveness (including cost-effectiveness) for the respective population groups under defined contextual circumstances. For promising interventions, a limited validation period can be envisaged. However, the core of the research activities should focus on their implementation in real-life settings. The proposed interventions should gender-responsive.

The aim should be to adapt and/or upscale the implementation of these intervention(s) in accessible, affordable and equitable ways in order to improve the prevention and early diagnosis of cancer in real-life settings. Interventions should meet conditions and requirements of the local health and social system context and address any other contextual factors identified as possible barriers.

Each proposal should:

Focus on implementation research addressing prevention, and/or early identification strategies derived from existing knowledge about effective and/or promising interventions.

For screening interventions, the pathway to referral for positive cases should be included.

Include a strategy to test the proposed model of intervention and to address the socioeconomic and contextual factors of relevance to the targeted region and community.

Lead to better understanding of key barriers and facilitators at local, national and international level that affect the prevention and/or early diagnosis of cancer.

Include health economics assessments as an integral part of the proposed research, including considerations of scalability and equity.

Propose a pathway to embed the intervention into local, regional or national health policy and practice, addressing:

Net4Society - SSH Opportunities in SC1 (WP 2018-2020)

SC1-BHC-29-2020: Innovative actions for improving urban health and wellbeing - addressing environment, climate and socioeconomic factors

Specific Challenge: The natural and built environment as well as the social fabric are critical determinants of health and well-being. Three quarters of the European population now live in cities and urbanisation continues at high speed, driven by economic growth and employment opportunities. The related environmental changes e.g. pollution of air and water, transportation problems, reduced social cohesion and stress affect physical as well as mental health. Although health has improved in the EU over the last decades, large differences in health still exist between and within all countries in the EU. These differences are caused by many factors such as living conditions, health-related behaviour, education, occupation and income, health care. Some of these inequalities are widening. As European cities are growing, they are increasingly taking action and introducing policies to become more sustainable and liveable, adapting to climate change, investing in a range of smart and innovative solutions such as clean and sustainable transport, higher energy efficiency and stronger social cohesion. Similar initiatives are underway e.g. in Canada, USA as well as in Asia and Africa which could provide valuable knowledge.

At EU level, the Urban Agenda for the EU focuses on improving the life of their citizens for example through the development of digital solutions, reducing urban poverty and better integration of migrants and refugees. The headline targets in the EU2020 strategy aim to turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion.

Improving urban health and reducing health disparities can be achieved by changes in individual behaviour as well as policies such as urban design and sustainable transport, (re)creating green and blue space or improved housing standards. There is a need to address public policies across sectors to achieve health benefits, systematically taking into account the health implications of decisions, to seek synergies, and avoid harmful health impacts (health in all policies).

Scope: European research should engage to build the evidence base of effective policies, developing and testing new initiatives to improve urban health and environment in Europe. Given the variety of national experiences across European countries and regions, there is an important potential to learn from each other's practices and develop innovative actions for urban health.

Proposals should develop and test effective actions and/or policies for improved urban health and wellbeing in Europe. Where applicable, health inequalities and environmental aspects should be addressed. These actions or policies should also be assessed for cost-effectiveness as well as barriers and facilitators to implementation.

Proposals should address improved physical or mental health, or both, while considering the relevant socio-economic and/or environmental determinants of health. They could address any sector (with priority on other sectors than health care) or policy area relevant to achieve a lasting health improvement. Proposals should include analysis of vulnerable groups and gender aspects and address any such inequities in the design of interventions. Research teams should bring in all appropriate scientific disciplines to design and test interventions. This includes social scientists not least for their role on behavioural aspects.

Net4Society - SSH Opportunities in SC1 (WP 2018-2020)

SC1-DTH-04-2020: International cooperation in smart living environments for ageing people

Specific Challenge: Demographic change and the ageing of the population create new heterogeneous challenges for society and, in particular, for ageing people. On top of the health-related age impairments such as poor health, cognitive impairment and frailty, ageing people are at risk of facing situations leading to potential social exclusion with considerable negative consequences for their independence, quality of life, those who care for them, and for the sustainability of health and care systems.

Digital solutions can play a key role when addressing these challenges and, especially those aimed at creating smart living environments for ageing people. For these to be successful, one necessary condition is to ensure users' acceptance, which in turns requires bringing the users to the centre of the design. Moreover, these environments need to provide innovative user-friendly user interfaces such as voice-based interaction.

These challenges are shared by ageing populations beyond the EU and other countries are also looking into the potential of digital solutions to address them. In this context, there is a need to explore collaboration and cooperation with international efforts in this domain.

This action aims to address these challenges by developing smart living environments for ageing people, while strengthening relevant international collaboration in the area.

Scope: Proposals should develop and validate new solutions leading to smart living environments for ageing people, supporting independent active and healthy lifestyles. The proposed solutions should provide personalised advice, guidance and follow-up for key age and health related issues in daily life which impact the person's ability to remain active, healthy and independent. These may include amongst others diet, physical activity, risk avoidance, preventive measures, lifestyle and activity management, leisure, social participation and overall wellness and health. Proposals should pay particular focus to measures aimed at fostering social participation and avoiding social exclusion.

Proposal should convincingly describe the planned progress beyond state of the art in the development and integration of trusted smart living environments for ageing people, which should build upon intelligent and interoperable information and communication technology (ICT) environments, access to relevant physiological and behavioural data, emotional computing, open platform and Internet of Things approaches.

Proposals should be based on trans-disciplinary research, involving behavioural, sociological, psychological, medical and other relevant disciplines, including gender and cultural aspects.

Proposed solutions should make use and further develop user interaction, including voice-based, taking into account Artificial Intelligence methods for understanding the users' intentions, knowledge extraction and learning. It is essential that they build on active user engagement in order to ensure the understanding of user needs. They need to safeguard ethics, privacy, security and regulatory aspects and take gender issues into account appropriately. The proposed solutions should be unobtrusive and avoid attention theft. Proposals should include validation in realistic test sites, such as at home or at care centres, in order to demonstrate the expected benefits and impacts.

Net4Society - SSH Opportunities in SC1 (WP 2018-2020)

SC1-DTH-14-2020: Pre-commercial Procurement for Digital Health and Care Solutions

Specific Challenge: Digital solutions supporting a continuum of care across a range of health and care services can relieve the pressure on governments to provide more cost-effective health and care systems by improving the use of healthcare and health outcomes. In this context the challenges are to network, lead and facilitate health systems research, innovation and digitisation in view of addressing key areas of interventions in health and care services including health promotion and disease prevention.

Scope: Support the health and care service provider to procure the development of digital services that can facilitate the transition to integrated care models across health and social services and country-specific cross-institutional set-ups, including decentralised procurement environments and collaboration across institutions. Key challenges that could be addressed are patient empowerment, self-management, patient safety, patient involvement, chronic disease management, diagnosing, hospital logistics, skills and independent living. These challenges could be addressed by ICT-based solutions such as, e-Health, telemedicine, and mHealth, to be defined through the market consultation process. This should result in early adoption and demonstration of the potential for scaling-up the services and positive impact with evidence of appropriate incentives of various actors. Legal, ethical, gender and socio-economic issues should be addressed as appropriate.

Proposals should deliver and:

- be driven by clearly identified user needs guiding the procurers of the buyers group;
- be driven by public and/or private procurers from each country participating (at national, regional or local level) that have responsibilities and budget control in the relevant area of supply of health and care services;
- demonstrate strong commitment of end-users and their communities in the co-creation process;
- as applicable contribute to the use of interoperable solutions based on open platforms and take into account existing best practices and standardisation initiatives;
- validate the benefits (both clinical and financial) of ICT-based services in comparison to traditional healthcare services;
- provide robust safeguards to ensure compliance with ethical standards, patients' rights and privacy protection;
- include clear time-lines, a well-structured work-plan aligned to the objectives of the different phases and according particular importance to the role played by the preparatory phase; (templates253 made available by the Commission are strongly recommended to be used in particular as concerns the call for tender) and;
- address training aspects, digital health literacy and new collaborative innovation principles and practises, management, and retention of healthcare staff under this topic.
- build on expertise from and align with other relevant actions such as PIPPI and EURIPHI.

Net4Society - SSH Opportunities in SC1 (WP 2018-2020)

SC1-HCC-09-2020: Supporting deployment of eHealth in low and lower middle income countries in Africa for better health outcomes

Specific Challenge: E-Health can contribute to better, more accessible and more efficient health and care services, in particular to remote populations and underserved communities. E-Health and mHealth technologies can only be successful, if they are supported by national governments, who have established e-Health policies and strategies and demonstrate strong ownership of the national e-Health programme. E-Health programmes will only achieve their objectives, if they are adapted to country needs, are citizen-centered and sustainable through sound public finance management. These pre-requisites will impact on the quality and accessibility of such e-Health services and their sustainability, usability, data security and interoperability, privacy and ethics issues.

Access to one's own health data and high-quality mHealth services in real-life environment are still a challenge because of a lack of government ownership, e-Health policies including enabling regulations, a sustainable and trustable infrastructure, and digital literacy.

Coordination and support is needed for taking stock of and further developing strategic partnerships on E-Health deployment together with low and middle income countries and regions in Africa with the aim to improve the health of the citizens.

Scope: The aim is to support the coordination of a registry of relevant existing e-Health solutions describing their services and potential for low and lower middle income African countries²⁸³ or regions together with a roadmap and strategic implementation plans building on the requirements of end-user communities and policy makers in the target countries. The action should take into account national and regional policies and (best) practices regarding health and care services and health infrastructures and also include lessons learned from existing eHealth policies and programmes at all levels of the health system. It should take into account the new Africa-Europa Alliance for Sustainable investment and Jobs²⁸⁴ as relevant.

It should identify and build on and identify relevant existing and emerging initiatives and capacities in Europe and Africa which can form the basis for future cooperation and deployment.

The action should make use of and contribute to standardisation²⁸⁵ as appropriate. Proposals should comply with and contribute to the development of the relevant legislation, in particular on ethics and data protection of health data. Socio-economic and gender issues should be addressed appropriately.

[...]