# Networking to address global health challenges

Translating policy to action to improve health systems

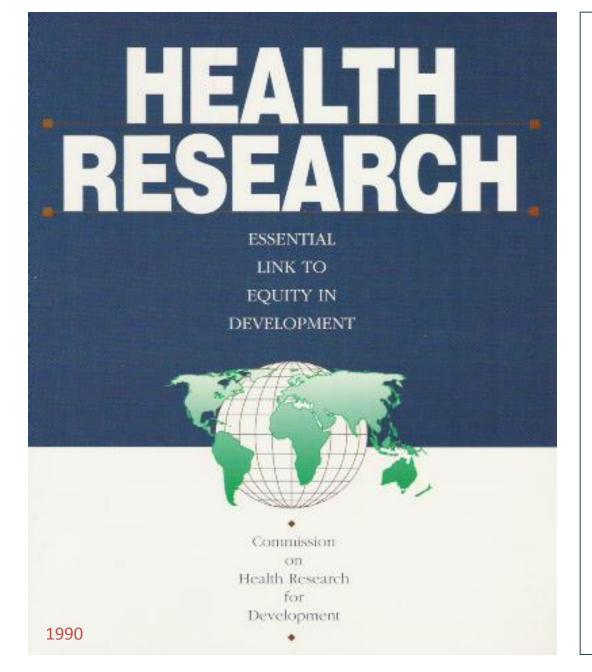
The COHRED Group



Carel IJsselmuiden, Francisco Becerra Posada

7<sup>th</sup> IANPHI Annual Meeting Mexico City, 2 October 2012

To the second se



### Findings:

"10/90 Gap"

### Recommendations:

### 1. ENHR

2. Increased Global Funding

*3. Research Partnerships* 

4. Global Platform





#### Fair Research Contracting

Fair Research Contracting Meeting at the Bellagio Centre, 22-26 October 2012 www.cohred.org/bellagiomeeting

#### Health Research Web

The interactive, qualitative website for everyone involved in research for health to interact, share data and experiences and ideas. www.healthresearchweb.org

# **RHInn**

Your research management process at your fingertips www.rhinno.net

#### **Director's Corner**

'COHRED joins consortium for supporting EU-Africa research...' Click here to see.

#### News, Events and Useful Resources



'Research and innovation for health Latin America' – conference report September 25, 2012, 11:05 am Publications: 2011 COHRED Annual Report

Bringing together changemakers for health research and innovation



# COHRED

We aim to improve health, equity and development by supporting countries to develop strong research and innovation systems. We work globally, but prioritise low and middle income countries.

### We have two primary goals:

- to support countries to optimize their research and innovation capacity for the improvement of health, equity and socioeconomic progress
- to engage outside agencies whose actions impact on the research and innovation capacity of low and middle income countries – with the aim of ensuring that their actions are system-supportive.

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### COHRED – organisational footprint



# IANPHI

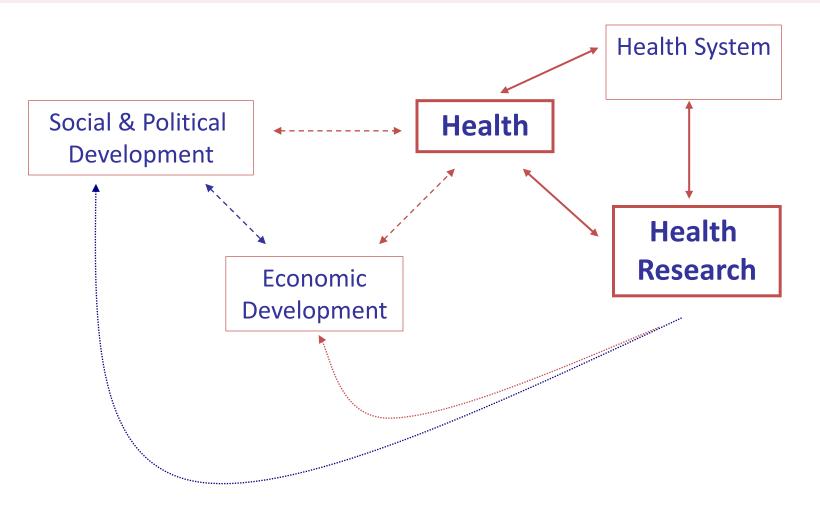
 The International Association of National Public Health Institutes – IANPHI – is a global initiative that aims to develop stronger and more coordinated public health systems through the development and support of national public health institutes – or NPHIs.

IANPHI is also a professional association for NPHI directors, providing a platform for advocacy and collective action in addressing public health challenges and opportunities.

• <a href="http://www.ianphi.org/who-we-are/">http://www.ianphi.org/who-we-are/</a>



# health research vs research for health





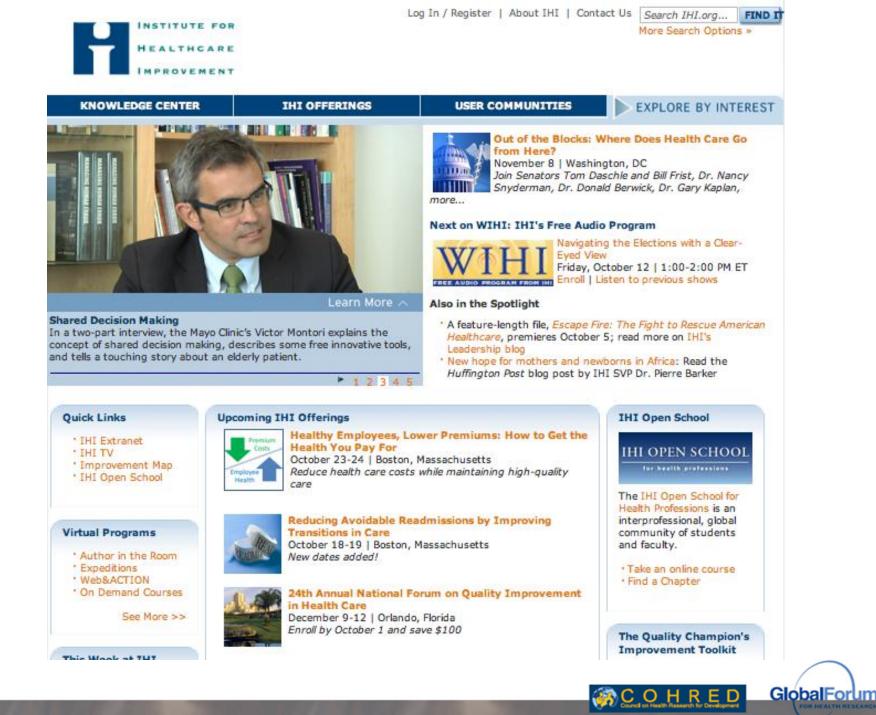
- **Research** = generating knowledge
- Development (as in 'R&D') = translating knowledge into useful products, technologies, methods and tools
  - (also 'technology' as in 'S&T')
- Innovation = scaling up so the products become available to all who need it anywhere





- Innovation = scaling up so the products become available to all who need it anywhere
  - Technical
  - Social





how to ge	et policy into action ×		
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Shopping More	7 Aug 2009 – Step 2: Reflec Aboriginal education and tra [PDF] <u>Putting the <b>Policy</b></u> www.oecd.org/investment/	Web Images	<u>Translating Words into Action – USAID's Gender USAID Impact</u> blog.usaid.gov//translating-words-into-action-usaids-gender 2 Mar 2012 – USAID Impact Photo Credit: Nancy Leahy/USAID. Where to? Still, as
Annemasse Change location	File Format: PDF/Adobe Ac by R Newfarmer - 2005 Action: Next Steps. Richard Investment different strat	Maps Videos	we all know, <b>policies</b> must be translated <b>into action</b> and then practice And, we will <b>become</b> a more effective development agency in the process.
		News Shopping More	The Policy Action > Network   a research/policy nexus www.pan.org.za/ P>AN supports the policy community by sourcing information on social policy with and 'how-to' info on getting research into policy, and getting policy into action Finally, it examined the results of a number of attempts to model the impact of
		Annemasse Change location	Baltic Climate   Policy makers > Getting into action > Assess toolkit.balticclimate.org//policy-makers/getting-into-action/a However, you are in luck as planners already have experience in the integration of You as a policy maker have the possibility to reduce the impacts on and
	100 C 100 T 100		CONTRACTOR OF THE SEARCH

A gender perspective contributes to a better understanding of the epidemiological trends, social marketing strategies, economic policies, and international actions relating to women and the tobacco epidemic. Evidence is provided in this article for the negative impact of tobacco use by women and of passive smoking on the health of women and children. Use of tobacco by women is increasing and this is related to the tobacco industry's aggressive advertising, sponsorship and promotion strategies.

Policy directions are proposed in this article. At all levels, a multi-pronged strategy — including changes in legislation and fiscal policies, improvements in gender-sensitive health services, and cessation programmes — should be considered. Much more gender-specific research on tobacco use is needed, particularly in developing countries. Women's empowerment and leadership should be at the centre of all tobacco control efforts and are essential for the success of national programmes and the recently introduced Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

**Keywords:** smoking, epidemiology; tobacco, adverse effects; tobacco industry, economics; tobacco smoke pollution, adverse effects; women's health; women's rights.



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet





Making implementation matter



**Better Practice Guide** 

October 2006



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GlobalForum





### THE ART OF MOVINO POLICY TO AC

# TAKING THE PULSE OF POLICY:

THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT TOOL



### **DELIVERY AGREEMENT**

### FOR OUTCOME 2: A Long and Healthy Life for All

#### South Africans

More broadly, Government has gone a step further by taking practical measures to ensure that by 2014 the Department of Health would have contributed positively to improving the status of all South Africans. In the government programme of action, health and education are given particular importance. To this end, the government has identified four strategic outputs which the health sector must achieve. These are:

- Output 1: Increasing Life Expectancy
- Output 2: Decreasing Maternal and Child mortality
- Output 3: Combating HIV and AIDS and decreasing the burden of disease Tuberculosis

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Output 4: Strengthening Health System Effectiveness

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#### About NICE

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HDA publications

Evidence Base

NPHL Thesaurus

# Decision-making processes for effective policy implementation

#### Hunter, D.J. and Marks, L.: 2002

This background paper is concerned with the implementation of policy and with how decisions do, or do not, get made. The government insists that the policy framework is clear and unambiguous and that what is required is effective implementation. 'Delivery, delivery, delivery' is the mantra, not lack of sound policy. A first question, therefore, is how far national policy aspirations (including the two national inequalities targets) translate into clear policy guidelines which are meaningful at a local level. This provides the context in which local decision-making takes place.

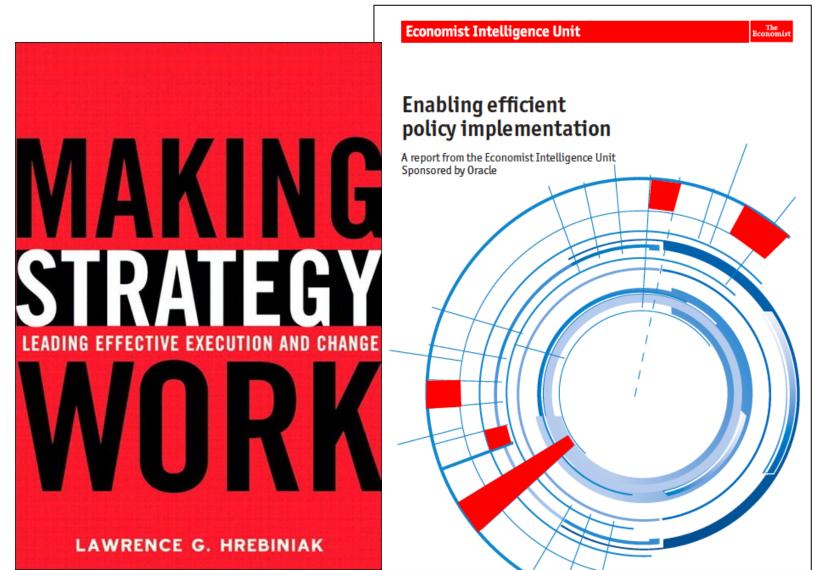


(160.1Kb 01min 56sec @ 28.8Kbps)



Adobe Acrobat reader required.

# Example in business : execution is everything



# Research > Policy > Action > Impact

- Narrower problem is easier to do but impact may be less
- No agreed process : it is messy but will benefit from clarity of objectives
- Strategize identify and involve all players
- Leadership : to act across institutional mandates
  Pick the battles/issues you want to win
- Has to be country-specific, industry specific, problemspecific
- Need to be a strong learning & sharing component



# development of health systems thinking

- <u>mid 1960's</u> Alma Ata: linking health systems to social action
- <u>Early 1970's</u> Prioritising the 'Possible': selective primary health care
- <u>The 1990's</u> globalisation, marketization, the rise of AIDS and the reconceptualisation of health systems
- From 2000 onwards: systems performance, new actors and engaging complexity

Van Olmen J, Marchal B, Van Damme W, Kegels G, Hill PS. Health systems frameworks in their political context: framing divergent agendas. BMC Public Health 2012, 12:774 doi:10.1186/1471-2458-12-774

Global

# System complexity

Obes Rev. 2009 Jan;10(1):76-86. Epub 2008 Aug 26.

# Obesity Policy Action framework and analysis grids for a comprehensive policy approach to reducing obesity.

Sacks G, Swinburn B, Lawrence M.

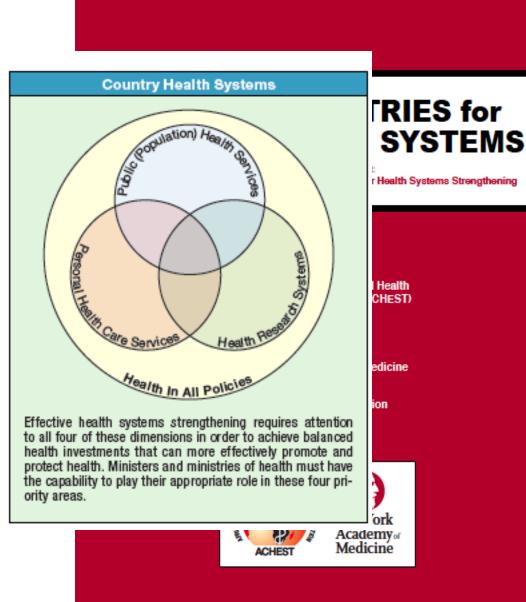
School of Exercise and Nutrition Sciences, Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia. gary.sacks@deakin.edu.au

#### Abstract

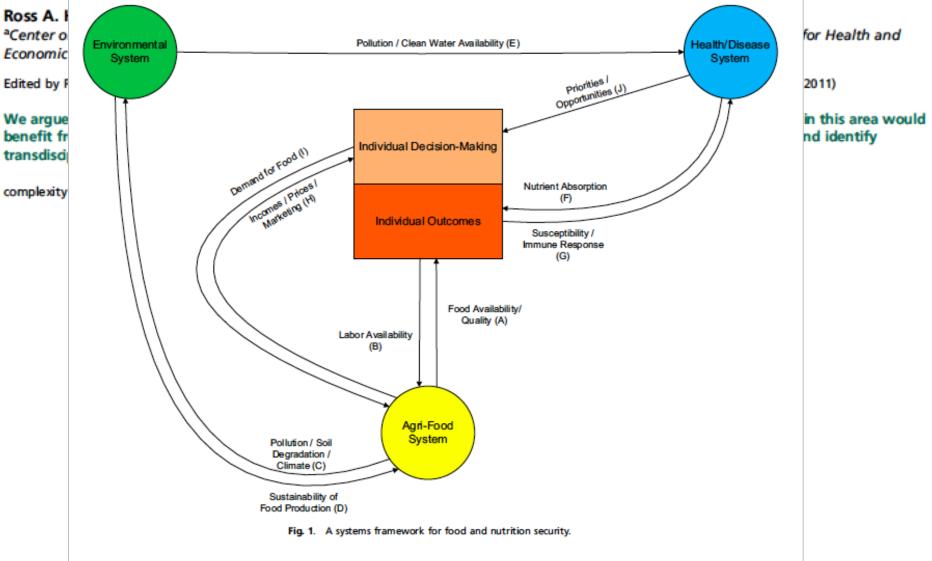
A comprehensive policy approach is needed to control the growing obesity epidemic. This paper proposes the Obesity Policy Action (OPA) framework, modified from the World Health Organization framework for the implementation of the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health, to provide specific guidance for governments to systematically identify areas for obesity policy action. The proposed framework incorporates three different public health approaches to addressing obesity: (i) 'upstream' policies influence either the broad social and economic conditions of society (e.g. taxation, education, social security) or the food and physical activity environments to make healthy eating and physical activity choices easier; (ii) 'midstream' policies are aimed at directly influencing population behaviours; and (iii) 'downstream' policies support health services and clinical interventions. A set of grids for analysing potential policies to support obesity prevention and management is presented. The general pattern that emerges from populating the analysis grids as they relate to the Australian context is that all sectors and levels of government, non-governmental organizations and private businesses have multiple opportunities to contribute to reducing obesity. The proposed framework and analysis grids provide a comprehensive approach to mapping the policy environment related to obesity, and a tool for identifying policy gaps, barriers and opportunities.

PMID: 18761640 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

- A health system is defined for the purposes of this report as consisting of four core elements:
  - personal health care services
  - public or population health services
  - health research systems
  - health in all policies.
- Effective health systems strengthening requires attention to all four of these elements.



## A systems science perspective and transdisciplinary models for food and nutrition security



Hammond and Dubé

# Mandates of NPHI members of IANPHI

	public health	management	health	policy	social	training	research	surveillance	advocacy	outbreak	reference	public	Quality	product	information	care	social
			systems	support	development				development	control	labs	eduction	control	development	communic	services	programs
Afganistan	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albania	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Angola																	
Argentina	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bangladesh	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brasil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1







# Science and Innovation for Development

by Gordon Conway and Jeff Waage



# example: High Income Countries



### Economic Impact of the Human Genome Project

How a \$3.8 billion investment drove \$796 billion in economic impact, created 310,000 jobs and launched the genomic revolution

Prepared by Battelle Technology Partnership Practice May 2011

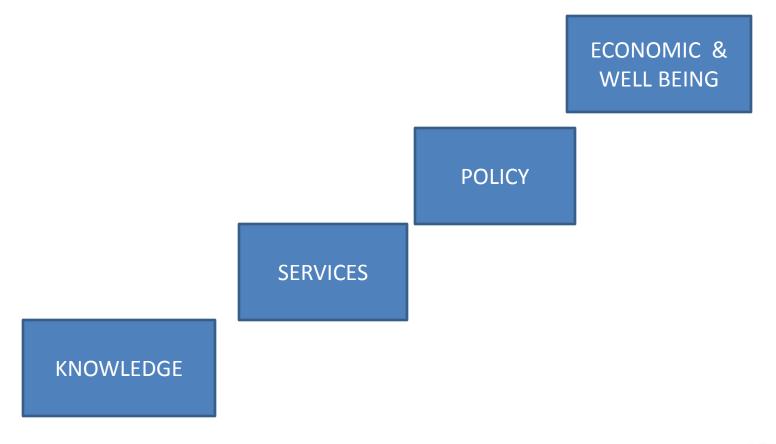
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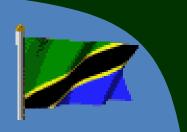
## IMPACT OF RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND WELLBEING







# Health: products





- Insecticide-treated nets made in Tanzania exported to other African countries.
- 30,000,000 olyset nets (50% of the worlds production) made by A Z company Tanzania
- Tanzania's worth of export of nets have increased from Tsh 65bn in 2008 to 105bn in 2010
- 7000 people employed in the industry





Our products have been exported to more than 140 countries across the globe



### **NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS**

November 2, 2011

Bill Gates lists Dr. Cyrus Poonawalla as one of the seven most Influential Vaccine Heroes. more....

#### August 5, 2011

Serum & Merck Announce Collaboration to Develop and Expand Global Access to Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine. <u>more....</u>

July 11, 2011 WHO lauds Serum Institute's efforts at BRICS meeting in China. more....

One out of every two children immunized in the VV RLD is vaccinated by one of

Serum Institute's Vaccine

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Table 3.1. Leading Indian vaccine manufacturers							
	Revenue 2010–11 (US\$ millions)*	Selected licensed vaccines (bold if WHO PQ)**	Selected vaccines in pipeline (bold if in trials)***	Ownership			
Serum Institute of India	226	BCG, DTP, MMR, Penta, Men. A conj., H1N1 Flu	Rota, Pneumo, Seasonal Flu, Rables, Acelular Pertussis, HPV	Private			
Panacea Blotec	201	Heb B, Penta, OPV, IPV	Dengue, anthrax, JE, Flu	Publicly traded			
Bharat Blotech	65	Hep B, Penta, OPV, rables, H1N1 flu, Typhold	Rota, JE, Typhold conj., malaria, HPV, Chikungunya	Private			
indian Immunologicais	62	Rables, MMR, Hep B	HPV, Chikungunya, JE	State-owned			
Shantha Blotech	59	Hep B, Tetanus, Cholera	Rota, Penta, Hexavalent with IPV, HPV, Typhold conj.,	MNC -owned			
Biological E	55	Penta, Tetanus, DTP, IPV, JE	Men. conj., IPV combinations	Private			

Sources: "Biospectrum/ABLE 2011 Survey except Biological E: Mahima Datla, Senior Vice President, personal communication to PW

"Company websites, WHO prequalification list

\*\*\*Company websites, interviews, press reports, and Ganguly, N. K., Mukhopadhyay, B., Gupta, S. S., & Bharati, K. (2010). Mapping of Health Products R&D Landscape for Infectious Tropical Diseases in India. (National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, India).

Notes: PQ: prequalified; DTP: diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis combination; MMR: measles-mumps-rubella combination; Penta: pentavalent; Men. A conj.: Meningitis A conjugate; Flu: influenza; Rota: rotavirus; Pneumo: pneumonia: OPV: oral polio vaccine; IPV: inactivated polio vaccine; JE: Japanese encephalitis; HPV: human papillomavirus; MNC: multinational corporation Nestle Institute of Health Sciences



NESTLÉ INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH SCIENCES VISION



### "To create a world-leading scientific base for health science nutrition"

We create and deliver world class excellence in biomedical research to better understand chronic human diseases and ageing as influenced by metabolism, genetics and environment.

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A molecular understanding of health and disease processes will allow us to devise personalised nutritional strategies as a means

to help people to stay healthy rather than to manage disease.

We follow a multidisciplinary, integrated systems approach to investigate genetic predisposition and metabolic progression of human diseases. This knowledge is then translated into nutritional strategies and medical applications to improve and maintain overall health. We will perform and leverage fundamental biomedical research to find new routes to nutrition-based disease prevention and, possibly also medical disease treatment.

Published by Oxford University Press in association with The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine © The Author 2012; all rights reserved. Health Policy and Planning 2012;27:iv4-iv8 doi:10.1093/heapol/czs088

#### COMMENTARY

# Health systems, systems thinking and innovation

#### Rifat Atun

Professor of International Health Management, Imperial College Business School and Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College, London, UK. E-mail: r.atun@imperial.ac.uk

Accepted	17 August 2012
Keywords	Health systems, dynamic complexity, systems thinking, innovation

# IANPHI in support of NPHIs

• Focus on health equity

• Priority setting : making sure local problems make it to global relevance *and* vice versa

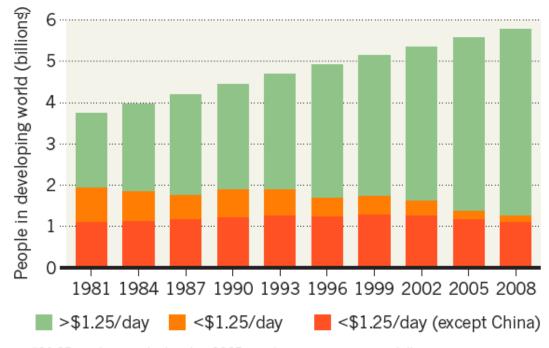
• Communication / sharing / learning

### **TREND WATCH**

The developing world has met the United Nations' first Millennium Development Goal, to halve extreme poverty from 1990 levels by 2015, the World Bank said on 29 February on the basis of preliminary 2010 data. By 2008, some 1.3 billion people (22% of the developing world's population) were living on less than \$1.25 per day, down from nearly 2 billion (43%) in 1990, said the organization, in Washington DC. The trend has continued to 2010, although much of the fall is due to China's growing wealth.

### THE DECLINE OF EXTREME POVERTY

The proportion of people living in extreme poverty (less than \$1.25 per day) in developing countries has fallen since 1990.



\*\$1.25 marker is calculated in 2005 purchasing power parity dollars. 'Developing world' as defined by 1990 United Nations Millennium Development Goal.





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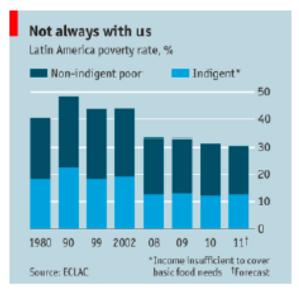
Print edition

### Social progress in Latin America Good tidings from the south Less poor, and less unequal

Dec 3rd 2011 | from the print edition

POVERTY may be rising in Europe and the United States, places that thought they had conquered it, but in Latin America it continues to fall. In its annual estimate released this week, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) reckons that 30.4% of the region's population is living below national poverty lines. This not only maintains a steady fall (from a peak of 48.4% in 1990), but is the lowest figure since more or less reliable statistics began to be collected in the 1970s—and probably ever (see chart).

True, population growth means that in absolute terms the numbers in poverty have not fallen as far: 174m in 2011, down



from 225m in 2002 but up from 136m in 1980. But ECLAC also confirms another positive trend detected by other researchers: although Latin American remains the world's most unequal place, income inequality in the region has begun to decline, too. Of the 18 countries for which there are data, only in the Dominican Republic (DR) and (especially) Guatemala did inequality widen between 2002 and 2008; since 2008, only in the DR, Ecuador and Paraguay has it done

SO.

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	Return of th
Leaders	Indolent or
The hopeful continent Africa rising (289)	Spotting the

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# CMH critique – president AfDB

- Alongside this positive legacy of the CMH report, it might, however, have put too much emphasis on the global story at the expense of countryspecific circumstances.
- More aid could have contributed to less ownership and less accountability from recipient governments.
- Africa's economic emergence will transform the way we think about global health. Tomorrow's agenda will be domestic.

The Lancet v 378 December 3, 2011, 1904-5



# IANPHI in support of NPHIs

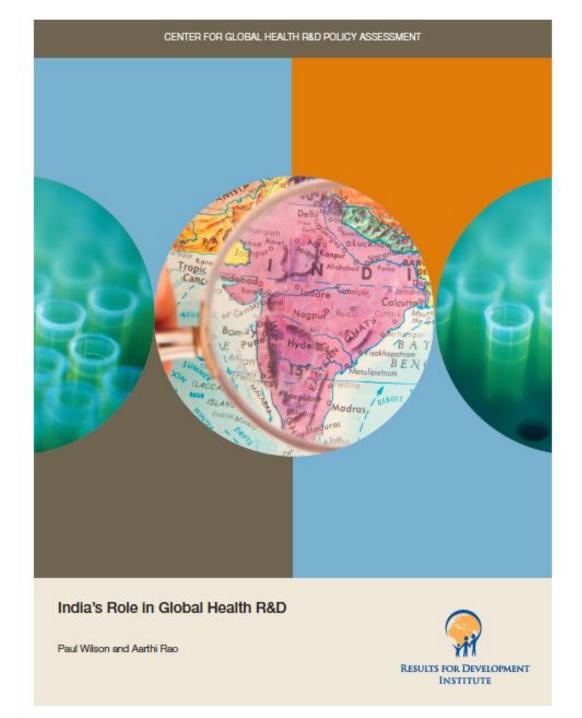
• Focus on health equity

• Priority setting : making sure local problems make it to global relevance *and* vice versa

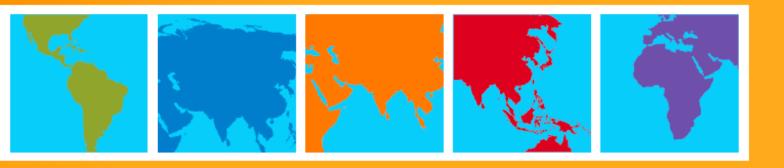
• Communication / sharing / learning

# Health Research Priority Setting

	Disease	(155)	11551	11551	11551	010 Nominal US\$1	ch	ala	ch	alı
	0150	2007 (US\$)	2008 (US\$)^	2009 (US\$)	2010 (US\$)^ 2	USSI	2007%	2008%	2009%	2010%
	HIV/AIDS <sup>A</sup>	1,083,018,193	1,164,882,551	1,138,511,159	1,073,033,520	1,119,699,939	42.3	39.4	35.9	35.0
Essay	Tuberculosis <sup>A</sup>	410,428,697	445,927,582	550,853,747	575,361,902	602,741,600	16.0	15.1	17.4	18.8
	Malaria <sup>A</sup>	468,449,438	541,746,356	593,860,744	547,042,394	547,199,115	18.3	18.3	18.7	17.9
	Dengue	82,013,895	126,752,203	165,812,311	177,643,516	187,384,693	3.2	4.3	5.2	5.8
Whe	Diarrhoeal diseases	113,889,118	132,198,981	180,426,679	158,918,128	166,319,515	4.4	4.5	5.7	5.2
Cha	Kinetoplastids	125,122,839	139,207,962	162,258,968	147,867,513	150,150,863	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.8
Cha	Bacterial pneumonia & meningitis	32,517,311	90,844,284	68,988,629	92,866,038	97,595,712	1.3	3.1	2.2	3.0
	Helminths (worms & flukes)	51,591,838	66,837,827	79,414,264	73,685,406	77,070,413	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.4
Devi S	Salmonella infections	9,117,212	39,486,243	39,378,570	43,982,149	45,417,899	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
Blavatnik S	Leprosy	5,619,475	9,769,250	10,984,756	8,840,532	9,781,822	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Buruli ulcer	2,412,950	1,954,465	1,793,718	5,456,026	5,708,115	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
	Trachoma	1,679,711	2,073,659	1,798,463	4,507,718	4,740,142	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Rheumatic Fever	1,670,089	2,179,609	3,009,737	1,736,877	1,963,080	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Platform technologies	9,997,190	16,298,026	22,086,907	27,358,501	28,731,884	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
	General diagnostic platforms	4,791,152	5,253,880	8,612,816	9,374,424	9,943,959	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Adjuvants and immunomodulators	2,685,148	2,215,853	5,587,607	9,168,639	9,651,302	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
S	Delivery technologies and devices	2,520,889	8,828,293	7,886,484	8,815,438	9,136,623	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
S F	Core funding of a multi-disease R&D organisation	110,921,673	101,097,348	74,094,564	76,884,279	76,807,824	4.3	3.4	2.3	2.5
	Unspecified disease <sup>A</sup>	51,619,120	74,707,997	75,667,744	47,485,474	51,441,520	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.6
	Disease total <sup>A</sup>	2,560,068,749	2,955,964,344	3,168,940,958	3,062,669,973	3,172,754,136	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



# SHIFTING PARADIGM



How the BRICS Are Reshaping Global Health and Development

#### WWW.COHRED.ORG

# Priority Setting

#### **RESEARCH FOR HEALTH**

A MANAGEMENT PROCESS FOR COUNTRIES

Understand the environment in which priority setting takes place

Define the focus and scope of the priority setting process

Use methods best suited to local context and needs

Develop a management framework to ensure best use of resources

Implement the plan of work

Ensure action after priority setting, and continuous review of progress

The COHRED Group

Supporting research and innovation systems for health, equity and development



Supporting research and innovation systems for health, equity and development

# IANPHI in support of NPHIs

• Focus on health equity

• Priority setting : making sure local problems make it to global relevance *and* vice versa

• Communication / sharing / learning

# examples badly needed

feedback yesterday's sessions

• complexity and locality of action

Large-System Transformation in Health Care: A Realist Review. The Milbank Quarterly, Vol. 90, No. 3, 2012 (pp. 421–456)



Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport

#### VTV 2010 Van gezond naar beter





Volksgezondheid Toekomst Verkenning 2010 'Van Gezond naar Beter'



#### www.admittingfailure.com/browse/

The development community is frial experiences as learning opportur



No more. This site is an open space for d one that's repeated, for those who are wi community and a resource, created to es the development sector. Read more.

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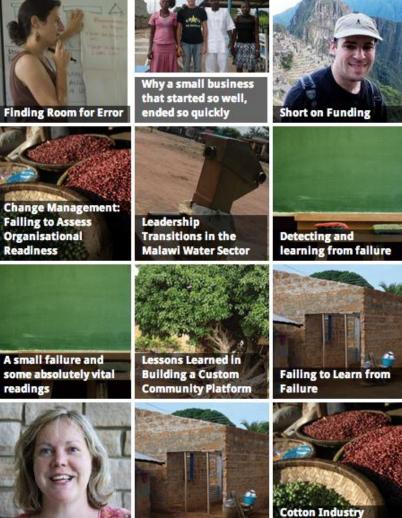
READER REACTIONS Insightful Courageous Widely applicable Funny Informative Persuasive Fascinating Surprising Bold Complex Reflective Intelligent Dignified

SECTOR Agriculture

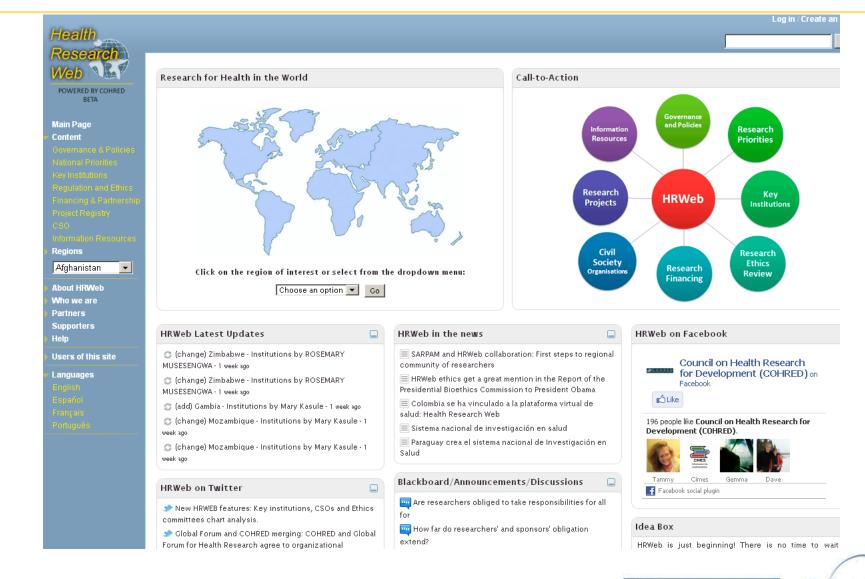
**Business Development** Community Infrastructure Disaster Relief Education and Youth Energy Environment Governance Health and Safety Water and Sanitation Other

PROFESSIONAL DESIGNATION Academia Donor Local NGO Government NGO Personal Endeavor

Social Enterprise



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# **HRWeb**

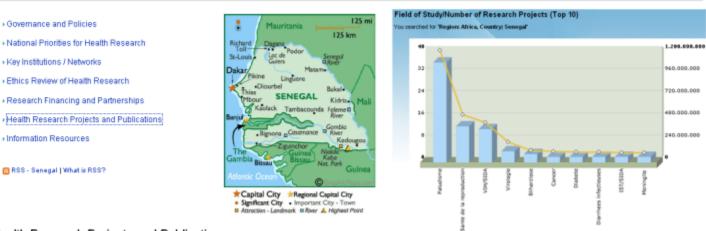
Senegal

### Health research projects and publications

The COHRED Group







#### Health Research Projects and Publications -

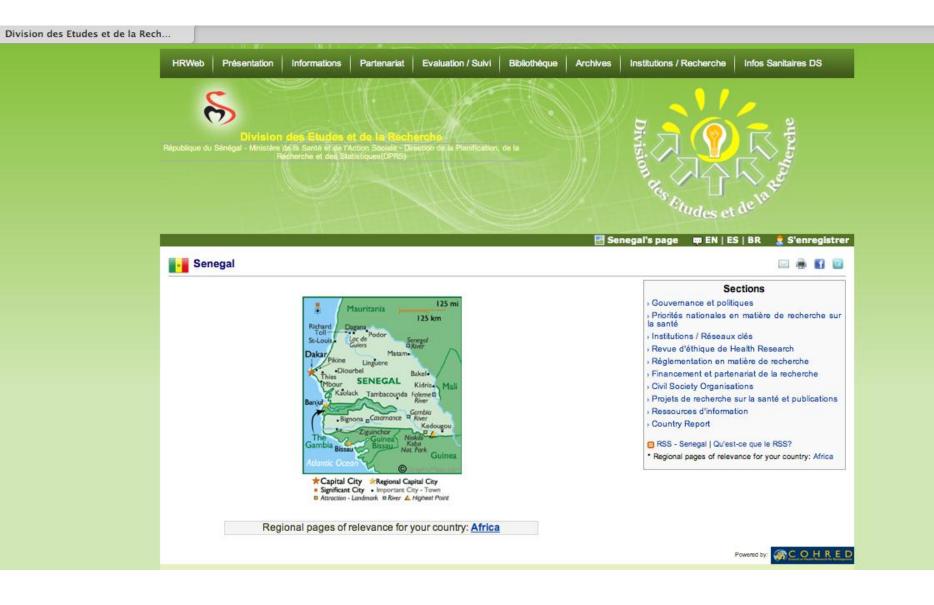






Search

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MORAL SCIENCE Protecting Participants in Human Subjects Research

Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues

December 2011



Other notable efforts to enhance accountability and access to information about human subjects research are also underway. For example, "Health Research Web", initiated by the Council on Health Research for Development, an international nongovernmental organization whose primary objective is to strengthen research for health and innovation, compiles information on studies taking place around the world, as well as information about IRBs and research ethics committees, countries' governance policies, and other useful data. P49-50

## RHInnO





The overall objective of the RhinnO is to provide research ethics committees, governments, researchers and medicines regulatory authorities with a web-based information and management system that makes available quick and reliable 'near real-time' data, tables and graphs which can be used to monitor, evaluate and communicate.





For research management, research submissions and ethics review processes.

Web-based information and management system.

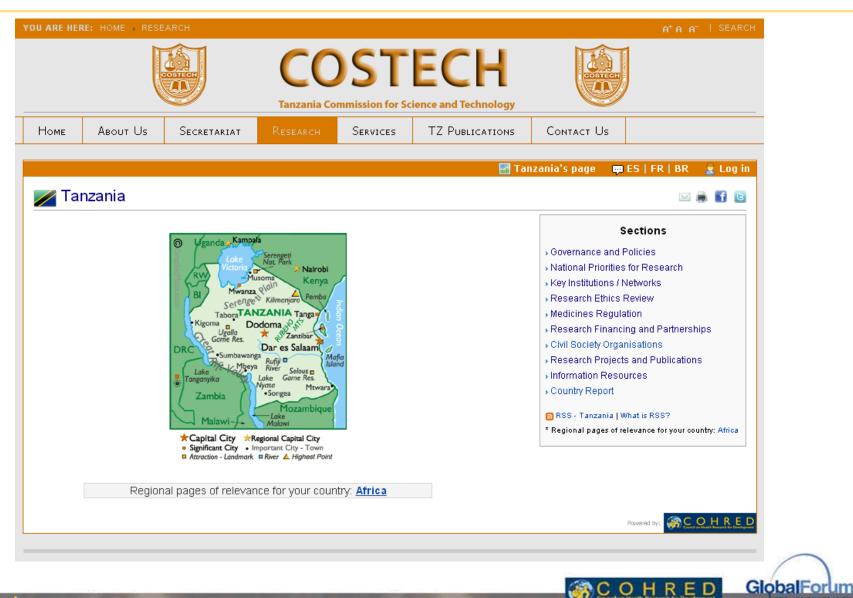
#### Build your own indicators

Readily available analysis, data and tools to promote evidence-based decision making.



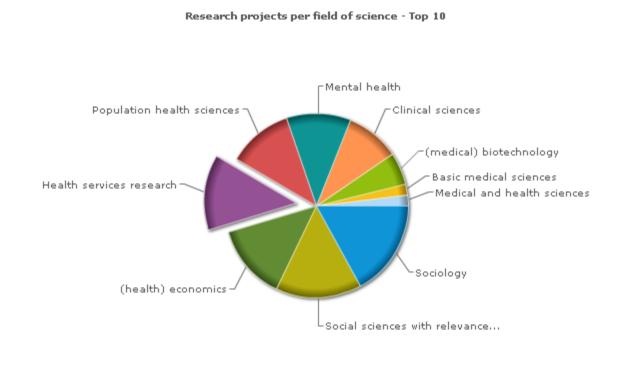


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#### Research

- Summary
- Research projects per status
- Research projects per field of science
- Research projects per research topic
- Research projects per year
- Research projects per PI institution
- Research projects per principal investigator



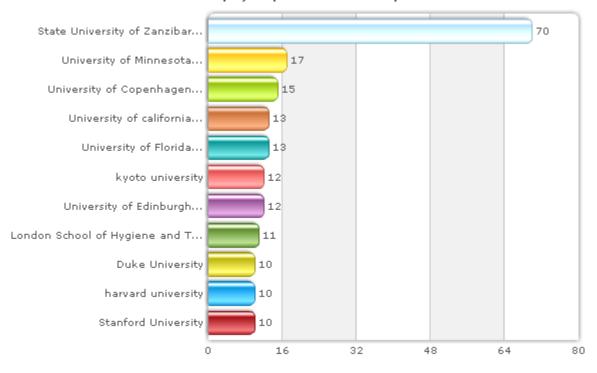
Disclaimer: 1547 out of 1547 projects answered this question



#### Research

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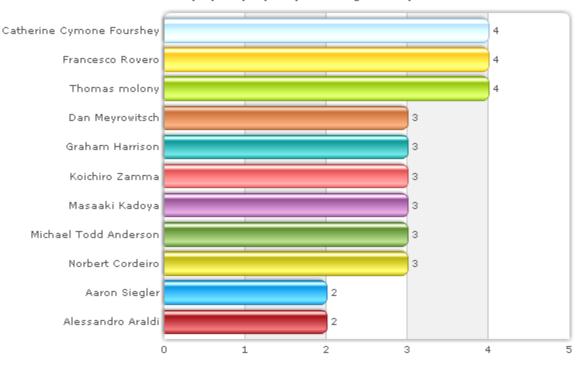
Research projects per PI institution - Top 10

Disclaimer: 1501 out of 1547 projects answered this question



#### Research

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Research projects per principal investigator - Top 10

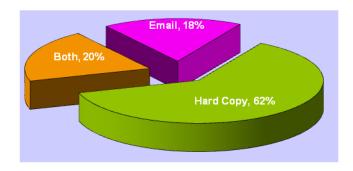
Disclaimer: 1543 out of 1547 projects answered this question



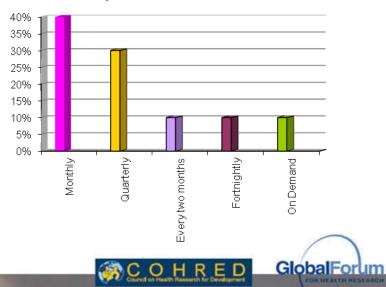
## **RHInnO Ethics**



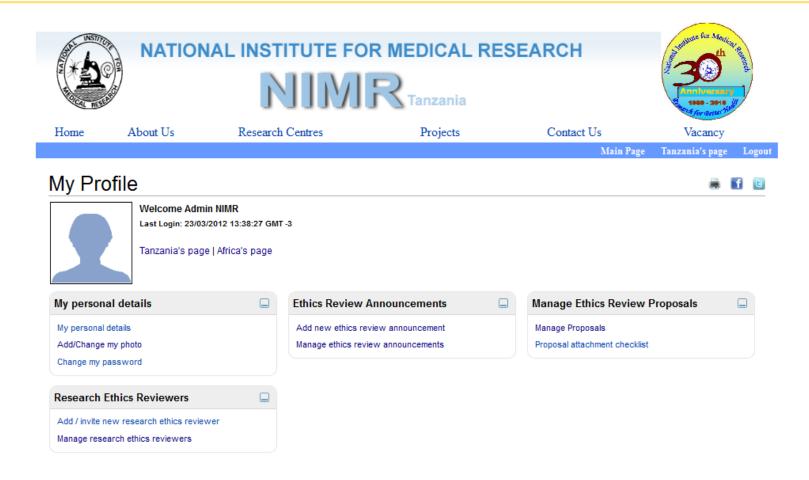
#### **1. Preferred manner to receive protocols**



2. How often a REC convenes to review protocols



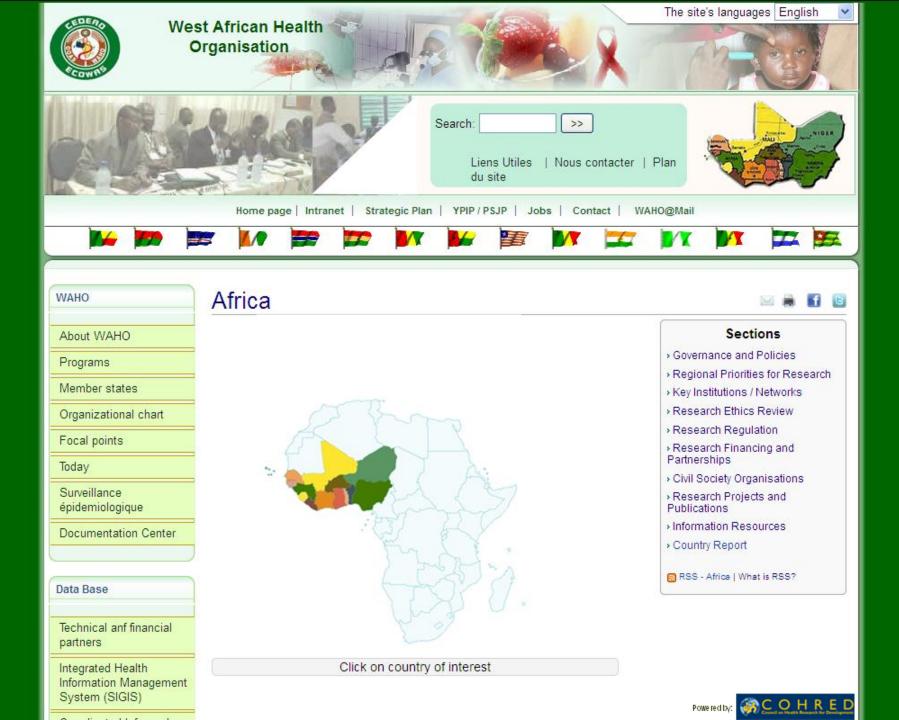
## **Control Panel for administrators**

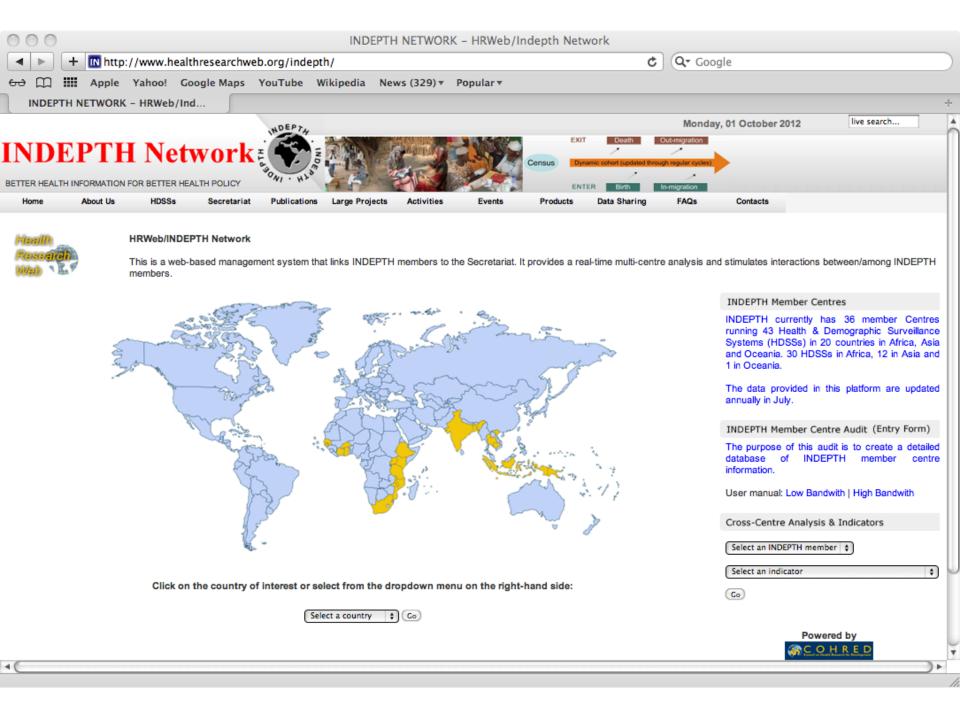




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# The COHRED Group

#### The COHRED Group and COHRED Tech

The COHRED Group focuses on strengthening the governance and management of systems of low and middle-income countries (LMICs) in their efforts to use research, science and technology and innovation to improve

# COHRED Tech

The COHRED Group

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#### The COHRED Group and Web4Development

The COHRED Group focuses on strengthening the governance and management of systems of low and middle-income countries (LMICs) in their efforts to use research, science and technology and innovation to improve efforts to use research, science and technology and innovation to improve health, equity and development. As actus, the Group partners with Mick in providing technical support on research and innovation systems for health. The Group works to share its experiments from the Mick's with high-income countries and their institutions, business and ditzens – for the purposes of creating real health change in the Millick. The Group is also proserible in connecting, advocating and monitoring progress towards health, equity and development through research and innovation at the national, regional and global levels.

It is in this regard that W4D provides web-based tools and information

#### **COHRED** Web4Development

The COHRED Group				
	GlobalForum			
Supporting research and innovation systems	for health, equity and development			

#### The COHRED Group and **COHRED** Connect

The COHRED Group focuses on strengthening the governance and management of systems of low and middle-income countries (LMICs) in their efforts to use research, science and technology and innovation to improve health, equity and development. As such, the Group partners with LMICs in nearm, equip and development. As such, the Group partners with LWNLS in providing technical support on research and innovation systems for health. The Group works to share its experiences from the LMICs with high-income countries and their institutions, business and citizens - for the purposes of creating real health change in the LMICs. The Group is also proactive in connecting, advocating and monitoring progress towards health, equity and development through research and innovation at the national, regional and global levels.

COHRED Connect supports these processes by bringing people and institutions together for the purposes of setting up genuine partnerships and knowledge networks that can support research and innovation for health,



#### **COHRED** Connect

#### The COHRED Group and **COHRED** Think

The COHRED Group focuses on strengthening the governance and management of systems of low and middle-income countries (UMIGs) in their efforts to use research, science and technology and innovation to improve health, equily and development. As such, the Group partners with LMICs in providing and correspondences source one workproportions must cancel on plothing technical support on search and introduction systems for health. The Group works to share its experiences from the LMKs with high-income countries and their institutions, business and citizens – for the puppose of creating real health change in the LMKs. The Group is also protective in connecting, advocating and monitoring progress towards health, explain and development hough essanch and innovation at the national, regional and global levels.

COHRED Think supports the work of the Group by conducting original research and organising think tanks at differing levels and with various partners. The Unit generates papers and reports based on context relevant empirical research and also translates evidence into formats that enable action whilst also facilitating advocacy on a number of research topics.

If you are interested in the activities of COHRED Think, please contact: South Africa Debbie Marais, marais@cohred.org Switzerland Sylvia de Haan, dehaan@cohred.org





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