

# The Road to Bamako 2008

Dr Ania Grobicki Bamako 2008 Secretariat







# **PROCESS OVERVIEW**

- Historical processes and changes in the health sector over the last 20 years : increases in funding for research, many new stakeholders
- 1990 : WHO Commission on Health Research for Development
- Recommendations :
  - 2% of national health budget to be spent on health research
  - 5% of donor funding on health to be spent on health research
- 1992 : Establishment of COHRED (Council on Health Research
- 1998: Establishment of Global Forum on Health Research





# **PROCESS OVERVIEW**

- Bangkok 2000 : 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Health Research for Development
- Mexico 2004 : Ministerial Summit and Global Forum
- World Health Assembly 2005 : resolution on health research
  - Adopted 1990 Commission's recommendations on financing health research
  - Health policy and systems research
  - Strengthening research links to policy and action





### WHAT'S NEW SINCE MEXICO 2004 ?

### Paradigm shift :

### health research => research for health

- An innovative partnership (the Government of Mali, 2 NGOs the Global Forum for Health Research and COHRED, 3 international organisations)
- Memorandum of Understanding signed on 22 May 2007 during the World Health Assembly
- WHO working together with UNESCO and World Bank in the spirit of the UN reform process
- Focus on the broader research system; inviting Ministers of S&T, Research and Higher Education together with Ministers of Health
- Evaluation of progress since Mexico 2004





## **PROCESS OVERVIEW**

# Processes currently taking place :

- African Union/ Research and Innovation/EU "Science with Africa" initiative
- Mapping of "research for health" systems
- WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health report
- Intergovernmental Working Group on Intellectual Property, Public Health and Innovation
- WHO Research Strategy 2006-2009
- Impact Evaluation of Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria, TB
- Bamako 2008





### **CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES**

- Strengthen **leadership** for health, equity and development
  - Empower governments to develop structured and prioritised policies for research for health, as part of their broader research strategies
  - Improve systems capacities for the implementation of these policies, and
  - Enhance international collaboration to address global and national health research challenges





**CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES** 

• Engage all relevant constituencies in research and innovation for health

 Ensure inclusion of public and private actors, different sectors and disciplines, civil society, local, national and international organisations in a coherent and coordinated manner

 Include stakeholders in both the content and the process of research





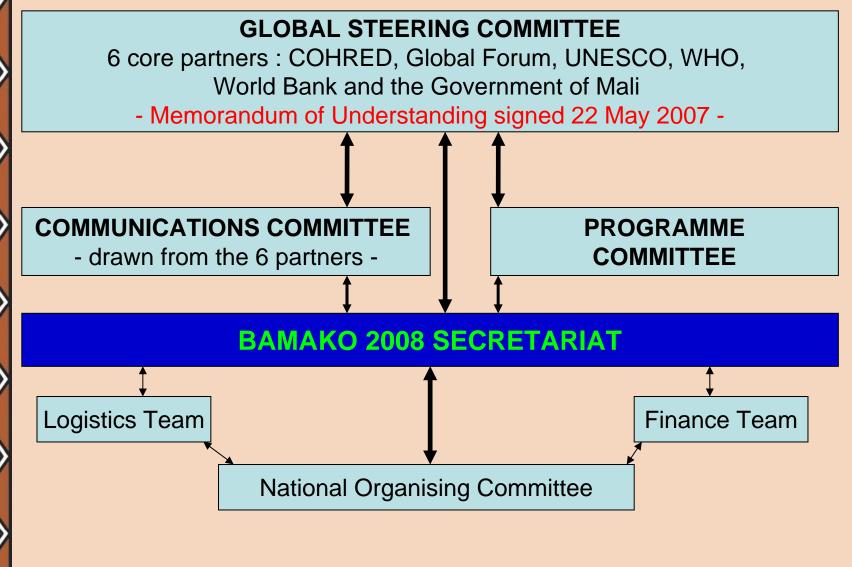
### **CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES**

- Increase accountability of research systems
  - Measure outcomes and assess impact of research for health
  - Monitor initiatives and partnerships involved in research for health, and
  - Earn public confidence by setting standards for fair and transparent research processes





#### **BAMAKO 2008 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**







# **PREPARATORY PROCESS I**

- Ministerial Preparatory Meeting for the 2008 Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health, Tehran, Iran
  - 17-19 November 2007
- Joint preparatory meeting for SEARO/WPRO regions (planned)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Pan-American Conference on Research and Innovation for Health, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
  - 16-19 April 2008
- Preparatory meeting for EURO region, Copenhagen, Denmark
  - 29-30 April 2008
- 1<sup>st</sup> African Conference on Research for Health, Algiers, Algeria
  - 23-26 June 2008





### **PREPARATORY PROCESS II**

- Other consultation sessions :
  - civil society organisations
  - Francophone researchers and policy-makers
  - National research funding councils
  - Like-minded donor countries
- Consultative questionnaires
  - Researchers and health professionals
  - NGOs





### **PROCESS FRAMEWORK**

- Objectives -> Desired outcomes
- Deliverables
- Indicators
- Partners involved
- Preparatory activities
- Implications for the Bamako 2008 programme





### **PROCESS FRAMEWORK**

Objective 1: Strengthen leadership for health, equity and development					
	OUTCOMES	DELIVERABLES/OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	PARTNERS INVOLVED	PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES
	Empower governments, parliaments and policy makers to develop and implement "research for health" policies and priorities, as part of their broader research and innovation systems	Agree Bamako Action Plan, to include commitments on developing research for health policies and priorities		All partners	<ul> <li>Regional consultative meetings</li> <li>Links with Intergovernmental Working Group on Public Health, Innovation and IP; WHO Commission on Social Determinants for Health; UNESCO Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge; UNESCO Ministerial Roundtable on S&amp;T UNESCO-MOST Programme and its Regional Fora of Social Ministers, Link to Culture, HIV and AIDS project work with the Ministries of Culture, Health and Education COHRED: health research policy framework (approach, experience of countries applying this, preparatory meeting in Beijing)</li> <li>Health research priority setting approach (approach and experience of countries applying this)</li> </ul>
	Improve systems capacities for the implementation and monitoring of these policies and priorities	Before conference: Mapping of national research systems and health research systems, including national ethics committees. Identification of specific gaps in governance and management framework and needs and develop methodology to capture participatory bridge mechanisms for research- policy linkages		AFRO // UNESCO // COHRED // Global Forum // WHO Also partners from the South leading national mapping work. EMRO / WPRO/ PAHO	Linkage of mapping exercises carried out by various partners : UNESCO Forum : 56-country mapping of research systems world-wide(Mouton and Woest) Global Forum and WHO: 117-country mapping of mental health research AFRO/WHO : 47-country report on health research in Africa; UNESCO-MOST Tool for comparative research- policy information COHRED: Share experiences with national health research system mapping from over 30 countries worlwide (Africa, Central Asia, Pacific, EMRO, Latin America, Caribbean)
	Investment in health research for development is acknowledged as essential tool to reach equity (in and between countries)				COHRED: equity session in Beijing





#### LEADERSHIP : GOVERNMENT LEVEL





### LEADERSHIP : NATIONAL LEVEL

No integration on the ministerial level between health and other sectors; often a vertical vision (sectoral); how to introduce the integrated approach for health (eg. In India) – other models?

Transition period needed to shift towards a more horizontal, multi-disciplinary approach

Burundi – research still seen as a luxury, neither President nor MoH understand the value of research (hence Bamako can be helpful for this)

Private sector leadership, include Rotary eg .polio eradication

Need to mobilise and sensitise private sector, investments are being made but not enough information; national leadership reqd. eg. Burkina Faso NHRS put in service delivery





### LEADERSHIP : INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL

Innovative leadership models in Africa;eg. Working with Traditional Leaders, parallel leadership structure to (Western) parliamentary model; long-term involvement vs. rapid turnover; mostly rural

Creation of new institutions eg. Competence centres for clinical trials; public sector control, and capacity-building working with private sector investment in clinical trials (L + A)

Managerial capacity for research project applications, monitoring and evalution. Funding usually for hardware (building and equipment) rather than software Funding for putting together complex grant applications in developing countries – capacity-building and small seed funding on the basis of a concept note





#### INCREASES IN HEALTH RESEARCH FUNDING 1986-2005

Source : Global Forum for Health Research **BACK** 

