

Building Public-Private Partnerships for Health in Africa

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COHRED

- International NGO, based in Geneva
- Formed in 1993 Commission on Health Research for Development
- Strengthening National Health Research Systems in low and middle income countries

Current activity in Africa

- Health Research Web: All
- Donor alignment in health research: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mozambique, Uganda, Zambia
- Health Research Policy: Cameroon, Guinea Bissau
- NHRS Mapping: Tunisia
- Health Research Priority Setting: Tunisia
- Research communication: Uganda
- Responsible Vertical Programming: PPPs

Why public-private partnerships?

Health

- Attract additional funding & services to tackle major threats to population health, where existing resources & services not sufficient
- Aims to eradicate or control a health problem
- Uses existing effective intervention and dedicated vertical service.
- Bring the problem under control, to stop it from swamping general health services.
- Successes: smallpox eradication and onchocerciasis control programmes 1950s, Polio more recently;
- Less successful: RBM, Various HIV/AIDS programmes, Stop TB

Why public-private partnerships?

Health research:

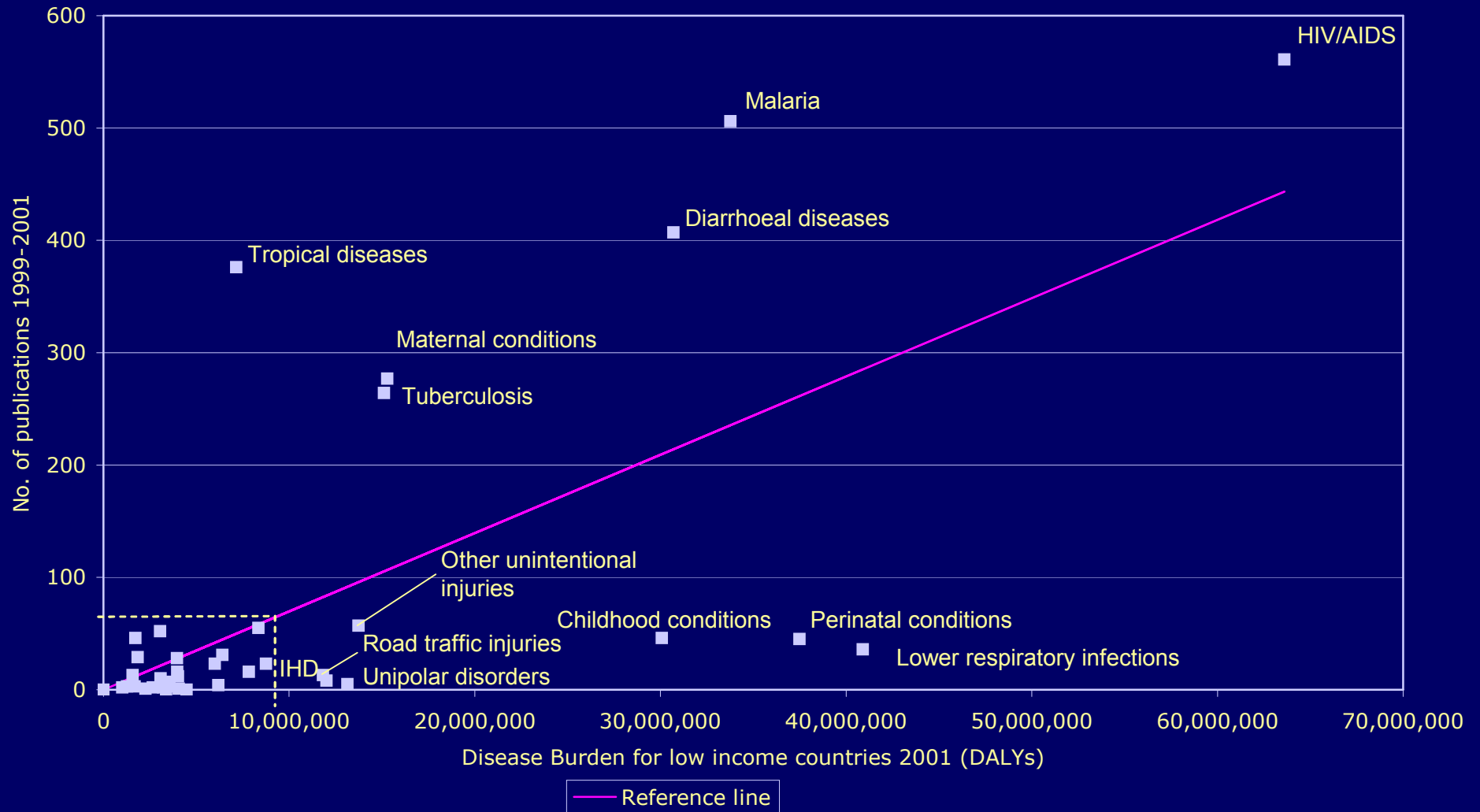
- Attract additional funding & expertise to tackle major threats to population health, where existing resources (financial, human, institutional & system) not sufficient
- Aim: to produce complete solutions to major health problems that can be applied globally.
- New interventions for control and prevention of tropical parasitic diseases and newly emerging viral diseases.
- Based mostly in the centres of excellence and pharmaceutical industries of high income countries (outside the countries whose populations might benefit from the research)

Global v National Health Research Systems

The increased role of PPPs in health research has lead to:

- Global health research system
 - develop new interventions to eradicate or control major health problems
- National health research systems that produces research to:
 - Help to ameliorate these health problems with existing treatments until the new intervention has been produced,
 - Address the research needs of all other health or health system problems that are not the subject of a PPP

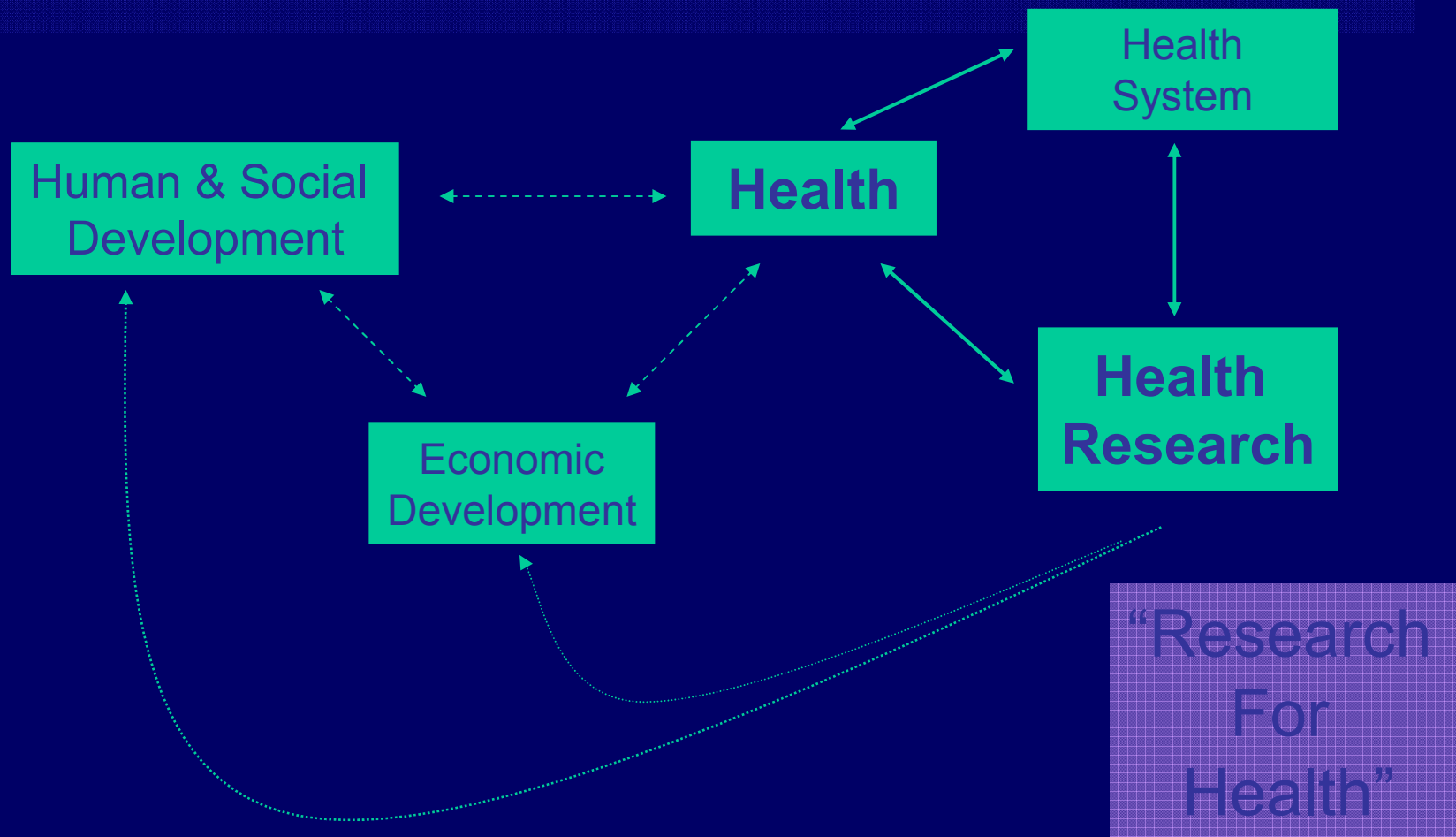
Relationship between research output and disease burden for 62 low income countries



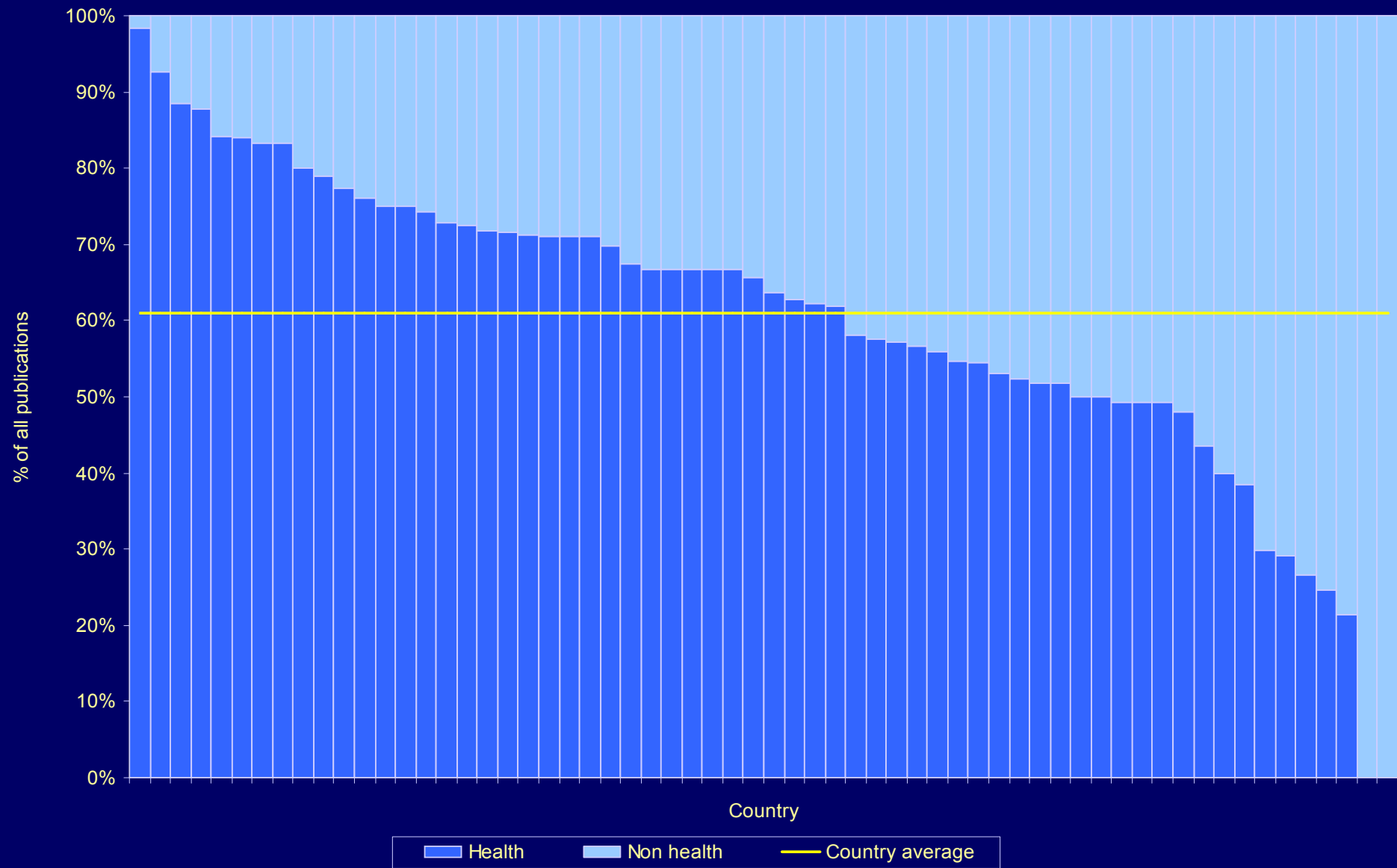
Health research for development

- Health research for health development
 - Commission on Health Research for Development 1990
 - Ad Hoc Commission on Health Research 1996
 - Commission on Macro-economic and Health 2002
 - Mexico statement 2004 - Health systems and policy research (“know–do gap”)
- Health research for social & economic development

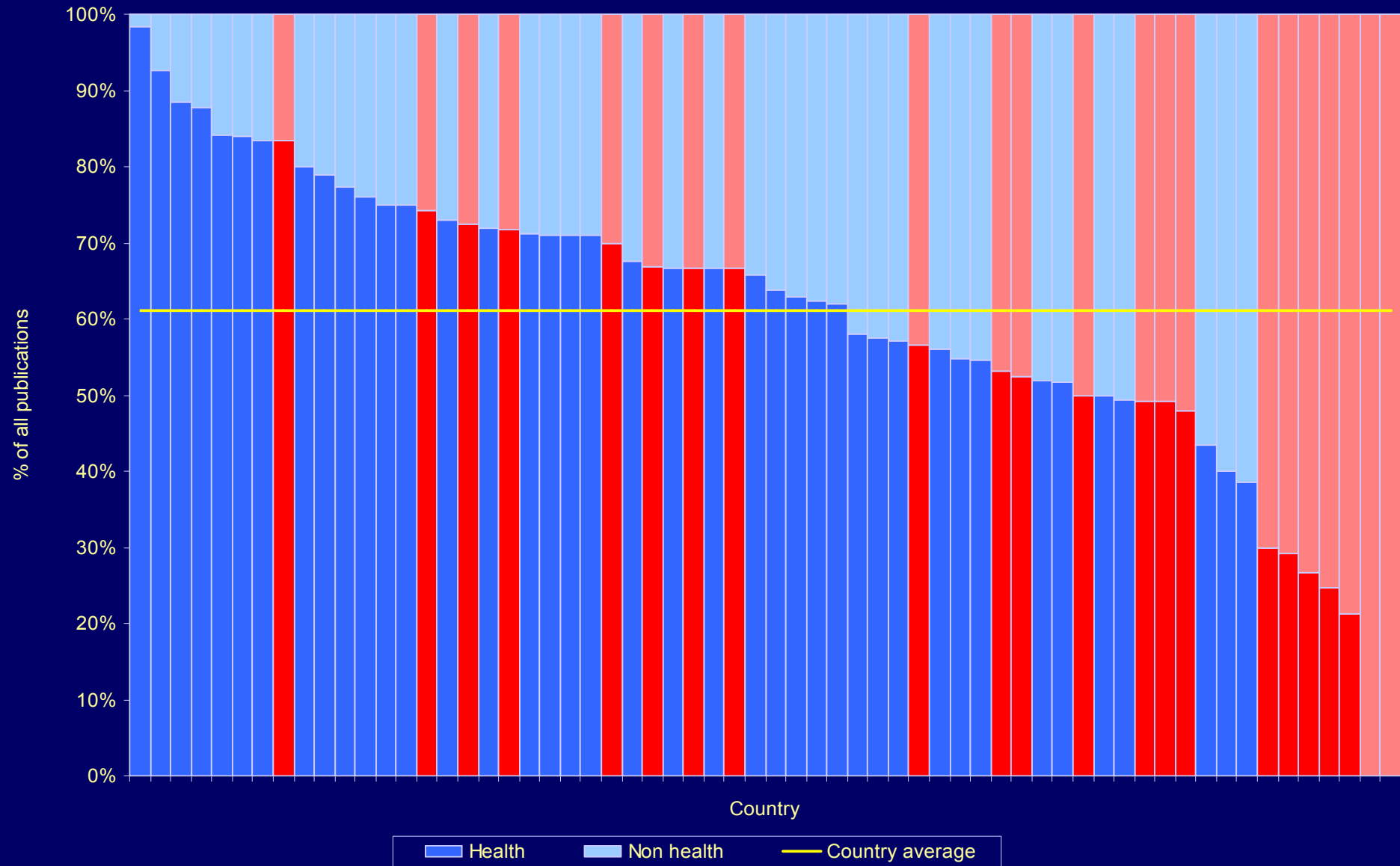
At the macro level ...



Health research publications as a percentage of all publications (1999 - 2001) for 62 low income countries



Health research publications as a percentage of all publications (1999 - 2001) for 62 low income countries



Global v National Health Research Systems

The Global and National research systems collaborate when:

1. Candidate interventions are ready for human trials,
2. Effective interventions need to be adapted to local conditions,
3. Strategies for service delivery need to be developed and evaluated.

Little PPP funds for health research coming to Africa

- Between 1998 and 2003 health research expenditures in HIC by the private non profit sector, the major supporters of Global Health Research Partnerships, increased from US\$6 to US\$9 billion
- Over the same time period expenditures in LMICs have remained constant at around US\$4 billion.
- This lack of change was observed in total expenditures, and ODA (US\$0.4 billion), foreign private non-profit (US\$0.3 billion) and foreign research funders (US\$0.07 billion).
- PPPs in Africa fund clinical trials and trial infrastructure
- Research funds overwhelmingly devoted to research on candidate interventions – Almost exclusively conducted in the North

How to get PPPs working for Africa

- Use existing PPPs more effectively
 - Greater country involvement in governance of PPPs
 - Increase funds secured by African researchers
- Establish additional PPPs
 - Tackle national/regional health problems
 - Increase technology transfer

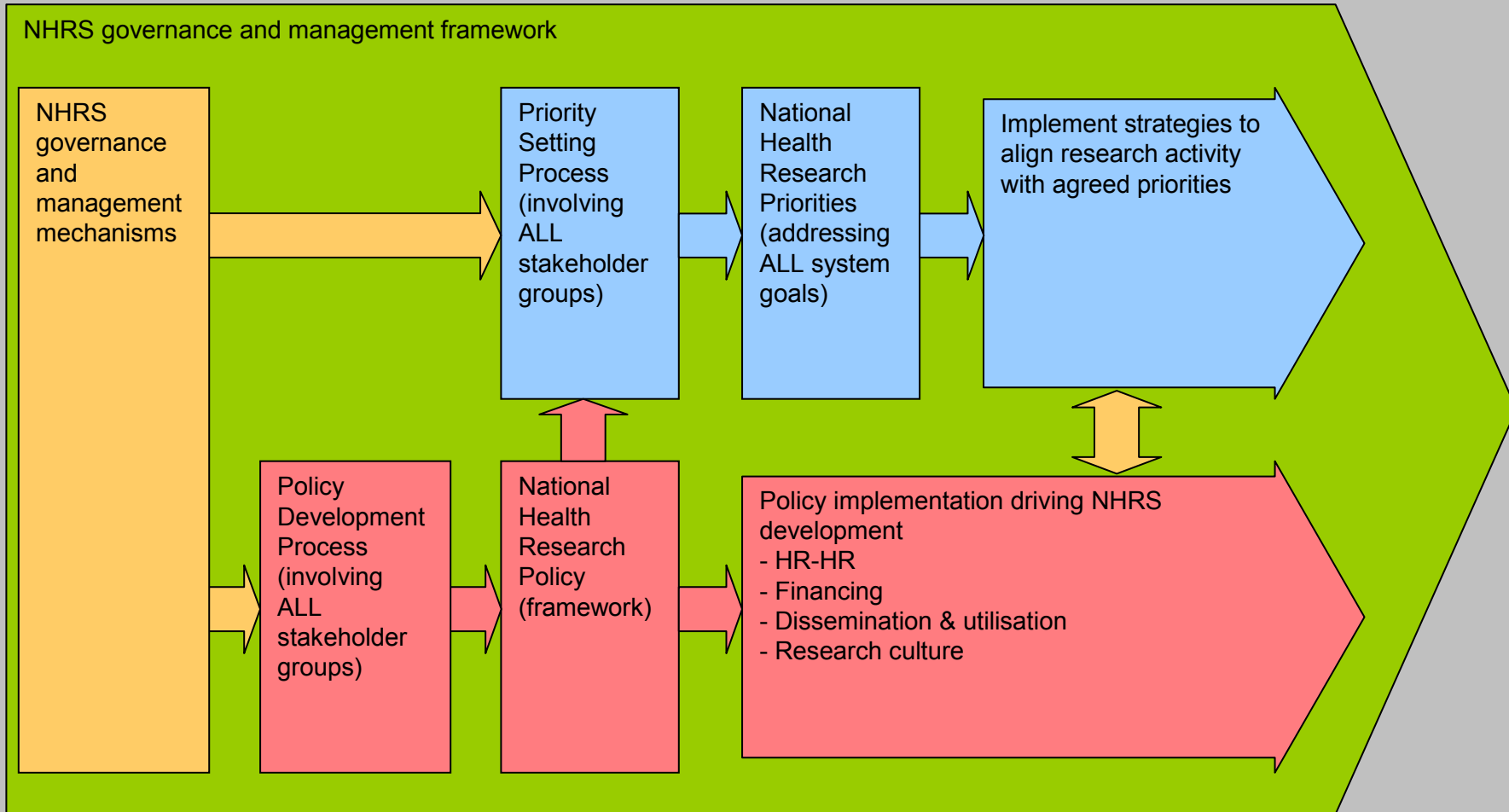
Prerequisites

- Effective governance and management framework for health research & innovation – policy and legislative framework
- Strong research base
- (manufacturing capacity)
- Few African countries have these foundations

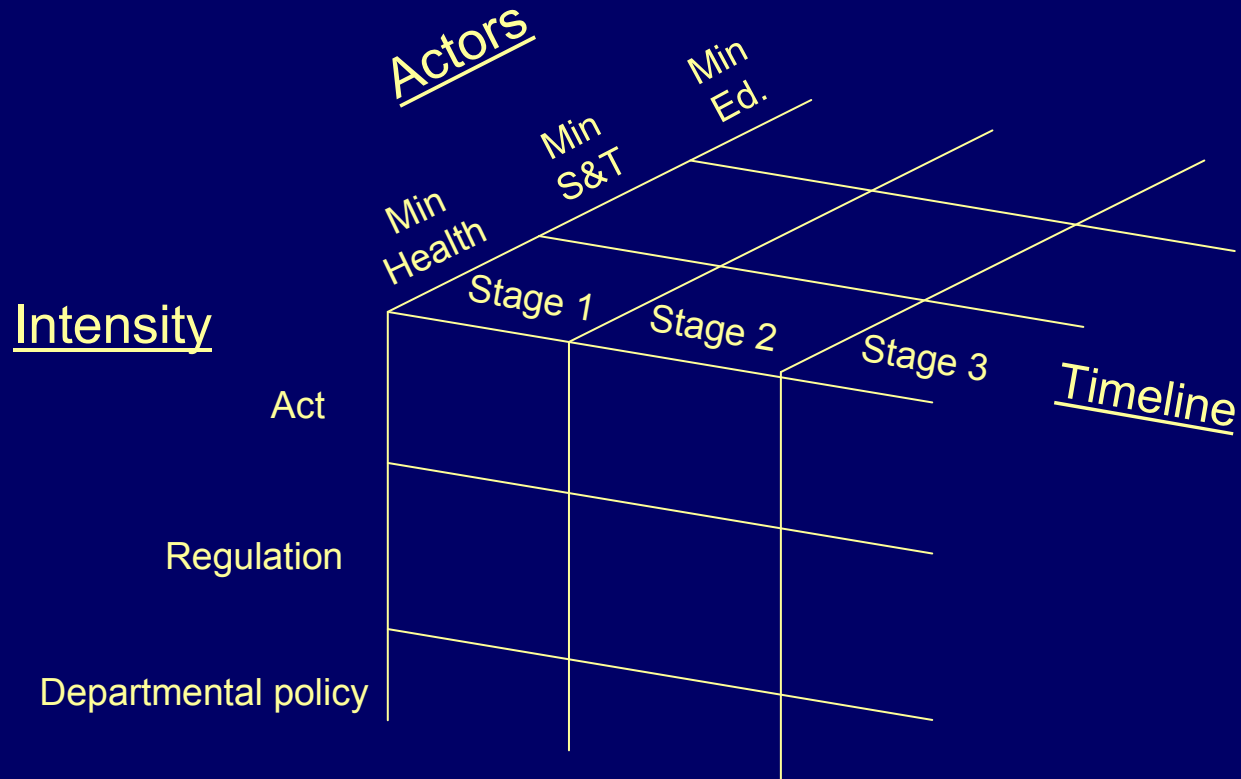
Effective Governance and Management

Political support from government and the other influential decision makers within the NHRS

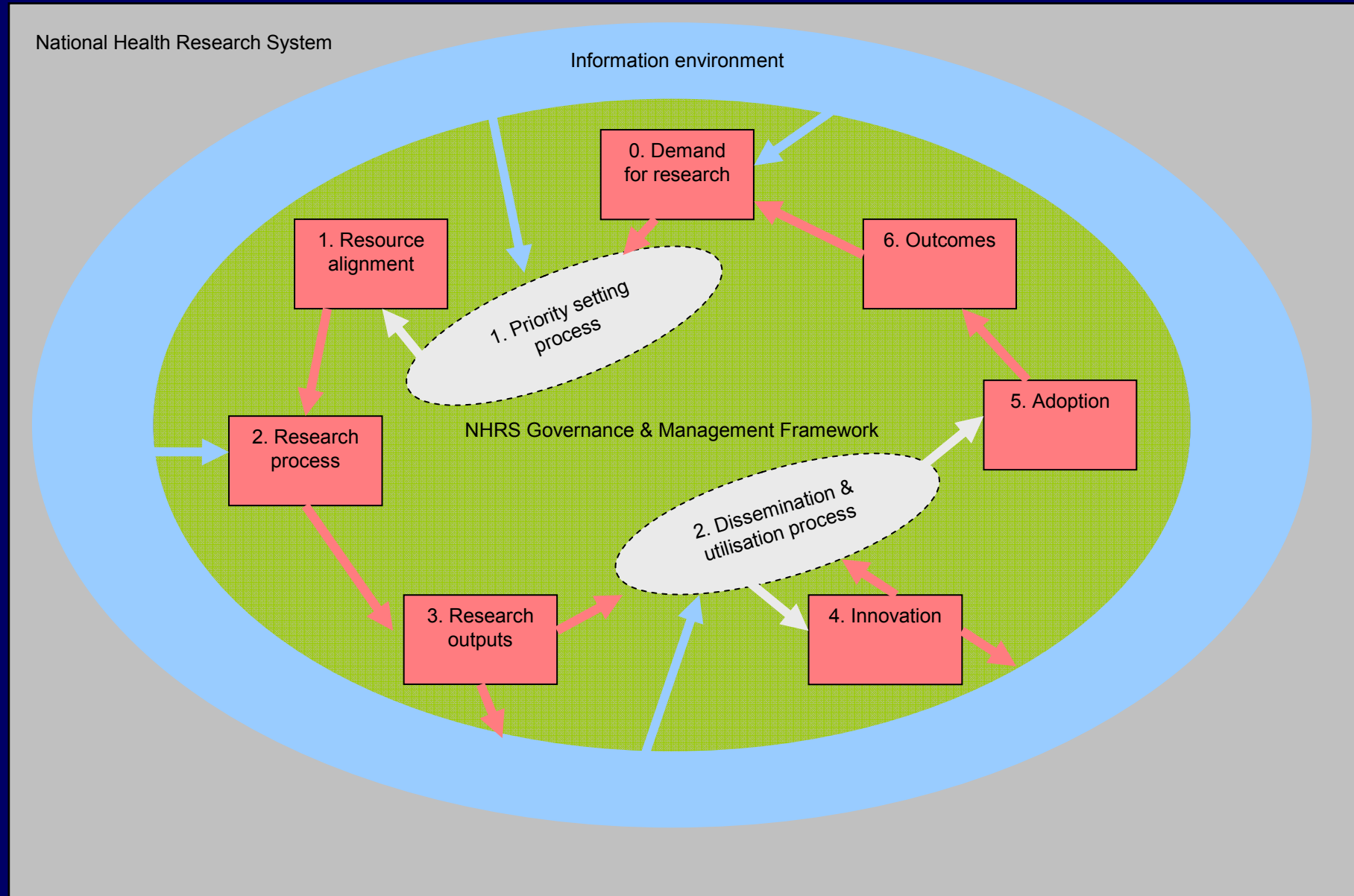
NHRS governance and management framework



National Health Research Policy Framework

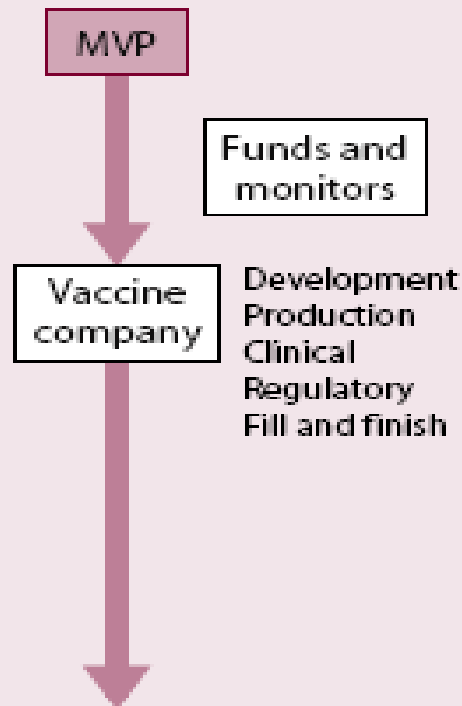


National Health Research System

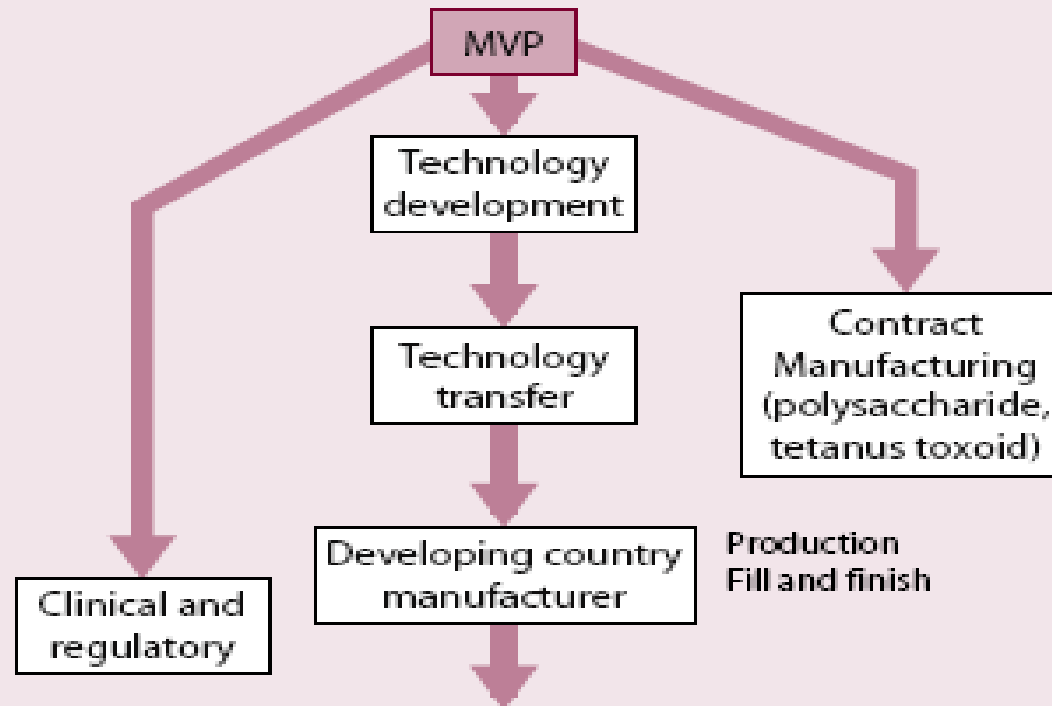


MVP's alternative approaches to vaccine development

Alliance with established vaccine manufacturers



Technology transfer to a contract manufacturer



Conclusions

- PPPs can play a role in advancing health innovation in Africa
- Effective National Health Research Systems are required
 - governance and management framework
 - strong research base
- The use of PPPs should be balanced against other strategies to advance health innovation:
 - Other forms of partnership, south-south, north-south (donors & research), the Diaspora;
 - Direct investment, venture capital, market mechanisms,
 - Innovation catalysts, “Science parks”