Building Public-Private Partnerships for Health in Africa

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COHRED  Making health research work for ... Everyone
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)
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

- HIV/AIDS
- Malaria
- Diarrhoeal diseases
- Maternal conditions
- Tuberculosis
- Tropical diseases
- Other unintentional injuries
- Road traffic injuries
- Childhood conditions
- Perinatal conditions
- Lower respiratory infections
- IHD
- Unipolar disorders

No. of publications 1999-2001 vs. Disease Burden for low income countries 2001 (DALYs)

Reference line
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 ...

- Human & Social Development
- Economic Development
- Health
- Health System
- Health Research

"Research For Health"
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of all publications</th>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<td>Non health</td>
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<td>Country average</td>
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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

NHRS governance and management mechanisms

Priority Setting Process (involving ALL stakeholder groups)

National Health Research Priorities (addressing ALL system goals)

Implement strategies to align research activity with agreed priorities

Policy implementation driving NHRS development
- HR-HR
- Financing
- Dissemination & utilisation
- Research culture

Policy Development Process (involving ALL stakeholder groups)

National Health Research Policy (framework)
National Health Research Policy Framework

Intensity

Actors

Min Health
Min S&T
Min Ed.

Stage 1
Stage 2
Stage 3
Timeline

Act
Regulation
Departmental policy
National Health Research System

NHRS Governance & Management Framework

1. Priority setting process

0. Demand for research

2. Dissemination & utilisation process

3. Research outputs

4. Innovation

5. Adoption

6. Outcomes

1. Resource alignment

2. Research process

Information environment

National Health Research System
MVP's alternative approaches to vaccine development

Alliance with established vaccine manufacturers
- MVP
  - Funds and monitors
  - Vaccine company
    - Development
    - Production
    - Clinical
    - Regulatory
    - Fill and finish
  - Clinical and regulatory
  - Developing country manufacturer

Technology transfer to a contract manufacturer
- MVP
  - Technology development
  - Technology transfer
    - Contract manufacturing (polysaccharide, tetanus toxoid)
    - Production
    - Fill and finish

Finished vaccine

Source: Jadar Lancet 2003
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”