

The Global Health Policy Research Network Conference

Agenda-Setting Session

September 29, 2005 • Washington, DC

Summary Results

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Facilitated and Prepared By
Energetics Incorporated

Table of Contents

Breakout Session 1: Affordable, reliable supply of good health products	3
Potential Policy Studies	4
High-Priority Studies: Additional Details.....	6
Breakout Session 2: Scaled-up services within sustainable health systems	9
Potential Policy Studies	10
High-Priority Studies: Additional Details.....	12
Breakout Session 3: Role of global institutions	16
Potential Policy Studies	17
High-Priority Studies: Additional Details.....	18

Breakout Session 1: Affordable, reliable supply of good health products

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Breakout Session 1: Affordable, reliable supply of good health products

POTENTIAL POLICY STUDIES

(● = High-priority study topic)

R&D	AVAILABILITY AND RELEVANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting effective collaboration between research institutions of the North and South to work on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – diseases important to the poor – cost effective and simpler technologies for the emanating burdens of new and emerging diseases ● ● ● ● ● ● Encouraging participation of the South in drug development, R&D, clinical trials, capacity strengthening ● ● ● <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What large scale clinical trial fast track mechanisms are needed in high priority areas? – How can an umbrella (i.e. World Health Organization (WHO)) structure be used to manage and organize large scale clinical trials? ● How can regulatory procedures be simplified and streamlined for the approval of new drugs for important public health needs to accelerate progress of research? ● ● ● Examining the role of public subsidies for private R&D ● ● ● Encouraging private investment in R&D and manufacturing capacity for low-income countries ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving drug donation policies and practices, which currently include a lack of perspective from individual countries and limited capabilities to measure the value of donations, to stimulate donations of appropriate and useful drugs ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● How can the availability (affordable and reliable supply) of tamiflu drugs for avian influenza be increased? ● ● <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 12 months production time has caused supply shortages – Inappropriate stockpiling aggravates shortages in supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where will the drugs be used first? ▪ What delivery mechanisms are needed? ● Making access to patented drugs of public health importance available to poor countries at affordable prices by suitable modifications of World Trade Organization (WTO) rules ● ● WHO product recommendations, in isolation from market realities, have adversely impacted the availability of health products (i.e. supply shortages with artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs)) ●
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Broadening the scope of overcoming technology challenges to improving global public health ● ● <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – How can the narrow technology focus on few diseases such as malaria, which causes approximately 1 million deaths occur per year, and HIV/AIDS, which causes approximately 3 million deaths occur per year, be expanded to include new technologies that focus on additional issues, such as reducing approximately 4 million deaths per year of neonatal children and preparing effective pandemic responses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What lessons can be learned about the supply of ACTs from the Institute of Medicine report on malaria drugs? ▪ What diagnostics are needed for hypothermia and infection to improve neonatal survival? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What are the gaps in R&D and health products for specific diseases in poor countries? 	

Note: Health products are defined as R&D, Drugs, Diagnostics, Devices, Procurement, Quality Assurance, and Delivery

Breakout Session 1: Affordable, reliable supply of good health products

POTENTIAL POLICY STUDIES (CONTINUED)

(● = High-priority study topic)

PROCUREMENT	DELIVERY	CONSEQUENCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What strategies can be introduced to develop confidence and increase long-term, credible purchase commitments? (i.e., contracting systems) ● ● ● ● ● ● Lack of accurate data creates uncertainty in predicting future demand for health products and constrains long-term procurement/purchase commitments ● ● ● ● ● ● What strategies can be introduced to deal with multiple, uncoordinated vendors? ● ● <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – How can procurement from individual companies be improved? – How can parallel procurement help to streamline the process? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How can routine supply chains, especially in regard to vaccines, be maintained in health systems weakened by conflict, natural disasters, or absent governance? ● ● ● ● ● ● How can a weak delivery infrastructure be improved? ● ● How can the efficiency of integrating vertical programs into a weak local network of health systems be improved, especially when a lack of standards proliferation exists? ● How can the reliability of transportation systems in a country (i.e. storage problems have adversely impacted the effectiveness of drugs) be improved? ● Defining the role of non-governmental organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are the impacts of the following in antiretroviral treatment issues? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – government's role – adherence – side effects – opportunistic infections ● What are the long-term impacts of tiered pricing, donation programs, and other global health initiatives on supply and demand for products? ● <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What new financing instruments are available? (International Finance Facility/Millennium Development Goals) – What initiatives are needed to solve problems with supply and demand? ● What are the consequences of introducing new vaccines for the treatment of infection diseases, such as hepatitis B, Japanese encephalitis, and haemophilus influenzae type b?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishing models for procurement, quality control, and delivery of essential drugs ● ● ● <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identify success stories – highlight factors responsible for successful procurement and delivery 		

Breakout Session 1: Affordable, reliable supply of good health products

HIGH-PRIORITY STUDY: ADDITIONAL DETAILS (1 OF 3)

Topic	Procurement: Lack of accurate data creates uncertainty in predicting future demand for health products and constrains long-term procurement/purchase commitments
Description <i>Why is this issue critical?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inaccuracies in forecasting demand have created supply shortages (i.e. artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs)) -- Since 2001, 51 countries, 34 of them in Africa, have followed WHO's recommendation that they adopt ACTs as the first-line treatment for malaria. Eighteen countries adopted them in 2004 alone. The resulting surge in demand – from 2 million treatment courses in 2003 to 30 million courses in 2004 and a projected 70 million treatment courses for 2005 – led to a shortfall of artemisinin and ACTs in November 2004.)¹ High costs of patented products limit poor patients access to health products (i.e. life-saving medicines)
Key questions <i>What questions must this study answer?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the determinants of demand and how do they impact the long-term consequences (i.e. costs) of a health product? What methods are needed to achieve realistic estimates of financing and effective demand? What are the epidemiological data required to accurately assess the burden of disease (BOD) and the need for the health product? What are the consequences for future products and how will patent issues experienced today impact them? What data and methods are required for forecasting demand, particularly in the private sector?
Desired impact <i>What actions will this study stimulate?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate developments in forecasting demand through best practices used in the private sector Establish a solid basis for 1-1 procurement (e.g. health products that meet accepted quality, safety, and efficacy standards are purchased in appropriate quantities and reliably delivered where and when required, at the lowest possible total cost) Increase transparency and clarity of the procurement process to improve expenditure management
Related studies, activities, and information	
<i>Inputs to this study</i>	<i>Outputs from this study</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epidemiologists Health Economists Industry (e.g., pharmaceutical) GAVI Financing Task Force Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) – demand forecasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools for improved forecasting of health product demand Guidelines for developing data and forecasting demand

1. World Health Organization. (June 6, 2005). World Health Organization drives efforts to boost antimalarial drug supply. [Online]. Available at <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2005/pr24/en/>

Breakout Session 1: Affordable, reliable supply of good health products

HIGH-PRIORITY STUDY: ADDITIONAL DETAILS (2 FO 3)

<p>Topic</p>	<p>Availability & Relevance: Improving drug donation policies and practices, which currently include a lack of perspective from individual countries and limited capabilities to measure the value of donations, to stimulate donations of appropriate and useful drugs</p>
<p>Description <i>Why is this issue critical?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global public health threat of mutant drug resistant viruses created when either medications (i.e. antiretroviral drugs) are inappropriately prescribed or drug regimens are not properly followed • Limited resources available for country infrastructure development to ensure responsible and effective drug use • Uncertainties exist regarding the optimized use of increased drug donations (i.e. appropriateness and usefulness)
<p>Key questions <i>What questions must this study answer?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What problems and successes exist in the current drug donation system and what were their essential features? • What is the best mechanism for matching drug donations with needs? • What public intervention (policies) and private incentives can optimize drug donation? • Intellectual Property (IP): Could the structure devised from answering the above questions also work for donations of patent protected drugs? Should the same mechanisms, policies, and incentives apply to IP-donation?
<p>Desired impact <i>What actions will this study stimulate?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of systems for easy and appropriate drug donations • Formulation of appropriate valuation mechanisms for drug donations • Development of policy incentives to stimulate drug donations • Creation of a matching clearinghouse for drug donors and communities in need or a “Global Fund” where donors can assist a community by purchasing and donating the appropriate drugs
<p>Related studies, activities, and information</p>	
<p><i>Inputs to this study</i></p>	<p><i>Outputs from this study</i></p>

Breakout Session 1: Affordable, reliable supply of good health products

HIGH-PRIORITY STUDY: ADDITIONAL DETAILS (3 OF 3)

<p>Topic</p>	<p>Delivery: How can routine supply chains, especially in regard to vaccines, be maintained in health systems weakened by conflict, natural disasters, or absent governance?</p>			
<p>Description <i>Why is this issue critical?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shocks to health systems interrupt supply (availability, procurement, delivery) and demand during times of conflict, which exacerbate when prolonged • Lack of understanding how to perpetuate health systems under dire distress 			
<p>Key questions <i>What questions must this study answer?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can health systems work effectively within existing supply chains and when is it necessary to go outside of the infrastructure (i.e. parallel systems)? • What routes are available to navigate the politics of parties in opposition or in crisis situations? • What methods can be used to track resources under adverse conditions? 			
<p>Desired impact <i>What actions will this study stimulate?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop blueprint/guidelines for donor assistance to health systems shocked by conflicts or other calamities • Increase coordination of actions that ensure a reliable supply of health products in crisis situations 			
<p>Related studies, activities, and information</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>Inputs to this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case studies (i.e. UNICEF days of peace) • Interviews with current providers and health policy makers </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>Outputs from this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of a transferable supply chain during times of conflict, natural disasters, or absent governance </td> </tr> </table>			<p><i>Inputs to this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case studies (i.e. UNICEF days of peace) • Interviews with current providers and health policy makers 	<p><i>Outputs from this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of a transferable supply chain during times of conflict, natural disasters, or absent governance
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Breakout Session 2: Scaled-up services within sustainable health systems

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Breakout Session 2: Scaled-up services within sustainable health systems

POTENTIAL POLICY STUDIES

(● = High-priority study topic)

AID MODALITIES ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	FINANCING	LEARNING FROM DOING ● ●	HUMAN RESOURCES ● ●
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Within the context of verticalization of health systems, is there a minimum amount of funding donors should contribute to strengthen basic health services and systems in low-income countries? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● What incentives or changes are needed to encourage donors to extend their planning horizon and allow sustained (long-term) commitment to health systems? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● What are the effects of budget support on health sector priorities, resource allocation, and scaling up of interventions? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● What are the best practices for ensuring national “ownership” of scaled-up programs? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● How can we bridge the gap between political priorities of donors and health realities on the ground? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What strategies can provide financial protection to the poor and informed sector? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● What practices are needed to ensure universal, high-quality coverage of total populations? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What methodologies are needed to encourage cross-country learning about scaling up of services? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● How do health systems compare and contrast across different communities? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● How can health service best practices be compiled and shared in a meaningful way? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can local communities be encouraged to invest in their own health services to increase local capacity in health services research? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● How can the sustainability of externally financed human resources (i.e., incentives) be determined and ensured? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● How can an adequate supply of appropriately trained, committed health professionals be maintained? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

Breakout Session 2: Scaled-up services within sustainable health systems

POTENTIAL POLICY STUDIES (CONTINUED)

(● = High-priority study topic)

MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ● ● ● ● ●	INVESTMENT CHOICES ●	EVALUATION OF IMPACTS ● ● ● ● ● ●
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How can health systems interventions and management be measured, evaluated, and improved? ● ● ● ● How can health systems involve the citizenship in such a way that promotes the system's sustainability? ● ● ● ● What are the structural components, process components, and outcomes desired to achieve sustainable health system in low income countries? ● ● ● ● How can governance be improved to facilitate sustaining and scaling-up of health systems? ● ● How can small-scale programs be strategically coordinated to achieve full scale-up of national, large-scale programs? ● ● Should the private sector and/or non-government organizations be encouraged to have a long-term role in public-sector financed health systems, and what are the implications for state strengthening? ● ● How can the kinds of treatments that are offered by public (and occasionally private) sectors be regulated (e.g., limiting over-medication, useless drugs, dangerous treatments)? ● ● How can we deliver services and/or work best with government in incapable, unwilling, or indifferent states? ● How can donors be guaranteed that all resources available play a role in achieving systemic goals? ● How can health practioners in the public sector be encouraged or required to provide predictable, free (or close to free) health care? ● How can capacity in other sectors (e.g., law, finance, business) be leveraged to achieve sustainable health systems? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are the right investment balance and mechanisms between state strengthening and service delivery? ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● What strategies can be introduced to health systems that set off a dynamic that strengthens elements of the system? ● ● ● Which services now in place can be readily scaled up, and can these be prioritized based on urgency of need or other criteria? ● ● ● How can priorities for health system strengthening be established in different contexts? ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What impacts would large, externally funded AIDS treatment programs have on broader aspects of health system functioning? ● ● ● How can the value delivered by any health system be accurately evaluated? ● What guidance can be provided to global health initiatives (e.g., GAVI, GPATM) on key aspects of health systems strengthening and how to measure, monitor, and evaluate impact?

Breakout Session 2: Scaled-up services within sustainable health systems

HIGH-PRIORITY STUDY: ADDITIONAL DETAILS (1 OF 4)

Topic	Enhancing management and governance in public health systems	
Description <i>Why is this issue critical?</i>		
Key questions <i>What questions must this study answer?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the elements of good management and what are the required skills? • How can good management be measured? • What are good examples of management improvements? • Are there functional skill sets or professional expertise that are not usually found in management of health? 	
Desired impact <i>What actions will this study stimulate?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better ways to assess management • Introduction of new and improved management practices • Greater focus on management issues • Improved efficiency, better governance, and better outcomes 	
Related studies, activities, and information		
<i>Inputs to this study</i>	<i>Outputs from this study</i>	

HIGH-PRIORITY STUDY: ADDITIONAL DETAILS (2 OF 4)

Topic	Revisiting aid modalities to ensure sustained resources for health systems in countries			
Description <i>Why is this issue critical?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current vertical funding for diseases (HIV/AIDS) is crowding out basic primary health care services 			
Key questions <i>What questions must this study answer?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can long-term financing for basic health care needs be secured while meeting global challenges? • What innovative mechanisms can be developed that will be acceptable to donors to ensure optimal health services/systems 			
Desired impact <i>What actions will this study stimulate?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFATM, GAVI and other vertical programs providing a portion of their funding for general systems, strengthening key health outcomes significantly 			
<p>Related studies, activities, and information</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>Inputs to this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working groups to encourage coordination of major donors • Research to identify the basic services • Review of specific country situations </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>Outputs from this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism and funding to ensure each low-income country has the necessary resources to deliver basic health services </td> </tr> </table>			<p><i>Inputs to this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working groups to encourage coordination of major donors • Research to identify the basic services • Review of specific country situations 	<p><i>Outputs from this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism and funding to ensure each low-income country has the necessary resources to deliver basic health services
<p><i>Inputs to this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working groups to encourage coordination of major donors • Research to identify the basic services • Review of specific country situations 	<p><i>Outputs from this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism and funding to ensure each low-income country has the necessary resources to deliver basic health services 			

Breakout Session 2: Scaled-up services within sustainable health systems

HIGH-PRIORITY STUDY: ADDITIONAL DETAILS (3 OF 4)

<p>Topic</p>	<p>Achieving a balance between short-term strategies which achieve rapid health gains and long-term system strengthening which builds a platform for sustained health improvement</p>	
<p>Description <i>Why is this issue critical?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid quick fixes that do not persist in the long-term • To make sure that health systems develop 	
<p>Key questions <i>What questions must this study answer?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can initiatives targeted at specific diseases or programs be implemented in ways that strengthen system capacity? What is the evidence? • What are the long-term implications of strategies which seek a rapid impact by passing or co-opting state capacity • What is the relationship between a strong health system and better health outcomes 	
<p>Desired impact <i>What actions will this study stimulate?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplined donor behavior • • 	
<p>Related studies, activities, and information</p>		
<p><i>Inputs to this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better measures of health system performance • Evidence of positive and negative consequences of current initiatives 	<p><i>Outputs from this study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed donor behavior 	

Breakout Session 2: Scaled-up services within sustainable health systems

HIGH-PRIORITY STUDY: ADDITIONAL DETAILS (4 OF 4)

Topic	Human Resources Development	
Description <i>Why is this issue critical?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without human resources, there is no health system • Quality of human resources is a major issue 	
Key questions <i>What questions must this study answer?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we ensure that the human resources are retained within their country of origin? • How can effective mechanisms to enable and sustain adequate training programs be created with a special emphasis on research and health systems management? • How can mechanisms to integrate both public and private human resources be developed into an optimally functioning system 	
Desired impact <i>What actions will this study stimulate?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global and national policies to retain human resources • The development of more appropriate training programs (formal and continuing) – including those for local healers as well as MDs, etc. • To achieve a plan for the harmonization of the public and private sectors 	
Related studies, activities, and information		
<i>Inputs to this study</i>		<i>Outputs from this study</i>

Breakout Session 3: Role of Global Institutions

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Jack Eisenhauer (facilitator)	Energetics Incorporated

Breakout Session 3: Role of Global Institutions

POTENTIAL POLICY STUDIES

(● = High-priority study topic)

LONG-TERM DONOR DEPENDABILITY	DONOR HARMONIZATION	MAKING HEALTH A GLOBAL PRIORITY (ALIGNMENT/LEVERAGE)	STRENGTHENING SYSTEMS FOR HEALTH CARE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can public and private finance capacities best be used to establish long-term funding commitments from global institutions? ●●●●● • What role can global financial institutions play in creating long-term reliable funding rather than short-term donor approaches? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should donors and banks compete or coordinate? ●● • What is the framework for determining appropriate level of program evaluation and resources to support it (for use by donors)? ● • How can we get global institutions to play to their comparative advantage? (e.g., advocacy, technology, money, etc.)? • How can we achieve donor “harmonization”; such as a common set of principles for both donors and recipients – focus on reporting burden? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the role of health in post-conflict situations? How can it impact global strategies? Is it needed? ● • What is the relationship between health and security? Can health be considered a non-traditional security strategy? • How do we factor in population health or WTO/TRIPS framework, etc. OR get equal standing in global debates about what is important? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the relative effectiveness of different institutions in building sustainable institutional capacity? ●●●●●●● • Where can/should global institutions work together to address system constraints? ●●●●● • How to get a focus on the key human resource constraints? ● • Is there a global institutional role in promoting the flow of practical managers/staff to developing countries? ● • What works in turning projects into capacity-building activities in research?

PRIORITY SETTING AND DECISION PROCESS	INFORMATION SHARING	STRONG GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are global priorities set? What are the influencing factors, the process, and the political mapping? What priority setting methods are in use and with what effect? What alternatives are useful to consider and why? ●●●●●●● • How does/can research contribute to health? How are health and health systems related (in health outcomes)? What is the relationship of health and health systems to poverty reduction and development? (if researchers do not take it on, who will?) ●●● • What is missing from the agenda and actions of the collective global institutions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the IT needs that would facilitate sharing, research, and impact? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we make WHO or some organization a true global organization with power of sovereignty and finance? ●● • How can we strengthen global public health surveillance: through existing or new institutions? (e.g., can WHO tackle Avian Flu?) ●● • How do we strengthen the role of global institutions in controlling the spread of emerging infectious diseases (SARS, Avian flu, etc.)? ●● • Can we generate reliable and comparable data? ●

Breakout Session 3: Role of Global Institutions

HIGH-PRIORITY STUDY: ADDITIONAL DETAILS (1 OF 3)

Topic	Priority Setting in Global Health
Description <i>Why is this issue critical?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnect between problems, stated goals, what is actually funded – and for how long. Problem results in significant gaps; confusion locally.
Key questions <i>What questions must this study answer?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is saying and doing what (by way of “methods” for setting priorities) now (and historically) • How transparent is the process? How consistent with stated “methods”? • On what basis are “methods” for setting priorities determined: evidence? information? belief?
Desired impact <i>What actions will this study stimulate?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate global priorities based on evidence, participation, transparency, and relatedness to actually solving problems. • Reduce cognitive dissonance between goals and reality. • Increase credibility and trustworthiness of global institutions • Actions – impact reflect priorities
Related studies, activities, and information	
<i>Inputs to this study</i>	<i>Outputs from this study</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews and case studies • Might require some original data collection • Consultations with stakeholders • Analysis/synthesis by independent thinkers about recommendations and analysis of GAINS from institutional behavior change and wider agreement on appropriate methods and actions 	

Breakout Session 3: Role of Global Institutions

HIGH-PRIORITY STUDY: ADDITIONAL DETAILS (2 OF 3)

Topic	Institutions and Systems
Description <i>Why is this issue critical?</i>	Major stumbling block to making health care investments effective
Key questions <i>What questions must this study answer?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of indicators and commensurate data needs to understand systems • Where are global institutions falling short? Why? • Alternative strategies to stimulate public-private initiatives to address bottlenecks • Mechanisms for donors to translate strategies into viable actions within countries
Desired impact <i>What actions will this study stimulate?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will help define an issue many are grappling with • Provide specific ideas for different donor ideas and actions • Stimulates broader debate by adding something concrete
Related studies, activities, and information	
<i>Inputs to this study</i>	<i>Outputs from this study</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of evidence, status of donor positions – priorities and actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact upon all bilateral/multilateral donor discussions/considerations • Launch other questions about donor complementarities

Breakout Session 3: Role of Global Institutions

HIGH-PRIORITY STUDY: ADDITIONAL DETAILS (3 OF 3)

Topic	Strong Global Public Health Surveillance
Description <i>Why is this issue critical?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of timely response to new diseases could lead to global health crisis
Key questions <i>What questions must this study answer?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to address multi-disciplinary challenges and social, cultural, human rights, and economics • How should international organizations relate to countries in terms of sovereignty? • How can we assure reliable data collection and reporting? • What is the appropriate governance for international global health institution?
Desired impact <i>What actions will this study stimulate?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More reliable disease control • Better preparation for disease control • More effective response to crisis • Better data
Related studies, activities, and information	
<i>Inputs to this study</i>	<i>Outputs from this study</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practices, e.g., SARS Vietnam 	