

research for health, equity & development

Findings:

- “10/90 Gap”

Recommendations:

1. ENHR
2. Increased Global Funding
3. Research Partnerships
4. Global Platform



NATURE INDEX COLLABORATIONS

DEVELOPING PARTNERSHIPS

How high-quality research collaborations are helping countries improve their nascent science infrastructure in different ways.

The overwhelming majority of papers in the Nature Index are authored by researchers at institutions in North America, Europe and East Asia. Researchers from countries in Africa and Central and South America contributed to 5% of the papers in 2014, yet were responsible for less than 2% of the fractional count (FC).

The difference between these figures shows that these regions are highly collaborative. Their researchers most often contribute to papers with international teams and tend to have only one or two representatives from their country in each paper, giving them a low FC. The origins of these collaborations and the relative contribution of the authors varies, yet it is undoubtedly beneficial to the institution or country to have taken part in a high-quality research paper.

the University of East Anglia, University of Oxford, the UK Meteorological Office, the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, and California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. The African partners bring expertise and southern hemisphere perspectives on social and environmental issues, and provide opportunities for comparative case studies across the continent, Visser says. The European and US partners bring state-of-the-art climate computing resources and expertise, plus a desire to help solve pressing developmental problems.

“RELIANCE ON A SINGLE WEALTHY PARTNER MAKES MALAWI'S COLLEGE OF MEDICINE VULNERABLE.”

Visser. However, he adds, collaboration between African universities can only increase if the governments put more money into research. “That is one of the most important things that Africa has to take on board.”

Collaboration among neighbouring African countries is more common in North Africa, where shared language and culture create strong ties. In the index, Arabic-speaking countries, including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt, have stronger links to each other than they do with South Africa (see ‘African network’). The data also reveal a trend towards more collaborations between France and countries that are her former colonies, particularly with France's leading institution, the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS).

Nevertheless, the significance of this historical link is fading, says Hasnaa Chennaoui, an Earth scientist from Morocco's Hassan II University in Casablanca. “There are other new

Moving to research partnerships in developing countries

Anthony Costello, Alimuddin Zumla

What should be the research in developed practice overemphasize ignore issues like development of nations that the research management may h...
 • Mutual trust and
 • National ownership
 • Emphasis on getting research fi

Viewpoint

Lancet 2008

Lancet 2008

OPINION

Nature 2014

Partnering with local scientists should be mandatory

Miriam Shuchman, Dawit Wondimagegn, Clare Pain & Atalay Alem

The problem of inequity in international research is perpetuated by policies that enable scientists to conduct research in lower-resourced areas of the world without partnering with local researchers. The World Health Organization (WHO) needs to lead in solving this problem by working with research institutions, journal editors and funding agencies to document the degree of inequity and to impose penalties for failures to collaborate.

Strengthening capacity for health research in Africa

James A G Whitworth, Gilbert Kokwaro, Samson Kinyanjui, Valerie A Snewin, Marcel Tanner, Mark Walport, Nelson Sewankambo

Nature Medicine 15 April 2021



correspondence

Open letter to international funders of science and development in Africa

To the Editor—Recently there was an announcement¹ of a US\$30 million grant awarded to the nonprofit health organization

call to ‘decolonize global health’, a more overt stance against what public-health practitioners in both high-income countries

national malaria-control programs, to augment national priority research efforts. Such efforts have the best chance of success





This is most developed ...

- Publications
- Career Advancement
- Patents
- Grants & Income
- *& many more metrics ...*



Projet CoEx

Ébauche de manuel pour les projets collaboratifs sur les semences entre organisations paysannes et institutions de recherche

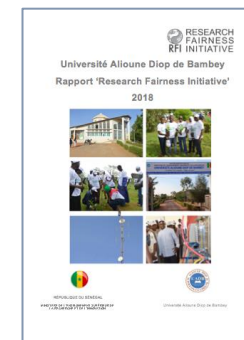
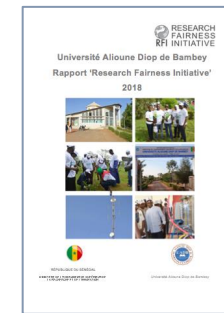
A l'attention des producteurs-paysans, techniciens, animateurs, chercheurs, organisations non-gouvernementales, collectifs gérant des semences, institutions publiques et gouvernementales

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- RFI Reporting
- Policy and practice improvement

- Evidence Base
- Aggregate Analyses
- Benchmarks & Standards



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Institutional Reporting – *is at the core*

3 Domains

Fairness of Opportunity - *“Before Research”*

Fair Process – *“During Research”*

Fair Sharing of Benefits, Costs and Outcomes – *“After Research”*

5 Topics

3 Indicators
per topic

1) What is being done now ?

2) Share Policies, Practices, Examples

3) Decide on improvements over next 2 years





1.
*to strengthen the **process of implementation of multilateral instruments relative to sustainable development, global health, and environmental and climate protection***

2.
The OSH Initiative aims to make operational such an integrated, equitable and global health approach. It shall facilitate **collaborative work essential to identify worldwide priorities and operational actions needed to progress towards universal health.**

This is most developed ...

- Paris Agreement
- EU focus, World Health Summit
- SDGs 2030
- Sectors defined – health, environment, climate
- & many more metrics ...

This is least developed ...

- ‘Collaborative’, ‘Equity’
- no system, no metrics ?

