An Overview of the Boards on Global Health and African Science Academy Development

Patrick W. Kelley, MD, DrPH
Director,
Boards on Global Health and African Science Academy Development
Institute of Medicine
US National Academies
September 2011 BGH Retreat Objectives

- Define a strategy to reposition to board to achieve maximal impact within the scope of the IOM mission
- Explore the potential for more effective engagement with:
  - Other boards
  - IOM/NRC support functions
  - Other academies
  - Other organizations
- Explore new approaches to external communication
- Explore the potential for offering more sustainable forms of advancing evidence-based policy
- Explore innovative supplementary approaches to resourcing the board’s work
- Develop measurable objectives and recommendations to IOM leadership on improved engagement and sustainability
Current Mission of the Board on Global Health

The Board on Global Health (BGH) is charged by the Institute of Medicine with monitoring the broad field of global health and the pursuit of critical concerns in three major areas:

- U.S. policies and programs in global health;
- Health problems in developing countries; and
- Health issues of mutual concern to the United States and other industrialized and industrializing societies.

The mission of the Board is to provide expert analysis and judgments to the Institute of Medicine, the United States Government, and to other appropriate audiences, on the meaning to the United States of health developments beyond its borders, and areas of U.S. international health investment that are most likely to benefit the health of the U.S. population and promote global well-being, security, and economic development.
Board on Global Health Staff Growth
(Positions filled and under recruitment as of 4/11/2011)
Total ‘11 Estimate for Board on Global Health + Africa Board = $8,130,067
Board on Global Health Members

Richard Guerrant (UVa), Chair
Claire Broome (Emory)
Jacquelyn Campbell (JHU)
Thomas Coates (UCLA)
Gary Darmstadt (Gates)
Valentin Fuster (Mt. Sinai)
Jacob Gayle (Medtronic)
Stephen Hargarten (Wisconsin)
James Hospedales (PAHO)

Peter Hotez (Baylor)
Clarion Johnson (Exxon-Mobile)
Fitzhugh Mullan (GW)
Olufunmilayo Olopade (U. Chicago)
Guy Palmer (W. Wash. State)
Jennifer Prah Ruger (Yale)
Jo Ivey Boufford (NY Acad Med)
Roger Glass (Liaison to HHS)
Consensus Activities

Policy studies or other formal advisory activities carried out in a unique way to explore in depth an issue of importance to the country and its government. Studies offer evidence-based guidance to national decision makers concerned with science and technology.

Is intended to issue conclusions and recommendations in the name of the academy because the procedure is independent of sponsors and government and is managed to minimize biases and conflicts of interest.
Reflection in Obama Administration Global Health Initiative Strategy
- Legislation drafted
- JAMA publication
- Global Health Service Corps established by Peace Corps
PEPFAR released new technical guidance in July 2010 that included sterile needle and syringe programs. Noted consistency with IOM report recommendations.
Extensively cited in reauthorization legislation which implemented recommendations from the report and increased the budget nearly 3-fold.
Press Release in support of report from Ambassador Goosby, US Global AIDS coordinator
• Led to the establishment at the Global Fund of the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria (AMFm)-Frontloaded with $225 million.
WHO reversed position and now explicitly recommends IPTi for prevention of falciparum malaria in infants.
Commissioned by USAID and justifies USAID Emerging Pandemic Threats program announced in October 2009

Invited to brief to HHS advisory group
WHO Executive Board approved retention for research purposes in line with IOM report.

IOM report heavily cited in WHO scientific review.
Consensus Studies
• 2nd Evaluation of PEPFAR (State Department)
• Public Health Consequences of Substandard, Falsified, and Counterfeit Drugs (FDA)

Dissemination Activities
• Dissemination of Global Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in LMI Countries
• Priorities for Capacity-building for Food and Drug Regulation in Developing Countries (FDA)

Convening Activities
• Forum on Microbial Threats (ongoing) – 43 members (17 sponsors)
• Forum on Global Violence Prevention (ongoing) – 29 members (22 sponsors)
• Global Forum on Innovation in Health Professional Education (at least 19 sponsors)
Convening Activities: Forums

Convene government, industry, foundations, academia, associations, and other public and private stakeholders.

- Broad engagement
- Procedurally more simple
- Ongoing
- Lower costs per donor/sponsor

Provide an ongoing workshop mechanism for discussion and debate of evidence-based policy developments to illuminate issues but not producing conclusions and recommendations in the name of the IOM.
Forum on Microbial Threats celebrates over 15 years of coordination
• Led to the establishment of the Forum on Global Violence Prevention
Two Recent Reports

THE LANCET

Health professionals for a new century: transforming education to strengthen health systems in an interdependent world

The Lancet and Education of Health Professionals for the 21st Century Commission

"Health is about people: the core driving purpose of professional education must be to enhance the performance of health systems for meeting the needs of patients and populations in an equitable and efficient manner."

The Future of Nursing

LEADING CHANGE, ADVANCING HEALTH

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advising the nation / Improving health
Why have a National Academies Global Forum on Innovation in Health Professional Education?

Health care delivery and inter-professional education will benefit from a multidisciplinary collaboration between the professional disciplines and the governmental, private, and philanthropic sectors.

A neutral, apolitical setting for discussion is conducive to establishing a common scientific foundation for innovation, policy, and program formulation.

Through workshops and reports, it would assess and capture innovations in competency-based inter-professional education.

There is much to be learned from other developed and developing countries and the IOM has significant global convening power.
Core Proposal

- Global emphasis with relevance to both developed and developing countries
- Appointed forum membership of 50 sponsor representatives and leading academicians
- Distinguished forum co-chairs (one physician/one non-physician)
- Three dedicated National Academies staff
- 20+% of the membership from other nations
- Initial three year life span
- Two to three public workshops per year in Washington, DC
- Annual planning meeting for all members
- Topics chosen by consensus
- Each meetings planned by dedicated planning group
- Workshop summaries published by National Academies Press
- Sharing via complementary regional innovation collaboratives and video conferencing
The Current Board on Global Health Portfolio

Consensus Studies

• 2nd Evaluation of PEPFAR (State Department)
• Public Health Consequences of Substandard, Falsified, and Counterfeit Drugs (FDA)

Convening Activities

• Forum on Microbial Threats (ongoing) – 43 members (17 sponsors)
• Forum on Global Violence Prevention (ongoing) – 29 members (22 sponsors)
• Global Forum on Innovation in Health Professional Education (50 members)

Dissemination Activities

• Dissemination of Global Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in LMI Countries
• Priorities for Capacity-building for Food and Drug Regulation in Developing Countries (FDA)
World Heart Federation endorsed all 12 recommendations.

Subject of various public convening activities.
BIGH Consensus Study Areas Over Last Eight Years

- Maternal and Child Health – Birth Outcomes, Birth Defects
- Global AIDS
  - Antiretroviral Treatment Scale-up
  - Human Resources for HIV Scale-up
  - HIV Prevention in Injection Drug Users
  - Methodological Issues in HIV Prevention Studies
  - PEPFAR Evaluation
  - Long-term Global HIV/AIDS Strategy
- Malaria
  - Drug Economics
  - Intermittent Preventive Therapy in Infants
- Public Health Systems
  - Quarantine Stations
  - Sustainable Surveillance for Zoonotic Infections
  - DoD Pandemic Influenza Surveillance Evaluation
  - Building Food and Drug Regulatory Capacity in Developing Countries
- Cancer Prevention and Care in LMI
- Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in LMI Countries
- Biosecurity and Globalization
- Research Needs for Variola Virus Retention
- US Commitment to Global Health
Some BGH Program Gaps

- Implementation science – operations research
- Unintentional Injury – Road Traffic Safety *
- Global Quality of Care
- Tuberculosis
- Neglected Tropical Diseases*
- Environmental Health / Disasters
- Mental Health*
- Diabetes/ Obesity
- Tobacco, Alcohol, and Illegal Drugs
- Nutrition*
- Water*
- Medical tourism
- Health Systems – The Public Health/Clinical Care Interface
- Access to Medicines

*Areas for which workshops have been conducted or for which either a workshop or consensus study is seriously in the works
The African Science Academy Development Initiative: The Two Key Program Objectives

• Strengthen the capacity of African academies of science to provide advice to their own national governments through thoughtful processes and policies

• Develop stakeholder appreciation and demand for academy advice

Parliament of Nigeria
(Courtesy of digitaljournal.com)
ASADI Board Members:
Both Advisors and Mentors

Enriqueta C. Bond, PhD (IOM), Chair
Former President
Burroughs Wellcome Fund

Jo Ivey Boufford, MD (IOM) ex officio
President
New York Academy of Medicine
New York, NY

Michael T. Clegg, PhD (NAS) ex officio
Donald Bren Professor of Biological Sciences
Department of Ecology & Evolution
University of California, Irvine

Venky Narayananamurti (NAE) ex officio
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA

Princeton Lyman, PhD
Adjunct Professor
Georgetown University
Washington, DC

Narciso Matos, PhD
Executive Director
Foundation for Community Development
Maputo, Mozambique

Cheikh Mbacké, PhD
Senior Advisor
The Rockefeller Foundation
Dakar, Senegal

Romain Murenzi, PhD
Executive Director
Academy of Sciences for the Developing World
Trieste, Italy

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Advising the nation/Improving health

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Advises the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine
Growth and Capability of Academies in Sub-Saharan Africa since ASADI

2004

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advising the nation / Improving health

2010
Seven Annual Meetings
and Learning Collaboratives

- 2005 Nairobi (Achieving the MDGs)
- 2006 Yaoundé (Food Security)
- 2007 Dakar (Water and Health)
- 2008 London (Sponsor mobilization)
- 2009 Accra (Maternal Newborn and Child Health in Africa)
- 2010 Cape Town (Access to Energy)
- 2011 Kampala (AID Effectiveness)
Built Functional Capabilities of Intense African Academy Partners

• Can convene and mobilize the best scientific minds from across the nation and the world

• Can foster innovation through multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral discourse

• Can clarify emerging scientific issues

• Can employ rigorous peer reviewed analyses of evidence and the consensus of diverse experts

• Individually and collectively they can provide apolitical, independent, evidence-based policy advice
Why should the US NAS continue capacity-building with African science academies?

• It can be done successfully
• It reflects our humanitarian and democratic values
• It supports translating science into action
• We are global leaders and should set the example for other “well-established” academies
• Effective African academies can contribute to good governance
• Science diplomacy fosters understanding
• A global science culture advances US economic, health, and security interests
• Collaborations strengthen the global scientific community

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Advising the nation / Improving health
Potential Innovations for the Post-ASADI Grant Period

- Expand use of African scientists on US National Academies studies and forums (the Board on Global Health has since the start of ASADI used 26 scientists from all 7 ASADI countries on 11 IOM advisory committees)
Potential Innovations for the Post-ASADI Grant Period

- Build more dissemination money into US National Academies studies for activities in Africa to “domesticate” those studies (e.g., long-term AIDS strategy and cardiovascular prevention in low and middle income countries)
“No country can live to itself in disease prevention ...

Failure of one is a failure of all”

Wilbur Sawyer, Presidential Address
American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1944