

# **SYNTHESIS OF PRIORITIES FOR GLOBAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Overview of proposed content and structure – April 29, 2004

## **PART 1**

The first part will

1. Present a synthesis of the most important priorities for research and development provided in the different parts of DCP2 in a coherent framework:
  - a) Priorities already part of the global agenda;
  - b) Priorities that are not yet on the global agenda, but should be added as they have great potential;
  - c) Interesting topics that may not be global priorities but still worthwhile pursuing.

A detailed summary of priorities for research and development will be provided as an appendix to this chapter. Different templates to synthesize recommendations for R&D are being tested, and a final version developed shortly.

## **PART II**

The second part will

1. Review different modalities and organizational structures that have been developed over the past 10-20 years to strengthen research capacity and research collaboration among scientists in different regions of the world to jointly tackle several important priorities for research and development presented in Part I;

For instance:

WHO/TDR;

Public Private Partnerships - i.e the Multilateral Initiative on Malaria (MIM),  
Medecines for Malaria Ventre (MMV), the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative  
(IAVI);

NIH: NIAID and Fogarty;

Global disease surveillance systems

2. New directions for global research collaboration  
Summarize lessons learnt, and outline the way by which global health problems are shaping new forms of research collaboration (i.e SARS, bioterrorism)
3. Identify major gaps in existing modalities and organizational structures, particularly for non-communicable diseases

### **PART III**

The third part will include:

1. Reality test: a critical review of possible institutional modalities that could be developed to pursue a limited set of overriding priorities for research and development within a reasonable costs and timeline;
2. Recommendations

Part III will build on the first two parts of the chapter and will be developed during a two-day meeting of lead authors scheduled to take place early September 2004. It will present the views and recommendations that emerged during the meeting.

