CCUGH’s Contributions on Global Health Research

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Outline

- overview of global health
- thematic area of CCUGH’s GH research
- GH research collaboration
- “bottleneck” of GH research
Overview of GH Research

The number of articles on global health (1974-2012)

- Database: Web of Science;
- Search terms: “Global Health”,
- Type of literature: “Article” and “Review”;

Source: Tianxing Pan, Bibliometric Analysis of Literatures on Global Health Research.
Overview of GH Research

Distribution of articles on GH by countries (1974-2012)

- 129 Countries published GH related articles
- Top 20 countries published 80% articles
  - Mainly developed countries and BRICS

Source: Adopted from Tianxing Pan, Bibliometric Analysis of Literatures on Global Health Research.
Milestone of GH research in China

early 1980s

more Western countries have come to China to collaborate with the Chinese to undertake health research in China

2000s

China has actively involved in multi-country studies on health

Project from EURO

2010s

China has started to go out to undertake health research Collaboration with researchers from both North and South.

China’s role in GH research has been developed
The established GH institutes at Chinese universities

- 2011.5: Wuhan University
- 2012.10: Peking University
- 2012.12: Fudan University
- 2013.9: Duke Kunshan University
- 2013.12: Dalian Medical University
- 2015.6: Sun Yat-sen University
- 2015.12: Central South University

GH capacity is being developed in medical universities
Thematic Areas of Research in CCUGH
Research foci of CCUGH

- Improvements on health system
- Infectious disease: TB, Malaria, HIV
- Non-communicable diseases
- MCH, Children nutrition
- China Medical Team
- Others: Tobacco control, et al
Global Health Support Project (GHSP)

- Department for International Development (DFID)
- with a total budget of £12 million, from 2012 to 2017

Impact: China UK partnership contributes to improved global health policy and outcomes

Outcome: China - UK partnership helps China improve its contribution to global health and achieve the potential of its health cooperation

Enhanced Chinese capacity on global health

Output1: Chinese experience in improving health outcomes
Output2: Understanding of best practice in international health development cooperation
Output3: Capacity to engage in global health policy and governance
Output4: Pilot partnerships apply China experience and international best practice

Activities and Inputs in China UK GHSP
OP401: Pilot Interventions to Apply Relevant Chinese Practices and Experiences to Improve the Health of Women and Children in Low-income Countries in Asia and Africa

- Program Investigation Agency (PIA): Fudan GHI
- Partners: Marie Stopes International （MSI）
- Sites: Ethiopia, Myanmar
- Interventions:

The first real intervention project based on China’s experience
## Relevant Chinese Experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese experience</th>
<th>Intervention applied in China</th>
<th>Proposed intervention applied in pilot site</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Link women and family to health facility through community mobilization and referral service.</td>
<td>1. Change TBA’s function from birth attendant at home to mobilize, educate and referral pregnant women to the health facility for antenatal and childbirth.</td>
<td>1. Train local mobilizor to mobilize, educate and referral pregnant women to the health facility for antenatal care and childbirth. <em>(linkage)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Remove economic barriers through phased introduction of intervention over time to improve the access to and generate demands for facility-based childbirth services.</td>
<td>1. Minimize the cost for facility based service through project funding support (1999-)&lt;br&gt;2. Financial Aid for the poor family through project funding support (2000-)&lt;br&gt;3. Covered by New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme (2006-)&lt;br&gt;4. National policy to subsidize costs for all pregnant women in poor area. (2009-)</td>
<td>1. Minimize the cost for facility-based service through project funding support&lt;br&gt;2. Financial Aid for poor families through project funding support. <em>(coupon)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Effective mechanism for monitoring, supervision, evaluation and feedback</td>
<td>National and provincial expert teams for technical and managerial support</td>
<td>Experts from Fudan University, Kunming Medical University and other invited ones. <em>(monitor)</em></td>
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Improvement of Health System

- Peking U’s project
  - collecting the Chinese experiences on health system improvement and reform
  - partners: Tanzania, England
  - Supported by DFID

- Fudan U’s project
  - Comparative research on hospital autonomy within China, India, Vietnam and Mongolia
  - supported by World Bank
China Medical Team (CMT)

- Review and analyze the performance of Chinese Medical Teams
  - Sun Yat-sen & UW’s project in Ghana
    - financially supported by CMB developing fund
  - Fudan & Duke’s project in Tanzania
    - funded by DFID
    - face-to-face in depth interviews
  - ...


CMT Member Challenges

- Lack of resources and support from local hospitals and from home Chinese hospital
  - China is not a member of Tanzania Development Partners Group or Technical work group in Health
- Poor living conditions
- Misunderstanding about Africa
- Slower pace of work in Africa
- ...

International Perception:
- All the interviewees expressed great interest in working with the CMT or at least learning more about their work.
Non-communicable Disease

- Duke Kunshan University was selected as **Research Hub** for WHO’s Asia-Pacific Observatory for Health Policy and Systems (APO)
  - consists of nine universities from six countries in Asia including China (4 universities), Fiji, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam.

- Examples of two APO-funded projects:
  - Engaging community health workers in combating **chronic diseases** in Asia (Bangladesh, China, and Vietnam) : strategies and approaches
Other research projects

- Central South U’s project on *Mental Health* in India
  - Supported by CMB developing fund
  - Comparing the management of MH in these two countries

- *Health management of Peacekeepers* (PKF)
  - Third Military Medical University of Chinese, P.L.A
  - Supported by Government
Main funding sources for CCUGH’s GH research

- China
  - Government
  - University
- WHO
- CMB
- DFID
- Multilateral collaboration
- Charity Organization
Research collaboration
Main collaborators of CCUGH

**North**: mainly USA and England, then Canada, Australia, Holland...

**South**: Vietnam, India, Lao, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, ...

**International Organization**: WHO, et al.
Collaboration Model

Collaboration within Sun Yat-sen University and University of Washington

- Kenya project
  - evaluating health status of Chinese construction workers
  - based on UW’s relationship with Kenya

- Ghana project
  - evaluating performance of China medical team in Ghana
  - based on Sun Yat-sen U’s relationship with Ghana
Collaboration

Triangle collaboration

Developed countries

Africa, Asia

China
“Bottleneck” of GH research in China
Funding

- Without continuous funding
  - the development of GH research is based on projects.
  - No funding, no sustainable development
Related Policies

- Lack of related policies issued by bilateral governments
  - security policy
  - work permission for the staffs who work in Africa countries
  - Equipment donation problem
  - Tax waive
Collaboration

- Comparing to collaboration with developed countries, it is still difficult to collaborate with Africa Countries
  - different culture
  - lack of agreement within countries, especially in healthcare domain
The future steps

- Opportunities: policies and funding
- Cooperation with Africa countries
- Technical support from developed countries