



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

FIFTY-EIGHTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY
Provisional agenda item 13.18

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18 April 2005

Ministerial Summit on Health Research

Report by the Secretariat

1. The Ministerial Summit on Health Research (Mexico City, 16-20 November 2004), convened by WHO and hosted by the Government of Mexico, issued the Mexico Statement on Health Research, which was endorsed by ministers of health and heads of delegations from 58 Member States (see Annex). The basis for debate was the *World report on knowledge for better health*.¹
2. Strong national health systems are needed to deliver the health care interventions that will help to achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals and to tackle communicable and noncommunicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health, injuries, violence, and mental ill health; and to assure equity in health. In turn, research on health systems has a crucial but underrecognized part to play in improving the equitable distribution of high-quality health services, and advancing human development. Such research should focus on the key functions of the health system, including delivery of drugs, financing of services, and provision of human resources and health information.
3. High-quality research is facilitated if each country has a strong, transparent, and sustainable national health-research system. Such a system may be defined as the people, institutions, and activities whose primary purpose is to generate relevant knowledge while adhering to high ethical standards, which serves to improve the health status of populations in an equitable way.
4. Health policy, public health, and service delivery should be based on reliable evidence derived from high-quality research. Such evidence comes from various sources, including those that illuminate personal and cultural values and differences, draw on the needs of patients and providers, and measure the benefits and potential risks of health interventions. Ignoring evidence from research may cause harm to individuals and populations, and waste resources.
5. The findings of high-quality research should not only be accessible to decision-makers but also communicated in ways that effectively inform policy, public health, and health care decision-making. Research findings, including of clinical trials, need to be published, documented in internationally accessible registers and archives, and consolidated through systematic reviews. Dissemination of findings in this way can help to inform decisions about support for new research and to build public confidence in science.

¹ *World report on knowledge for better health: strengthening health systems*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2004.

6. Health systems would be better able to deal with current global health challenges if existing interventions were appropriately adapted and more effective interventions were developed for neglected diseases. Providing support for development at national, regional, and global levels of such products as essential drugs, vaccines and diagnostics, and encouraging public-private partnerships, including between countries of different income levels, could contribute to this end.

7. At its 115th session the Executive Board discussed the subject of the Ministerial Summit on Health Research.¹ It decided to continue the debate by electronic means in order to reach a text for a draft resolution to be submitted to the Health Assembly.

ACTION BY THE HEALTH ASSEMBLY

8. The Health Assembly is invited to consider the following draft resolution:

The Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the Mexico Statement on Health Research resulting from the Ministerial Summit on Health Research (Mexico City, 16-20 November 2004);

Acknowledging that high-quality research, and the generation and application of knowledge are critical for achieving the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including the development goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, improving the performance of health systems, advancing human development, and attaining equity in health;

Recognizing the need to strengthen evidence-based evaluation of the consequences of health and other policies and practices at national, regional, and local levels;

Reaffirming the need to create demand for research and to foster participation in the research process;

Sensitive to the need to strengthen national health-research systems by building relevant capacity, developing capable leadership, providing essential monitoring and evaluation tools, improving capacity for ethical review of research, and determining necessary ethical standards and regulations for population health, health care, and clinical research;

Committed to promoting access to reliable, relevant, and up-to-date evidence on the effects of interventions, based on systematic review of the totality of available research findings, and taking into account existing models;

Conscious of the need to identify relatively underfunded areas of research, such as on health systems and public health, where increased resources and leadership would accelerate the achievement of critical health goals;

¹ See document EB115/2005/REC/2, summary record of the eleventh meeting, section 1.

Emphasizing that research is a global endeavour based on the sharing of knowledge and information within an appropriate ethical framework,

1. [TAKES NOTE of][ENDORSES] the Mexico Statement on Health Research resulting from the Ministerial Summit on Health Research (Mexico City, 16-20 November 2004);

2. URGES Member States:

(1) to implement the recommendation made by the Commission on Health Research for Development in 1990 that “developing countries should invest at least 2% of national health expenditures in research and research capacity strengthening, and at least 5% of project and program aid for the health sector from development aid agencies should be earmarked for research and research capacity strengthening”;^{1]}

(2) to establish and implement or strengthen a national health-research policy and, in the context of such a policy, to reallocate a higher priority to an adequately funded programme of health-systems research;

(3) to encourage collaboration with other partners in health research so as to facilitate the conduct of such research within their health systems;

(4) to promote activities to strengthen national health-research systems, including creating informed decision-makers, setting priorities, managing research, monitoring performance, adopting standards and regulations for high-quality research and its ethical oversight, and ensuring participation in such activities of the community, nongovernmental organizations, and patients;

(5) to establish or strengthen mechanisms to transfer knowledge in support of evidence-based public health and health-care delivery systems, and evidence-based health-related policies;

(6) to support, together with WHO’s Secretariat and the global scientific community, networking of national research agencies with a view to conducting collaborative research in order to address global health priorities;

3. CALLS UPON the global scientific community, international partners, the private sector, civil society, and other relevant stakeholders

(1) to provide support for a substantive and sustainable programme of health-systems research aligned with priority country needs and aimed at achieving the internationally agreed health-related development goals, including the development goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

(2) to establish a voluntary platform to link clinical trials registers in order to ensure a single point of access and the unambiguous identification of trials with a view to enhancing access to information by patients, families, patient groups and others;

¹ *Commission on Health Research for Development. Health research: essential link to equity in development.* New York, Oxford University Press, 1990.

(3) to strengthen or establish the transfer of knowledge in order to communicate, improve access to, and promote use of, reliable, relevant, unbiased, and timely health information;

(4) to provide support for national, regional, and global research partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to accelerate the development of essential drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics, and mechanisms for their equitable delivery;

(5) to recognize the need to involve the relevant authorities in the Member States concerned in the initial planning of health research projects;

(6) to support, together with the WHO Secretariat and Member States, networking of national research agencies to the greatest extent possible as a means of identifying and conducting collaborative research that would address global health priorities;

4. REQUESTS the Director-General

(1) to engage in consultation with interested stakeholders on creation of a programme on health-systems research geared to accelerating achievement of internationally agreed health-related development goals, including the development goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

(2) to pursue with interested partners the development of a voluntary platform to link clinical trials registers;

(3) to assist in the development of more effective mechanisms to bridge the divide between ways in which knowledge is generated and ways in which it is used, including the transformation of health-research findings into policy and practice;

[(4) to convene, with other interested stakeholders, a ministerial level international conference on research into human resources for health;]

(5) to report progress on the Mexico Statement at the high-level plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to review implementation of the Millennium Declaration (September 2005), at a conference on health systems in 2006, and at the next Ministerial summit on health research in 2008.

ANNEX

THE MEXICO STATEMENT ON HEALTH RESEARCH**Knowledge for better health: strengthening health systems****FROM THE MINISTERIAL SUMMIT ON HEALTH RESEARCH
MEXICO CITY, NOVEMBER 16-20, 2004**

We the Ministers of Health* and other participants from 58 countries

RECOGNIZE THAT

1. There remain serious obstacles to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in many low and middle income countries.
2. Strong national health systems are needed to deliver health care interventions to achieve the health-related MDGs; to address other communicable and noncommunicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health, injuries, violence, and mental ill health; and to improve health and health equity.
3. Research has a crucial but under-recognized part to play in strengthening health systems, improving the equitable distribution of high quality health services, and advancing human development.
4. Research is an essential component of strong health systems for informed and knowledgeable action to improve people's health and accelerate the rate of global, regional, and national development.
5. High quality research is facilitated if each country has a strong, transparent, and sustainable national health research system, defined as the people, institutions, and activities whose primary purpose is to generate relevant knowledge adhering to high ethical standards, which can be used to improve the health status of populations in an equitable way.
6. Health policy, public health, and service delivery should be based on reliable evidence derived from high quality research. Research evidence comes from various sources, including those that illuminate personal and cultural values and differences, draw on the needs of patients and providers, and measure the benefits and potential risks of health interventions. Ignoring research evidence is harmful to individuals and populations, and wastes resources.
7. The findings of high quality research should be not only accessible to decision makers but also communicated in ways that effectively inform policy, public health, and health care decision making. Research results must be published, documented in internationally accessible registers and archives, and synthesized through systematic reviews. These actions can help to inform decisions about support for new research and to build public confidence in science.
8. Biomedical and social science research contribute greatly to our understanding about the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of a wide range of diseases. But crucial research aimed at strengthening public health and health systems has been neglected and under-funded. There should be

a balanced and comprehensive research strategy that is inclusive of all relevant investigative approaches.

9. Health systems would be better able to deal with current global health challenges if existing interventions were adequately adopted and more effective interventions were developed for neglected diseases. Encouraging and supporting national, regional, and global product development and public-private partnerships, including partnership initiatives with developing countries, could contribute to fulfilling this need.

CONSCIOUS OF THE NEED TO

1. Reaffirm the culture and practice of high quality research, knowledge generation, and its application as critical to (i) the attainment of health targets within the MDGs; (ii) the performance of health systems, including expanding the capacity of human resources for health; (iii) the vitality of a country's socioeconomic development; and (iv) the achievement of health equity.

2. Strengthen evidence-based evaluation of the consequences of health and other policies and practices at national, regional, and local levels.

3. Address the social determinants of health, including those related to gender, income, education, ability, conflict and ethnicity.

4. Involve and inform users of evidence to create demand for research and to foster participation in the research process.

5. Strengthen national health research systems by building relevant capacity, developing capable leadership, providing essential monitoring and evaluation tools, improving capacity for ethical review of research, and putting in place necessary ethical standards and regulations for population health, health services, and clinical research.

6. Promote access to reliable, relevant, and up-to-date evidence on the effects of interventions, based on systematic reviews of the totality of available research findings.

7. Identify under-funded areas of research, such as on health systems and public health, where increased resources and leadership would accelerate the achievement of critical health goals.

8. Emphasize that research is a global endeavour based on the sharing of knowledge and information.

9. Build and strengthen public trust and confidence in science.

CALL FOR ACTION BY

1. *National governments* to commit to fund the necessary health research to ensure vibrant health systems and reduce inequity and social injustice.**

2. *National governments* to establish and implement a national health research policy.

3. *National governments* to promote activities to strengthen national health research systems, including the creation of informed decision makers, priority setting, research management, monitoring performance, adopting standards and regulations for high quality research and its ethical oversight, and ensuring community, nongovernmental organization, and patient participation in research governance.
4. *National governments* to establish sustainable programmes to support evidence-based public health and health care delivery systems, and evidence-based health related policies.
5. *National governments, WHO Secretariat, and the international community* to support networking of national research agencies in conducting collaborative research to address global health priorities.
6. *Funders of health research* to support a substantive and sustainable programme of health systems research aligned with priority country needs.
7. *All major stakeholders*, facilitated by *WHO Secretariat*, to establish a platform linking a network of international clinical trials registers to ensure a single point of access and the unambiguous identification of trials.
8. *All major stakeholders* to strengthen or to establish activities to communicate, improve access to, and promote the use of reliable, relevant, unbiased, and timely health information.
9. *The international health research community* to ensure broad support for national, regional, and global partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to accelerate the development of essential drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics, and to ensure the equitable delivery of these interventions.
10. *WHO Secretariat* to report progress on the Mexico Statement at the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Summit in 2005, at a conference on health systems in 2006, and at the next Ministerial Summit on health research in 2008; and to convene a ministerial level international conference on research into human resources for health.

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*Ministers or ministerial representatives from the following Member States (ministerial presence underlined): Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Oman, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

**For example, the Commission on Health Research for Development in 1990 recommended that "developing countries should invest at least 2% of national health expenditures in research and research capacity strengthening, and at least 5% of project and programme aid for the health sector from development aid agencies should be earmarked for research and research capacity strengthening". WHO should consider allocating a proportion of its country budgets to support high-quality health systems research.