

The value-added of PMNCH for countries and regions: brokering knowledge and innovation

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Board presentation: April 2010 Dhaka

Main recommendations from knowledge mapping exercise and expert advisory group:

1. Synthesize knowledge on essential MNCH topics e.g. success factors for countries' progress to MDGs 4 & 5,
2. Develop demand-driven knowledge products: e.g. requests from governments and practice needs.
3. Leverage existing regional knowledge networks for RMNCH: e.g. Cochrane, EVIP-NET, REACH
4. Emphasize knowledge utilization & implementation

I. Synthesize knowledge: 'X-factor' analysis on countries' progress towards MDGs 4 &5

- Analytical framework, database - 68 countries
- Quantitative synthesis: QCA, Boolean analysis
- Country case studies, 'south-south' learning:
 - Bolivia
 - China
 - Egypt
 - Malawi
 - Nepal



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2. Demand driven knowledge products

PMNCH Knowledge products to date based on global policy needs e.g. Global Strategy (2010), NCDs (2011)

Now need to also address:

Knowledge needs identified by regions and countries:

- Regional e.g. African Union: facilitating consensus between regional, global, and national frameworks
- Countries – needs identified in case studies, consultations:
 - Constraints to implementation and scaling up (including in relation to Global Strategy and Commission recommendations)
 - Promoting integration for women's and children's health (multisectoral)
 - Economic case for investments in RMNCH

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3. Leverage regional knowledge networks (i)

Knowledge mapping exercise: authorship of RMNCH scientific publications



3. Leverage regional knowledge networks (ii)

3 regional knowledge networks meetings being planned:

- **Asia-Pacific:** AusAID, WHO regional office, University of Queensland and other partners
- **South Asia:** Government of India (Global Strategy commitment), WHO regional office, AIIMS, Save the Children India and other partners
- **Africa:** African Union, NORAD and other partners

Knowledge Support networks (e.g. Countdown, UCL, LSHTM and EU Observatory, AHPSR, RHR-GREAT with RMNCH institutions) on stand-by to develop knowledge products for policy e.g. investment cases, responses to parliament questions, policy syntheses ...

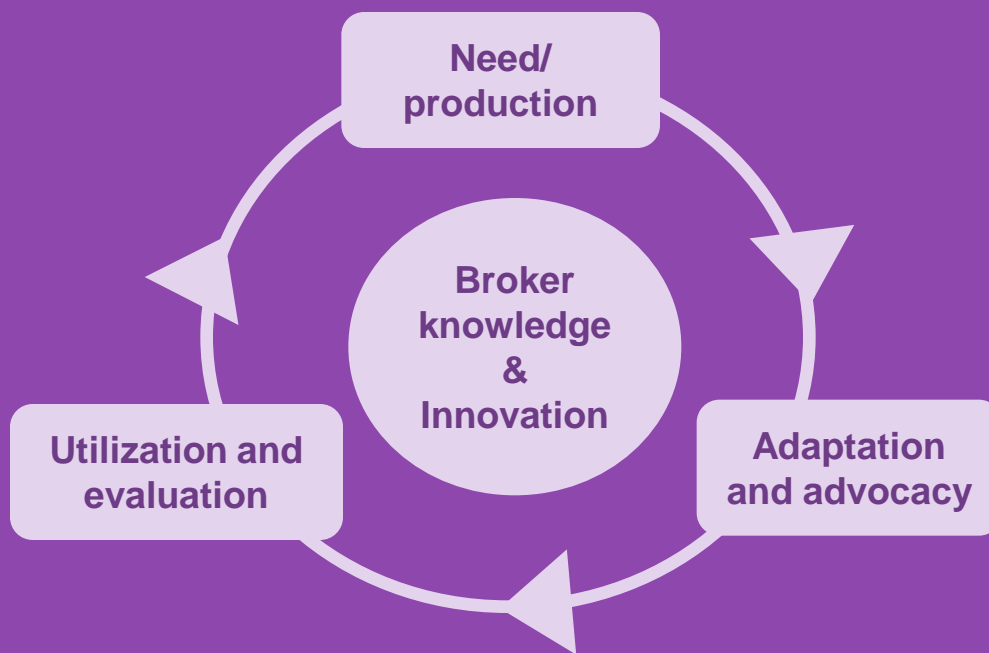
4. Knowledge utilization and evaluation

- Peer-learning workshops (with implementing agencies)
- Advisory group to guide and support workshops to promote knowledge utilization
- Use of innovative technologies e.g. mHealth approaches, decision support tools (2011 workplan)
- Evaluation and knowledge needs, progress MDGs and human rights

Approach aligned with new PMNCH Strategic Objectives and the Knowledge cycle

New SOI – Broker Knowledge and Innovation for Action

The PMNCH Knowledge Brokering Cycle (adapted from Julio Frenk)



Appreciate partners' thoughts on strengthening PMNCH's role in brokering knowledge and innovation for regions and countries

→ Strategic Framework and Workplan 2012-2015

THANK YOU