TDR PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

Michael Mihut
Programme Manager

46th Session of the TDR Joint Coordinating Board

14–15 June 2023
TDR PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2018–2023

Related documents

• TDR 2022 Results Report
• 2022 Risk Management Report
Portfolio implementation on track.

Seven expected results with some delays in activities: no output delays anticipated.
2022 OUTCOMES

**EXAMPLES:**

**Operational research on AMR demonstrates impact on policy and practice.** Twenty-five (25) of the 36 AMR–SORT IT studies assessed in Asia and Africa in 2022 have influenced changes in policy and/or practice within 12 months of completion. Of these, **15 have led to actions implemented in 2022.**

**TB detection calibration toolkit** developed in collaboration with the WHO Global Tuberculosis Programme is used by the national TB programme in **Ghana and five countries in the WHO European Region** (Armenia, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine).

**An innovative self-diagnosis and treatment kit for malaria** (Malakit) validated in hard-to-reach communities is integrated into the national programme in **Suriname.**

*For the complete list, see the 2022 Results Report.*

---

### Key performance indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Number and evidence when innovative knowledge or new/improved solutions / tools developed with TDR support are applied in disease endemic countries (DEC)</th>
<th>Baseline (2017)</th>
<th>Target (2023)</th>
<th>Progress (contribution 2022)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115 (+31)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**2022 OUTCOMES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Baseline (2017)</th>
<th>Target (2023)</th>
<th>Progress (contribution 2022)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Number and evidence when tools and reports are used to inform policy and/or practice of global/regional stakeholders or major funding agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23 (+4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXAMPLES:**

Assessing arboviral disease surveillance capacity in all 47 countries of the WHO African Region identified gaps and opportunities for intervention to assess health system capacity to prevent, detect and respond to arboviral disease outbreaks. This is informing regional and country policy.

Eastern African countries using evidence, strategies and tools contributed to by TDR and tested on the Indian subcontinent towards visceral leishmaniasis elimination.

The implementation research toolkit for digital TB care (IR4DTB) used to support an online workshop in the WHO European Region. Six country-based projects were selected for funding.

*For the complete list, see the 2022 Results Report.*
2022 OUTCOMES

**EXAMPLES:**

Investigators in low- and middle-income countries (Uganda–schistosomiasis, Nepal–lymphatic filariasis) demonstrate the critical need for gender-based analysis and intersectionality in infectious diseases research.

Collaboration with UNICEF and UNDP provided insights into the role of the private health sector in providing healthcare for women and children in Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania in socially innovative ways.

Advancing the management of skin-related neglected tropical diseases in Ghana: study learnings call for a gender-based approach to healthcare for NTDs.

*For the complete list, see the 2022 Results Report.*
### APPLICATION OF CORE VALUES: DEC LEADERSHIP 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracts awarded (US$)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($9.4 / 12.6m)</td>
<td></td>
<td>($6.4 / 7.7m)</td>
<td>($9.1 / 12.2m)</td>
<td>($6.4 / 9m)</td>
<td>($8.9 / 11.2m)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDR committee members</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (first author)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (last author)</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (corresponding author)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2022 GRANTS – PROGRESS ON EQUITY

% amount awarded to DEC recipients
87%

% amount awarded to women
52%

Proportion of contracts/grants (% amount) awarded to men and women in DEC and non-DECs in 2022
2022 PUBLICATIONS: FIRST AUTHOR DISTRIBUTION

Total number of TDR supported publications in 2022: **159**

Distribution of first authors by gender and DEC in 2022

- **Men DEC**: 45%
- **Women DEC**: 31%
- **Men non-DEC**: 10%
- **Women non-DEC**: 14%
### APPLICATION OF CORE VALUES: ENHANCING EQUITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracts awarded ($) to women</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee members women</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications – women first author</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications – women last author</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications – women corresponding author</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications open access</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GENDER EQUITY

**PROPORTION OF CONTRACTS/GRANTS AWARDED TO WOMEN (% AMOUNT)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Preliminary analysis on partial data for 2022*
SURVEY OBJECTIVE
To identify potential gender-related challenges that researchers encountered during the COVID-19 pandemic which may have influenced their ability to apply for research grants during that period.

SURVEY RESPONSES
• 64 complete responses received
• 36 women, 28 men
• From 37 countries and territories
47% of women vs only 7% of men said that gender roles impacted their capacity and time available to search for and apply for grants or funding opportunities.

**KEY RESULTS**

All women 56+
encountered more challenges.

Women were 2.5 times more likely than men
to allocate more time than in previous years to care for their family and spouse, impacting their capacity to apply for grants.
“Our city had the longest period of lockdown in the world. During this time, I was the primary care giver for two children, one of whom was disabled, as they did school from home. This significantly impacted my ability to complete manuscripts, do research that would serve as pilot studies for grants, and attend conferences.”

(Woman researcher’s testimony)
TDR-SUPPORTED PUBLICATIONS OPEN ACCESS

100%

66%

88%

50%

75%

80%

88%

81%

93%

93%

95%

95%

RISK MANAGEMENT: STRENGTHENED PROCESSES

At the end of 2022:

- Ten Programme-level risks open
- Action items:
  - ✓ 4 completed
  - ✓ 20 ongoing on track
  - ✓ 1 on hold (related to WHO’s mobility policy)
  - ✓ None delayed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk 1</td>
<td>Portfolio alignment with strategy and proposed direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk 2</td>
<td>Sustainability of income level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk 9</td>
<td>Communication of TDR’s unique value and contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk 10</td>
<td>Translation of research results into policy and practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk 12</td>
<td>Impact of WHO transformation on WHO special programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk 16</td>
<td>Impact of WHO staff mobility policy on TDR operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk 17</td>
<td>TDR 2018–2023 strategy implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk 18</td>
<td>TDR’s visibility within collaborations and partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk 19</td>
<td>Anticipating global health emergency events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk 20</td>
<td>Timely replacement of key personnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implemented recommendations from the Seventh External Review of the Programme
Eight risks were being mitigated and fully controlled 😊

- Risk 1 - Portfolio alignment with strategy and proposed direction
- Risk 9 - Communication of TDR’s unique value and contribution
- Risk 10 - Research results translation to policy and practice
- Risk 12 - Impact of WHO transformation on WHO Special Programmes
- Risk 17 - TDR 2018-2023 strategy implementation
- Risk 18 - TDR’s visibility within collaborations and partnerships
- Risk 19 - Anticipating global health emergency events
- Risk 20 - Timely replacement of key personnel
Two risks were being mitigated and monitored closely

- Risk 2 - Income level
- Risk 16 - Impact of WHO staff mobility policy on TDR

No risk was considered as having potential major issues
MOVING FORWARD

- 2024–2029 Strategy finalized and rolled out
- Revising the Performance Framework
- Managing risks and enhancing fundraising
- 7th External Review recommendations implementation

Contribute to TDR co-sponsors’ strategic plans and results frameworks towards the Global Action Plan for implementing health related SDGs
JCB IS INVITED TO REVIEW AND APPROVE:

• TDR 2022 Results Report

• TDR 2022 Risk Management Report