

TDR performance overview

47th session of the TDR Joint Coordinating Board (JCB47)

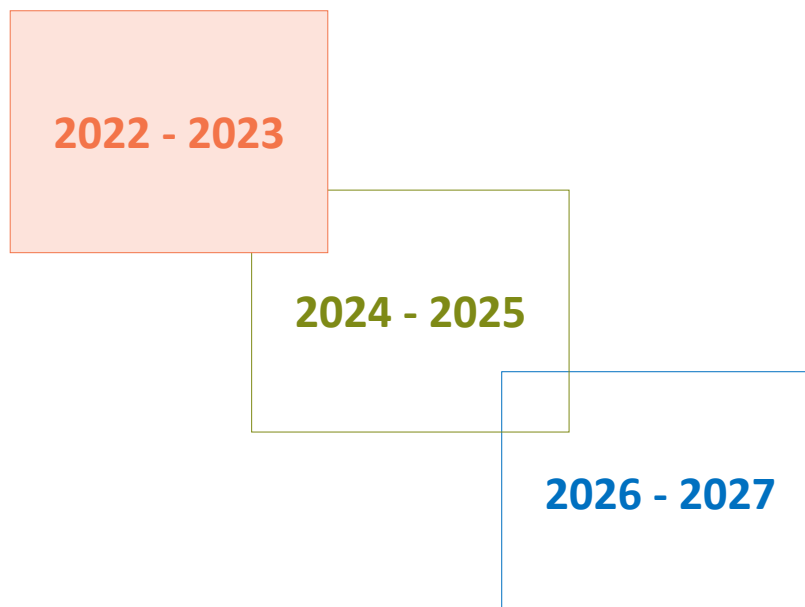
12-13 June 2024

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Outline

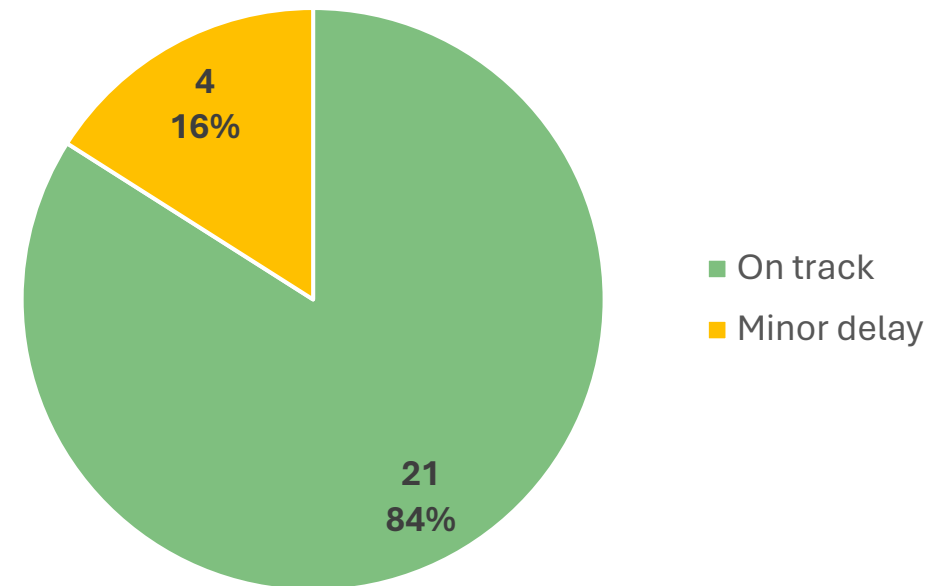


Related documents

- TDR Results Report 2023
- Risk Management Report 2023
- Performance Framework 2024-2029
- Portfolio Prioritization Model (updated)

Progress status of TDR expected results 2023

Outcome deadlines not impacted



Outcomes in 2023

Key performance indicators	Baseline (2017)	Target (2023)	Progress (contribution 2023)
1. Number and evidence when innovative knowledge or new/improved solutions / tools developed with TDR support are applied in disease endemic countries	0	100	122 (+7)

- **Government approved multisectoral approach committees to control malaria active in three additional countries** (Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia)
- **Dissemination of data informed visceral leishmaniasis elimination policy** (Bangladesh)
- **Further evidence generated and disseminated on the positive effect of operational research on health care practice** (Ghana, Nepal, Sierra Leone)

Outcomes in 2023

Key performance indicators	Baseline (2017)	Target (2023)	Progress (contribution 2023)
2. Number and evidence when tools and reports are used to inform policy and/or practice of global/regional stakeholders or major funding agencies	0	20	27 (+4)

- Lessons from the Indian subcontinent inform planning of a **regional visceral leishmaniasis elimination programme in East Africa**.
- **New regional network in Southern and East Africa for TB control (SEARN-TB)**. All sub-Saharan African countries are now linked through regional networks, supporting South-South collaboration, evidence co-generation, training and webinars for experience sharing.
- **Rollout of new MOOC module on incorporating an intersectional gender perspective in implementation research** Supported by the regional training centre in Ghana; > 500 registered participants from Africa and Asia.
- **Operational research and Ebola data sharing for emergency preparedness in West and Central Africa** SORT IT researchers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone utilized Infectious Diseases Data Observatory (IDDO) data to strengthen health systems.

Outcomes in 2023

Key performance indicators	Baseline (2017)	Target (2023)	Progress (contribution 2023)
3. Evidence demonstrating the benefits of research on gender, on equity or on vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, used to inform policy and/or practice	N/A	N/A	Evidence provided

Examples highlighting the importance of understanding contextual constraints and gender related dimensions to address infectious diseases associated with poverty and improve equitable access to health care for the most vulnerable populations.

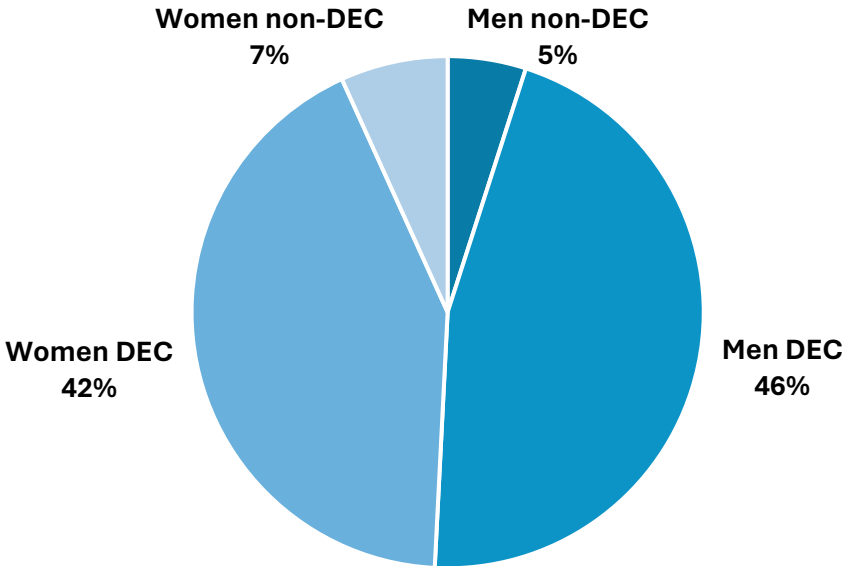
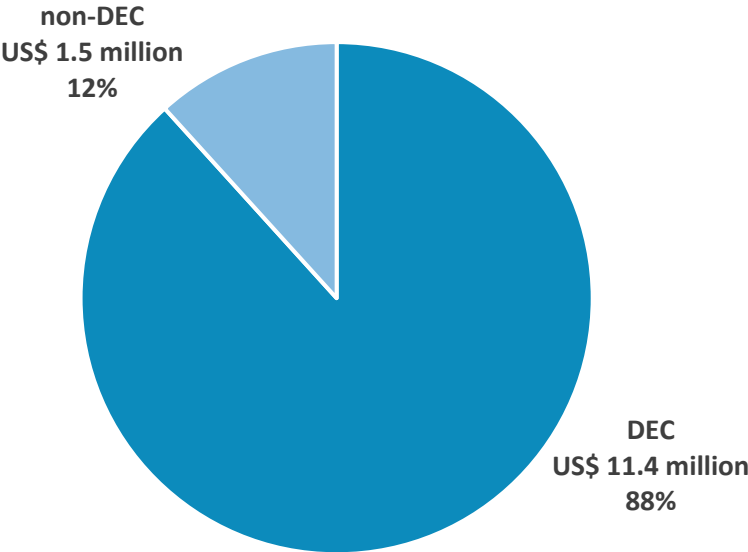
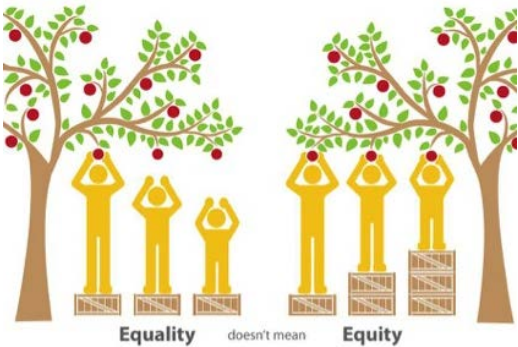
- **Qualitative study conducted in a lymphatic filariasis endemic district in Nepal**
- **Study undertaken in Uganda looking at vulnerability to schistosomiasis and access to treatment**



Examples of KPI progress 2018-2023

Expected results	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2017)	Target (2023)	Progress (contrib. 2023)
Outcome: Infectious disease knowledge, solutions and implementation strategies translated into policy and practice in disease endemic countries²	1. Number and evidence when innovative knowledge or new/improved solutions/tools developed with TDR support are applied in disease endemic countries	0	100	122 (+7)
	2. Number and evidence when tools and reports are used to inform policy and/or practice of global/ regional stakeholders or major funding agencies	0	20	27 (+4)
	3. Evidence demonstrating the benefits of research on gender, on equity or on vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, used to inform policy and/or practice	N/A	N/A	Evidence provided
Research outputs: High quality intervention and implementation research evidence produced in response to global and country needs	4. Number and evidence of innovative knowledge, new/improved solutions or implementation strategies developed in response to requests from WHO control programmes and/or diseases endemic countries and engaging disease endemic country stakeholders	0	25	69 (+7) 100%
	5. Number of research data sets/platforms that are i) open access or ii) with an access permission level	1	10	10 (i. 1, ii. 8) (1)
Capacity strengthening outputs: Enhanced research and knowledge transfer capacity within disease endemic countries	6. Number and evidence of DEC institutions and networks demonstrating expanded scope of activities or increased funding from alternative sources, or that have influenced research agenda, policy and practice, as a result of or related to TDR support ³	0	5	29 (+9)
	7. Number of TDR grantees/trainees per year and proportion demonstrating career progression and/or increased scientific productivity, disaggregated by gender	79 (2017) 85% (2014)	150 ≥80%	1128* (+278*) TBC

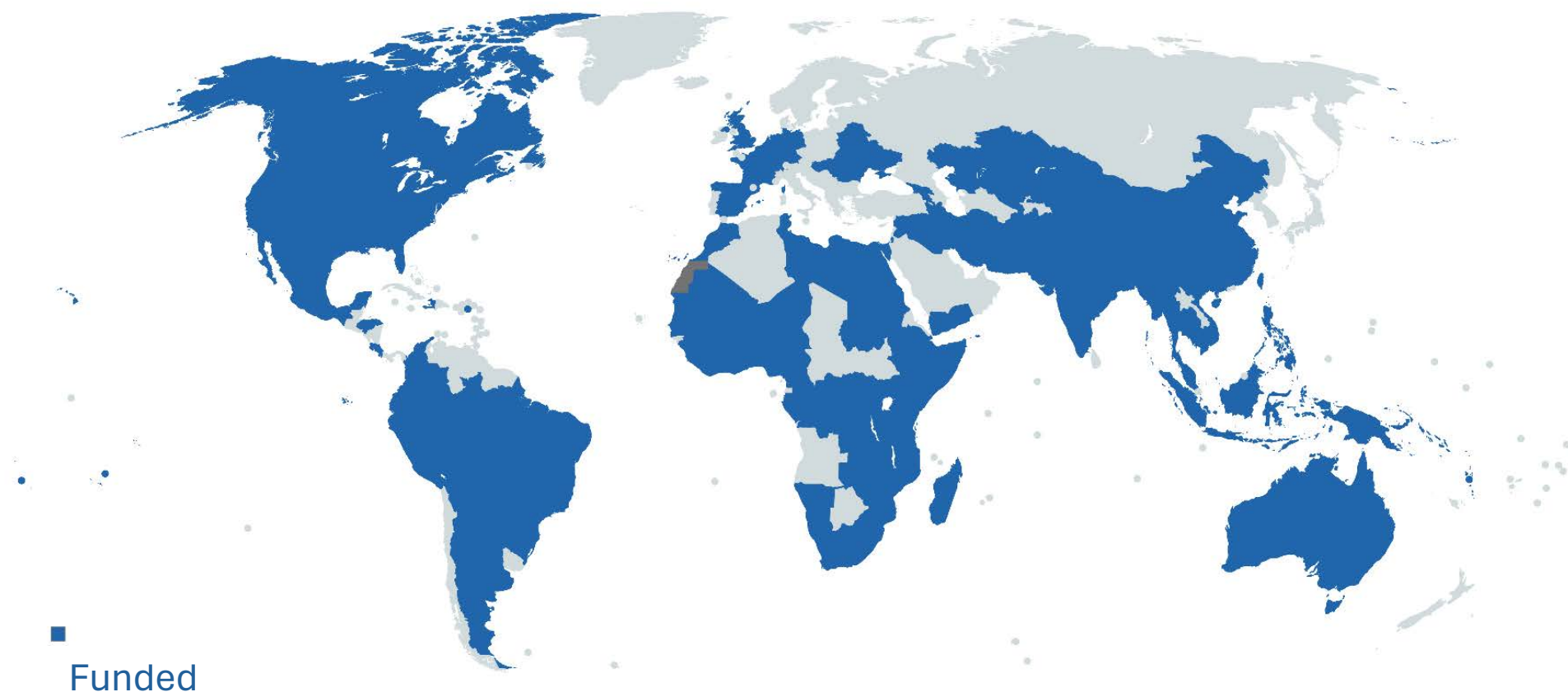
Progress on equity: 2023



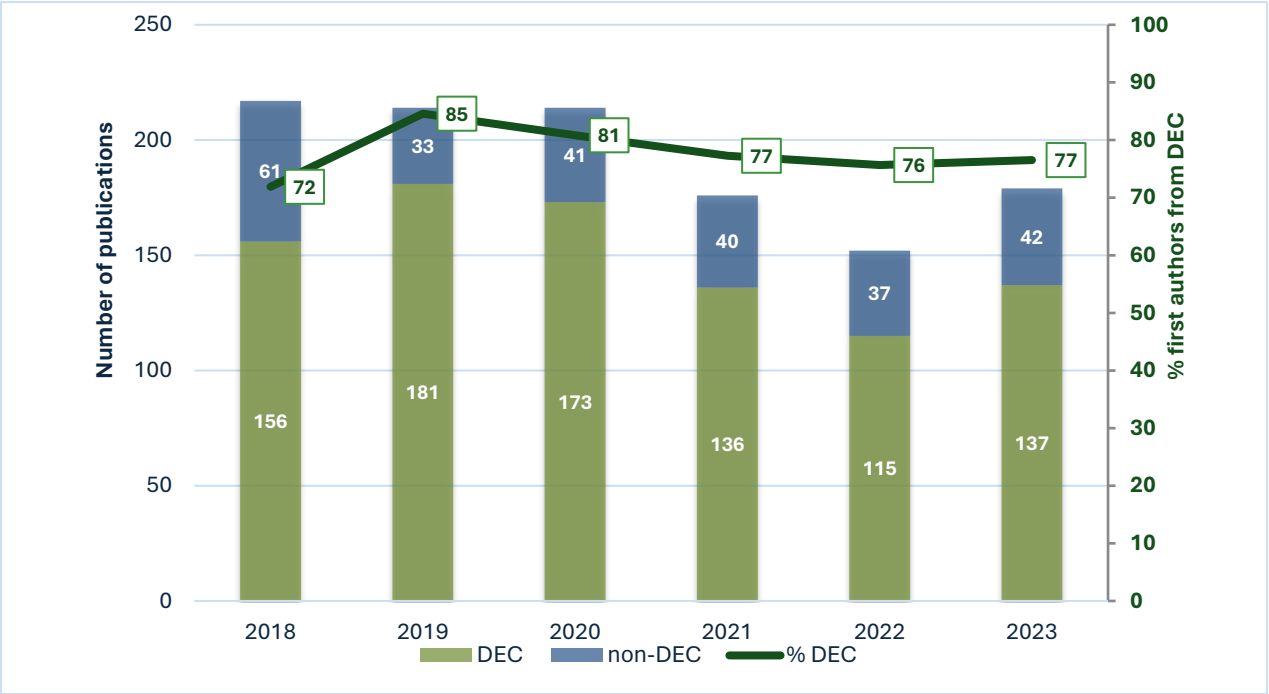
Distribution of contracts and grants to recipients, by DEC country status

Distribution of contracts and grants, by gender and DEC country status

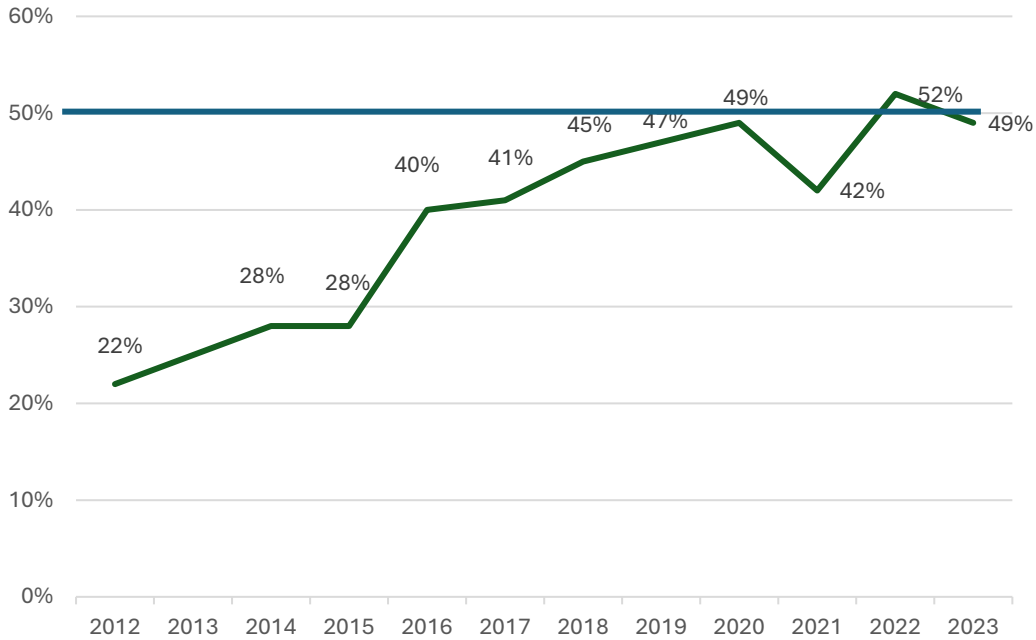
2023 Grant/contract funding geographical distribution



Progress on equity: trends

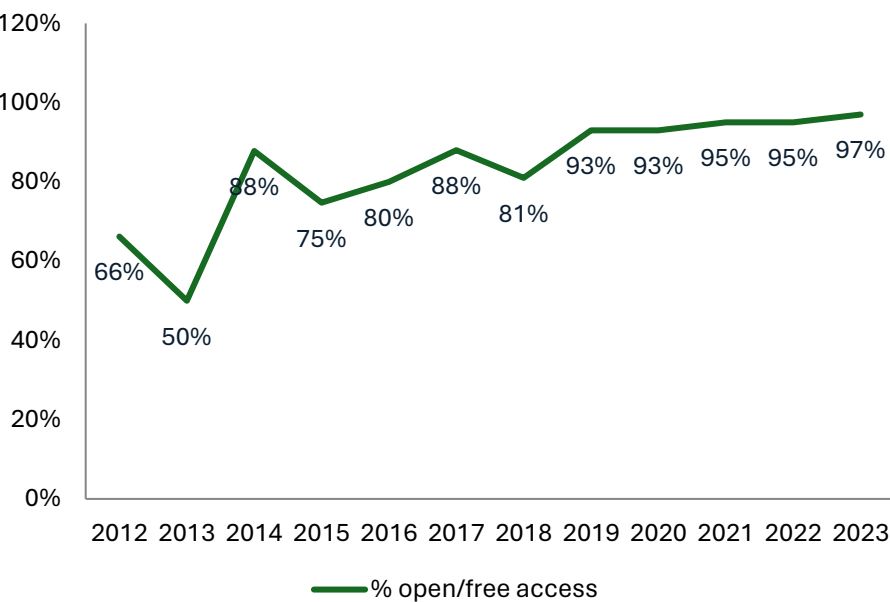


Proportion of publications with first author from DEC

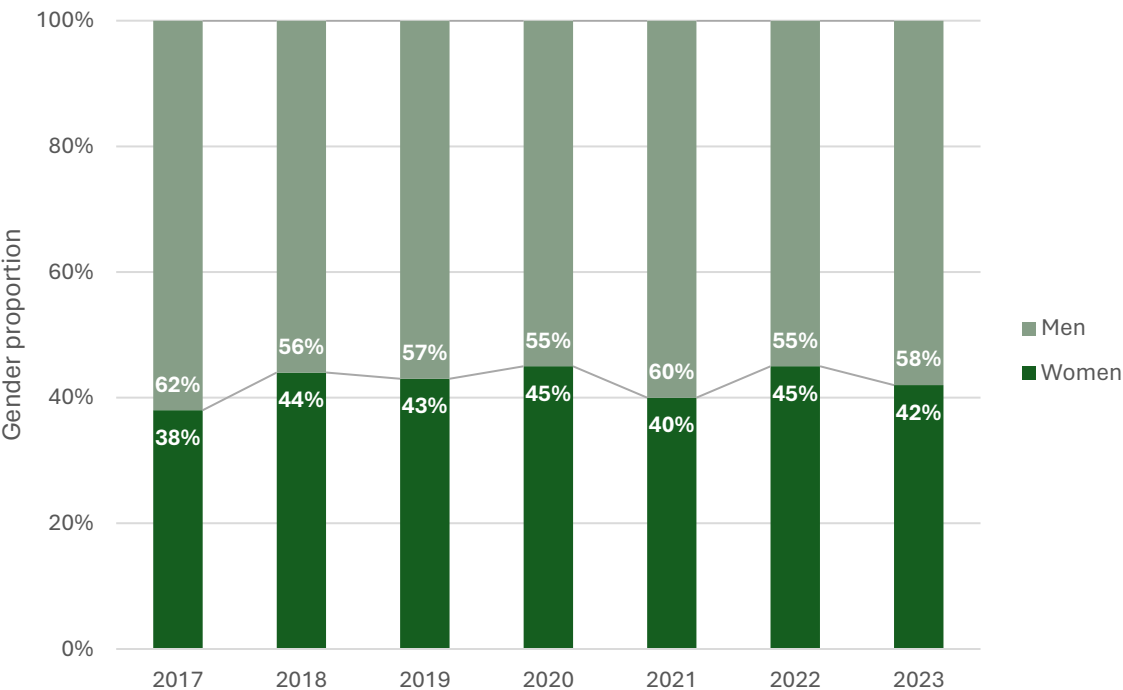


Proportion of funding to women
(% amount)

Equity: TDR supported publications



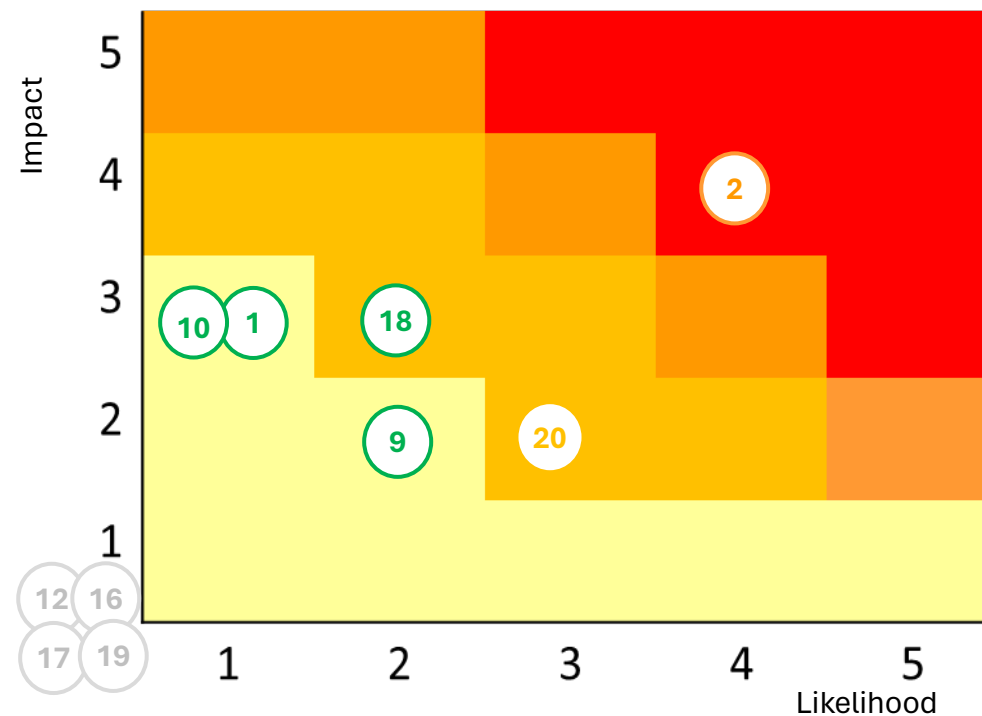
Proportion of publications in open/free access, yearly progress
2012 to 2023



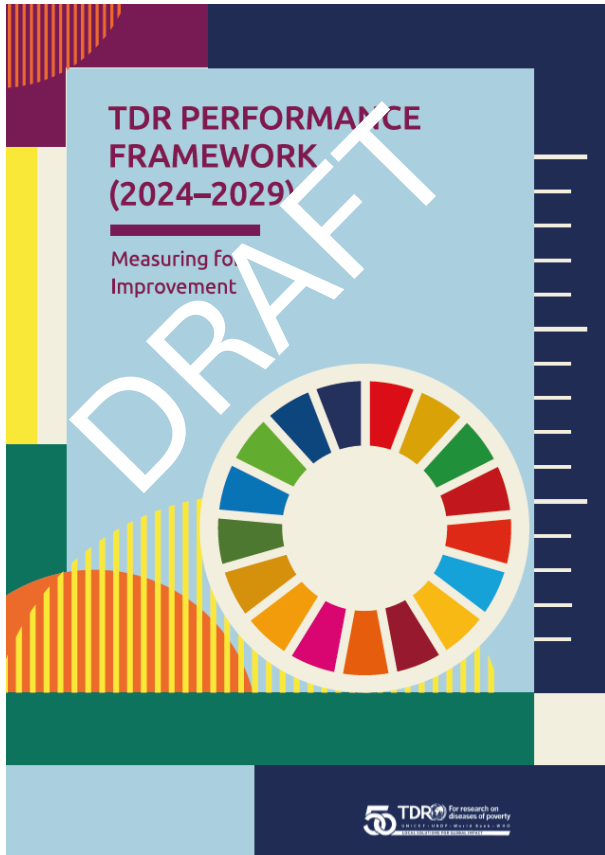
Gender distribution of first authors, 2017-2023

Risk management

Risk	Owner	Brief description
Risk 1	John	Portfolio alignment with strategy
Risk 2	Garry	Income level
Risk 9	Maki	Communication of TDR's unique value and contribution
Risk 10	Rob	Translation of research results into policy and practice
<i>Risk 12</i>	<i>Michael</i>	<i>Impact of WHO transformation on Special Programmes</i>
<i>Risk 16</i>	<i>Michael</i>	<i>Impact of WHO staff mobility policy on TDR operations</i>
<i>Risk 17</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>TDR 2018–2023 strategy implementation</i>
Risk 18	Garry	TDR's visibility within collaborations and partnerships
<i>Risk 19</i>	<i>Garry</i>	<i>Anticipating global health emergency events</i>
Risk 20	John	Timely replacement of key personnel

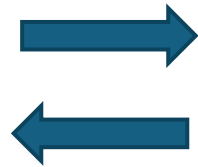
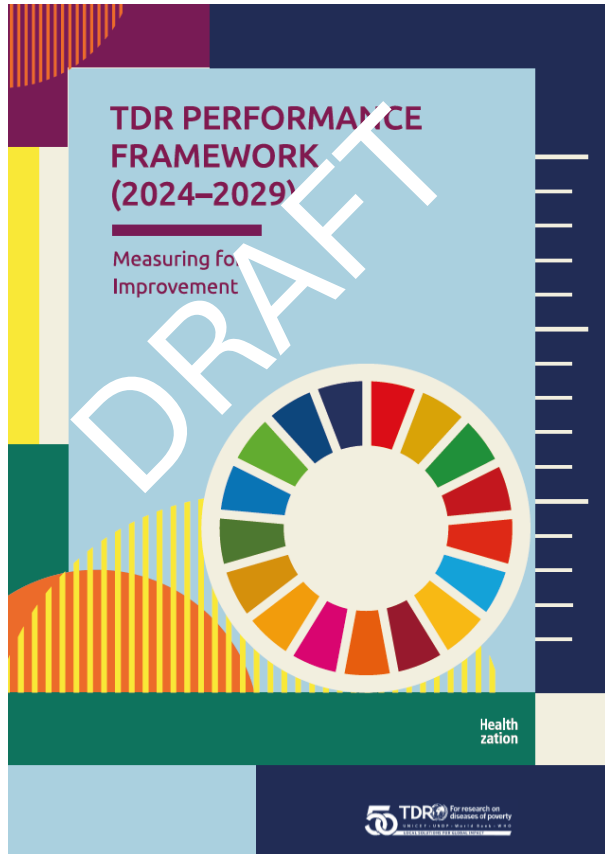


Updating the Performance Framework – what stays the same



- Continues to measure **what** we do (technical achievements) and **how** we work (core values, managerial performance)
- Serves for **accountability** and **continuous improvement**
- Most indicators remain unchanged – facilitates analysis over longer period
- **Core values**: gender equity, focus on LMICs (DECs), sustainability, quality, working through partnerships, value for money (WHO 5Es: effectiveness, equity, ethics, efficiency, economy)
- Aspects appreciated by stakeholders: mix of quantitative and qualitative, supported by evidence, looking beyond outputs towards measurable change, lessons learned
- Aligned with wording in donor reporting log frames

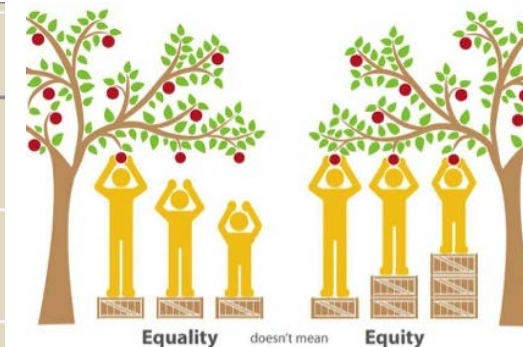
Updating the Performance Framework – what changes



- **Aligns with the 2024-2029 strategy:** added indicator for global health challenges in KPI 5 (outputs) and sub-indicator in KPI 9 (stakeholder engagement)
- Integrates **recommendations from the Seventh External Review** of the Programme: ranges for targets, clarifying wording
- Adds **annual/biennial milestones** for indicator targets (included as annex)
- Added visibility for short-term trainees (RTC, MOOC) – as sub-indicator KPI 7
- Removed indicator measuring databases (transferred to partners)
- Updated TDR's associated Portfolio Prioritization model

Utilizing target ranges - example

<i>Application of core values</i>		
Equity <i>Social and economic equity</i>	10. Proportion of TDR grants/contracts awarded to institutions or individuals in DEC's (total count and total amount).	67–90% DEC
	11. Proportion of experts from DEC's on TDR external advisory committees.	50–75%
	12. Proportion of peer-reviewed publications supported by TDR with authors from DEC institutions (first author, last author, corresponding author).	≥67%
	13. Number of peer-reviewed publications supported by TDR and percentage published in open/free access.	≥100/year >90%
<i>Gender equity</i>	14. Proportion of women among grantees/contract recipients (total count and total amount).	45–55%
	15. Proportion of women on TDR external advisory committees.	45–55%
	16. Proportion of women authors of peer-reviewed publications supported by TDR (first author, last author, corresponding author).	45–55%
	17. Proportion of peer-reviewed publications explicitly considering gender and women's issues, vulnerable groups or people with disabilities.	>75%



Annual milestones – example

Expected results	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target (2029)
Outcome: Infectious disease knowledge, solutions and implementation strategies translated into policy and practice in disease endemic countries ^[1]	1. Number and evidence when innovative knowledge or new/improved solutions/tools developed with TDR support are applied in disease-endemic countries and communities, disaggregated by region	0	16-18	32-36	48-54	64-72	80-90	96-100
	2. Number and evidence when new tools and reports are used to inform policy and/or practice of global/regional stakeholders or major funding agencies	0	2	5	8	11	13	15
	3. Evidence demonstrating the benefits of TDR outputs on women, gender, equity, vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, used to inform policy and/or practice	NA	Evidence provided	Evidence provided	Evidence provided	Evidence provided	Evidence provided	Evidence provided
Research outputs: High quality intervention and implementation research evidence produced in response to global and country needs	4. Number and evidence of innovative knowledge, new/improved solutions or implementation strategies developed in response to requests from WHO control programmes and/or diseases endemic countries and engaging disease-endemic country stakeholders	0	6-7	12-14	18-21	24-28	30-35	40
	5. Proportion of outputs (innovative knowledge, new/improved solutions, implementation strategies, publications) addressing at least one of the global health challenges outlined in the strategy	tbc	40-50%	45-55%	45-60%	50-65%	50-75%	50-80%
Capacity strengthening outputs: Enhanced research and knowledge transfer capacity within disease endemic countries	6. Number and evidence of DEC institutions and networks demonstrating expanded scope of activities or increased funding from alternative sources, or that have influenced research agenda, policy and practice, as a result or related to TDR support.	0	2	3	5	7	9	10
	7. Number of TDR trainees and fellow disaggregated by gender and WHO region: i. long courses and postgraduate education (LC); ii. proportion demonstrating career progression and/or increased scientific productivity; and iii. short courses and MOOC (SC)	0	i. 150 ii. NA iii. 1500 W 45-55%	i. 300 ii. NA iii. 3000 W 45-55%	i. 450 ii. NA iii. 4500 W 45-55%	i. 600 ii. NA iii. 6000 W 45-55%	i. 750 ii. NA iii. 7500 W 45-55%	i. 900 ii. 280% iii. 9000 W 45-55%

New KPIs to measure alignment with 2024-2029 strategy

KPI 5: Proportion of outputs (innovative knowledge, new/improved solutions, implementation strategies, publications) addressing at least one of the global health challenges outlined in the strategy

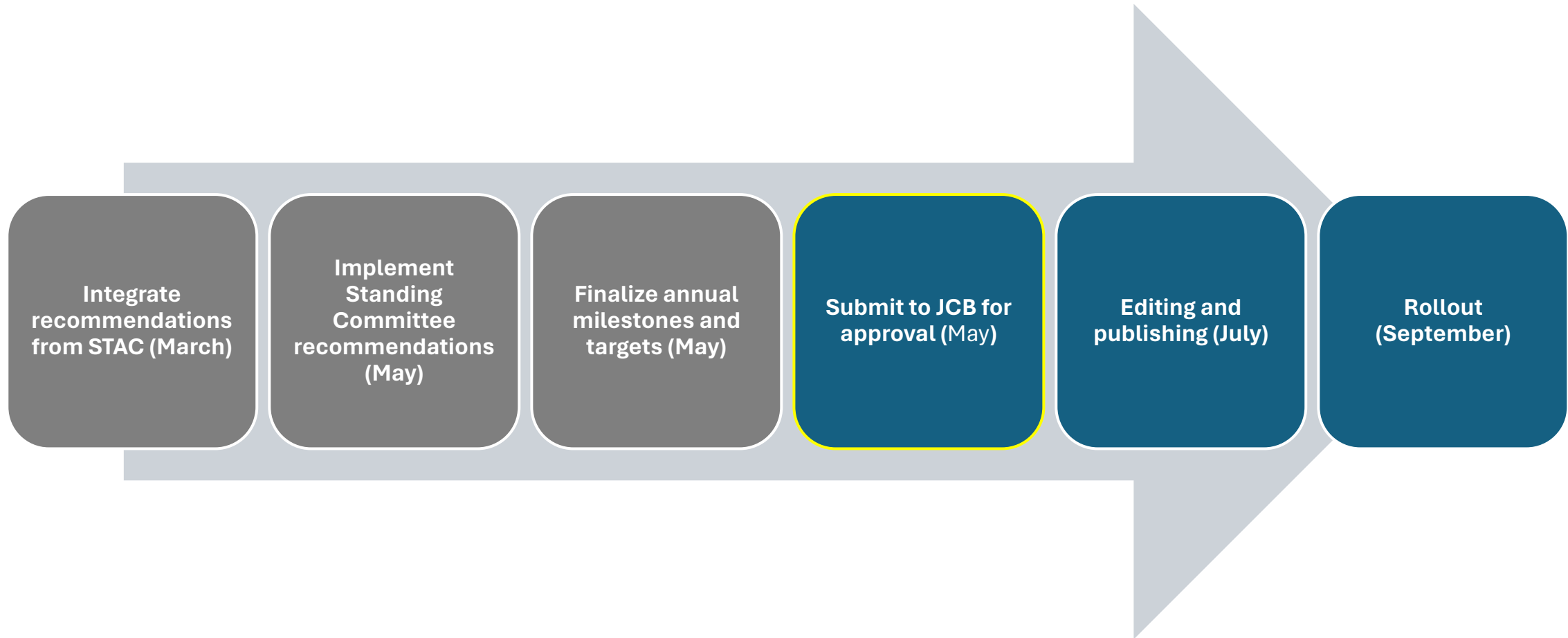
Baseline value (2022-2023): **Outputs: 31%**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Target values:	40-50%	45-55%	45-60%	50-65%	50-75%	50-80%

Additional measurements of strategic alignment, reported annually:

- Proportion of outcomes addressing at least one Global Health Challenge
- Proportion of publications addressing at least one Global Health Challenge
- Proportion of projects addressing at least one Global Health Challenge
- Evidence of stakeholder engagement in TDR joint initiatives aligned with TDR strategic objectives, including the four global health challenges

Current status and next steps



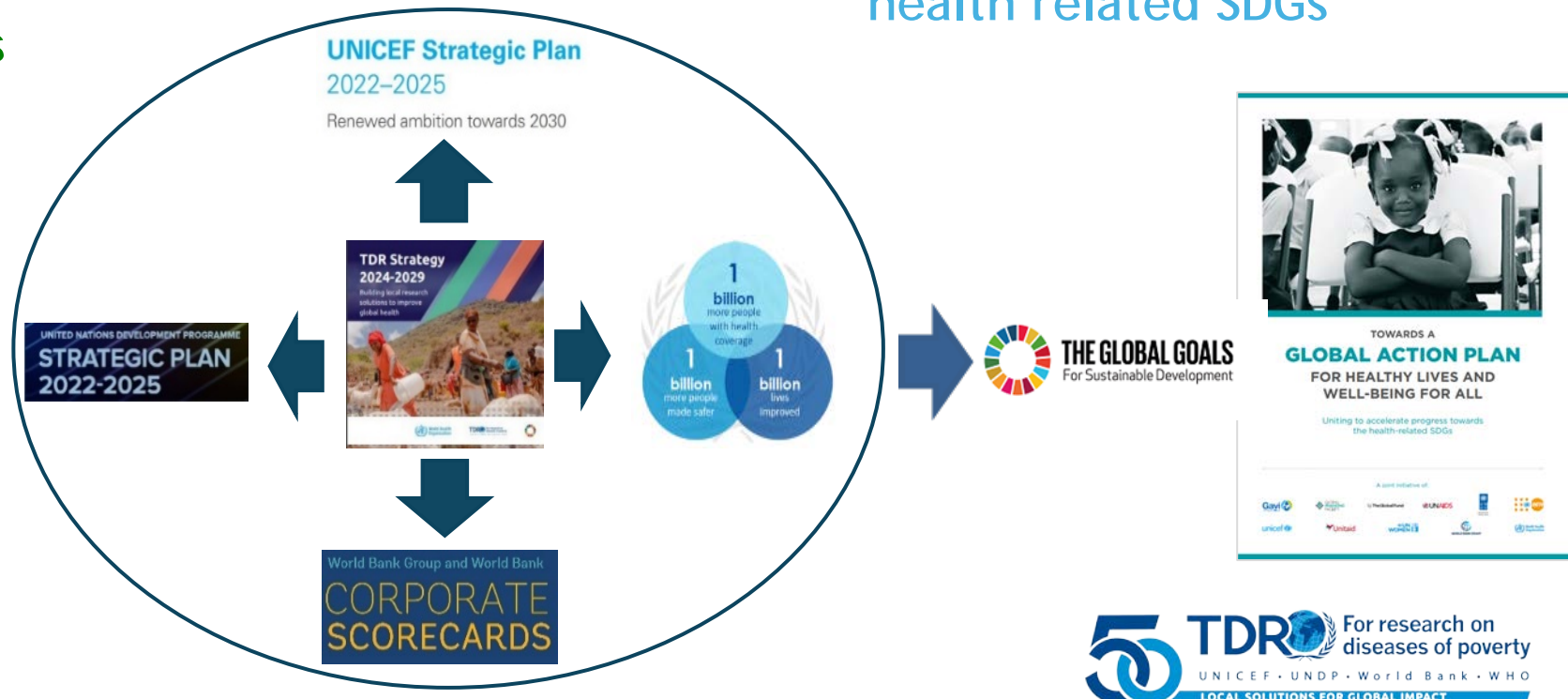
Developing TDR's first investment case (in progress)

- Standing Committee (113) meeting recommendation
- Complements the 2024-2029 Strategy and Performance Framework
- Highlights return on investment for health (contribution/attribution of TDR's work)
- Can be used as an advocacy tool in resource mobilization
- Cost-effectiveness and outcome attribution – contribution analysis for flagship TDR projects:
 - Visceral leishmaniasis elimination in Bangladesh (research, capacity strengthening, stakeholder engagement): 5.9 million DALYs averted
 - Malaria: bednets, new treatments, community-based strategies: share of 240 million DALYs averted globally; share of 8 million deaths prevented over 20 years
 - Onchocerciasis treatments, MDA: share of 18 million children born free from disease threat
 - Schistosomiasis treatments, strategies, capacity built
 - Tuberculosis: to be developed
- Expected: Q3/2024

Moving forward

- 2024-2029 Performance Framework rollout
- Portfolio building toward 2024-2029 strategy
- Investment case finalization
- Managing risks and opportunities
- Succession planning actions
- Enhancing fundraising

Contribute to TDR co-sponsors' strategic plans and results frameworks towards the Global Action Plan for implementing health related SDGs



Joint Coordinating Board input



- Review and approve **TDR Results Report 2023**
- Review and approve **TDR Risk Management Report 2023**
- Review and approve **Performance Framework 2024-2029**
- Review and approve **Portfolio Prioritization Model revision 2024**