## WORKSHOP SESSIONS’ OBJECTIVES

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<th>DAY 1</th>
<th>MODERATORS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WORKSHOP 1</strong> (a and b):</td>
<td><strong>BRIDGING THE RESEARCH GAP – what do we still need to know, and how do we go about it?</strong></td>
<td>Corrupt practices in the pharmaceutical sector are being increasingly documented. For example, Transparency International’s Global Corruption Report 2006 consolidates a large amount of the existing knowledge. Still, the scale of these practices and their impact (health and economic) is not yet fully known. The objective of this workshop is to define the areas where more research will be needed in order to better prevent corrupt practices and promote good governance in the pharmaceutical sector.</td>
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<td>Workshop 1.a: Abu Bakar Abdul Majeed, University of Technology Mara, Malaysia Paul Vincke, European Healthcare Fraud and Corruption Network (EHFCN), Belgium</td>
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<td>Workshop 1.b: Niyada Kiatying-Angsulee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand Clive Ondari, WHO Headquarters, Geneva</td>
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<td><strong>At the end of each day:</strong> Presentation/feedback from workshops. Note: 8 minutes per group</td>
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<td><strong>WORKSHOP 2</strong> (a and b):</td>
<td><strong>MAXIMIZING THE USE OF INTERNET TO INCREASE TRANSPARENCY - how?</strong></td>
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<td>The internet is a remarkable and unique tool to promote transparency. More and more medicines regulatory agencies post on their website the information that needs to be publicly available, as well as the details of procedures for administrative processes. The objective of this workshop is to learn from countries that have comprehensive internet services that aim to promote transparency in the pharmaceutical sector.</td>
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<td>Workshop 2.a: Chanvit Tharathep, Ministry of Health, Thailand Sri Suryawati, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia</td>
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<td>Workshop 2.b: Eshetu Wondemagegnehu, WHO Consultant, Ethiopia Sirinart Vasanavathana, Office of Food and Drug Administration, Thailand</td>
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WORKSHOP 3 (a and b):
ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL GGM TASK FORCE
– what are the challenges ahead?

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<td>Workshop 3.a: Rosminah Mohd. Din, Ministry of Health, Malaysia Nazarita Tacandong, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Philippines</td>
<td>Governments must delegate the implementation of a Good Governance for Medicines programme to an appropriate implementing agency or task force. If such an agency or task force does not already exist, it needs to be established with the appropriate human and financial resources. The objective of this workshop is to learn from countries that have recently set up a Good Governance for Medicines implementing agency on how best to go about it.</td>
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Presentation/feedback from workshops. Note: 8 minutes per group

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WORKSHOP 4 (a and b):
JOINING FORCES ON A NATIONAL LEVEL WITH ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES
– what works, what doesn’t?

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<td>Workshop 4.a: Eloy Anello, Núr University, Bolivia Wilfred Dodoli, WHO, Malawi</td>
<td>Most countries have already established national anti-corruption agencies as part of their efforts to tackle corruption with a cross-sectoral perspective. These agencies can provide strong support to national Good Governance for Medicines programmes. It is useful to establish collaboration mechanisms with them, not only to gain their support but also to avoid duplication of efforts. The objective of this workshop is to identify types of existing national agencies that can help national Good Governance for Medicines programmes and to define the best approach for establishing collaboration mechanisms.</td>
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<td>Workshop 4.b: Maria Miralles, Management Sciences for Health, USA. Moses Chisale, WHO Regional Office for Africa, Gabon</td>
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<td>WORKSHOP 5 (a and b):</td>
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| CAN YOU BREAK THROUGH THE GIFT-GIVING CULTURE? - how do we bring transparency to the grey zone? | Workshop 5.a: Sirinart Vasanavathana, Office of Food and Drug Administration, Thailand William Mfuko, WHO, Cambodia  
Workshop 5.b: Moses Chisale, WHO Regional Office for Africa, Gabon Nazarita Tacandong, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Philippines | |
| At the end of each day: Presentation/feedback from workshops. Note: 8 minutes per group | | Each workshop has a PC for notes and to prepare the short PowerPoint presentation which will be the result of the discussions. The moderators will present feedback from their group. |
| WORKSHOP 6 (a and b): | | Overcoming corruption in the pharmaceutical sector requires a long-term strategy and the implementation of good governance. Experience has shown that its impact will depend on the coordinated application of two basic strategies, one establishing anti-corruption laws and regulation for the practice of pharmacy, and the other building institutional integrity through the promotion of moral values and ethical practices. This workshop will focus on the second strategy: building institutional integrity. |
| DEFINING INTEGRITY – how do we raise the standards and motivate permanent change? | Workshop 6.a: Chanvit Tharathep, Ministry of Health, Thailand Eloy Anello, Núr University, Bolivia  
Workshop 6.b: Abu Bakar Abdul Majeed, University of Technology Mara, Malaysia Clive Ondari, WHO Headquarters, Geneva | |
**DAY 2** | **MODERATORS** | **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**
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**WORKSHOP 7 (a and b):** WHAT RADICAL CHANGES WILL TRANSPARENCY BRING TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD? - who are the players? - what will be the impact on public health? | **Workshop 7.a:** Eshetu Wondemagegnehu, WHO Consultant, Ethiopia Niyada Kiatying-Angsulee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand  **Workshop 7.b:** Jim Gee, KPMG Forensic, United Kingdom Carole Belisario, Procurement Watch, Inc., Philippines | Having a vision of what a country or the whole world would look like with a corrupt-free pharmaceutical sector is essential to designing a national Good Governance for Medicines programme. It also helps in acquiring the motivation and the drive to address an issue that is often perceived as a taboo subject or too difficult to tackle.  The objective of this workshop is to develop a clear vision of a corrupt-free pharmaceutical sector and find ways to create the motivation among key players to act upon it.  
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**WORKSHOP 8 (a and b):** SERVING TRANSPARENCY! - How can WHO be of better service when facilitating the GGM programme implementation? Give your ideas and feedback. | **Workshop 8.a:** Maria Miralles, Management Sciences for Health (Virginia, USA) Budiono Santoso, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific  **Workshop 8.b:** Tsetsegmaa Sanjjav, Health Sciences University of Mongolia Zafar Mirza, WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt | Since WHO established the Good Governance for Medicines programme in 2004, a model operating process and a technical package for countries have been developed. Still, WHO is aware that it has embarked on a learning process, and its policies and technical package will need to be further refined over the years.  The objective of this workshop is to reflect on WHO’s work to date in this area and make recommendations on how it can better support countries in implementing national GGM programmes. |