

BOUNDARY ORGANIZATIONS IN HEALTH POLICY AND SCIENCE

**the Case of AU's Programme on Traditional Medicines
and Pharmacopoeia.**

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Introduction

Background

Problem Statement

Objective

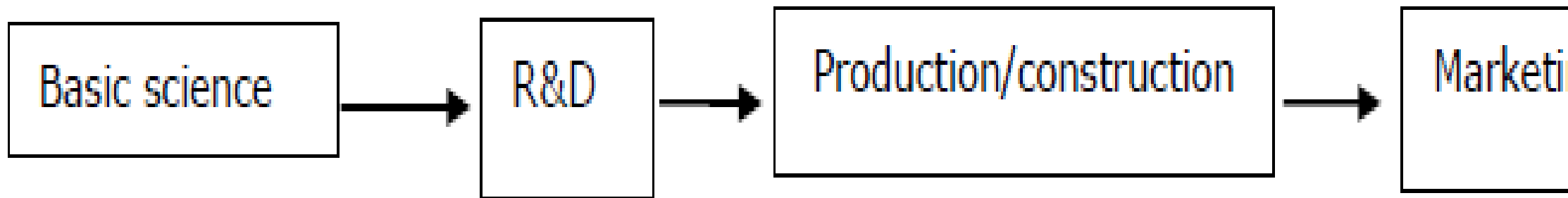
Relevance to Policy

Literature

Theoretical framework

LINEAR MODEL OF INNOVATION DIFFUSION

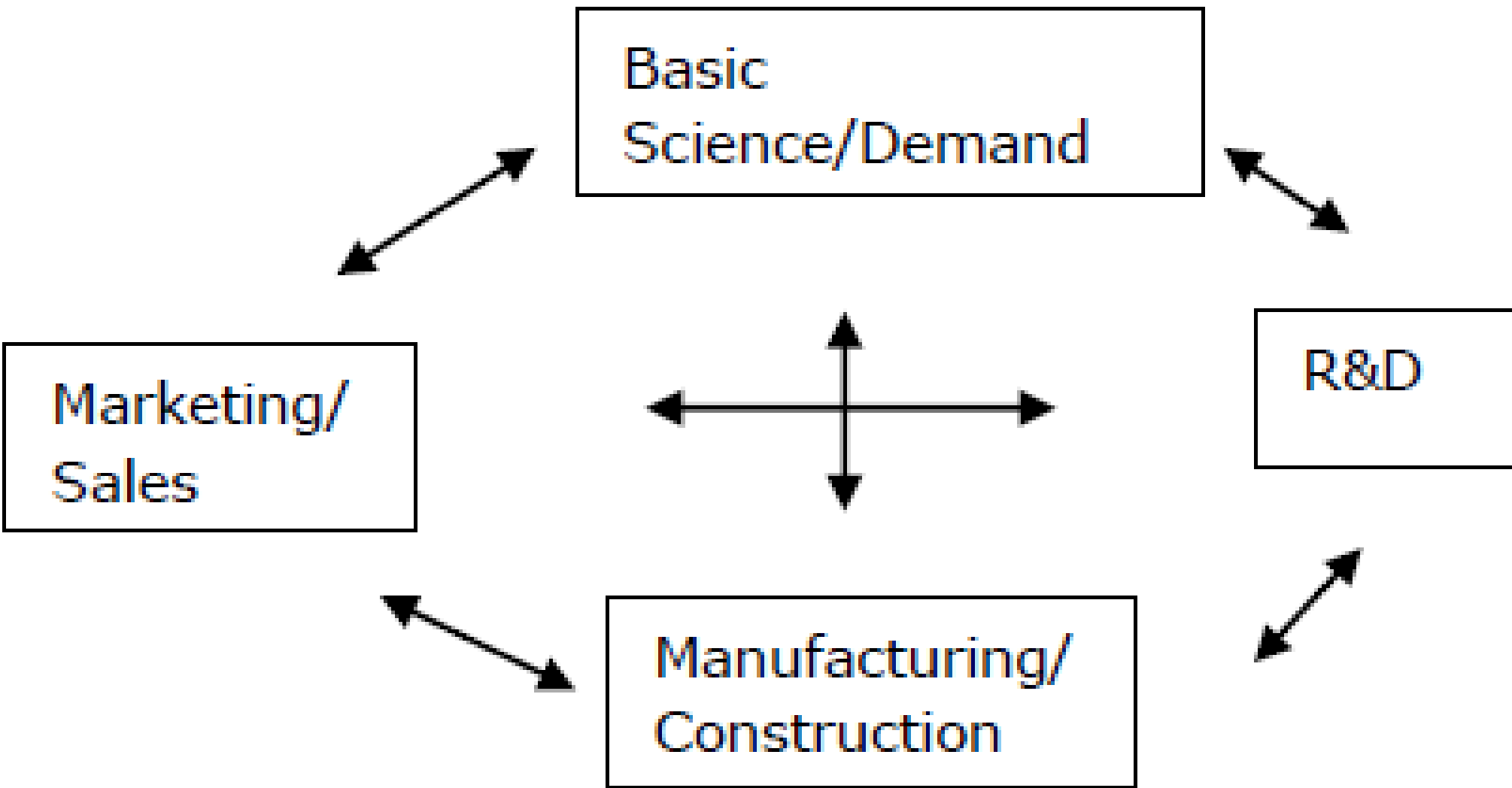
Science-Push Model



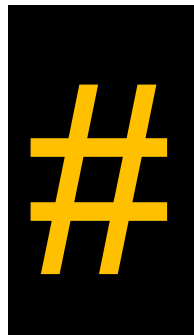
Demand-Pull Model



INTERACTIVE MODEL OF INNOVATION DIFFUSION



LINEAR MODEL OF INNOVATION DIFFUSION



INTERACTIVE MODEL OF INNOVATION DIFFUSION

Our hypothesis is that not only putting
pieces together matters, but also the
model organization designed to
coordinate the interaction between the
pieces

though interactive in its arrangement, the managerial model embedded in the organizational design can make it work as it does in the context of linear model of diffusion.

In other words, according to the managerial model some actors can capture the organizational operation in their own benefit at the expense of the central aim of the organization/network

Methodology

Sampling

- Systematic/exhaustive conference reports from 1997-2006
- 257 authors of 71 papers

Data collection

- Documentary grid

Analysis

- Descriptive analysis: tables
- Configurational: power balance and organizational operation

Results and Discussion

Distribution of papers and authors by year

YEARS	NUMBER OF PAPERS	NUMBER OF AUTHORS
1997	14	42
1998	14	37
2001	11	40
2004	18	66
2006	14	72
Total	71	257

Distribution of authors according to their disciplinary area

	Total	%
Natural Sciences	254	98.8
Medical sciences	10	3.9
Biosciences and pharmacy	242 (pharmacy= 94)	95.2
Arts	2	0.9
Social Sciences	3 (5 other disciplines)	1.2
Anthropology	2	66.7
Law	1	22.2

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Distribution of authors according to their disciplinary area

	Total	%
Social Sciences	3 (5 other disciplines)	1.2
Anthropology	2	66.7
W	1	33.3

Distribution of papers according to area of focus

clinical and pharmacological research	45
organisational research	8 (5 autres disciplines)
physico-chemical research	22
botanical and ethnobotanical research	1
Total	76

Evolution of papers according to area of focus (1997-2006)

Themes		1997	1998	2001	2004	2006
Clinical and pharmacological research	45	12	7	4	15	7
Organizational research	8	0	4	2	1	1
Physico-chemical research	22	3	3	7	3	6
Botanical and ethnobotanical research	1	1				
Total	76	16	14	13	19	14

Discussion

These trends in the contributions according to disciplines and topics of research are not random. They are structured.

□ The cause of this structuring is to be sought in the organizational design put into place to coordinate the boundary work

□ This organizational design has to do with what actors think about the role of science and status of knowledge

□ There is a risk that people, though talking about necessity of interaction – pieces together, in fact promote a linear model of organizational design in practice

Discussion

- ▣ Pharmacists have captured all institutions traditional medicine and pharmacopoeia
- ▣ This capture is consistent with country level practice so far in terms of the institutional organization of traditional medicine and pharmacopoeia
- ▣ Pharmacists, who for long have been excluded from the leadership of health matters in the health systems, seem to have viewed policy attention about TMP an opportunity to advance corporate interest rather than innovation for the public interest.

Discussion

	Total	%
Natural Sciences	254	98.8
Medical sciences	10	3.9
Biosciences and pharmacy	242 (pharmacy= 94)	95.2
	2	0.9

Disciplines	Total	%
Natural Sciences	211	100
Medical Sciences (medicine, nursing)	8	3.8
Other	203	96.2

Discussion

	Total	%
Social Sciences	3 (5 other disciplines)	1.2
Anthropology	2	66.7
	1	33.3

Disciplines	Total	
Social Sciences	2	100
anthropology	2	100
Other	0	

Discussion

Clinical and pharmacological research	45
Organisational research	8 (5 autres disciplines)
Physico-chemical research	22
Botanical and ethnobotanical research	1
	76

Themes	Total	%
Botanical and Ethnobotanical Research	18	15.8
Clinical and Pharmacological Research	38	33.3
Physico-Chemical Research	27	23.7
Organizational Problems	31	27.2
Total	114	100

Discussion

Themes		1997	1998	2001	2004	2006
Botanical and pharmacological research	45	12	7	4	15	7
Organizational research	8	0	4	2	1	1
Physico-chemical research	22	3	3	7	3	6
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Conclusion

What is the role of professions in the context of innovation, which is a context in which status and privilege does not matter but efficiency - wherever the knowledge is coming from?



STIP!

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