

La recherche action en santé mondiale : une démarche pour améliorer les systèmes et les interventions de santé

Valéry Ridde

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Grands Défis Canada^{MC}
Grand Challenges CanadaTM

- Cross-sectional
- Case study
- Ethnography
- Impact evaluation
- Longitudinal study
- Cross-national analysis
- **Action research**

Health Policy and Systems Research A Methodology Reader

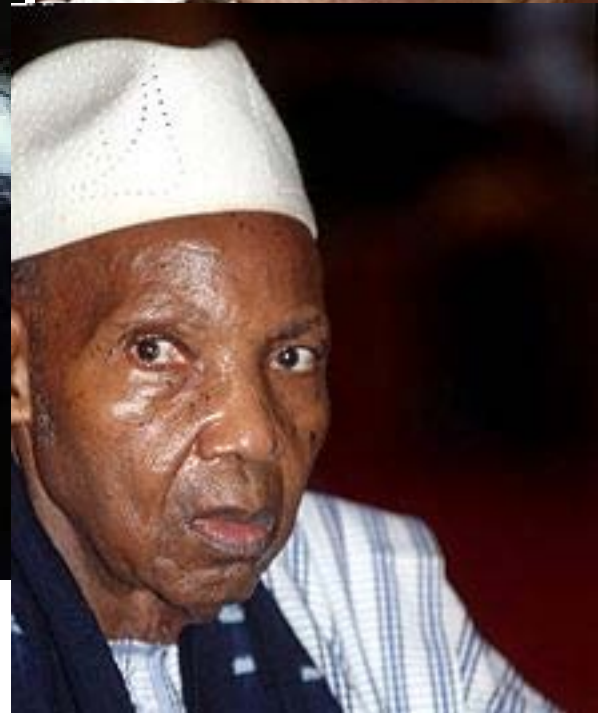
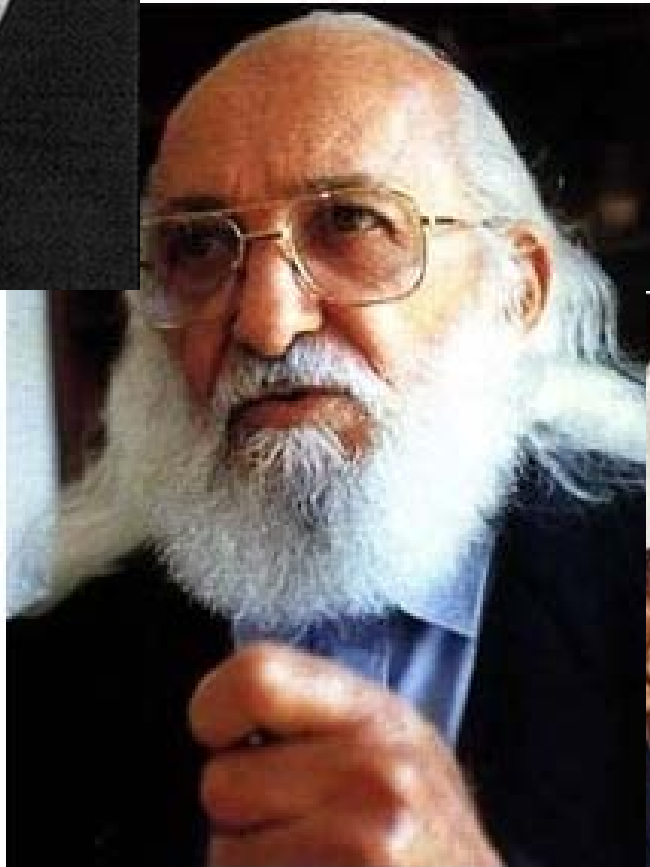
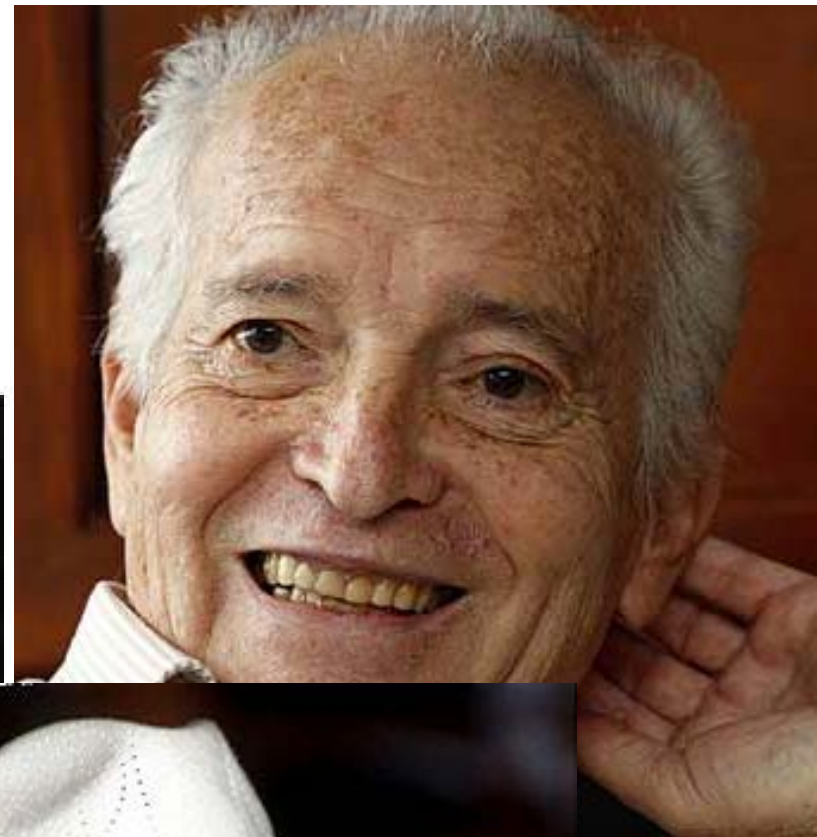
Edited by Lucy Gilson



Alliance for
Health Policy and
Systems Research



World Health
Organization



APPROACH

*To understand and improve the world
(health systems/interventions) to
change it*

PRAXIS

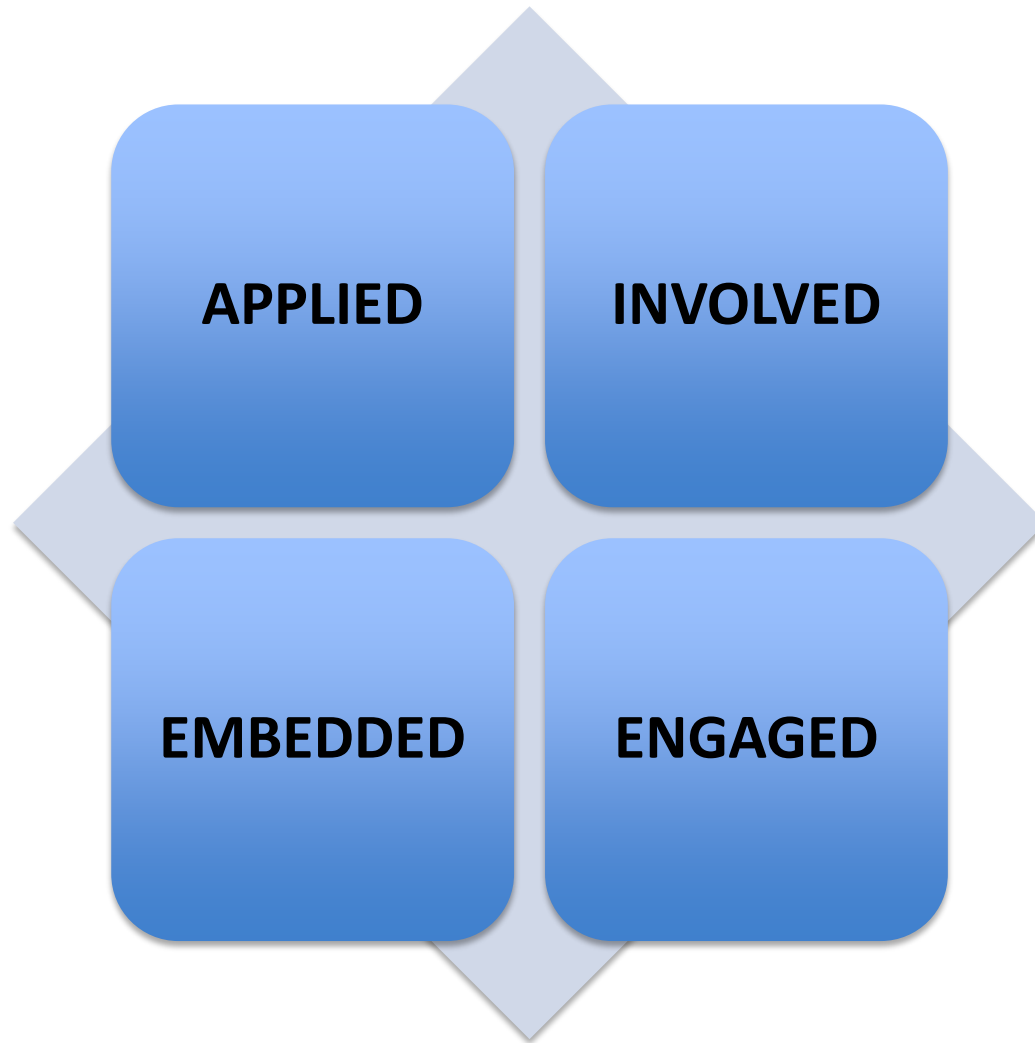
ONE DEFINITION

« Action research is only possible WITH, FOR and BY persons and communities involved both in the questioning and sense-making that informs the research, *and* in the action which is its focus »

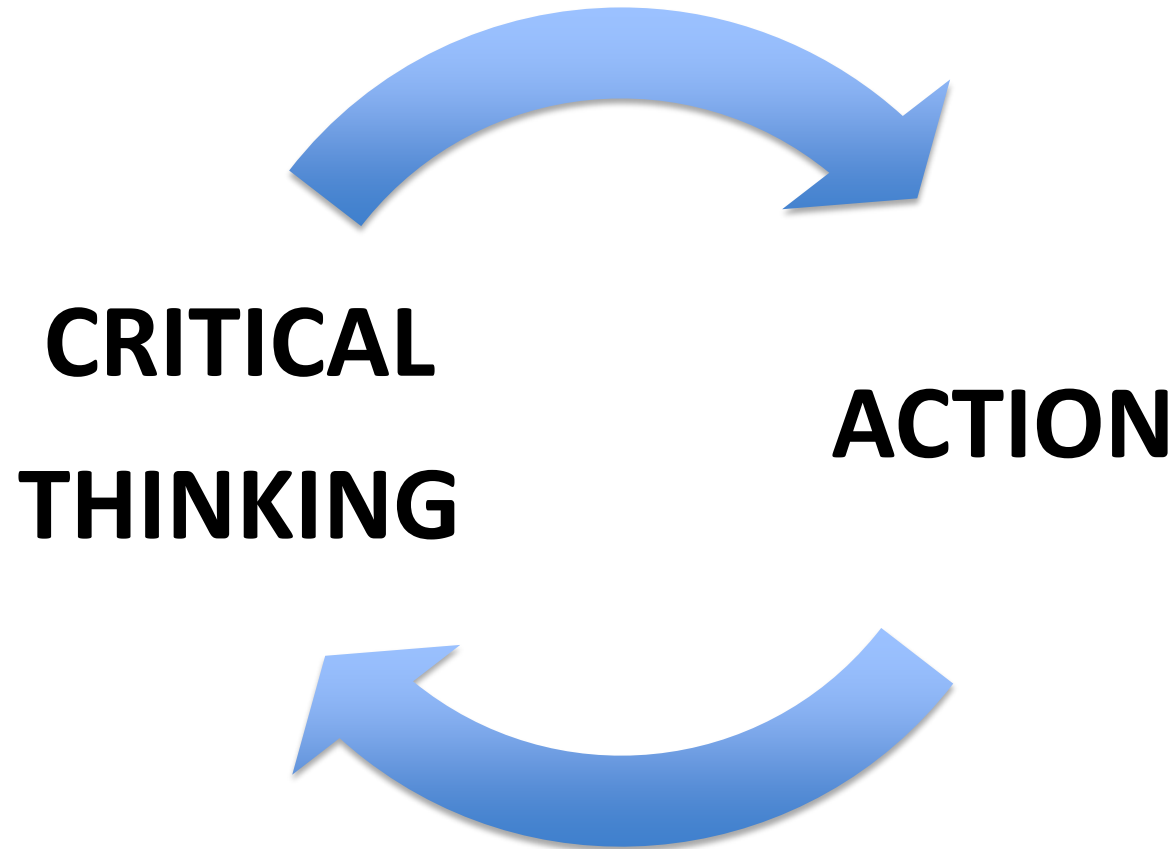
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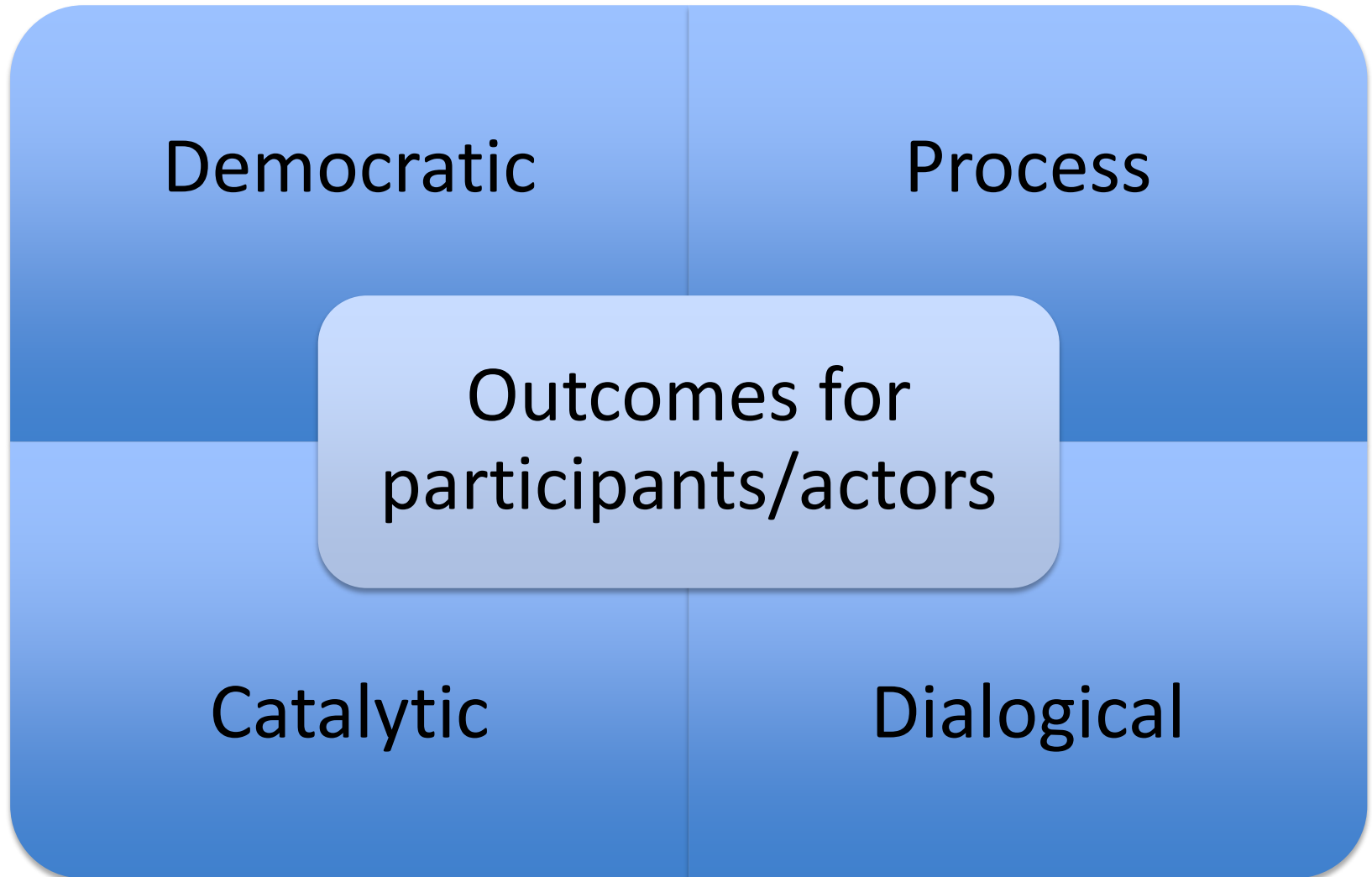
SOME PRINCIPLES



THE PROCESS



ACTION RESEARCH AND VALIDITY ...



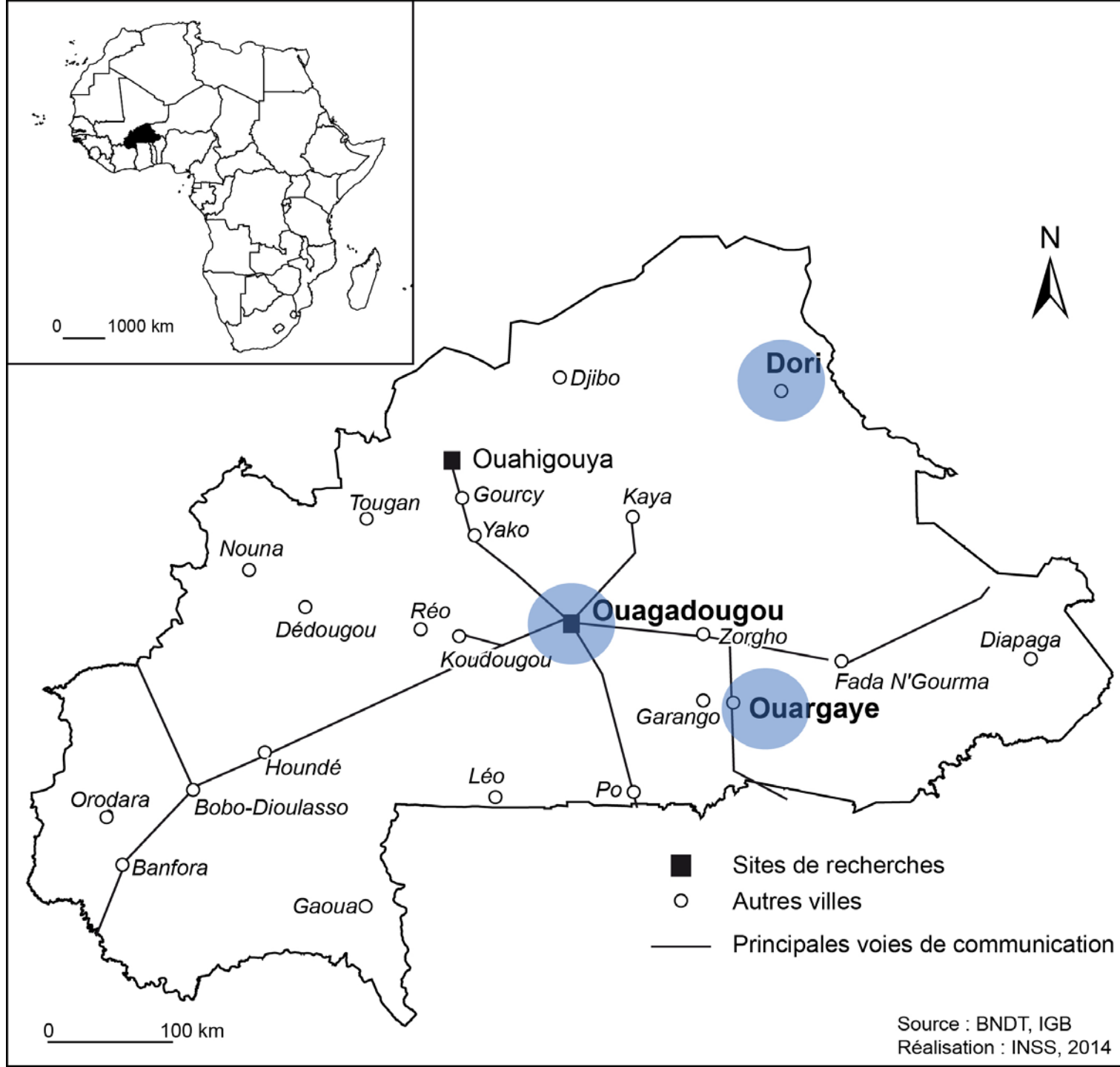
SERVICES

PAY
FIRST.

HOW ABOUT
IF I LEAVE
YOU MY
TOOL
AFTERWARD?



GER



YOU SATISFY
ALL THE
INDIGENCE
CRITERIA...

BUT GIVEN THE NUMBER OF INDIGENTS...

GIVEN MY BUDGET...

...IT WOULD BE A
LOT SIMPLER IF
YOU WOULD JUST DIE.

IF THAT'S NOT
ASKING TO
MUCH...





YOU'RE AUSCULTATING
OUTDOORS?

THE CENTER
IS FULL OF
ADMINISTRATIVE
DOCUMENTS
...

Vous venez d'utiliser des services de santé ou vous êtes agent de santé et vous souhaitez donner votre avis pour éventuellement permettre leur amélioration.

Appelez,
c'est anonyme
et **GRATUIT!**

▶ N°Vert 80 0011 73

APPEL GRATUIT DEPUIS UN POSTE FIXE
OU UN PORTABLE

LA SANTÉ
N'EST PAS
GRATUITE,
MAIS DONNER
VOTRE AVIS
L'EST...



Ce numéro vert est autorisé par le comité d'éthique et de recherche en santé du Burkina Faso, laissez votre message en dioula, français ou mooré à notre ordinateur (2 minutes maximum). Il concerne les centres de santé publics et privés des 11 anciens secteurs suivants: 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 et 28.

Il s'agit d'une recherche action analysant le potentiel d'un serveur vocal interactif gratuit pour améliorer la gouvernance en santé. Les résultats seront rendus publics en 2014 en respectant l'anonymat total des appelants, personnels de santé, centres de santé, etc.

Contact: ODSAD au 70 45 41 60 (numéro non gratuit) et numvertsanteouaga@gmail.com





Development of a tool for planning and evaluating action research on health in Burkina Faso

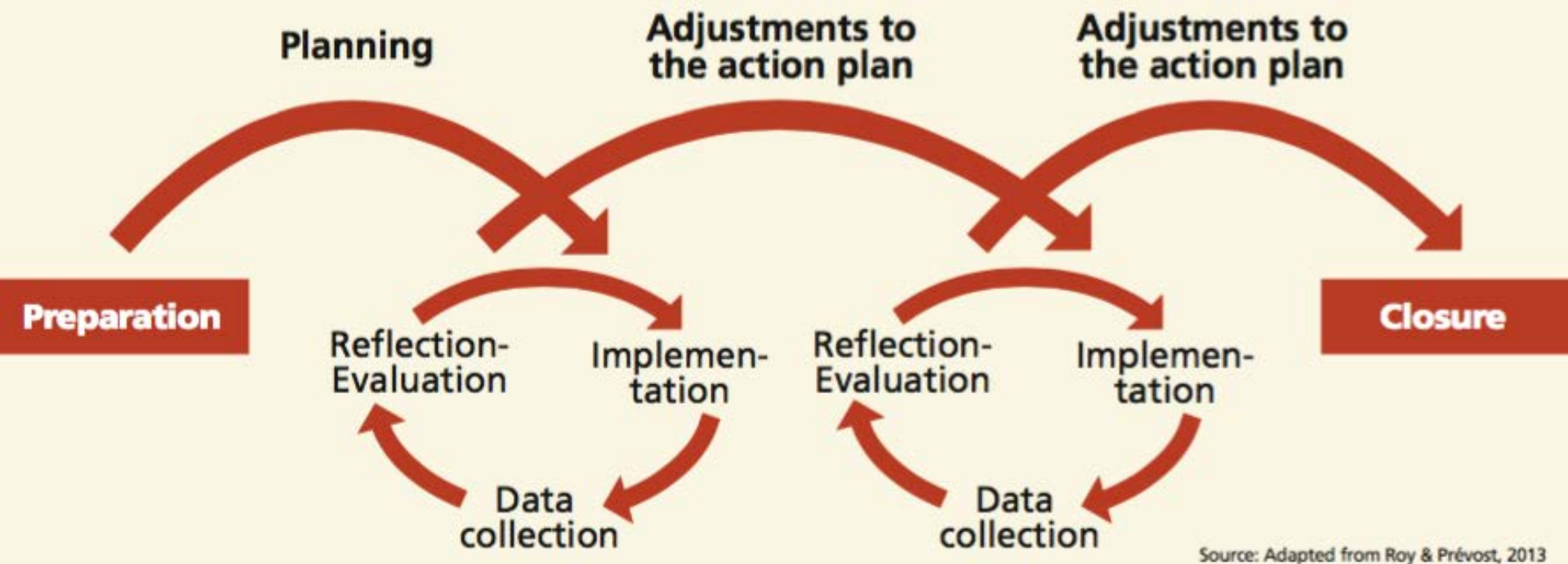
Bony Roger Sylvestre AKA (akabonyroger@yahoo.fr), Ludovic QUEUILLE, Fatimata PILABRE, Noufou ZIDWEMBA, Valéry RIDDE

Analysis of the implementation of an action research project on health in Burkina Faso led to the development of a list of 19 best practices. This list serves as a useful planning, monitoring and evaluation tool when undertaking an action research project.

Introduction

Since 2008, the Sahel Regional Health Department and the NGO HELP have subsidized the payment of user fees for children under the age of five years in two districts, Dori and Sebba. They reimburse health centres (CSPs) on a monthly basis for the actual costs of products and services delivered free of charge to children under five. Since August 2011, with support from the University of Montreal, they have operated a pilot program in which episodes of illness are reimbursed at a fixed rate, as part of an action research (AR) project.

Using a quasi-experimental model, the aim of the AR project is to evaluate the feasibility of fixed-rate reimbursement (FRR) and



Source: Adapted from Roy & Prévost, 2013

Preparation	Planning	Implementation	Data collection	Reflection & Evaluation
1. Perform a situational analysis 2. Identify stakeholders 3. Set up an oversight body 4. Formalize the stakeholders' reciprocal commitments 5. Define the researchers' role	6. Define the AR objective 7. Formulate the AR questions 8. Analyze the issues related to the topic and to the AR implementation 9. Propose appropriate and realistic solutions 10. Plan the activities to be carried out	11. Develop a guide for implementing the activities 12. Organize work sessions in the field	13. Develop the data collection methods 14. Develop the data collection instruments 15. Ensure the traceability and transmission of data by assigning responsibility to the various actors	16. Organize periodic follow-up meetings 17. Validate the results collectively 18. Do a summary report on each cycle of the process 19. Formalize the knowledge produced

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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- Kadio K, Kafando Y, Queuille L, Bonnet E, Atchessi N, Simpore L, Bado A, Pigeon-Gagné E, Hunt M, Yaogo M, Samb O, Bonnet E, P-A Somé, Ouedraogo S., Aka B., Pilabre F. **etc., etc.**