



## CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRANSFORMATION IN CLINICAL RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA

This document has been prepared to serve as a guideline for preparation of applications to conduct clinical trials in South Africa. It represents the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority's current thinking on capacity building and transformation for clinical research in South Africa. It is not intended as an exclusive approach and Authority reserves the right to request any additional information and may make amendments in keeping with the knowledge which is current at the time.

Version 1 published for comment	March 2018
Published for implementation	July 2019

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## 1 PREAMBLE

South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) is committed to the building of research capacity of health care professionals as well as transformation with regard to research activities throughout the country. The objective of this document is to articulate the Authority's understanding of capacity building and transformation so that SAHPRA, the pharmaceutical and medical device industry, grant funded groups, provincial health authorities; applicants/sponsors and investigators in clinical trials share a common understanding of the task of building the capacity of historically disadvantaged groups of South Africans, providing opportunities for healthcare and scientific graduates to acquire the necessary skills to conduct clinical trials, and promoting transformation in clinical research.

## 2 BACKGROUND

The South African landscape for clinical trials was noted to have grown by as much as 40 % between 1997 and 1998 (Christley, 1998).<sup>1</sup> It is safe to speculate that such growth would have followed an upward trajectory since 1998. This is reflected in practical terms, in the present rate of applications from the pharmaceutical and medical device industry for the conducting of clinical trials in South Africa. Fear that the growth in clinical research applications in South Africa might outstrip capacity to deal with such increase was highlighted by Burgess and Sulzer (2010).<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, although close to 85 % of the South African population is dependent on services provided by public health institutions, the vast majority of applications to conduct clinical trials are directed at private sector sites. In addition, there are many young South African healthcare and scientific graduates, and other professionals who are in need of opportunities to develop the skills of conducting clinical research.

To assist in addressing these challenges, it is necessary for all stakeholders involved in clinical research to embrace transformation and capacity building to increase formalised training of young graduates, encourage healthcare and scientific professionals to become clinical trial investigators and facilitate full involvement of both private and public sector healthcare institutions.

## 3 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRANSFORMATION DEFINED

Capacity building in the South African context is defined as an evidence-driven process of strengthening the ability of individuals, organisations and systems to perform core functions sustainably, and to continue to improve and develop over time. In 1991, the term capacity building evolved to become "community capacity building" in the lexicon of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).<sup>3</sup> The organisation, therefore, defines capacity building as a long-term continual process of development that should include all stakeholders, including ministries, local authorities, non-governmental organisations, professionals, community members, academics and others. Capacity building thus focuses on the need to use a country's human, scientific, technological, organisational, institutional and resource capabilities to address issues confronting effective development in a country. The goal of capacity building is therefore to tackle challenges related to policy and methods of development, while considering the potential, limits and needs of the people of the country concerned. In the South African context, this includes addressing the historically disadvantaged groups marginalised from mainstream research activity along race, gender and other parameters. The UNDP<sup>3</sup> has further emphasised that capacity building needs to be implemented through a three-pronged strategy: at an individual level, at an institutional level and at the societal level.

Transformation is defined as a process of holistically changing perceptions through the actions of individuals, organisations and other stakeholders to ensure increased access and opportunities for all South Africans, particularly all women and the youth. The UNDP<sup>3</sup> as well as the World Health Organisation

(WHO)<sup>4</sup> have consistently incorporated the concept of transformation into their global programmes, especially in low-middle income countries. These two global players (UNDP<sup>3</sup> and WHO<sup>4</sup>) define transformation as a long-term, continuous process of development that involves all stakeholders with the primary aim of attempting to bridge the gap between developed and developing societies.

As the principle of capacity building is enhanced so too must all the elements of transformation. If transformation is achieved, it will translate into human capital development; equitable resource distribution; elimination of skills imbalances across the demographic divides, and enhanced competencies for clinical research.

#### 4 BUILDING CAPACITY FOR CLINICAL RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA

SAHPRA has consistently encouraged a “capacity building” component in a clinical trial application. It is an expectation that speaks directly to the national imperative for enhancing research throughout the country. The overall objective of capacity building as envisaged by SAHPRA is the need to increase the pool of healthcare and scientific professionals in South Africa who are exposed to clinical research. These will be the individuals that will form the backbone of the human capital that will guarantee future clinical research performance in South Africa.

Capacity building should not be seen as purely a redress for demographic imbalance in the South African society. Its main thrust should be a concerted effort by all stakeholders including government, the pharmaceutical and medical device industry, clinical research organisations (CROs) and academia, to develop and recruit young, skilled medical and other professionals into the practice of conducting clinical research. In the process, the profile of the clinical research professional cohort needs to be transformed to better reflect the gender, race and other demographic representation in South Africa.

The following steps, among others, need to be undertaken in order to achieve the objectives of capacity building and transformation:

- 4.1 Partnerships between Department of Health, the pharmaceutical and medical device industry, academic institutions and individuals, be encouraged and strengthened with a common focus on increasing the number of healthcare and scientific professionals that will be involved in clinical research.
- 4.2 Collaboration with various Stakeholders in order to increase awareness on clinical trials, benefit of clinical trials on stakeholder facilities.
- 4.3 In situations where there are no trial sites located within the facility, consider strategies to develop a working relationship with experienced clinical trial sites situated closer to the facilities in order to build capacity.
- 4.4 Where possible, all stakeholders be encouraged to engage academic institutions to develop and include in their curriculum the teaching of subjects related to “Clinical Research & Regulatory Sciences”.
- 4.5 Young healthcare and scientific graduates from all sectors of society be encouraged and capacitated to undergo training and acquire the necessary expertise for the conduct of clinical research.
- 4.6 Formal and informal ongoing upskilling should be undertaken at every clinical research centre to ensure that those involved in clinical trials can acquire further competence. This should, for example, include support to new trial sites with improving procedures required to conduct clinical trials.
- 4.7 The number of trial sites be increased thus augmenting patient recruitment potential and contributing towards capacity building.

## 5 APPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA

To support capacity building and transformation applications for clinical research, applications should include evidence and activity plans to build capacity at each study site as well as enhancing research activities and skills of professionals from historically disadvantaged groups. In addition, the application should provide evidence and plans to effect transformation in line with national legislation. It must be noted that although mandatory training in Good Clinical Practice (GCP) forms a part of capacity building, it is only one component thereof.

To support transformation and capacity building it is thus proposed the sponsor/applicant must have a policy on “Capacity Building and Transformation in Clinical Research in SA” in place, and preferentially select sites that are compliant. It is the responsibility of all stakeholders to assist sites to comply with this Capacity Building and Transformation guideline.

SAHPRA proposes the following actions:

- 5.1 If a trial is to involve four or more trial sites (multi-centre clinical trials), a minimum of 25 % of the sites should be public institution(s) and/or training sites unless there is a clear justification why this is not possible. All attempts to include public institutions and/or training sites in a multi-centre clinical trial must be properly documented (see Clinical Trial Application form (CTF1): Details of Trialists and Sites), and where any one such institution has declined participation, the applicant must provide written proof of such request and provide reasons given by such institutions for declining to participate in the clinical trial.
- 5.2 Public institutions may derive some benefit for hosting research which could include the training of staff or provision of equipment needed for routine clinical services provided the appropriate approval procedure is followed.
- 5.3 The sponsor/applicant is encouraged to ensure that selected trial sites include a diverse demographic distribution of all healthcare professionals who possess the required qualifications and experience.
- 5.4 Both the sponsor/applicant and the clinical trial site should ensure that historically disadvantaged healthcare professionals at all levels are given well defined roles that will enhance acquisition of expertise for future involvement in the conduct of clinical trials. If this is not the case, the site and/or applicant are required to provide reasons for such and describe steps to improve the situation.
- 5.6 Efforts must be directed at encouraging the appointment and training of historically disadvantaged personnel at all levels of clinical trial site (public institutions and private research sites) that will enhance the full participation by such individuals in the conduct of clinical trials.

## 6 REFERENCES

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## 7 UPDATE HISTORY

Date	Reason for Update	Version & Publication
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Nov 2017	First version for External Stakeholder comment	v1, March 2018
June 2019	Published for implementation	v1, July 2019