To improve the health of mothers and babies in South East Asia

To improve clinical practice in reproductive health in South East Asia

**GOAL**

**PURPOSE**

1. To build capacity in research synthesis
   - 1.1 Training curriculum
   - 1.2 Systematic reviews (SR) and clinical practice guidelines (CPG)
   - 1.3 Trainer network
   - 1.4 South East Asian Cochrane Network
   - 1.5 Academic recognition of systematic reviews

2. To increase capacity and skills for evidence-based practice (EBP)
   - 2.1 EBP curriculum and materials
   - 2.2 EBP Fellowships
   - 2.3 EBP in curriculum
   - 2.4 Continuing medical education (CME) points for EBP

3. To demonstrate effective implementation strategies for evidence-based practice change
   - 3.1 Interrupted time series study
   - 3.2 Survey and focus groups to assess barriers and enablers
   - 3.3 Collaborative plan
   - 3.4 Implementation/communication materials
   - 3.5 Dissemination of materials (publications and presentations)

4. To improve access to quality healthcare information
   - 4.1 Consortium arrangements to The Cochrane Library
   - 4.2 National subscription to The Cochrane Library
   - 4.3 Contributions to the WHO Reproductive Health Library (RHL)

5. To increase locally derived and relevant research activity
   - 5.1 Survey of current research activity
   - 5.2 Recommended research needs/agenda
   - 5.3 Reports of trials from SEA Journals
   - 5.4 Registration of prospective trials
   - 5.5 Publications

6. To increase evidence-based policy-making
   - 6.1 Review of evidence for current guidelines/policies
   - 6.2 Collaborative networks
   - 6.3 Evidence-based policy workshop materials for policy-makers
   - 6.4 Evidence based policies and CPGs

7. To influence the broader socio-economic and health policy environment
   - 7.1 Strong networks to promote and lobby for reproductive health (RH) funding and resources
   - 7.2 Collaborative advocacy strategy and research agenda to improve access to effective RH services
   - 7.3 EBP training (reduce influence of marketing)

**Barriers**: Language, time constraints, significant variations in undergraduate education between health professionals

**Enablers**: Strong existing EBM networks in South East Asia, including Cochrane, Asia-Pacific EBM Network, Colleges, WHO/RHL, JHPIEGO, Govt and NGO sector