

WHO Special Programme of Research, Development
and Research Training in Human Reproduction

Research in Human Reproduction

Biennial Report (1986-1987)

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Foreword

The Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction has hitherto reported on its activities on a yearly basis, with the last, Fourteenth Annual Report, being published in December 1985. In that year, the Programme's governing bodies recommended that the Programme should report on its activities every two years, in keeping with the change from an annual to a biennial budgetary cycle which occurred at the same time. This first Biennial Report, covering the years 1986-1987, has been produced in response to this recommendation.

As in the past, the Report describes the most important activities of the Programme. This time, however, an attempt has been made to review these activities in a broader context with a view to indicating how the Programme's achievements relate to those of other organizations active in the field.

The Report is divided into four parts. Part I describes the policies and strategies of the Programme, as well as its managerial and organizational structures, and provides an overview of the biennium. Part II summarizes the research and development activities supported by the Programme during the biennium. Part III documents the institution strengthening efforts of the Programme in developing countries. It should be borne in mind that the division between Parts II and III is artificial, since the activities described in the two Parts are closely integrated. Finally, Part IV reviews the global needs for research in reproductive health expressed by WHO Member States, particularly in the developing world. These varied, complex and pressing needs constitute a major challenge for the Programme in the future.

The authors of the twenty-one chapters in this Report are the Programme staff members responsible for the management of the activities described. The final responsibility for all aspects of the Report, including any shortcomings, rests with the Director of the Programme.

Dr José Barzelatto, Director

human reproduction. For research to have an impact on reproductive health, it has to be backed up by political commitment. The WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction was established in 1972, to respond to a global expansion in research needs in human reproduction, especially in the area of fertility regulation. The Programme's limited resources come from voluntary contributions by governments and international agencies. The emphasis is always on the needs of developing countries. The Programme has to keep the field under continuous review, and to direct its limited resources to the major unmet needs. RESEARCH IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION.ppt - Free download as Powerpoint Presentation (.ppt), PDF File (.pdf), Text File (.txt) or view presentation slides online. Research in human reproduction. Sterility Sterility is the inability to reproduce. Both males and females can be sterile. Some causes of sterility in males and their treatment. Cause. Treatment. HRP is the main instrument within the United Nations system for research in human reproduction, bringing together policy-makers, scientists, health care providers, clinicians, consumers and community representatives to identify and address priorities for research to improve sexual and reproductive health. HRP supports and coordinates research on a global scale, synthesizes research through systematic reviews of literature, builds research capacity in low-income countries and develops dissemination tools to make efficient use of ever-increasing research information. WHO is one of five cosponsors The potential development of genome editing applications in human reproduction was one of the areas identified as requiring urgent ethical scrutiny in our 2016 report Genome editing: an ethical review. The report sets out the range of ethical issues that arise in relation to the prospect of genome editing becoming available as a reproductive option for prospective parents. The report recommends that two overarching principles should guide the use of "heritable genome editing interventions" for them to be ethically acceptable. Before joining the Council Anna worked on medical ethics at the General Medical Council and prior to that has worked in research and policy roles in the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the think tank Demos.