

Key National and International Challenges

- Mass Poverty and Inequality
 - Phenomenal Growth per capita in 300 years
 - ▶ Yet, every second 4 people die because of starvation or related diseases
 - ▶ 1% of world population has 50% of world wealth

Richest 26 persons of world has more wealth than the bottom 50% of world

population

- Environment crises
- Economic Stability
- Widespread violence
- Dual Use of Science



Growing Population

Population growth

World Population

2050 2027 9 billion 8 billion 2012 (est·) (est·) 7 billion 1999 1987 6 billion 5 billion 1974 4 billion ale



Illustrations inspired from Alain Lacroix & DieToonDie

Inequality: Live poor, die young

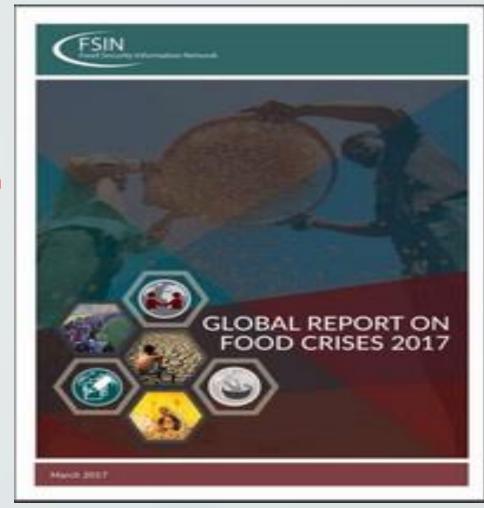
- The Death Gap presents a powerful case for social inequality as a cause of disease and disparities in health. The social epidemiologist, physician and public-hospital veteran invokes the concept of 'death gaps' to describe differences in life expectancy by race, ethnicity, class and geography.
- country's health system as another form of structural violence—
 harm resulting from unjust social systems, such as poor-quality
 housing and emergency infrastructures. This architecture, anchored
 by racism, classism and placeism (discrimination on the basis of
 neighborhood), fosters ill health in the most marginalized and
 vulnerable groups, such as poor black people in urban areas and
 rural working-class white people.
- "There is a 35-year difference in life expectancy between the riche US neighborhoods and the most deprived."
- research that links stress to the length of telomeres caps on chromosomes whose degeneration is associated with shortened lifespan and age-related illnesses.

Protestors hold a rally against the lack of an adult trauma centre at the University of Chicago Hospital.



108 MILLION PEOPLE FACE SEVERE ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – REPORT

- Amidst massive and collective efforts of international organizations to address food challenges, around 108 million people in 48 food-crisis countries are at risk or were in severe acute food insecurity in 2016, according to the Global Report on Food Crises 2017.
- This shows a dramatic increase compared with the 80 million in 2015, the Global Report on Food Crises 2017, has said.
- The dramatic increase in food-crisis individuals reflects the trouble that they face in terms of accessing food due to conflict, record-high food prices in local markets, and extreme weather conditions such as drought and erratic rainfall caused by El Niño
- In 9 out of 10 worst humanitarian crises, civil conflict was found to be the driving force, indicating a strong link between peace and food security.



Main Drivers of Food Insecurity (2016)

ARMED CONFLICT

The acute and wide-reaching effects of conflicts left significant numbers of people food insecure





Food insecure people IPC/CH Phase 3+

YEMEN

AFGHANISTAN

NORTH NIGERIA
INCLUDING NORTHEAST NIGERIA

SYRIA

SOUTH SUDAN

14.1M

8.5M

4.7M 8.1M

7M

4.4M

DISPLACEMENT

Conflict caused widespread displacement (internal/external)



SYRIA

4.8M



YEMEN

3.2M



IRAQ

3.1M



SOUTH SUDAN

3M



NORTHEAST NIGERIA

2.1M



SOMALIA

2.1M

Main Drivers of Food Insecurity (2016)

NATURAL DISASTERS

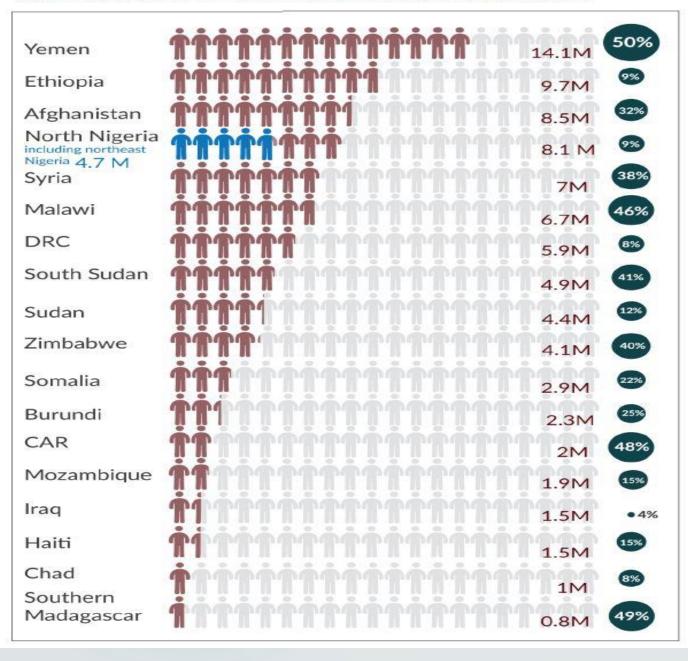
El Niño-driven drought conditions and other climatic shocks have damaged agricultural livelihoods undermining food security





Category 4
Hurricane Matthew
hit drought-affected
Haiti in late 2016.

FOOD SECURITY IPC/CH CRISIS PHASE 3 AND ABOVE 4



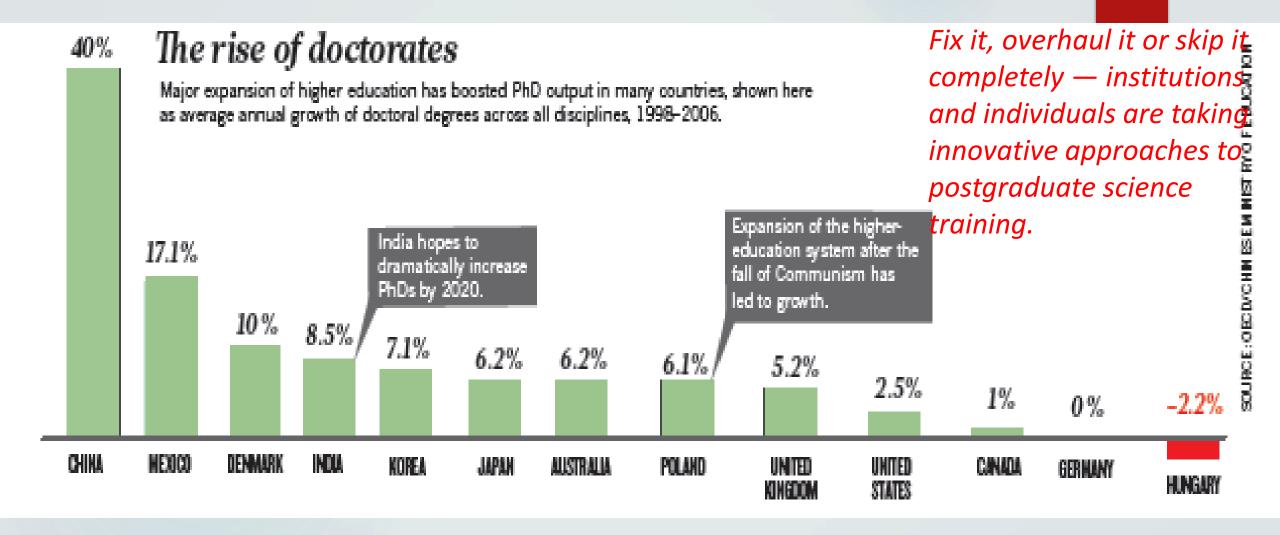
The acute and wide-reaching effects of conflicts left significant numbers of food insecure people in need of urgent assistance in

- Yemen (17 million),
- Syria (7 million),
- South Sudan (4.9 million),
- Somalia (2.9 million),
- Northeast Nigeria (4.7 million),
- Burundi (2.3 million), and
- Central African Republic (2 million)

Global Hunger Index of regional countries

| Country | 1992 | 2000 | 2008 | 2016 | al hunger inde x www.ifpri.org/publication/2016-global-hunger-index-getting-zero-hunger |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|--|
| Bangladesh | 52.4 | 38.5 | 32.4 | 27.1 | + Sierra Leone 35 |
| Pakistan | 43.4 | 37.8 | 35.1 | 33.4 | Afghanistan 34.8 Timor-Leste 34.3 |
| India | 46.4 | 38.2 | 36.0 | 28.5 | Niger 33.7 |
| Nepal | 43.1 | 36.8 | 29.2 | 21.9 | Pakistan 33.4 2016 Global Hunger Index Ethiopia 33.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 31.8 | 27.0 | 24.4 | 25.5 | Extremely alarming > 50 Alarming 35.0-49.9 |
| Iran | 17.5 | 13.7 | 8.8 | 6.7 | Serious 20.0-34.9 ■ Moderate 10.0-19.9 ■ Low ≤ 9.9 Mozambique 31.7 |
| China | 26.4 | 15.9 | 11.5 | 7.7 | Insuficient data, significant concern Insuficient data Industrialized countries Namibia 31.4 |
| Afghanistan | 49.3 | 52.4 | 39.2 | 34.8 | Leaflet Burkina Faso 31 |
| Afghanistan | 49.3 | 52.4 | 39.2 | 34.8 | Access Map's additional tools and expanded functionality at ghi.ifpri.org. |

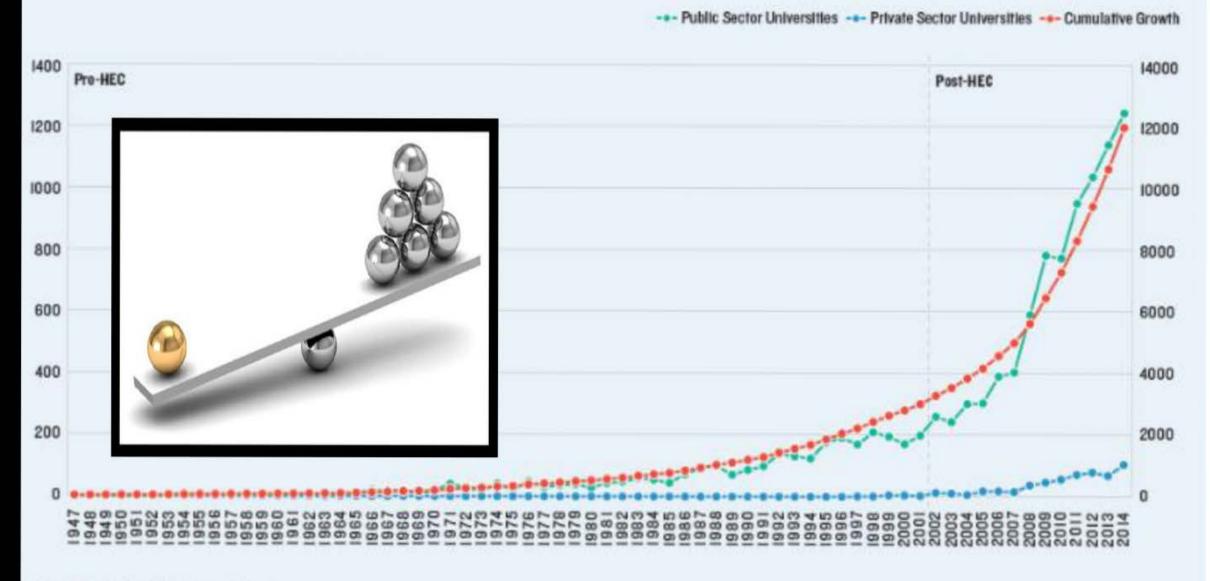
Concern of relevance



THE PHD FACTORY

The world is producing more PhDs than ever before. Is it time to stop?

Number of PhDs in Pakistan



Source: Higher Education Commission

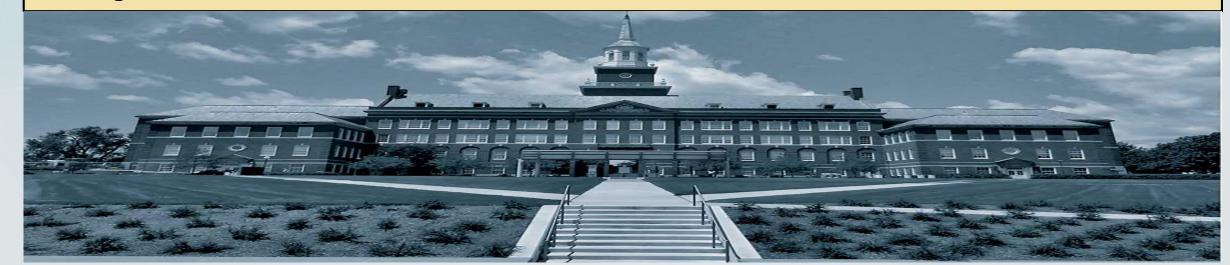
Universities challenged

The accelerating pace of change in today's world means that universities must modify how they fulfil their function of seeking and sharing knowledge.

"The very foundations of the centuries-old university concept are under attack as never before."

A university, to linguists, is a derivation of a Latin description of a community of teachers and scholars.

Universities have always changed with the times. But there is a growing sense that the pace of that change is accelerating. More fundamentally, universities are losing control of the process. Change is being forced on them.



from READING to WRITING A new approach of GENOMICS

The program of life—the system of DNA, genes, and genomes that governs every living thing—was written four billion years ago. It's time to rewrite the program.



Stem cells from Blood cells

Scientists from UK have reported that they created stem cells from Blood cells of a patient. In future this may help in repairing arteries and even tissues. It is safe or otherwise has still to be worked out (Aamir Rana).



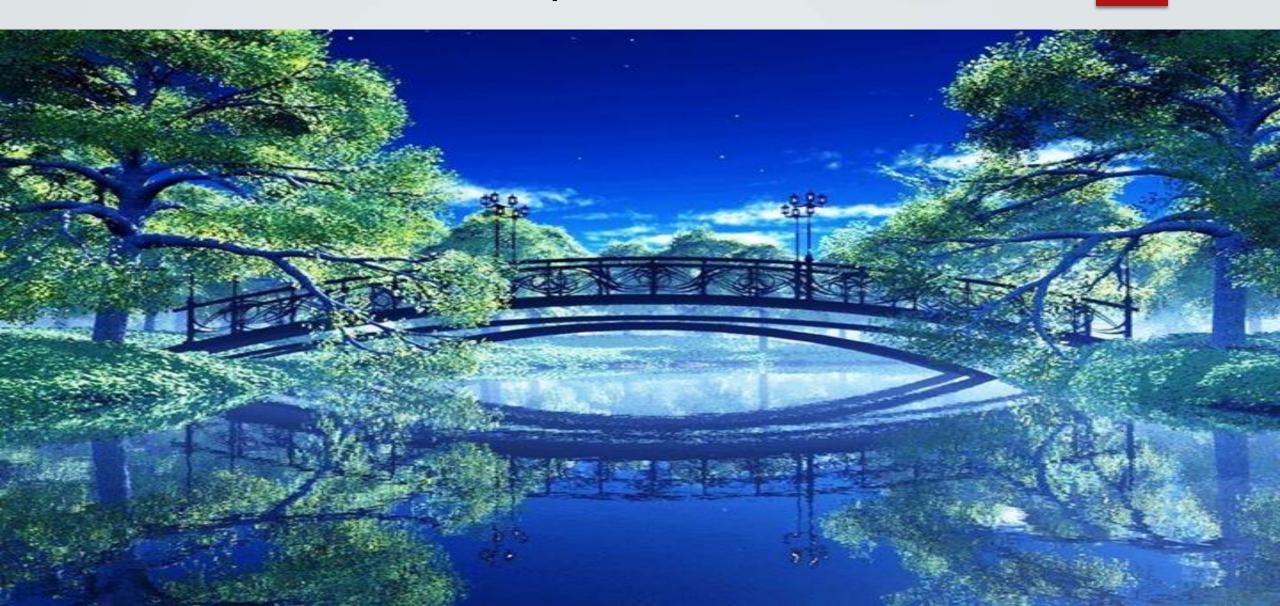
Synthetic biology from 2050 onwards



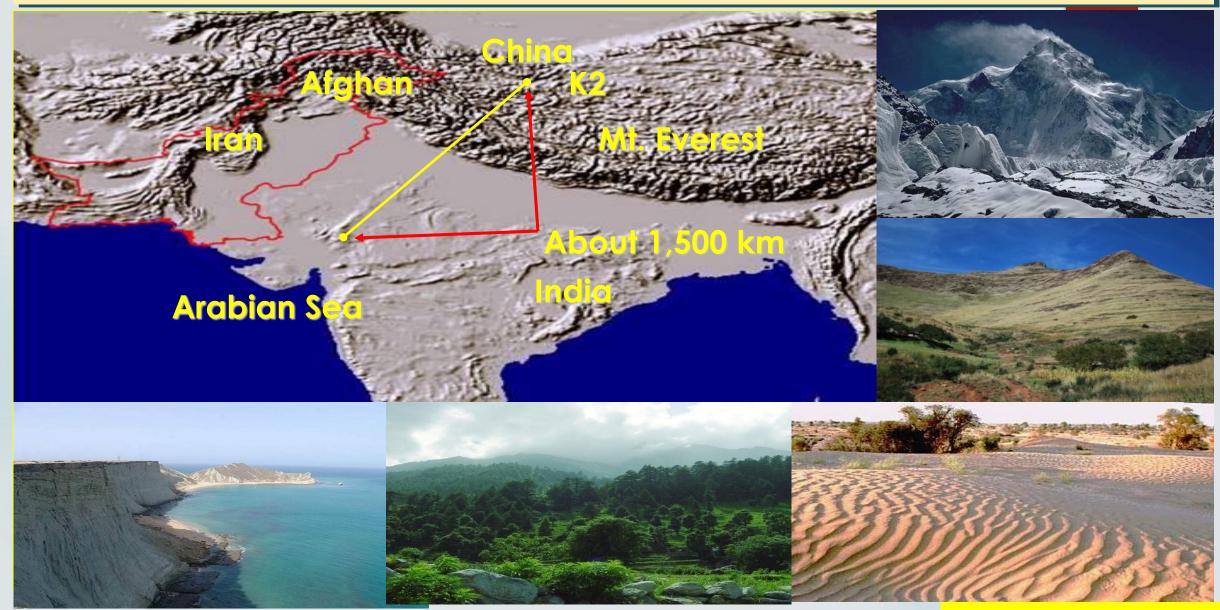
Larger and more complex life forms created (multi-celled animals)

By 2056, debates occurring over "synthetic people" entering the population. What rights and freedoms would they have? moral, ethical and legal arguments raised

Bridging Traditional knowledge & Frontier Technologies for Sustainable Development in Pakistan



THE ORIGIN OF PAKISTAN'S PHYSICAL DIVERSITY



Drug Side Effects: Staggering Statistics

- Aspirin, ibuprofen, and other non-steroidal drugs (NSAIDs) cause 7,000 deaths and over 120,000 hospitalizations in the U.S. annually.
- Acetaminophen overdose is the leading cause of acute liver failure and causes ten percent of all cases of kidney failure.
- Drugs like Paxil, Zoloft, and Prozac promote obesity, but weight gain is not listed as a common side effect.
- ▶ Approximately 70% of patients with chronic daily headaches suffer from druginduced headaches.
- Sleeping pills interfere with normal sleep cycles, produce numerous side effects and are addictive.

Zoopharmacognasy

Examples: (Use PI to induce labor)

- Chimpanzees chew on the bitter pith of Vernonia amygdalina, which
 contains vernonioside B1 and vernoniol B1, both of which are known to kill
 intestinal parasites (Reported by Michael Huffman, Kyoto University of
 Japan in 1989)
- Chimpanzees eat whole *Aspilia* leaves, which contain thiarubrium-A, a red sulfur containing compound that kills pathogenic bacteria and parasites (Richard Wrangham, Harvard University in 1995)
- Humans use this extract to treat cancer

Grass eating cats grass acts as a natural *laxative*, counteracting any cases of *indigestion*





Rhesus monkeys soil with their food, which contains Kaolin* (clay mineral) that detoxifies poisons

Kaolin is the active ingredient in Kaopectate, which is used to treat diarrhea!

http://www.petmd.com/cat/wellness/evr_ct_eating_grass

Live fish medicine in India claims to cure breathing disorders

Since 175 years, thousands of people from all over the country have been visiting Bathini-Mrigasira Karthi Fish Prasadam, which takes place on the nights of 'Mrigasira Karti' which falls in June with the onset of the annual monsoon.

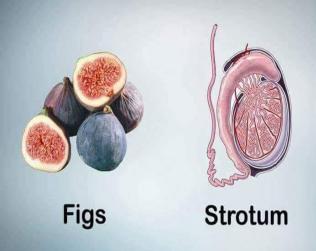
The 3cm fish is first tucked inside a live murrel or sardine fish, then dipped into a yellow herbal paste and then pressed down the throat of the suffering patients by the Goud family.

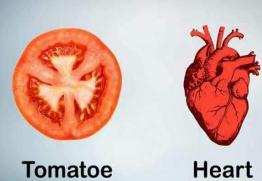
They claim that the small living fish travels wiggling its way through the human throat, pushing the phlegm and making it easier for people to breathe.

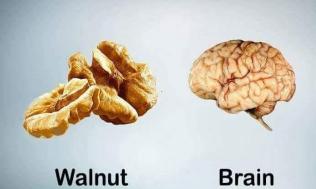
Also, the herbal dip used for the medicine remains a secret and is said to be transferred into the Goud Family by a Hindu saint in 1845.



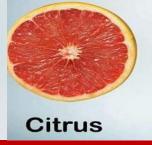
June 13, 2015

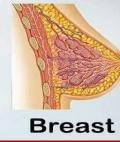






Doctrine of Signature

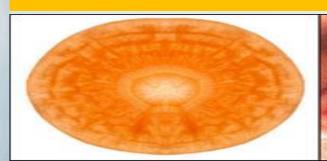




فلينظر الانسان الى طعامه

Then Let man look at his food. Quran 80:24

Carrots get their orange color from a plant chemical called betacarotene, which reduces the risk of developing cataracts. The chemical also protects against macular degeneration an age-related sight problem that affects one in four over-65s. But popping a betacarotene pill doesn't have the same effect





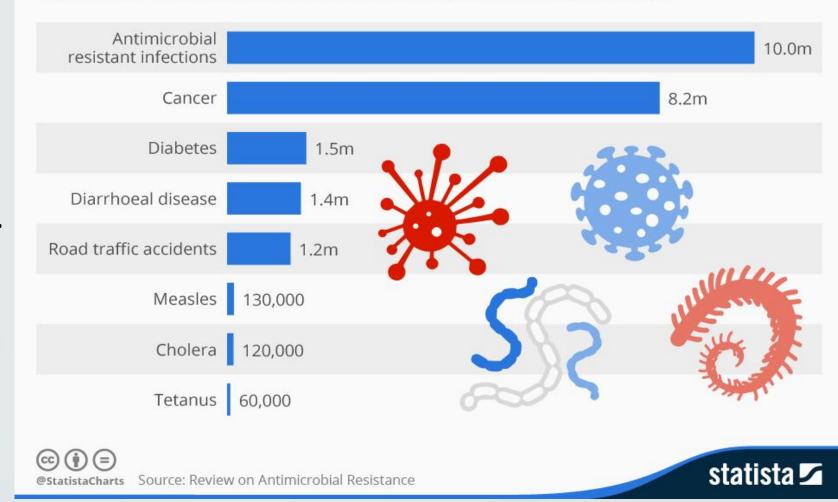
SLICE a carrot and it looks just like an eye

Superbugs will soon be a bigger problem than cancer

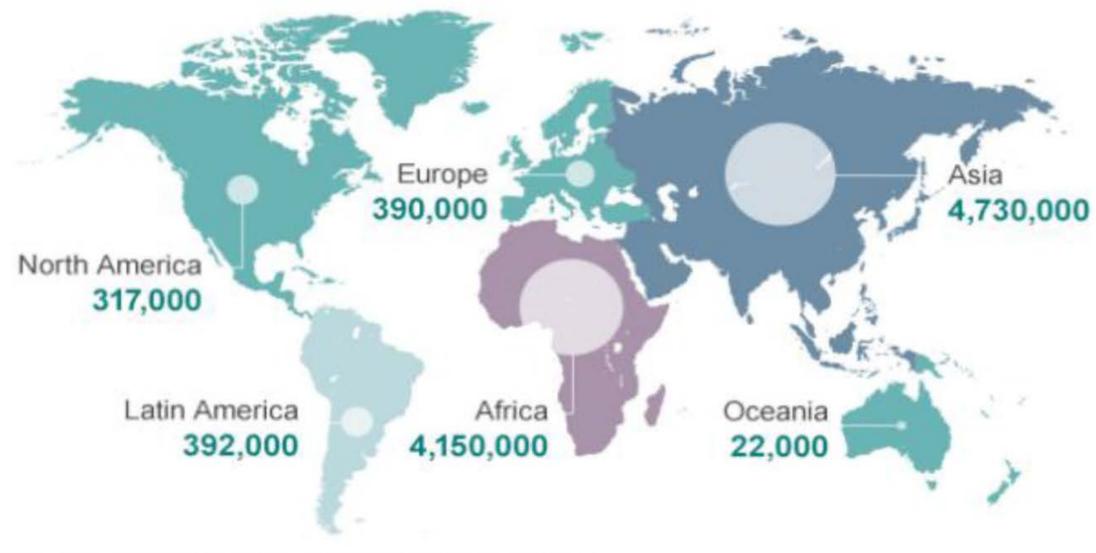
- Antibiotics are useful for treating susceptible bacterial infections and certainly provide human health benefits.
- However, with the emergence of multidrug-resistant pathogens that are predicted to kill 10 million people a year by 2050, there is a dark side to antibiotics.
- We need to cooperate and develop new and better therapeutic approaches for preventing diseases that are a consequence of antibiotic treatment.

Deaths From Drug-Resistant Infections Set To Skyrocket

Deaths from antimicrobial resistant infections and other causes in 2050



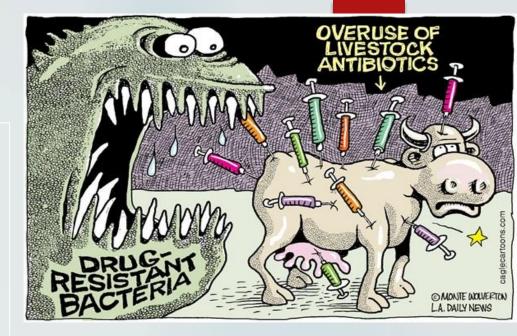
Deaths attributable to antimicrobial resistance every year by 2050



Source: Review on Antimicrobial Resistance 2014

Fighting overuse

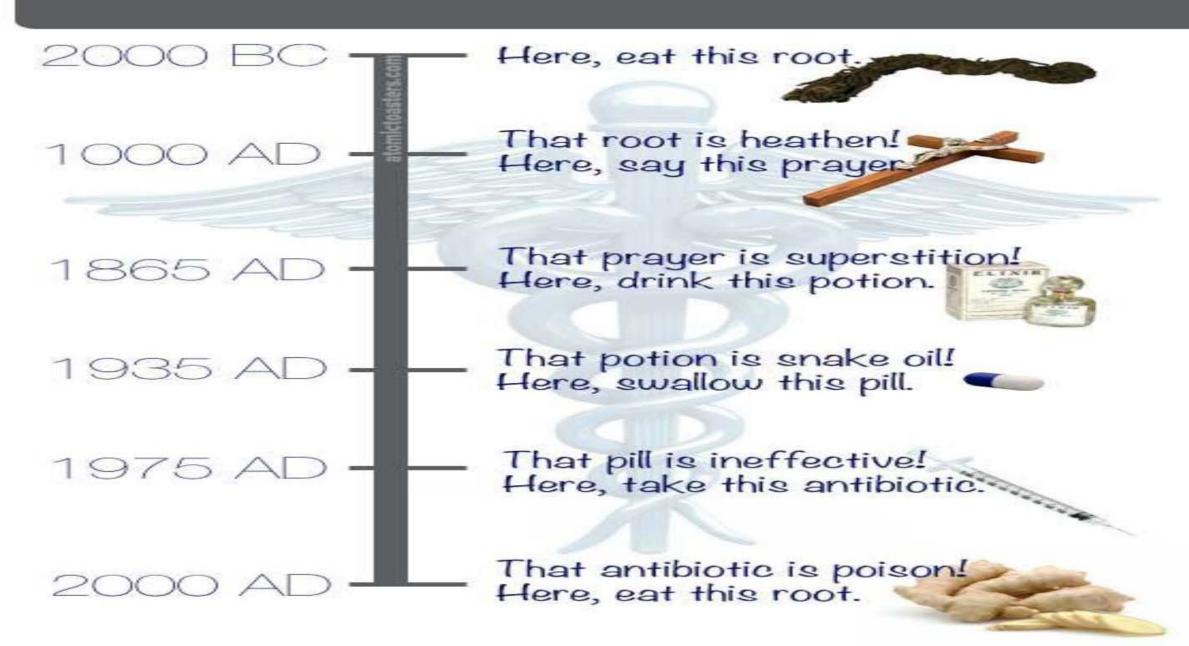
- Researchers are beginning to explore alternatives to the drugs, such as harnessing viruses that attack bacteria, and using antibacterial peptides found in the blood of hardy animals such as alligators.
- That requires cracking down on the overuse of antibiotics in farm animals and in hospitals. And a 2013 study found that about half of antibiotic prescriptions in the United States may be unnecessary





Sara Reardon Nature: 21 December 2015

4000 YEARS of MEDICINE







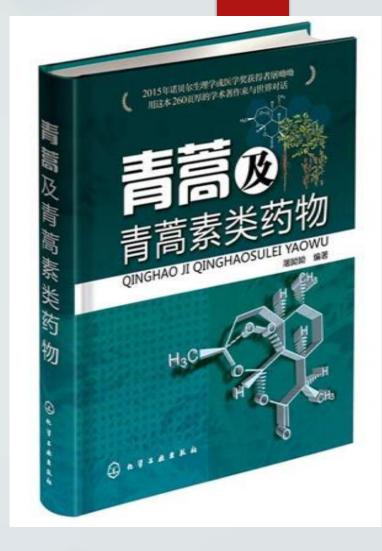
TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

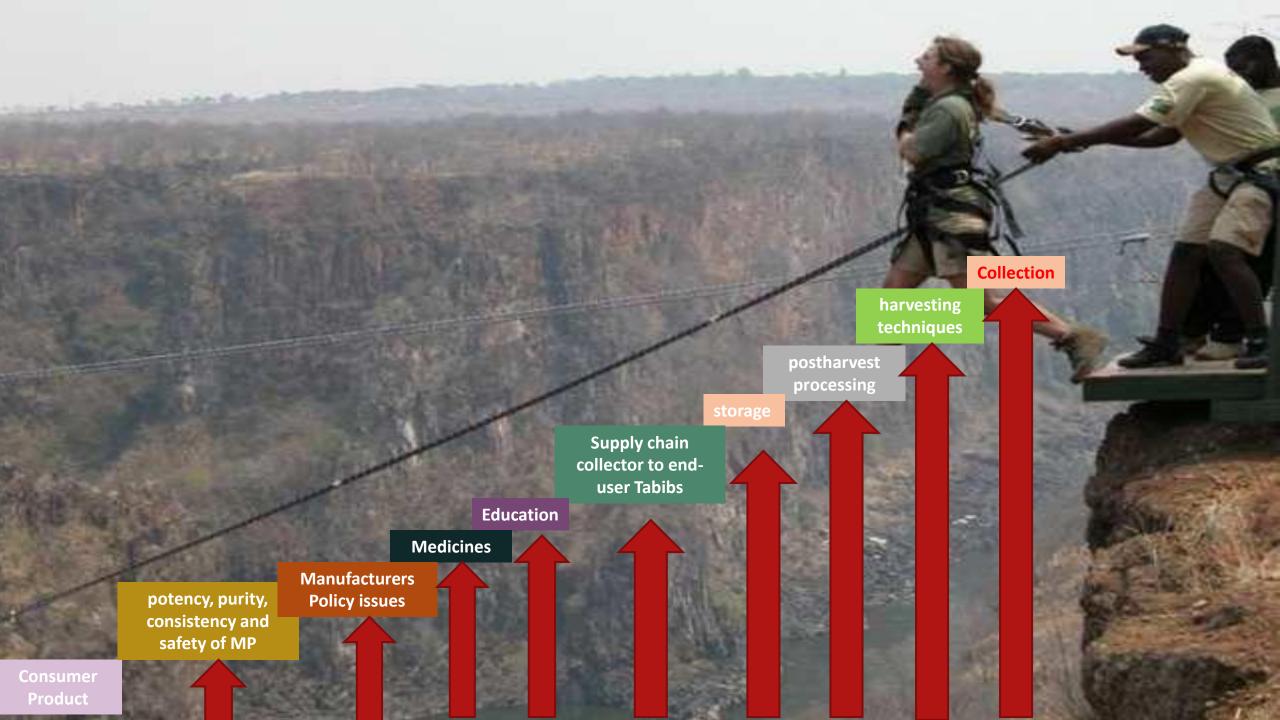




Chinese medicine books turn bestsellers after Tu wins Nobel Prize

- Tu Youyou's winning the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine has triggered a hot rush for traditional Chinese medicine books, although her study on artemisinin is quite an area of expertise
- Tu enjoyed great fame in the medical field, but she has published few books and the only one known by the public is *Artemisinin and Artemisinins Drugs*, published by China's Chemical Industrial Press in 2009





History of Medicinal Plant Use

Medicinal plants used since the beginning of civilization

Perhaps as early as Neanderthal man

Assyrian Herbal (7th Cent. BC)

Chinese Emperor (2800 BC)

Babylon (1770 BC)

Ancient Egypt (1550 BC)

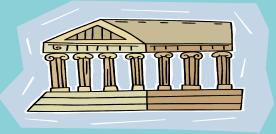
Ancient Greeks (75 BC, De Materia Medica used for 1,500yr)

Islamic & Indian physicians wrote works prior to 1100 AD

Seals from the Harappan site depict use of plants

Advanced research centre on toxicology & herbals in Taxila





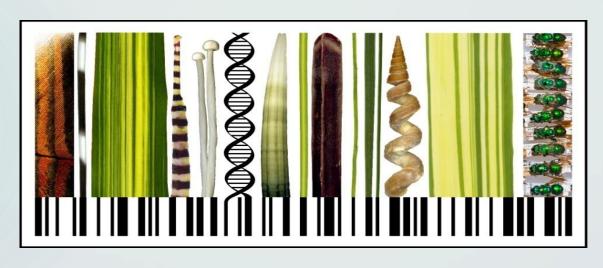


Patients Use Herbs but Doctors are Reluctant to Prescribe Them. Why?

- ► Knowledge deficit
- **▶** Tradition
- Real concerns about product safety, drug-herb interactions
- Unnecessarily high concerns about liability



Chemists need to be in Love affair with Taxonomy/DNA Barcoding



Why Taxonomy Matters?



Study: Many Herbal Supplements Aren't What the Label Says ALBANY, N.Y. — Feb 3, 2015

- ► GNC-brand bottles of St. John's wort, touted as a cure for depression, held rice, garlic and a tropical houseplant, but not a trace of the herb.
- ► In fact, DNA testing on hundreds of bottles of store-brand herbal supplements sold as treatments for everything from memory loss to prostate trouble found that four out of five contained none of the herbs on the label.
- ► Instead, they were packed with cheap fillers such as wheat, rice, beans or houseplants.



Future

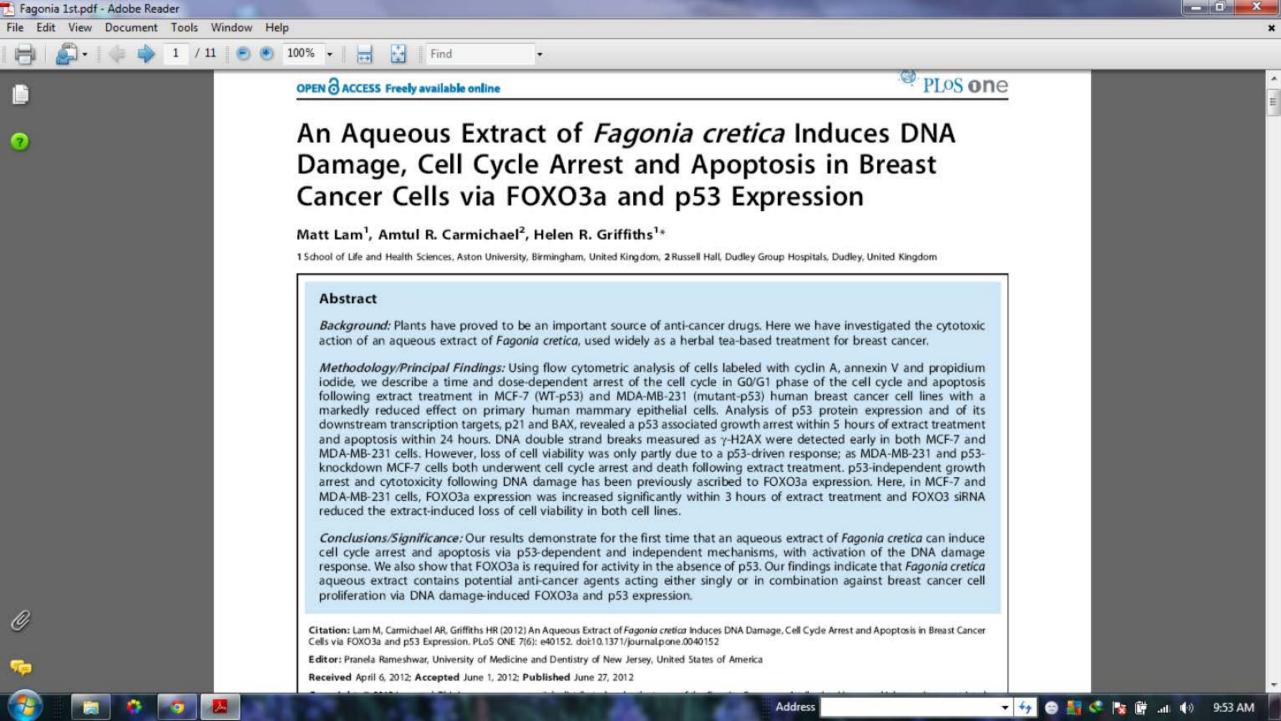
80% world population rely on natural remedies

- Westernization of societies ('traditional' knowledge)
- Extermination of species
 - conservation, retain gene pools
- Natural resources exhausted
 - cultivation, artificial propagation

A cancer fighting herb

Fagonia cretica (Family Zygophyllaceae)









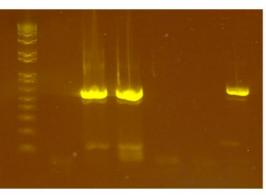


Organism is sampled

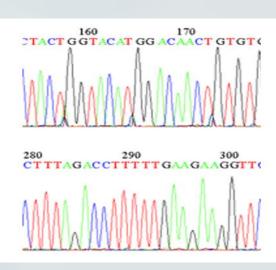
DNA is extracted

"Barcode" amplified









CONTAMINATIONS FOUND IN MARKET SAMPLES

| S. # | SOLD AS | FAMILY | CONTAMINATED WITH | FAMILY |
|------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 A | Artemisia absinthium | Asteraceae | Nepeta | Lamiaceae |

• The matK barcode of *Artemisia absinthium* market sample was most similar to a species of *Nepeta* (Lamiaceae), which is in an entirely different family than *Artemisia*. A close visual examination of the market sample confirmed that several other species, including a member of Lamiaceae, are included in the sample.

Artemisia absinthium (Asteraceae)





| S. # | SOLD AS | FAMILY | CONTAMINATED WITH | FAMILY | |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Plumbago zeylanica (Dried twigs) | Plumbaginaceae | Periploca | Apocynaceae | |
| | | | | | |

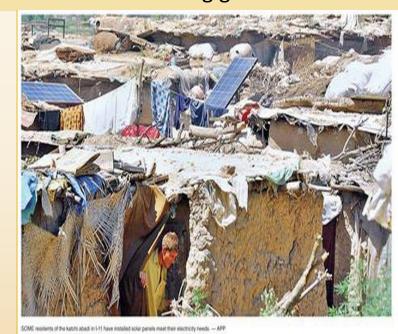






The Official Agenda for **Sustainable Development** adopted on 25 September 2015 has 92 paragraphs, with the main paragraph (51) outlining the **17 Sustainable Development Goals** and its associated 169 targets. This included the following goals:

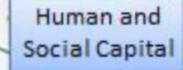
- ➤ **No Poverty** <u>End poverty in all its forms everywhere Targets</u>.
- Zero Hunger End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Targets.
- ➤ **Good Health and Well-being** Ensure healthy lives and promote <u>well-being</u> for all at all ages <u>Targets</u>.
- ➤ **Quality Education** Ensure <u>inclusive</u> and <u>equitable</u> quality education and promote <u>lifelong learning</u> opportunities for all <u>Targets</u>.
- Gender Equality Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Targets.
- ➤ **Clean Water and Sanitation** Ensure <u>availability</u> and sustainable management of water and <u>sanitation</u> for all <u>Targets</u>.
- Affordable and Clean Energy Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and <u>clean energy</u> for all <u>Targets</u>.
- Decent Work and Economic Growth Promote sustained, inclusive and <u>sustainable economic growth</u>, full and productive employment and <u>decent</u> work for all <u>Targets</u>.
- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Build <u>resilient</u> <u>infrastructure</u>, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Targets.











Sustained indigenous inclusive growth

Democratic governance institutional reform and modernization of Public sector

Energy food and water security

Modernize infrastructure and Strengthen Regional Connectivity

Developing a competitive knowledge economy through value addition

Private Sector LED Growth

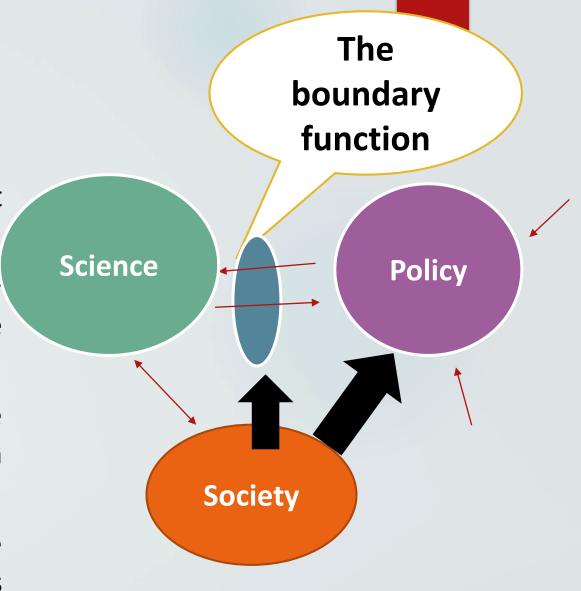
A ROAD MAP

- "What is it that we want to measure?"
- Assessment agenda for our program or initiative
 - Step back and reflect three questions, to help create an assessment
- (1) Where are we going? (mission/goals);
- (2) How will we get there? (objectives/outcomes);
- (3) How will we know when we have arrived? (Evidence)



Science and policy making

- Science and policy making are two very distinct cultures.
- The nature of interaction is influenced by context, culture and history and by the relationship between science and society
- There is increasing recognition of the importance of boundary roles and structures in linking these cultures.
- The nature of these boundary entities is variable and still evolving there will not be a one-size fits all model





Qarshi Research International (Pvt.) Ltd. Pakistan



Wealth Generation Through Research Qarshi Approach





Business

1968 Qarshi Dawakhana

1988 Qarshi Industries (Pvt.) Ltd.

2002First National Company ISO-9001,14001 & HACCP



Research

1971 R & D Dept.

2003Qarshi Research Intl
(Pvt.) Ltd.

DEC-2003First Lab in Pakistan
Audited for ISO-17025



Welfare

1973
Public Service Dept.

1994 Qarshi Foundation (Trust)

2003Qarshi Model Complex Muridkay





Marketable Research



OVERALL FRAMEWORK FOR RESEARCH ON PLANTS BASED NATURAL PRODUCTS

Products

Qarshi Industries

R & D

Qarshi Research Int'l

PROFESSIONALS

Qarshi Institute of Tibb and Herbal Medicines

Partnership with PU & IUB

Plants

Qarshi Herb Centre

KNOWLEGDGE

Documentation & Research on Traditional Tibbi Medicine

Qarshi – MINFAL Partnership

↓

SUSTAINABLE USAGE

Research, Contract Growing Natural Harvesting

Qarshi – WWF Partnership

Qarshi ketable Research - Requirements

Clarity of Thought Process - Vision

Physical Infrastructure - Labs

Skill & Knowledge - H.R.

Financial Resources - ?

Qarshi dea to Market Shelf - Development Cycle



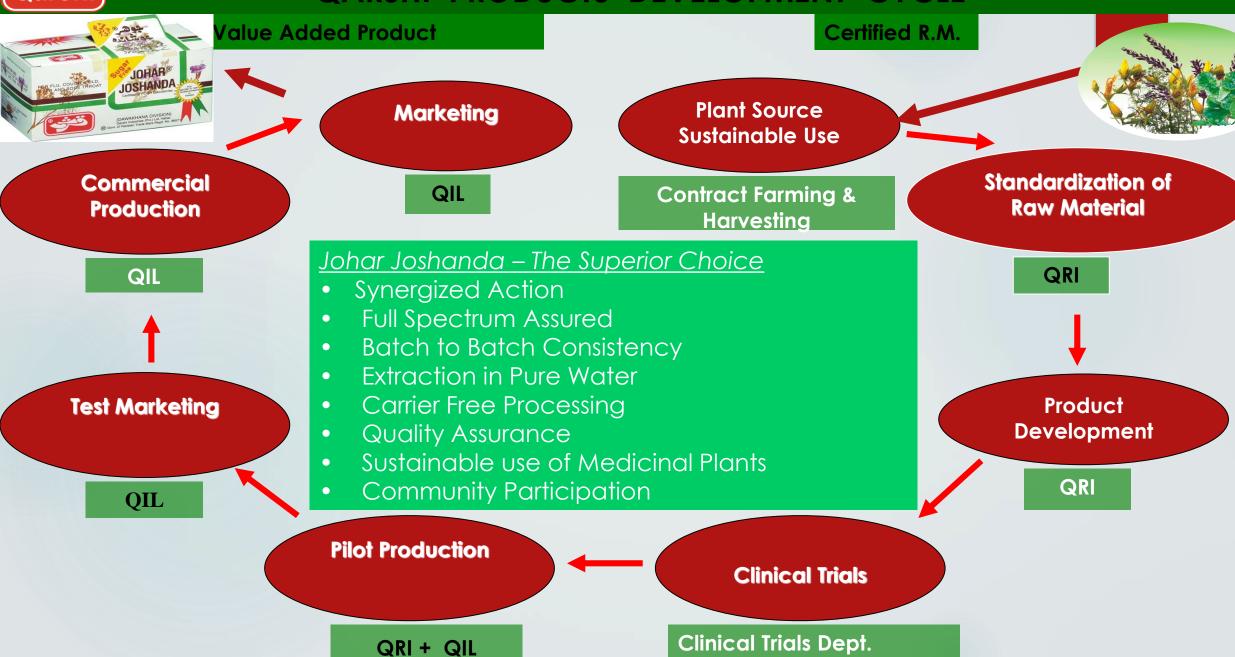


Qarshi's Gold Standard for Value Addition (Plant R.M.) 2005



Qarshi

QARSHI PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CYCLE





Q.A. for Sustainable Market Leadership

| S. | Category | No of Tests at | | | Total | Remarks |
|-----|---|--------------------------|-----|------------|-------|--|
| No. | | QRI | R&D | Production | Tests | |
| 1 | Raw Material: | | | | | |
| | Herbs & Solid Material – 6 x 2 | 12 | - | 6 | 18 | Colour, Smell, Taste, LOD%, pH, Bagasse%, RI, |
| | ∙Sugar –1 x 4 | 4 | - | 2 | 6 | Sp.Gr, Iodine Test. |
| | •QJJ Concentrate –3 x 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 16 | |
| | Preservative – 1 x 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 6 | |
| 2 | Packing Material: | | | | | |
| | Strip Paper. | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | Size, Printing, Grammage , Adhesiveness. |
| | ●Display Box. | 3 | _ | 1 | 4 | |
| | Master Carton. | 3 | _ | 1 | 4 | |
| | Tape | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | |
| 3 | In-Process & Finished Product: | | | | | |
| | QJJ Extract. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | Brix, pH, Organoleptic, Mesh Size, LOD%, |
| | Un-Flavoured Granules. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | Spectrophotometery. |
| | •Flavoured Granules. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | |
| | Finished Product in Sachet. | 4 | 6 | 2 | 12 | |
| 4 | Quality Assurance: | | | | | |
| | Shelf Life & Stability. | 5 | - | _ | 5 | Organoleptic, LOD%, Mesh Size, Brix, pH, |
| | Microbiology Testing | 4 | - | - | 4 | Spectrophotometery, TPC, Yeast & Mould, |
| | Heavy Metal Analysis | 4 | - | - | 4 | Salmonella, e-coli, Four toxic Heavy Metals (Pb, |
| | | | | | | Cd, Cr & Ni) |
| | | Total no of Tests on QJJ | | | 114 | |

Feed Back

May 05, 2008 171(17):32





A BEST TONIC

Johar Joshanda.

Pakistan

MY CAREER AS AN INTERNATIONAL DRUG CARRIER got its start with a bad case of the flu. I had just arrived in Pakistan, and not knowing any doctors, turned to my driver for help. He produced a small foil packet of dubious-looking brown granules and instructed me to dissolve them in hot water, and drink the brew three times a day. The effect was instant: my scratchy throat was soothed, my cough subsided and my sniffles slowed. And it tasted good: a sweet licorice concoction redolent of mint, fennel and eucalyptus.

I had just been introduced to the national common denominator. Every Pakistani I've ever met, from drivers to generals to diplomats, depends on johar joshanda, as the herbal remedy is known, to combat colds and flu. Conversations with homesick Pakistanis abroad invariably turn to it. Call

it chicken soup for the Pakistani soul.



® KNOW BEST Counting calories? Johar joshanda also comes in a sugar-free version

Translated, johar joshanda means "essence of boiled stuff." It comes from an ancient medicinal recipe of the Unani tradition-akin to a Muslim Ayurveda. Historically, the chief ingredients-licorice, Malabar nut, hyssop, tea, peppermint, fennel and eucalyptus-had to be boiled for hours, but manufacturers Qarshi Industries have modernized the method, reducing the brew to a concentrate, freeze-drying it like instant coffee, then packaging it in single-serve portions selling for eight cents a pop.

These packets are now permanent components of my traveling first-aid kit. Not only does johar joshanda help when you're struck down with a virus, but it's great for combating the effects of long-haul air travel or pollution. Offering it to other afflicted travelers inevitably depletes the entire stock in a trice, and leads to endless demands for more. Bulk orders, for the record, can be placed by e-mailing imd@garshi.com, but these days my stash is jealously guarded. -BY ARYN BAKER



Wealth Generation Through Research

Lessons Learned <u>for & from</u> Marketable Research

Qarshi Cosons Learned

Company Level

Threats

Natural Products – No Propriety Rights

Outcome

Counterfeit Products

"Me too" Products

Results

- 1. Non-productive Legal Battles
- 2. Low Margins
- 3. Low Financial Resources for R&D

Qarshi ons Legrneo

Industry Level Threats

Natural Products – Absence of Regulatory Framework

Results

Unhealthy Competition Low Quality Prohibitive Government Policies:

- * GST imposition Prices Sales
- * Ginseng Declared as Drug by M.O.H
- * Ephedra Detection of Ephedrine HCl by D.T.L's

Qarshi ons Learned

National Level

WTO - Post 2005 Scenario

Threats

Cheap Imported Goods

Powerful Multinationals – Huge Financial and

Influential Resources

Weaker 3rd World Governments

Opportunities

- 1. Access to Bigger Markets
 - 2. High Quality R. M. Availability
- 3. Open Competition

Requirements

Edge in Quality, Innovation & Price

Best Bet Plant Source Products!



Lessons Learned

Requirements

- a) Highly Qualified & Trained Human Resource
- b) Heavy Financial Resources
- c) Government Support
- d) Protection of IPR
- e) Legislation to Support Research Based Products

Status of National Council for Tibb



National Council for Tibb is a Body Corporate, established under section 3 of UAH Act 1965, to promote and popularize the Unani and Ayurvedic System of Medicine, to regulate education and research in and to provide for the registration of practitioners of those systems of medicine, presently working under the administrative control of Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination Islamabad.

Number of Registered Tabibs

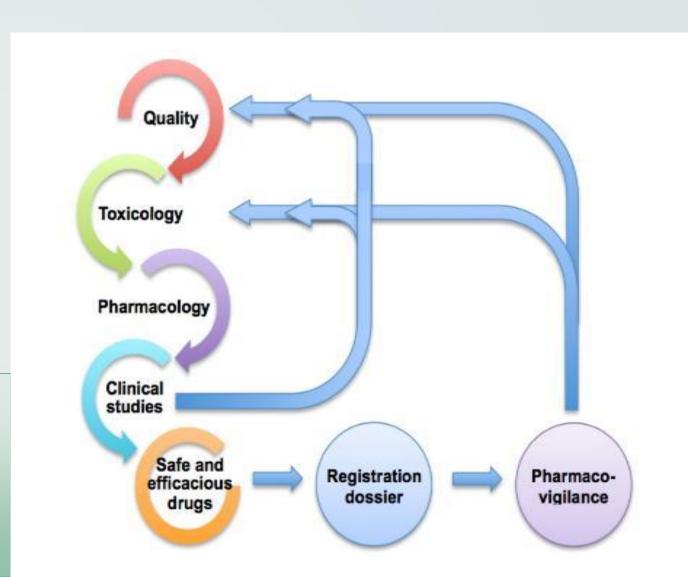
Approximately 2000 students are enrolled every year.

Key requirements for regulation

- Safety?
- Efficacy? (science based evidence)
- Quality?
- History of use?
- Claims?
- Trials?

Required Legislation:

Full marketing authorization (efficacy, clinical trials) to NCT Fraudulent Acts for Unlicensed manufactured tibb medicines Statuary assurance



Strategic Plan for NCT

- Translating vision in reality: Mantra of action; in a love affair with change.
- NCT should address five major components: i.e.
 - Revisiting "Context (Vision, Mission, Strategies & plans etc.)".
 - An overall plan must be developed as to what sort of human resource is needed by the NCT and accordingly resources be allocated. NCT has no overall map or vision of how to survive within the global ecosystem.
 - Input (of Faculty, student, administration, Facilities, finances, environment etc.). Monitoring Implementation/ Continuous External Assessment should be done.
 - Processes (Admin., Teaching & learning, QA, Finance & budgeting, academic services process to society).
 - Be specific and demanding about quality
 - Processes used should not stifle diversity & innovation
 - Accountability of Public & Private resources
 - Teaching "Process" to Result "Learning"

Output (Quality Students, faculty, services to society).

Impact on Society

Vision

To recognize itself as world's most trusted, ethical, compassionate respected and admired health system of the world,



To produce knowledgeable, skilled and caring hakeems committed to improvement of human life.

Provider of superior services to its patients through clinical innovations and ethical values at an affordable cost.

Mission



Serve humanity with colour blind commitment, leadership and excellence by providing quality healthcare at affordable cost ensuring healthy society worldwide through research.



Our Values

- In the pursuit of this Vision & mission, the actions of leadership, staff and hakeems will be guided by the following values:
- Integrity
- Trust
- Excellence
- Teamwork and Collaboration
- Mutual Respect
- Compassion
- Innovation
- Stewardship
- Inclusiveness and Diversity
- Accountability

Specific for hakeems:
EVIDENCE-BASED CARE:
PATIENT-CENTERED CARE:
INFORMED CHOICES:
People Matter
Honesty and Transparency



Future challenges

- Bridge the skills gap, civil engagement.
- Share of leading research, and home to leading thinkers in a full range of disciplines.
- ► Maximising the benefits of links to business and public services both educating the workforce and exploiting the fruits of research and innovation.
- Developing national & international collaboration.
 - ► Teaching to high standards and reaching all of those who can benefit.
 - Making the fullest possible contribution to local and regional development, and to cultural life.



Future vision and role of NCT

- Interaction with Policy & Law Makers
- Hire effective managers
- Take down the boundaries and let others in
- Let hakeems share fruits of their research
- Our Tibbia colleges must be committed to producing future leaders and change managers.
- Developing sound hakeems like researchers & scientists
- Ensure Academic Freedom
- Keep track of the rules

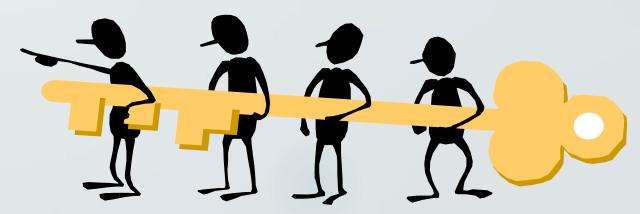
Rules of Business
No confrontation
No compromise
Cooperation
Collaboration



A Key to Success ---

- Integrate
- Collaborate
- Cooperate







Thanks Leadership of AASSA & Philippine