



## Tools of the trade: Australia's new investment in global health R&D

By Blair Exell and Robin Davies  
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The global market for medical products is shaped mainly by the demands of wealthy consumers. It rarely calls into being the tools needed to combat diseases that afflict primarily poor countries – therapeutics, diagnostics and vaccines, as well as technologies that prevent the spread of disease such as insecticide-treated bed nets. Where such products do exist, it's often down to the needs of tourists and soldiers – and those products tend to fail over time as microbes and vectors evolve to evade our defences.

At the same time, governments and publicly or philanthropically funded research institutions generally do not have all the expertise required to discover, develop and create production pathways for such products.

That's where [Product Development Partnerships](#) (PDPs) come in. PDPs are lean, not-for-profit public health intermediary organisations. They catalyse the discovery and development of global health products by bringing together public and private sector research and development expertise across a broad portfolio of product candidates. Some candidates succeed, some fall by the wayside.

The net effect of the 16 major PDPs' work over the past two decades has been an impressive reinvigoration of the [pipeline](#) of tools for global health. Most importantly, a growing number of these tools have been [approved for use](#), are [under consideration](#) by regulatory agencies, or are in [late-stage trials](#).

When the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Julie Bishop, [launched](#) Australia's Health Security Initiative for the Indo-Pacific region in October 2017, she [announced](#) that Australia would commit \$75 million over five years to support the work of PDPs from 2018. This represents the Australian aid program's single largest commitment to global health research and development, and a 50% increase in PDP funding in annual terms.



*Julie Bishop at Malaria Summit London. (Photo: Ben Rolfe via Twitter)*

The Indo-Pacific Centre for Health Security within the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade subsequently issued a [call for proposals](#). Today, at the [Malaria Summit](#) in London, Julie Bishop [announced](#) the outcomes of our selection process.

Australia's new funding for PDPs will be divided equally between the [Medicines for Malaria Venture](#) (MMV), the [TB Alliance](#), the [Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics](#) (FIND) and the [Innovative Vector Control Consortium](#) (IVCC).

The first three of these organisations have previously received Australian government support under three-year agreements that will expire in mid-2018. Their annual Australian funding level will increase by over 12% for the next five years, with IVCC's funding set at the same level.

Australia's support for MMV, the TB Alliance and FIND was positively [evaluated](#) in late 2017. The addition of support for a vector control PDP, IVCC, responds to one of the recommendations of that evaluation and complements existing support for the [wolbachia trials](#) of Australia's [World Mosquito Program](#).

Support for all these organisations will not only advance their work to improve the

effectiveness of existing products but also help them to tackle the growing problem of pathogen resistance to antimicrobial agents and rapid diagnostic tests, as well as vector resistance to insecticides.

For example, resistance to artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) for *plasmodium falciparum* malaria has now been detected in five countries in the Asia Pacific region since its first appearance in Cambodia in 2008. The spread of an ACT-resistant strain of *p. falciparum* malaria to the Indian subcontinent, and then to Africa where *p. falciparum* is the dominant form of the parasite, [could](#) be [catastrophic](#).

Australia's funding to PDPs isn't tied to particular products or research institutions - PDPs have to manage complex portfolios and juggle multiple relationships, so they need fully flexible funding. Nevertheless, Australia's funding helps support the work that PDPs choose to do in cooperation with Australian institutions.

PDPs, whether supported by Australia or not, have links with many institutions in Australia, including the Australian Defence Force [Malaria and Infectious Diseases Institute](#), the [Burnet Institute](#), the molecular synthesis company [Epichem](#), [James Cook University](#), the [Menzies School of Health Research](#), the Queensland Institute of Medical Research (QIMR) [Berghofer Medical Research Institute](#), the [Queensland University of Technology](#), the [Walter and Eliza Hall Institute](#), the [Woolcock Institute of Medical Research](#), and the [University of Queensland](#).

Australia is making a big financial investment in PDPs, accounting for one-quarter of the resources available to the Health Security Initiative. This calls for a concomitant investment of effort in collaborative performance monitoring with other major sources of financing. Those sources include the [Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation](#) and the governments of the UK, US, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Ireland (see Table 38 of [this report](#)). As part of this, and in line with a recommendation from our PDP evaluation, we will step up our engagement in the [PDP Funders Group](#).

Our increased investment in PDPs also calls for efforts from us and the PDPs we fund to foster connections between Australia's global health research and development investments on one hand, and on the other, the work DFAT supports at the country and regional level to ensure access to appropriate and affordable medicines.

For example, under DFAT's [partnership](#) with the Therapeutic Goods Administration, there will be opportunities for Australia to facilitate the approval in our region of products that emerge from the PDP's pipelines. In PNG, MMV is already working with Newcrest Mining Limited, together with other local and international partners, on a plan to eliminate malaria

from the Lihir group of islands by 2022.

Health security requires many ingredients. They include effective disease surveillance systems, a well-trained health workforce, well-functioning health emergency response capability, community awareness and education and, above all, strong policies and institutions. We should not lose sight of these requirements, and the majority of Australia's Health Security Initiative will be directed toward them.

Strengthening developing countries' defences against constantly evolving pathogens and vectors is not the solution to regional and global health security, but it is a fundamental ingredient. And the best way that we know of to supply that ingredient is through public-private collaboration and innovation in global health product development.

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