# The WHO Global Observatory on Health Research and Development (R&D)



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World Health Organization 25 May, 2017 MAISON DE LA PAIX, Geneva



## What is the Global Observatory on Health R&D?



- The Global Observatory on Health R&D ('the Observatory') is a centralized and comprehensive source of information and analyses on global health R&D activities for human diseases.
- Observatory aim: to map and synthesis health R&D activities to enable evidence-based decisions on R&D priorities by the newly established WHO Expert Committee on health R&D.
- Target users: Governments, policy-makers, funders, researchers.
- URL: <u>www.who.int/research-observatory/en/</u>



# **Background**

- May 2013: Sixty-sixth World Health Assembly mandated the establishment of the Observatory in resolution WHA66.22.
- May 2016: Sixty-ninth World Health Assembly re-emphasized the Observatory's central role and the importance of expediting its development. In resolution WHA69.23 it also requested the establishment of an expert committee on health R&D to set priorities for new investments based on information primarily provided by the Observatory.
- WHO Member States requested that the WHO Director-General ensure the R&D needs relating to the following two specific areas of health concern (where current markets and business models are failing) are tracked through the Observatory:
  - antimicrobial resistance and the need to develop new medical products to protect populations from the risks of failing treatments against infectious pathogens (May 2014, Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly, WHA67.25);
  - a comprehensive R&D Blueprint preparedness plan that allows the rapid activation of R&D activities during future epidemics, such as the epidemic that occurred due to Ebola virus disease (138th session of the WHO Executive Board, EB138/28).



# Scope

- Primary scope (as outlined in World Health Assembly resolution WHA69.23):
  - type II and type III diseases (i.e. diseases incident in both rich and poor countries, but with a substantial proportion of the cases in poor countries, and diseases that are overwhelmingly or exclusively incident in developing countries respectively);
  - the specific R&D needs of developing countries in relation to type I diseases (i.e. diseases incident in both rich and poor countries, with large numbers of vulnerable populations in each);
  - potential areas where market failure exist;
  - antimicrobial resistance and emerging infectious diseases likely to cause major epidemics.
- As more data and resources become available, the Observatory will expand the diseases and types of health research it covers.



# How is it being developed?

- The Observatory:
  - builds on existing data and reports from a wide range of data sources
  - gathers new information (where needed and feasible).
- The WHO Secretariat:
  - works with its technical departments and their established expert groups and committees
    in order to develop and/or review analyses and syntheses produced by the Observatory;
  - seeks regular feedback on the Observatory's structure and outputs from potential users
    including national policy-makers, academia, WHO's technical experts and other international
    governmental organizations and global partnerships, WHO regional offices, civil society and
    industry stakeholders.

# **Collaborations**

# **Expansions**

### **Fostering collaborations**

12 currently in R&D Observatory; with expanding coverage



work on R&D data classification & standards; inclusion of product profile directory; World RePORT















TB ALLIANCE



## What is covered?

Content is organized in six sections:



Monitoring inputs, processes and outputs



Benchmarking



R&D indicators



Analyses and syntheses



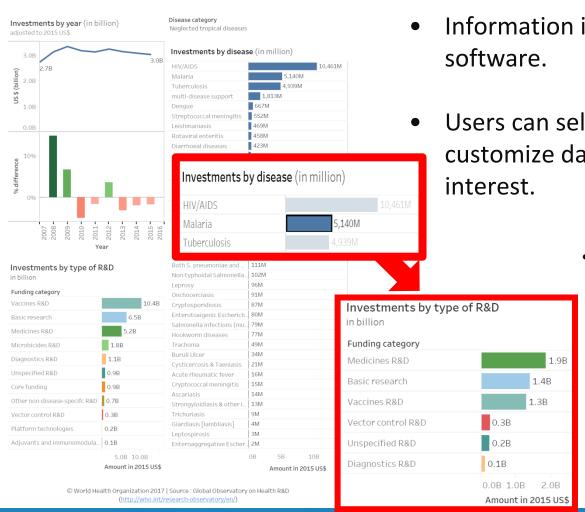
Databases and resources



Classifications and standards



# Monitoring funding: exploring the data

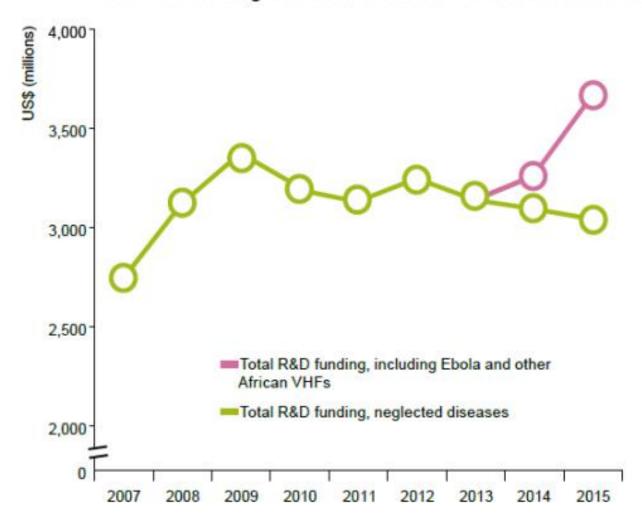


Information is visualized using Tableau<sup>TM</sup> software.

Users can select and deselect items to customize data output according to their interest.

For instance, for Malaria, users will see that the bulk of R&D investments from 2007-2015 (nearly US\$ 5.1 billion) went into R&D for medicines, vaccines and basic research (US\$ 4.6 billion). Only US\$ 0.3 billion of investments went into vector control R&D.

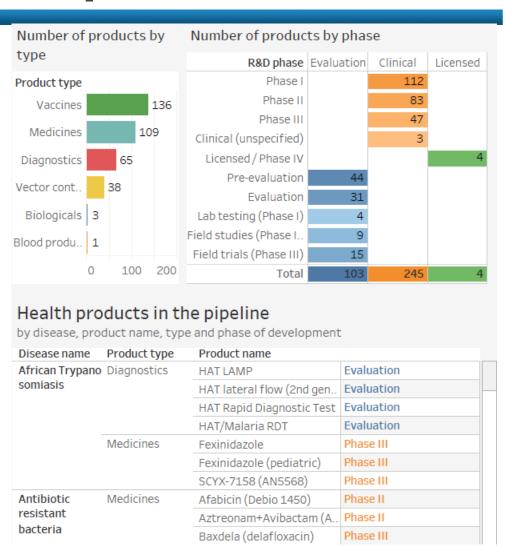
### Total R&D funding with Ebola and other African VHFs 2007-2015



# **Health Products in Pipeline**

Across 23 mostly neglected diseases:

**352** products are captured between various phases of developments as of May 2017





## **Clinical trials**

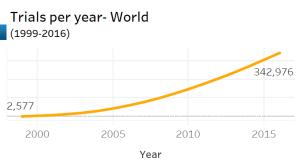
# Clinical trials from the WHO ICTRP data source

### Can explored by:

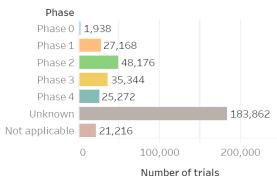
- year,
- disease,
- phase of development,
- region or country

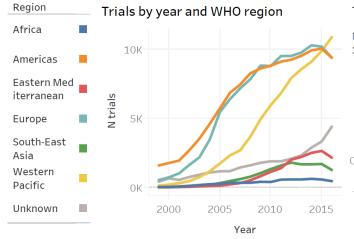
(data from 1999-2016)

### **Clinical vs Observational trials -** use dropdown to select All



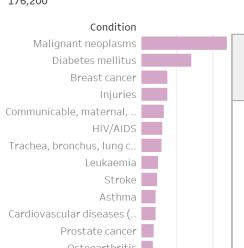
#### Trials by phase of development



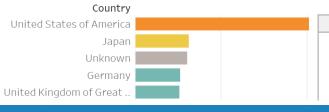


#### Trials by disease

Number of trials with unknown condition: 176,200



### Trials by country







## Monitoring publications: exploring the data



 Users can select and deselect items to customize data output according to their interest.

> For instance, for dengue, users will see that there has been a steep increase in publications since 2000, with first authors centred in South America, Asia as well as the United Kingdom.

# **Upcoming:**

## **Monitoring research grants: World RePORT**

Top diseases Exploring grants to No. of grants by funding category Select number to display Select direct funding or collaboration **Funding category** low income countries Research Training Unknown Meetings 46 World RePORT- Grants by funder in 2015 Capacity strengthening 41 309 HIV/AIDS Networking 26 **Funding Organization** 82 Malaria core support 11 Communicable, maternal, 3y/7m Wellcome Trust 32 Tuberculosis MRC 5y / 0m 11 2y/11m Malignant neoplasms SIDA Top recipient countries CIHR 33 2y/7m Mental and behavioral dis.. 11 Select number to display EDCTP 18 3y/11m Plasmodium falciparum m.. SRC 15 2y/7m Diarrhoeal diseases unsp. EC 10 3y / 5m Uganda Injuries 143 United Republic of Tanzan. 100 300 400 500 600 4 Malawi 101 Acute hepatitis B Average duration (year/months) Number of grants Zimbabwe 59 4 African Trypanosomiasis Gambia 58 Cardiovascular diseases (. 4 Ethiopia 55 Diabetes mellitus 34 Mozambique Grant recipients by WHO region and income group Rwanda 27 Helminths 4 Nepal 26 High income Upper middle .. Lower middle i Low income Unknown **Grand Total** Highly infectious, severe . 4 WHO region Mali 25 4 Africa 912 Reproductive health 100 200 300 Americas 24 3 Cryptococcal meningitis Eastern Mediterranean 3 Top recipient organizations Leishmaniasis Europe Select number to display 3 Nutritional deficiencies South-East Asia 26 3 Respiratory infections Western Pacific 3 MAKERERE UNIVERSITY 101 Unknown MRC UNIT, THE GAMBIA 3 **Grand Total** 962 Trachoma 39 MRC/UVRI UGANDA RESE 3 Unintentional injuries 31 MUHIMBILI UNIVERSITY 2 Cervix uteri cancer

UNIVERSITY OF MALAWI

50

100

© World Health Organization 2017 | Source: Global Observatory on Health R&D (http://who.int/research-observatory/en/)



200

400

## **New Expert Committee on health R&D**

- Requested by resolution WHA69.23 to advise the DG on new R&D priorities based on public health needs within the same focus of diseases of the poor
- Closely linked to and draws from information and analysis provided by the R&D Observatory.
- Work ongoing to:
  - select and appoint experts (formal process)
  - produce comprehensive analyses of disease-specific R&D and
  - develop the methods for the priority setting process



# Key messages

- The <u>R&D Observatory</u> provides one comprehensive source of information and analyses on key health R&D activities
  - that is reviewed and quality assured by WHO
- Priority setting for new R&D through the <u>Expert</u>
   <u>Committee</u> provides an <u>independent</u>, <u>impartial</u> and <u>evidence-based</u> approach to set global priorities based on public health needs
- 3. Added value of linking the two initiatives:
  - Common approach for priority setting across diseases
  - Coordination of efforts for priority setting across multiple initiatives



# **Acknowledging funding support**

The Observatory gratefully acknowledges the financial support of (in alphabetical order since inception):

- European Commission
- Government of France
- Government of Germany
- Government of Switzerland
- Government of the United States of America

For more information: <a href="http://www.who.int/research-observatory/en/">http://www.who.int/research-observatory/en/</a>

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