

Medicines for Malaria Venture

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Chapeau

(Add your concise, concrete, and action-oriented language for the Chapeau)

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the critical importance of investing in biomedical research and development (R&D) to achieve Health for All has become more apparent than ever. New, effective vaccines were developed with unprecedented speed thanks to a level of global investment in R&D and collaboration that matched the urgency of the crisis.

Health for All, particularly for poverty related and neglected tropical diseases affecting developing countries.

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

However, the scope of the vision and precision of the targets under SDG3 could be improved. Target 3b does not sufficiently consider the inclusive innovation, equitable access and sustainable financing required for Health for All. Furthermore, global health R&D is currently represented in the SDG 3.b.2 as “Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors”. This target only reflects investments in R&D from the development assistance community and not the required investments in the development of technologies in affected countries or in the strengthening of national health systems allowing for better access. Indeed, even in instances where international funding is available, lack of infrastructure, capacity and regulatory hurdles impede the full deployment of R&D potential in countries, and access to and use of new health technologies. When it comes to achieving Health for All, greater emphasis should be placed on developing sustainable systems for inclusive, expanded, and equitable innovation and access.

A new future for health research, resulting in increased well-being for all, can draw from the product development partnership (PDP) model. PDPs remain the chief developers of innovative, new medical technologies for people suffering with diseases and health threats that are underserved by traditional markets. PDPs develop global research capacity and are essential to achieving long-term health targets like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Since 2010, 12 PDPs have delivered 79 new health technologies,¹ including a new HIV/AIDS prevention product, a combination antiretroviral treatment for young children with HIV/AIDS, new treatments for hepatitis C, child-friendly medicines to address relapsing malaria, and new diagnostic technologies for COVID-19 and tuberculosis. PDPs conduct their work where the diseases they are fighting are prevalent, performing research around the world, often in low-resource settings. Through their work, this group of PDPs has helped build research capacity and research literacy in 98 countries since 2010. The products developed by PDPs have reached more than 1 billion people.

will require stronger multi-sectoral collaboration including coordination with, and support from, research institutions, regulators, funders, the private sector, governments, and multilateral agencies. This will also require sustainable investments in local R&D and capacity building in lower and middle-income countries (LMICs).

- 4) **Leverage existing partnerships** A broad range of actors must be involved in the design, planning, adaptation, and scaled-up delivery of innovation. But no need to reinvent the wheel. PDPs are “system integrators” that leverage the facilities and expertise of public, private, academic, and philanthropic partners. Their end-to-end collaborations with researchers, manufacturers, global, regional, and national regulators, and national health programmes ensure prompt approval, incorporation into national protocols, and equitable access to these new technologies. PDPs perform clinical research in LMICs, thus helping to build sustainable local research platforms. PDPs like MMV are also working with African manufacturers to strengthen the local production and the increase availability of quality-assured antimalarials.

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 4)

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 5)