

Role of PDPs in Economics and Financing

Panel Discussion

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Economics and Financing

An Overview

- Economics: What role does economic data play in introduction and access and should PDPs be engaged in gathering this data?
- Financing: Should PDPs play a role in financing of product (vs. R&D efforts)? If so, how and when and what are the challenges they encounter

Economics

- Many PDPs do not focus on CE analyses
 - Affordability more of an issue
 - Countries often dismiss data generated globally or from other countries
 - Effectiveness data (key input) not known
- Limitations: comparisons inherent, but often studies are not directly comparable
- Can provide guidance for target product profile
- Models to look at various intervention through a multi-partner alliance may be helpful to consider products that are not used in isolation

Financing

- Strategic discussions need to occur early
- Financing should be considered as part of the product development strategy
- Donors may not place an intervention as a priority yet and different interventions may be needed – some tension created when PDPs build awareness and political will
- Strategic demand forecasts and target product profiles are important
- New innovative financing schemes – are they realistic?

Financing (cont'd)

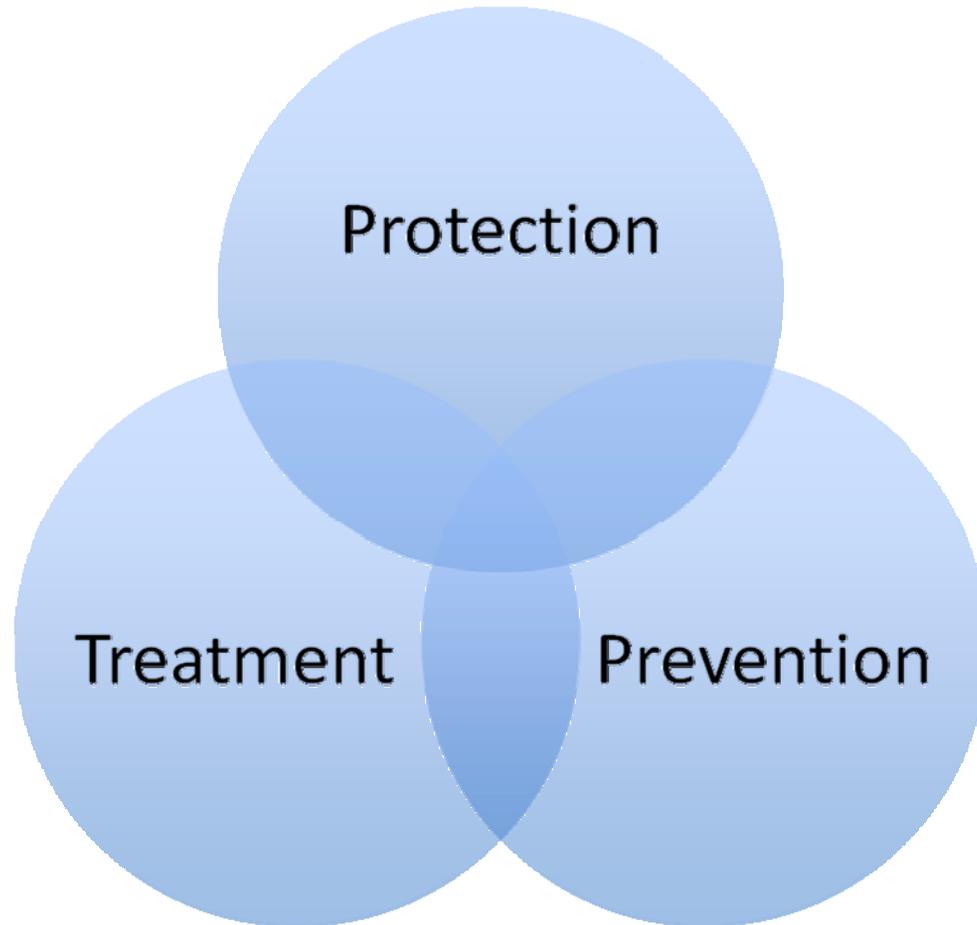
- Emerging markets are thought to be a new source of funds
 - How can PDP's increase the pie?
- Some mechanisms such as the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria (AMFm) address private sector

Addressing the Need for Financing Multiple Interventions

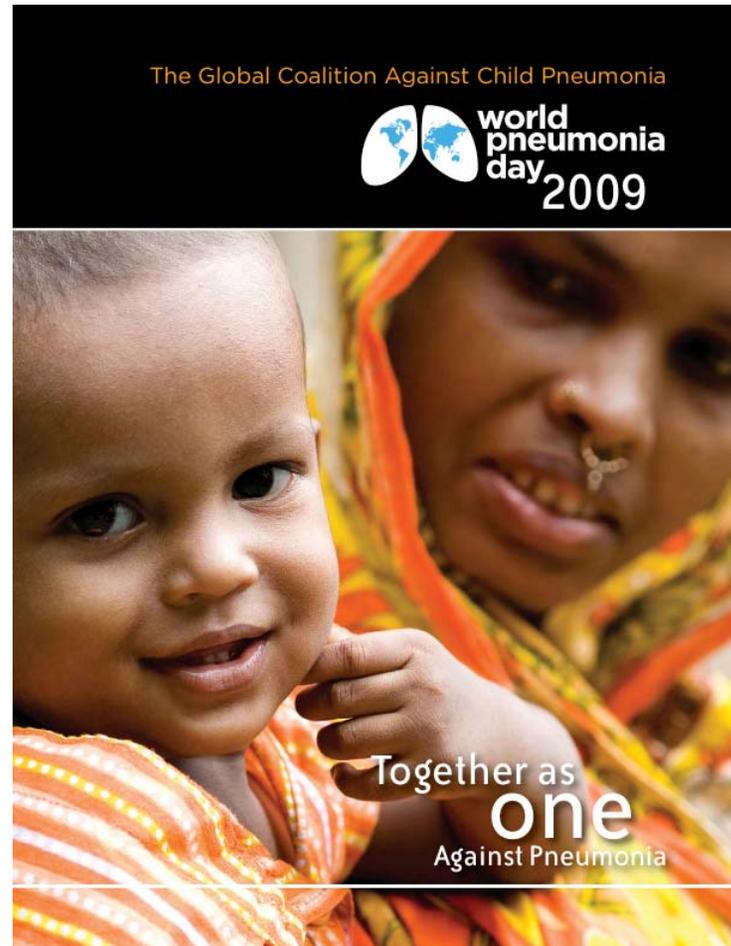


global coalition against
child pneumonia

Multiple Interventions – Many View as Competing Priorities



Coalition allowed us to advocate with one voice



Focus on Donors with a Disease and Child Survival Message



SIXTY-THIRD WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

WHA63.24

Agenda item 11.23

21 May 2010

20 May 2010

To All Leaders of All Nations

Dear Leaders:

We applaud the leaders of our nations and global health systems by all developed, developing and all you to continue to advocate for action against pneumonia at the World Health Assembly. We also welcome the historic Resolution of the World Health Assembly last week, which calls on all governments to accelerate actions to prevent pneumonia and treatment of pneumonia.

As a global coalition against pneumonia, we call on all governments to fight against the leading killer of children under-5 in the world. The Global Coalition Against Child Pneumonia urges strongly that all nations, in particular, place child health and reduction of child mortality, as a top priority and set a focus on preventing and treating this killer disease.

Every year 155 million children under 5 get sick from pneumonia and more than 1.5 million die.

Yet death tolls are still 20 percent of all under-5 deaths. Pneumonia affects over 100 million children every year.

In developing countries, half the children require to prevent and treat pneumonia, the loss of a child under-5 could be avoided every year. Proven, cost-effective interventions to prevent and treat most cases of pneumonia already exist. Thanks to the launch of the Global Action Commitment in 2009, pneumonia deaths are falling, but only 50 percent are being prevented. We call on all governments to prevent the leading cause of pneumonia. Action is needed, at least \$1 per child, to prevent a child from dying with pneumonia.

No other intervention is available for the potential to save 100 million children under-5 from dying every year.

The tremendous scale of the disease burden of pneumonia and the fact that cost-effective prevention and treatment interventions already exist, is an action on child health that is absolutely vital to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals. Action to the development of an effective national and global strategies.

Accordingly, the Global Coalition Against Child Pneumonia urges you to:

- Use international fora to highlight the need for progress on pneumonia to be given an essential component of the global effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

For more information on pneumonia, visit www.gcapneumonia.org

Accelerated progress towards achievement of Millennium Development Goal 4 to reduce child mortality: prevention and treatment of pneumonia

recommended by WHO to prevent and treat pneumonia;

- (2) to establish evidence-based national policies and operational plans for strengthening health systems in order to expand coverage of populations at risk with effective preventive and curative interventions;
- (3) to assess programme performance including the coverage and impact of interventions in an effective and timely manner, and use this assessment to inform WHO's country-profile database;
- (4) to identify national and international resources, both human and financial, for strengthening health systems and for the provision of technical support in order to ensure that the most locally and epidemiologically appropriate strategies are implemented and target populations reached;
- (5) to implement the recommendations in the joint WHO/UNICEF global action plan for the prevention and control of pneumonia, noting the importance of:

- (a) integrated case management at community, health-centre and hospital levels;

And bring in important donor voices



All Party Parliamentary Group for Global Action Against Childhood Pneumonia

Government confirms continued funding for pneumonia (09 Jul 2010) The new Coalition Government has confirmed that they will be continuing the previous Government's commitments to fund pneumonia and pneumococcal disease interventions in the developing world. The Government has also stated that it supports the World Health Assembly's pneumonia resolution. Both of these statements of support were made in response to a question from APPG Co-Chair Lord Avebury to Earl Howe, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Health in the House of Lords. Lord Avebury said it was important that the new Government made clear its commitment to fight childhood pneumonia in the developing world, as soon as possible. "This statement from Earl Howe is especially important. Obviously the Government has stated that it will continue to move towards the 0.7% of GNP aid target which is very commendable. However projects and priorities will naturally change with a new Government and it was important that it made it clear that pneumonia was still one of the key issues the Government wanted to address." "This is good news for the Group and good news for children in the developing world as the UK will continue to lead the way in the fight against childhood pneumonia." Below is the full text of Lord Avebury's question and the corresponding answer. *Asked by Lord Avebury: To ask Her Majesty's Government what action they will take to promote the objectives in the recent World Health Assembly resolution on global action against child pneumonia.* [HL 172] *The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health (Earl Howe): The resolution advocates a range of measures to help prevent and treat pneumonia more effectively, including strengthening of health systems, a multisectoral approach and implementation of the global action plan for the prevention and control of pneumonia. The United Kingdom is playing a key role in taking forward the advance market commitment on pneumococcal vaccine, providing \$485 million out of the \$1.5-billion donor commitment, which could save up to 7 million lives by 2030. In addition, the UK has a £1.3 billion commitment to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation, to be spent through the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI). The UK will continue to support the work of World Health Organisation, GAVI, and developing countries in support of the objectives in the resolution.*

Challenges and Opportunities of working in a coalition

- Stronger voice – donors listen
- Ability to develop an ask that is more relevant to policy makers and donors
- More ideas
- Need strong coordinator
- Project objectives may take a back seat
- Too broad of a message may not achieve goals

Lessons from IVAC

- Vaccine only messages not well-received by many – diseases messages allowed us to “disarm” critics and gain allies
- There’s still room for vaccine-specific messages
- It takes a huge amount of work and we’ve had to fundraise to support activities
- In times of financial uncertainty, a stronger voice and presence is important

Panelists

- Tom McLean, Innovative Vector Control Consortium
- David Evans, WHO
- Alan Brooks, PATH's Malaria Vaccine Initiative
- Tania Cernuschi, GAVI

1: Economics

- Should PDPs be responsible for conducting cost effectiveness studies? If so, for what purposes and at what stage?
- What can be done to make them more useful for country decision-making purposes?
- How can cost effectiveness and affordability issues be best addressed when multiple interventions are needed?

2: Financing

- Should PDPs be involved in product financing discussions? If so, what should their role be? If not, why not?

Question 3: Financing

- How could PDPs work together to expand the pie – is this their role? Is it even realistic that this can happen?
- Who should be convincing donors to finance more and that multiple interventions may be needed?