



Origins of DNDi

1999

- First meeting to describe the lack of R&D for neglected diseases
- MSF commits the Nobel Peace Prize money to the DND Working Group
- JAMA article: 'Access to essential drugs in poor countries - A Lost Battle?'

July 2003

- Creation of DNDi
- Founding partners:
 - Institut Pasteur, France
 - Indian Council of Medical Research, India
 - Kenya Medical research Institute, Kenya
 - Médecins Sans Frontières
 - Ministry of Health, Malaysia
 - Oswaldo Cruz Foundation/Fiocruz, Brazil
 - WHO –TDR (Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases) as a permanent observer



In a decade of R&D, 6 new treatments delivered



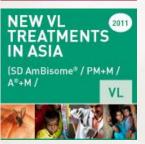




- ✓ Easy to use
- ✓ Affordable
- ✓ Field-adapted
- ✓ Non-patented



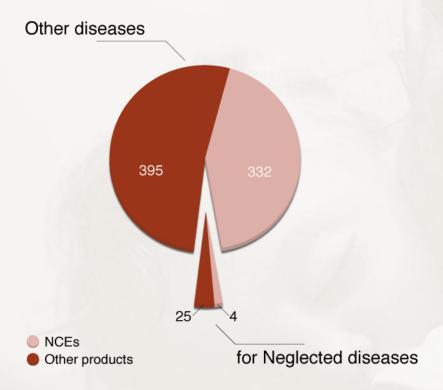




- 30 projects, 6 diseases areas
- 15 entirely new chemical entities (NCEs)
- Over 130 partnerships, most in endemic countries
- 150 staff, half in endemic countries & 600 people working on DNDi projects
- Over EUR 350 million raised equally from public and private sources
- 3 regional disease-specific clinical trial platforms and 2 technology transfers

Fatal imbalance still exists, an adapted R&D response is required

756 products developed (excluding vaccines & biologicals) (2000-2011)*



^{*} Source: Pedrique B et al. The drug and vaccine landscape for neglected diseases (2000-11): a systematic assessment. *Lancet Global Health*, Early Online Publication, 24 Oct 2013.

Business Plan Review

Extensive consultation through
Regional Offices and with key
stakeholders and partners to assess:

- Lessons learned from DNDi experience
- R&D landscape evolution
- Patient needs and gaps
- Future trends

The R&D landscape for neglected patients has changed but large gaps still remain

- R&D priorities do not sufficiently originate from low- and middle-income countries
- Patients' needs are not prioritized (e.g. Ebola, mycetoma, etc.)
- Innovation is not linked to equitable access even when there is commercial incentive to drive innovation (e.g. HCV)
- Market incentives aligned with IP/exclusivity do not adequately address health needs in LMICs (e.g. AMR)

These are the fundamental challenges for the future of biomedical innovation.

An unchanged vision, with a broader mission

- Develop new drugs or new formulations of existing drugs for people suffering from neglected diseases
- Maintain commitment to most neglected diseases and take on new disease areas
- Strengthen capacities in a sustainable manner
- Adopt a more dynamic portfolio approach with new operating models

A dynamic approach to address patient needs

Pipeline focus can quickly be adapted to:

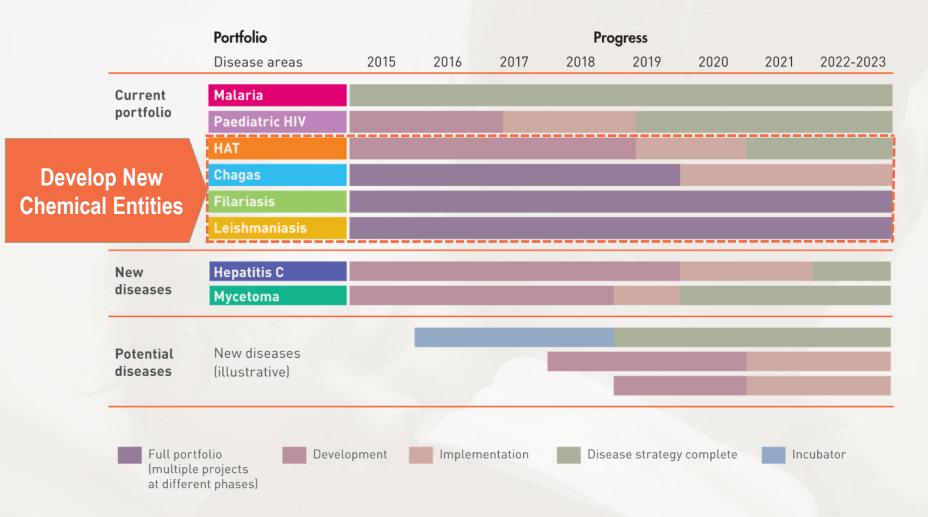
- stay aligned with changes in the environment
- rapidly respond to urgent patient needs
- address specific regional needs

New Opportunities

Disease Portfolio

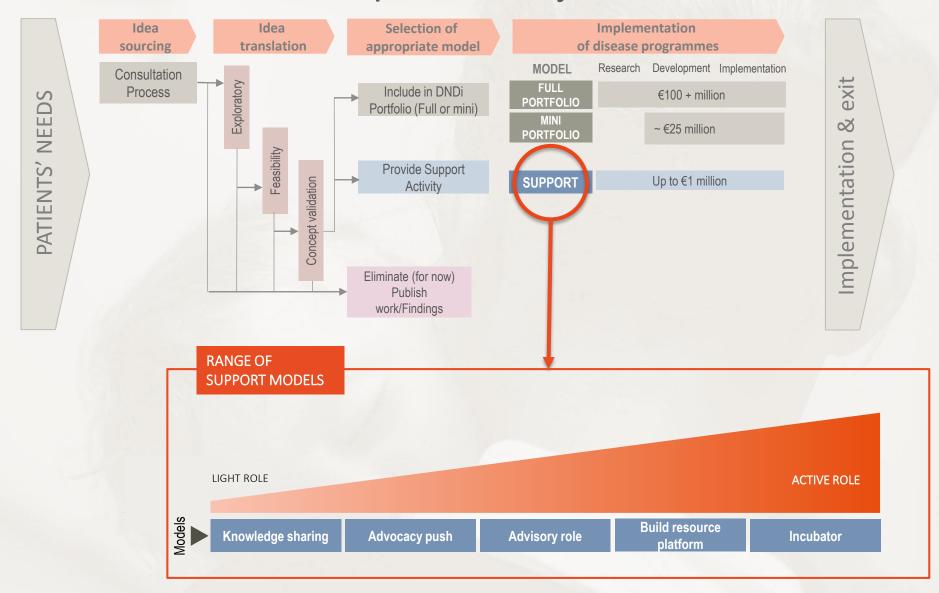
Completion & exit

Most neglected diseases remain at the core, with new diseases taken on progressively



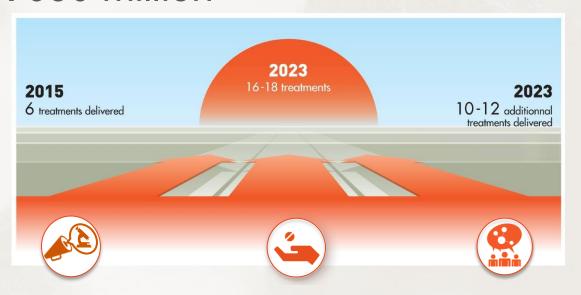


How we will do it... operationally





By 2023: Deliver 16 to 18 treatments with EUR 650 million



Influence the R&D landscape for neglected patients

- Political leadership for needs-driven R&D
- Creation of a global fund and mechanism
- Evidence on alternative R&D models

Develop treatments for people suffering from neglected diseases

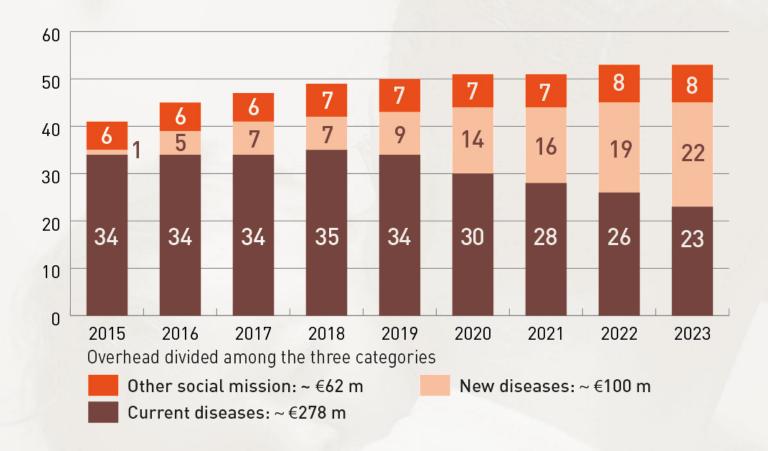
- Deliver 16-18 treatments
- 3 new chemical entities (NCEs)
- ~10 disease areas
- Focus on access and measure impact

Strengthen research capacity, led by Regional Offices

- R&D platforms in diseaseendemic countries
- Regionally-driven initiatives
- Patient access to treatments
- Transfer of technology



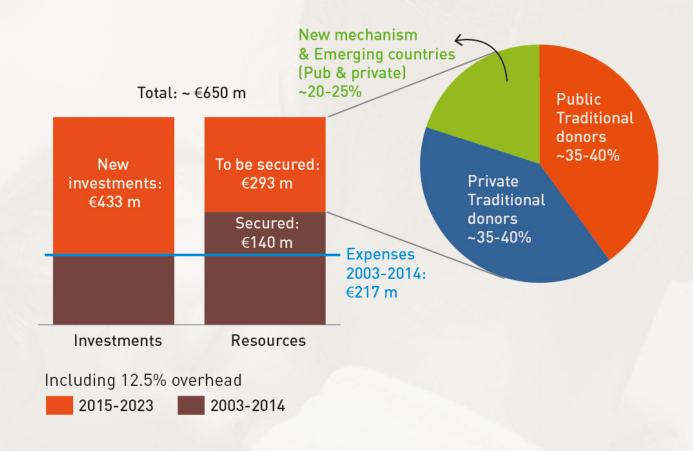
Growth is controlled as new diseases come on board



Budget projections EUR 48-50 million per year.



Increasingly diversified funding sources with 30% secured to date

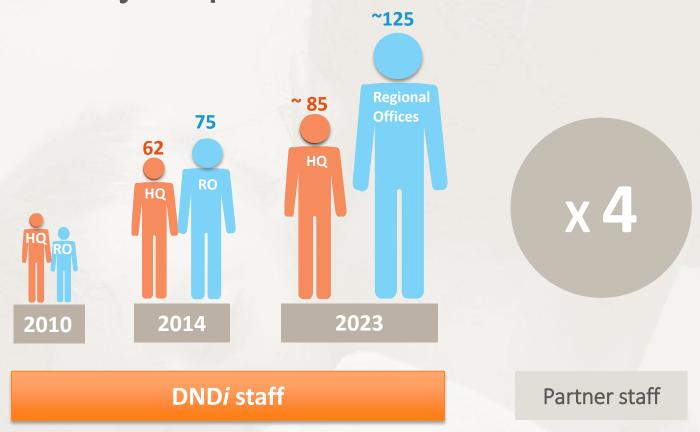


EUR 140 million secured out of EUR 440 million needed.





The people behind the work... in proximity to patients





Thank you!

