



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES: A SURVEY

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The fight AGAINST HIV/AIDS TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

- Millennium Goals (world leaders summit UN 2000,193 Member States,23 international organizations)
- 4) reducing children mortality rate
- 5) improving maternal health
- 6) combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases
- (1 eradicating extreme poverty and hunger)
- (2 developing global partnership for development

THE FIGHT AGAINST infectious diseases

	Multilateral International	Multilateral Europe	Bilatéral France
Pandemics	+	+	+
Neglected diseases		+	
Emerging Diseases			+

Global summary of the AIDS epidemic | 2011

Number of people living with HIV Total 34.2 million [31.8 million—35.9 million]
Adults 30.7 million [28.6 million—32.2 million]
Women 16.7 million [15.7 million—17.8 million]

Children (<15 years) 3.4 million [3.1 million=3.9 million]

100

People newly infected with HIV in 2011

Total 2.5 million [2.2 million–2.8 million]

Adults 2.2 million [2.0 million-2.4 million]

Children (<15 years) 330 000 [280 000-380 000]

AIDS deaths in 2011

tal 1.7 million [1.6 million–1.9 million]

Adults 1.5 million [1.3 million—1.7 million]

Children (<15 years) 230 000 [200 000-270 000]





Disparities in ART coverage between regions and populations

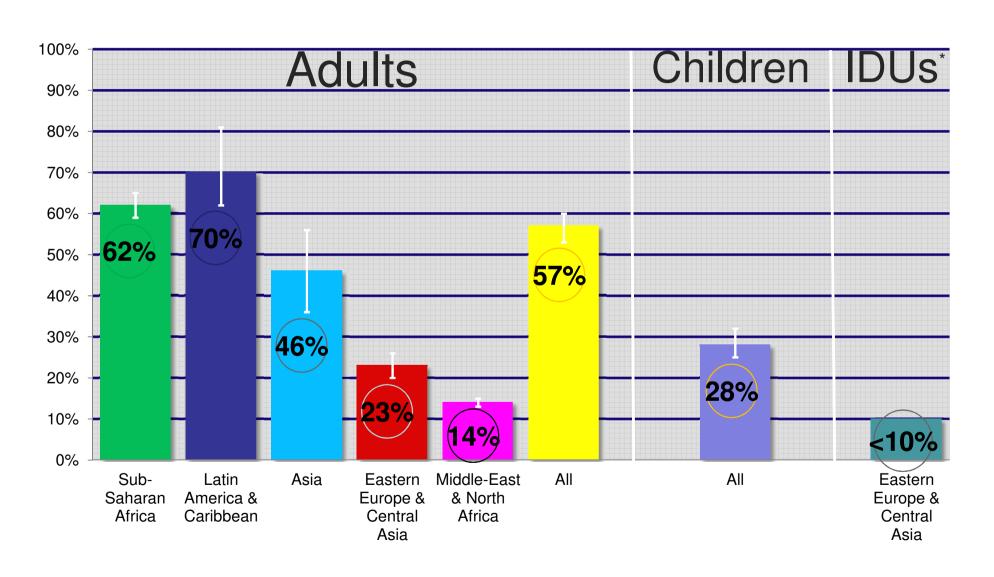
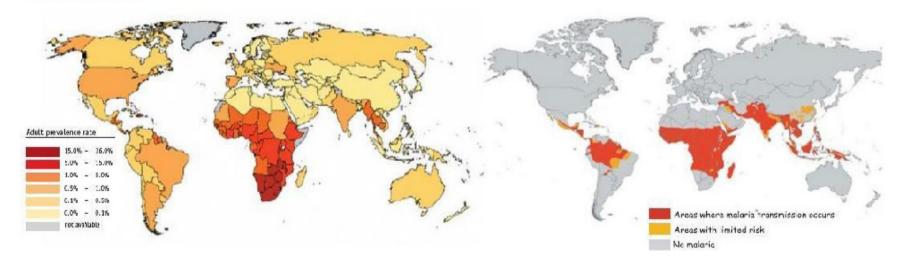


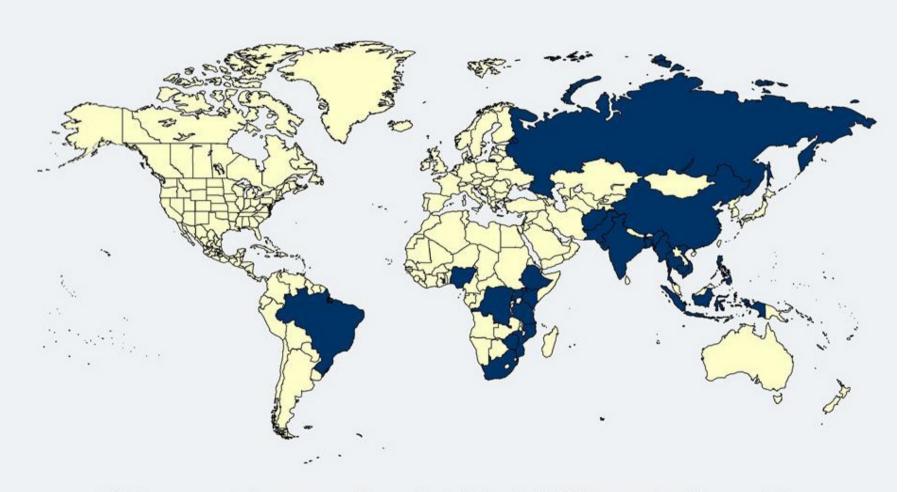
Figure. HIV/AIDS and malaria are highly endemic, and there is wide geographic overlap in sub-Saharan Africa. Among the most severely affected countries are Cameroon, Central African Republic, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia where more than 90% of the population is exposed to malaria and HIV prevalence (among adults 15-49 years of age) is above 10%. Outside Africa, the two diseases overlap in certain at-risk groups in South-East Asia and South America, and in several Indian cities such as Mumbai.



Distribution of HIV prevalence

Distribution of endemic malaria

The 22 High Burden Tuberculosis (TB) Countries (HBCs), 2011



HBCs account for approximately 80% of all TB cases in the world



The fight against HIV/AIDS TUBERCULOSIS and MALARIA

MULTILATERAL. FUNDING AGENCIES

<u>-Global Fund</u> -UNITAID

-EDCTP

MULTILATERAL ADVOCACY

-<u>RBM</u>
-UNAIDS
-STOP TB

OTHER BILATERALS

TOGETHER TO HEAL



Investissons dans notre avenir

Le Fonds mondial

De lutte contre le sida, la tuberculose et le paludisme

-PEPFAR, USAID
-DFID(UK)
-BMZ(Germany)
JICA(Japan)

PRIVATE

-BILL and Melinda GATES
-WORLD BANK. -Industry

THE GLOBAL FUND

- A Swiss foundation (secretariat in Geneva)
- A public private partnership
- Began operations in 2002
- 28.3 billions pledge



THE GLOBAL FUND

- Funding 22.9 billions
- 1000 programs in 151 countries
- 270 millions insecticide treated nets
- 9.3 million people treated anti TB
- 3.6 million treated ART



THE GLOBAL FUND

International public funding

-HIV 20%

-tuberculosis 65%

-malaria 65%



MULTILATERAL FUNDING AGENCIES : UNITAID

Hosted by WHO



Strategy

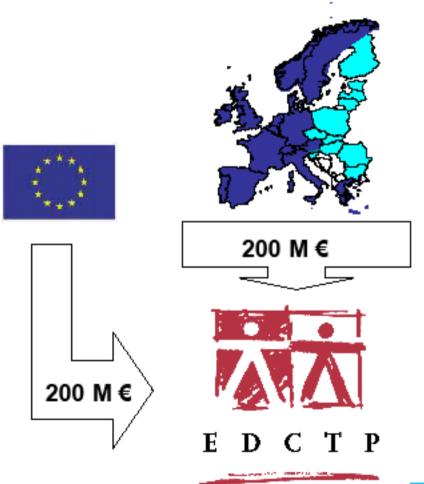
-to improve market impact

-to negotiate low prices

-to develop specifically dosed medications(pediatrics ,resistance)



European Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP)

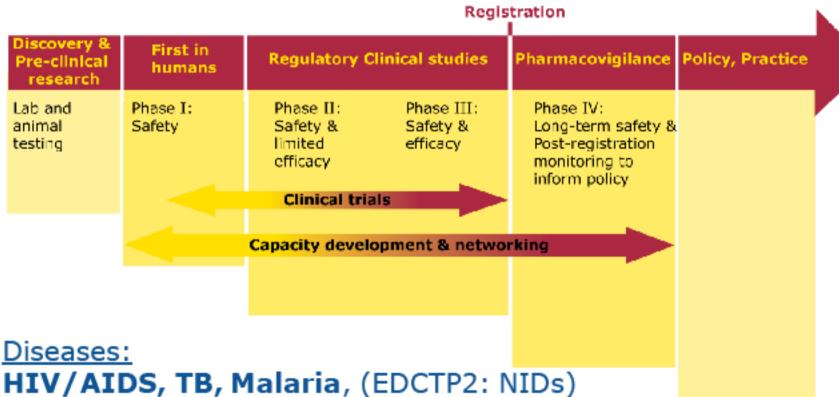


- Public-Public Partnership: Joint initiative between 16 Member States and European Commission, established under art. 185
- Independent legal entity (EEIG)
- Coordination of European national programmes for clinical trials in Africa for HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB
- EC contribution of 200 mill Euro +
 MS contribution of 200 mill Euro
- Launched in 2004, to be renewed 2014 (EDCTP-2)





... medical interventions, in particular



Interventions:

Drugs, Vaccines, Microbicides, Diagnostics,

(EDCTP2: health systems research, health delivery research)



Achievements I

Capacity development for ethically sound and scientifically robust clinical trials

- 156 institutions in 29 African countries receiving 75% of EDCTP grants (42 European public institutions in the 14 European partner countries)
- More than 1100 African researchers involved and 351 directly supported through EDCTP grants (incl. 150 training grants and fellowships)
- 4 African Networks of Excellence for clinical trials have been established in the 4 main sub-Saharan regions
- National regulatory authorities and ethics review capacities have been strengthened in many African countries (75 EDCTP-funded activities)
- Pan-African Clinical Trials Registry (PACTR) was established as an African initiative funded by EDCTP (today WHO Primary Registry), http://www.pactr.org/



Achievements II

Identification of candidate products and support to clinical trials (mainly Phase 1 - 3)

- 57 EDCTP-funded clinical trials (48 still ongoing)
 - 27 are on **HIV/AIDS** (€ 118 million)
 - 18 on tuberculosis (€ 110 million)
 - 12 on malaria (€ 76 million)
- More than 100'000 patients involved: in particular CTs on infants (8), children/adolescents (17), and pregnant or lactating women (5)
- Predominantly African leadership: 52% of clinical trials (70% with African PI for all EDCTP grants)

FRENCH CONTRIBUTION FOR HEALTH

- 2000-2011 more than doubled
- 2007-2009 2590 millions dollars (multi and bi)
- 2011-2016 mother and child (muskoka):
 500 millions E
- -20%increase for Global Fund:360 millions Euros/ year 2011-2013
- -pluriannual funding for UNITAID:110millions Euros/year 2011-2013

FRENCH STRATEGY FOR HEALTH (INTERNATIONAL)

Multilateral

- -to support health systems and clinical research (pandemics)
- -to set up programs relating health and environment (emerging diseases)
- -to fight for human rights
- -to develop relationship with Francophone countries (Africa)

Bilateral

-to coordinate activities within research institutes (AVIESAN)

The French National Alliance for Life and Health Sciences (Aviesan)





















April 9, 2009

Aviesan 10 multi-organization thematic institutes (Itmos)

Molecular and structural bases of living organisms

Cell biology, development and evolution

Cancer

INCa

Circulation, metabolism, and nutrition

Genetics, genomics and bioinformatics

Immunology, hematology, and pneumology Microbiology and infectious diseases

ANRS

Neurosciences, cognitive sciences, neurology and psychiatry

Alzheimer

Public Health (and environmental medical sciences)

IReSP

Health Technologies

Some Remarks for Improvement

- A continuum between health systems strengthening(exple the Global funds) and clinical research (exple EDCTP)
- Some overlapping phase IV are supported both by UNITAID and EDCTP
- Different bilateral operators (PEPFAR, USAID, CHAI,DIFID, different French (5%) organizations public and private (NGO)
- South is diverse (no real analysis of demand nor coperations between operators in implementing countries)

Some Remarks for Improvement

- No shared strategy between the multilaterals, between specific funding agencies and advocacy agencies and relationship with others WHO, UNICEF.
- No strategy to link health strengthening and research nor to valorize or coordinate research.
- Different funding between multilateral (cash and or kind)

Some Remarks for Improvement

- No clear link between bilateral and multilateral but recent initiatives (French 5% although limited to the Global funds, EDCTP joint programming)
- No coordination of efforts (French and others) to link operations inside countries.
- No analysis and comparison between needs and offers

Some Proposals for Improvement

- At global level:Create Adhoc interactions between agencies (informations and shared strategy for complementary fundings, approach with third parties / GATES etc...
- From French perspectives. Three levels: 1)
 high level council for analysis and strategy 2)
 Alliance between institutional operators (ie IRD,
 Pasteur, INSRM, hospitals) and funding
 agencies (5% MAEE,ANRS). 3) Coordinated
 actions between teams supporting Health and/
 or research