LAUNCH

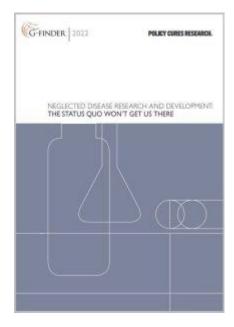
Sexual and Reproductive Health Research & Development: Beyond Spillovers

11 October 2023

POLICY CURES RESEARCH.



G-FINDER Thematic areas



Poverty-Related Neglected Diseases





Emerging Infectious Diseases





Sexual and Reproductive Health



Beyond spillovers

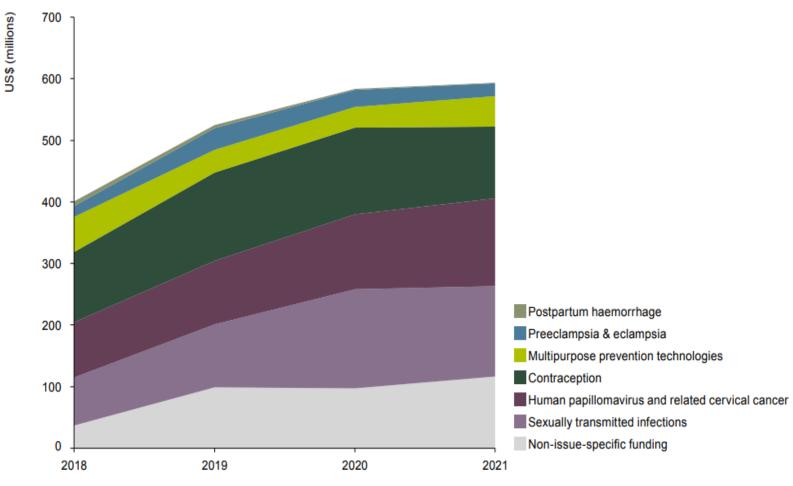


- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- HPV and HPV-related cervical cancer
- Contraception
- Multipurpose prevention technologies (MPTs)
- Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia
- Post-partum haemorrhage (PPH)
- R&D for more than one issue

SRH R&D funding 2018-2021

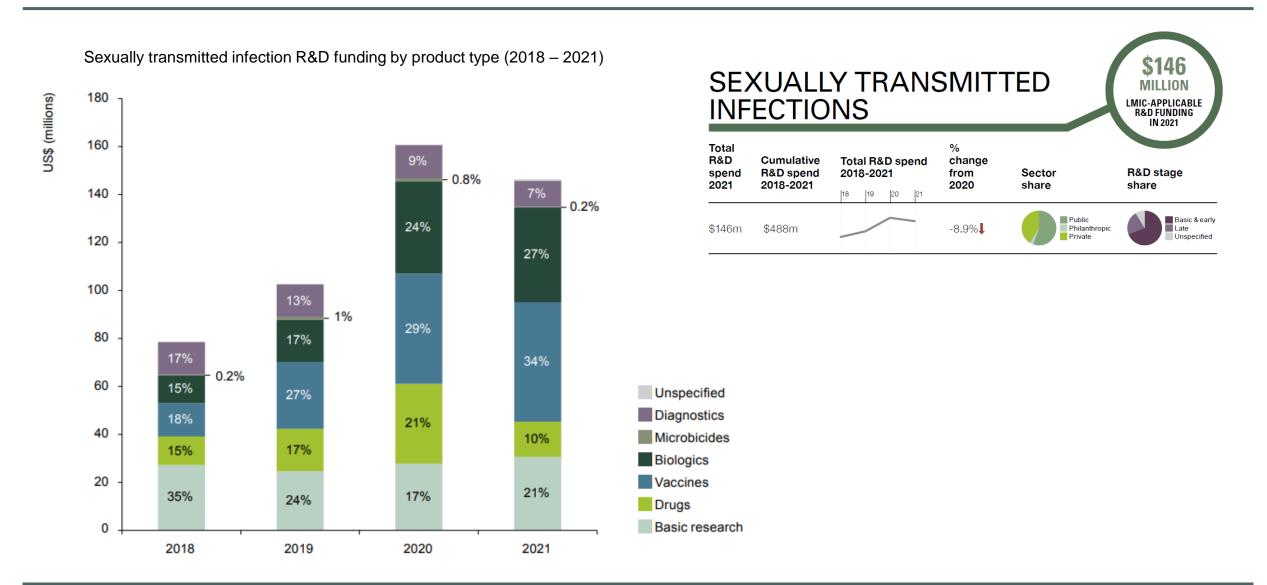
SRH R&D funding grew by \$200m, but funding not is not equal...



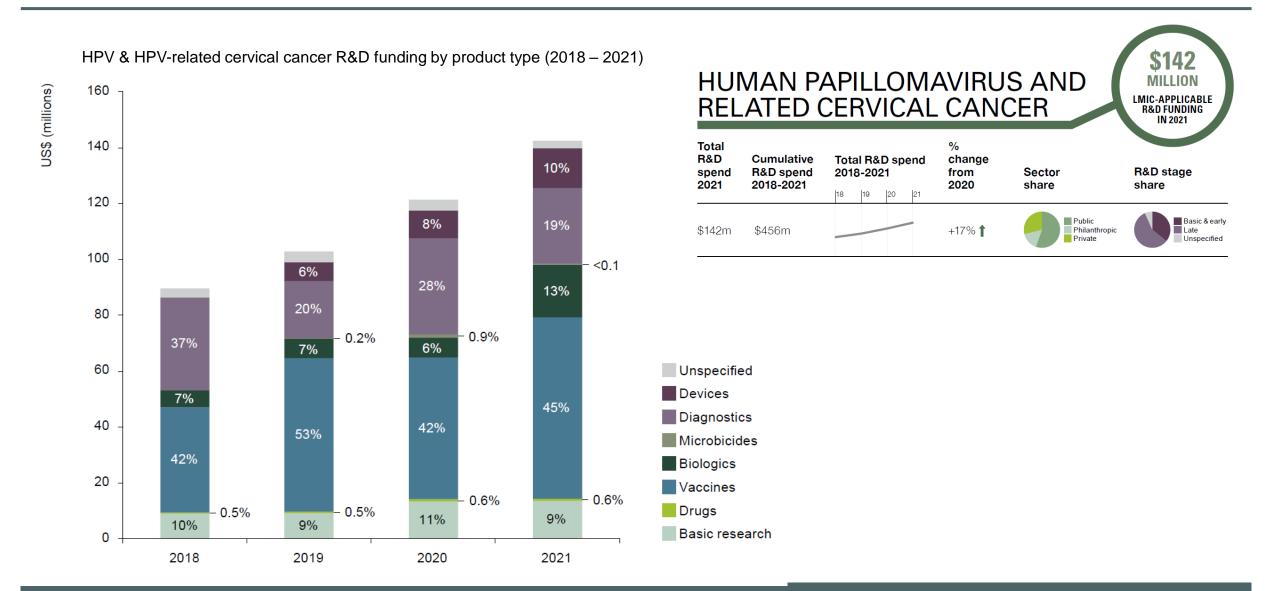


Total funding for SRH R&D by disease or health area (2018 – 2021)

Most of growth came from increases in sexually transmitted infection R&D funding...

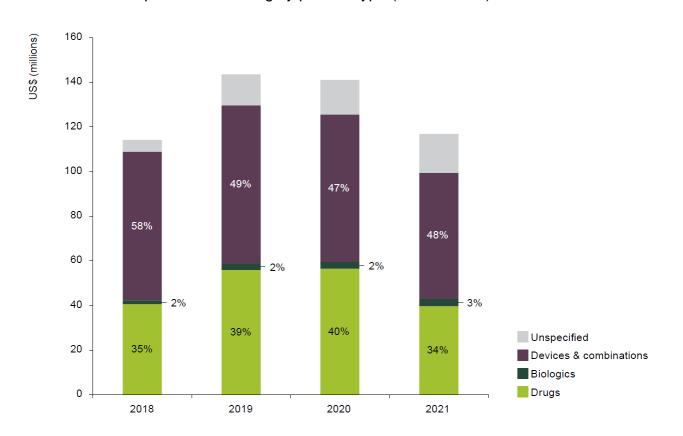


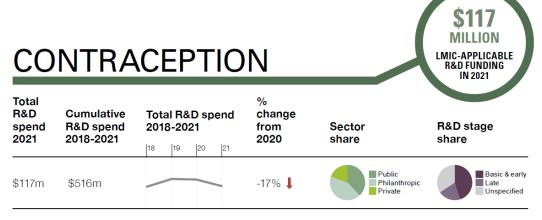
...as well as increases in related issues such as HPV and HPV-related cervical cancer



Contraceptive R&D funding has largely stagnated, and started to fall

Contraception R&D funding by product type (2018 – 2021)





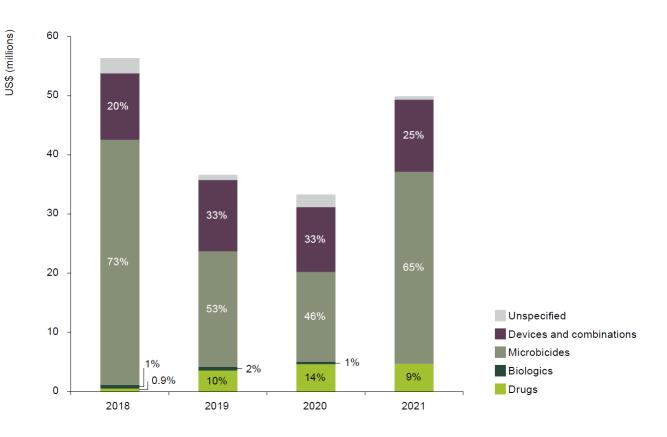
Contraception R&D funding by duration (2018 – 2021)

Duration	US\$ (millions)			Cumulative total			
Dura	2018	2019	2020	2021			
Long-acting reversible (LARC)	62	62	58	53	235	45	
Short-acting	26	39	42	23	130	20	
On-demand	4.1	7.3	4.1	4.4	20	3.8	
Permanent	3.9	-	3.2	1.1	8.2	1.0	
Multiple or unspecified duration	18	35	34	36	122	30	
Total	114	144	141	117	516	100	

⁻ No reported funding

MPT R&D funding has rebounded from a two year dip

MPT R&D funding by product type (2018 – 2021)



MULTIPURPOSE PREVENTION TECHNOLOGIES

\$49.9 MILLION LMIC-APPLICABLE R&D FUNDING IN 2021

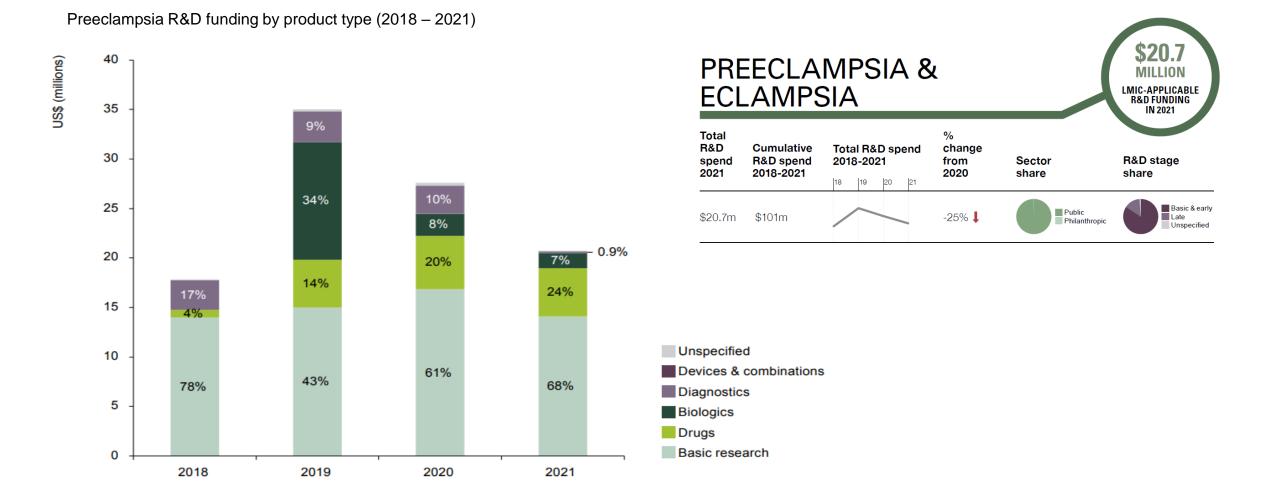
Total R&D spend 2021	Cumulative R&D spend 2018-2021	Total R&D spend 2018-2021	% change from 2020	Sector share	R&D stage	
	2010-2021	18 19 20 21	2020	Silaie	Silare	
\$49.9m	\$176m		+50% ↑	Public Philanthropic Private	Basic & early Late Unspecified	

MPT R&D funding by indication (2018 – 2021)

Indication	US\$ (millions)			Cumulative total		
Indie	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Contraception + STI	40	15	11	30	95	59
Contraception + HIV	7.9	14	13	12	47	24
Contraception + STI + HIV	5.5	4.6	6.3	6.5	23	13
STI + HIV	0.6	2.8	1.8	1.1	6.2	2.2
Unspecified	2.1	0.8	1.6	0.6	5.1	1.3
Total	56	37	33	50	176	100

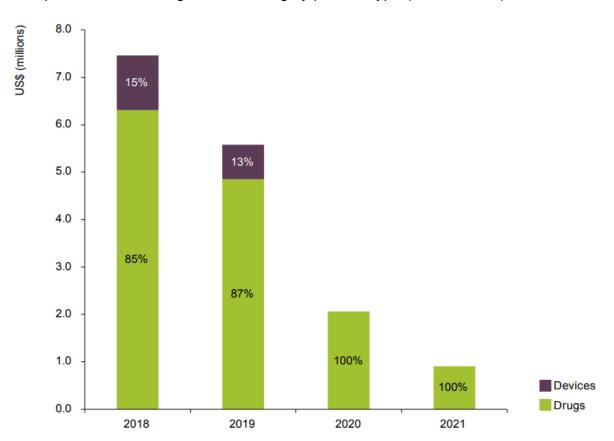
But funding for maternal health issues is lagging behind

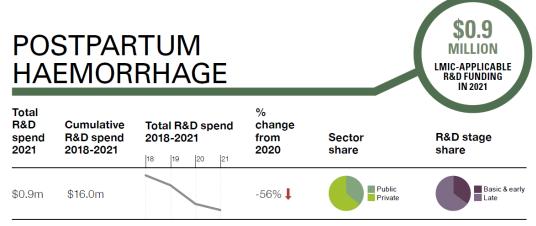
Preeclampsia & eclampsia R&D funding is steadily falling



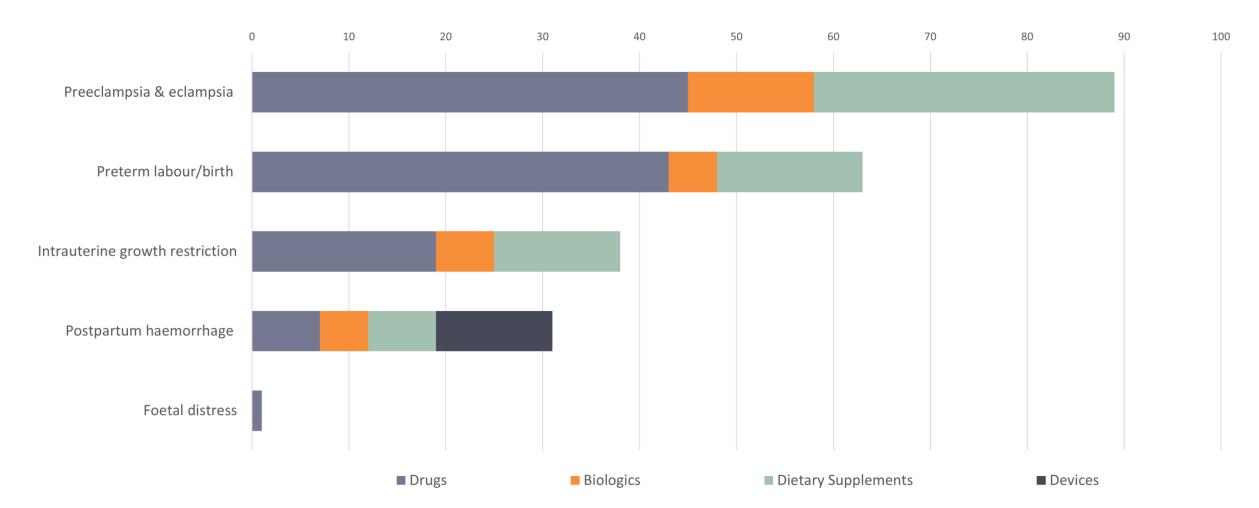
..as is funding for postpartum haemorrhage R&D

Postpartum haemorrhage R&D funding by product type (2018 – 2021)





Although the pipeline looks reasonable but isn't the full story...

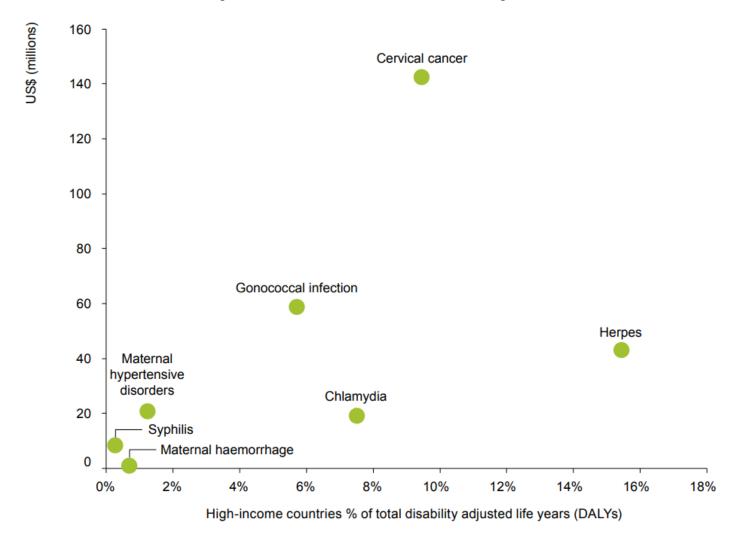


PPH pipeline products includes candidates investigated to treat PPH from 2000-2023. Pipeline products for all other maternal health conditions includes candidates investigated between 2000-2021.

Looking past the numbers

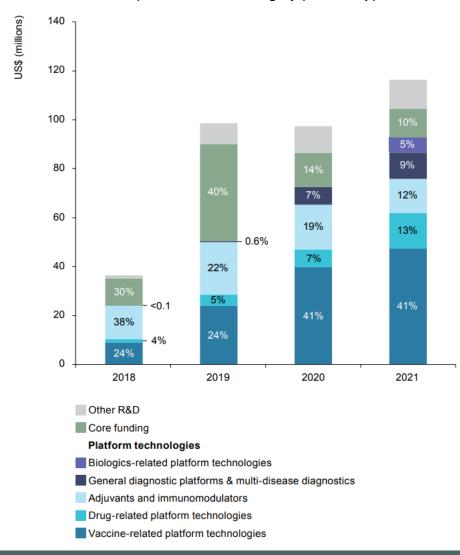
Total R&D funding and burden of SRH health issues in high income countries 2021

Increasing share of burden in HICs is a reasonably accurate predictor of how much money was spent on it



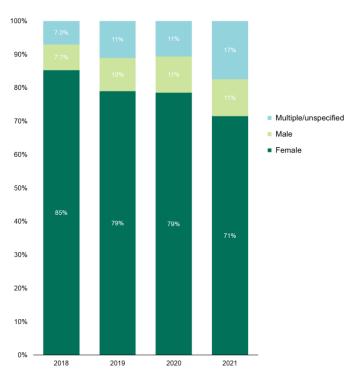
SRH R&D has benefited from COVID-driven increased investments for platform technologies

Non-issue specific R&D funding by product type 2018-2021

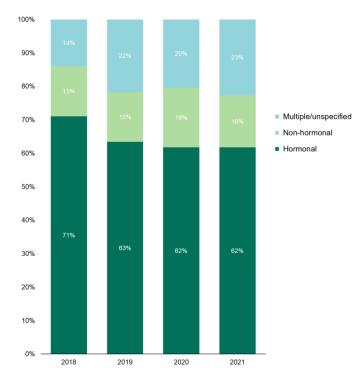


Some
SRH R&D
funding is
becoming
more
diverse

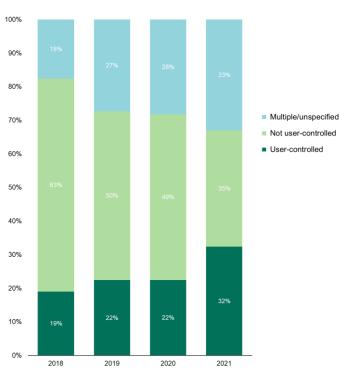
Female vs male end users



Hormonal vs non-hormonal

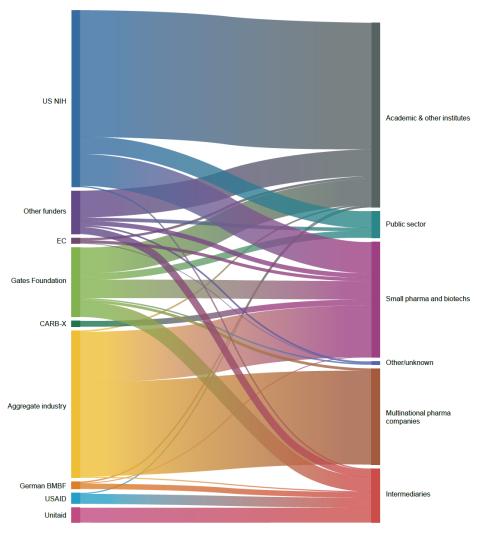


User-controlled vs non-user-controlled



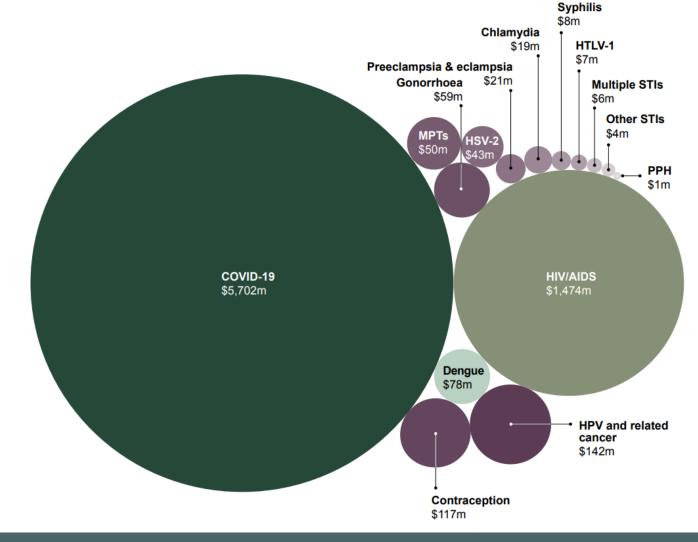
Funding for SRH
R&D has
become more
diverse...and
there is optimism
that this will
continue & grow

SRH funding flows 2018-2021



R&D to SRH vs COVID-19, HIV/AIDS & dengue 2021 (US\$ millions)

Overall though, R&D funding to SRH pales in comparison to other global health areas

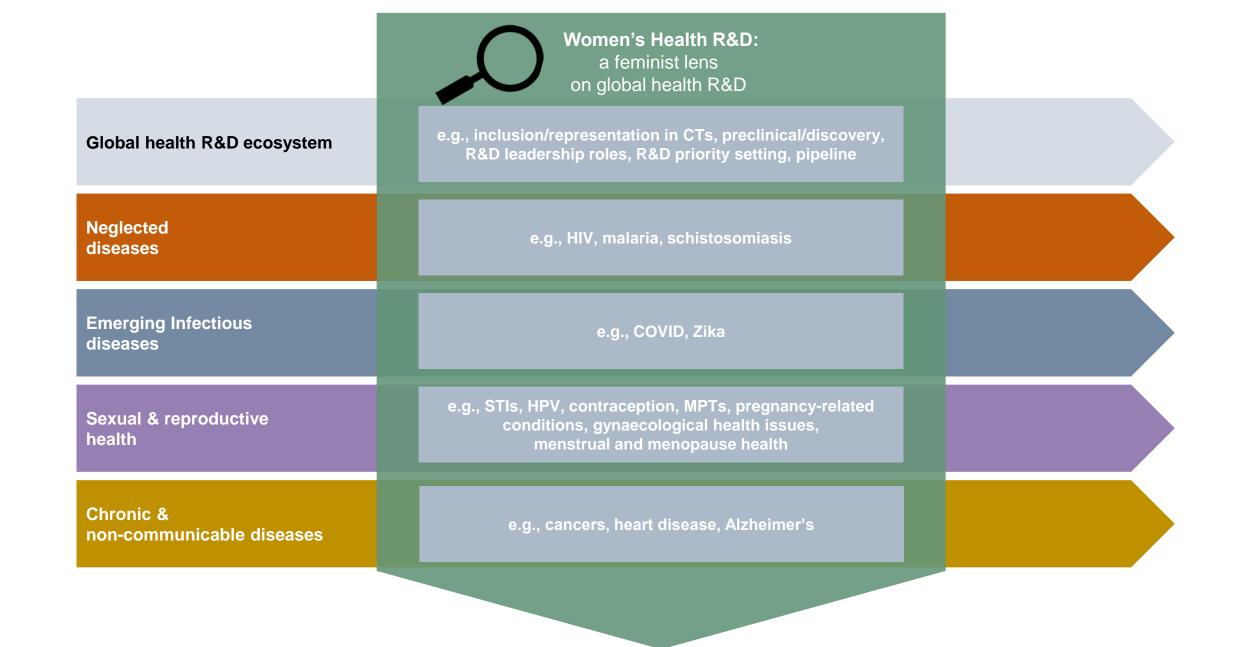


Q&A

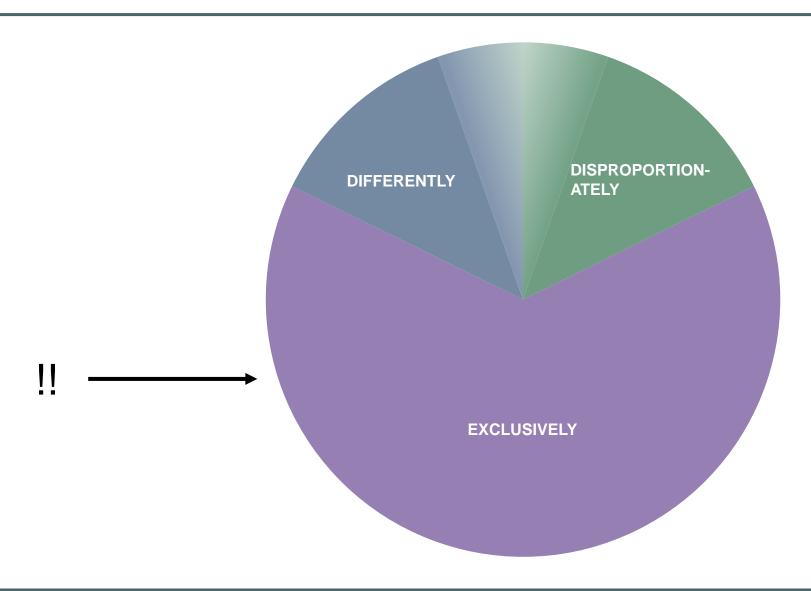
Looking to the future of the G-FINDER SRH report

What criteria do we need to answer this question specifically with an LMIC lens?

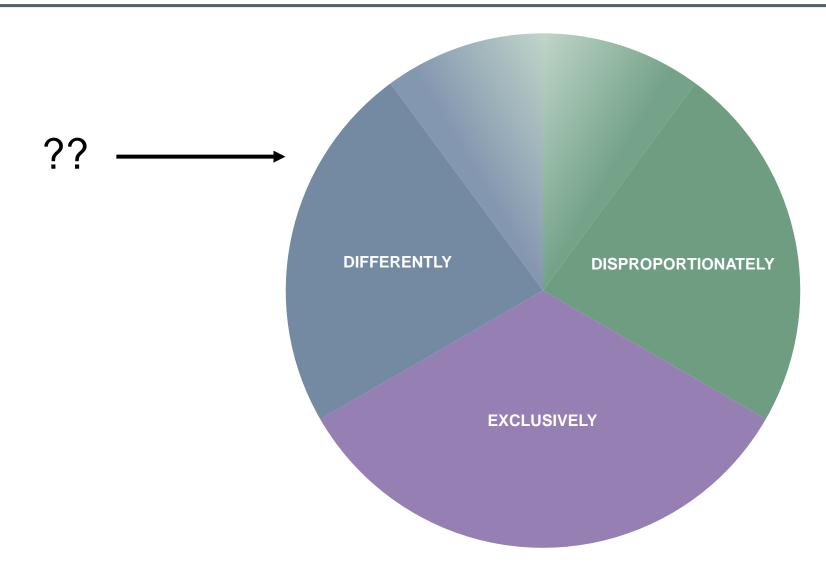
Within a global health context, what is being spent and done in biomedical innovation for women's health?



"Women's health" is often defined in the context of conditions exclusive to women



But what about things that affect women disproportionately & differently?



But really we only have a fraction of the data...so far





