

20-21 September 2018
Pullman hotel, Brussels



Presenter: Yazdan Yazdanpanah
Organization: GloPID-R Chair
INSERM _ REACTing

Mission

GloPID-R is a unique **international network of major research funding organizations.**

It facilitates a **rapid and effective response** to infectious disease outbreaks.

It also works between crises to strengthen global **preparedness.**

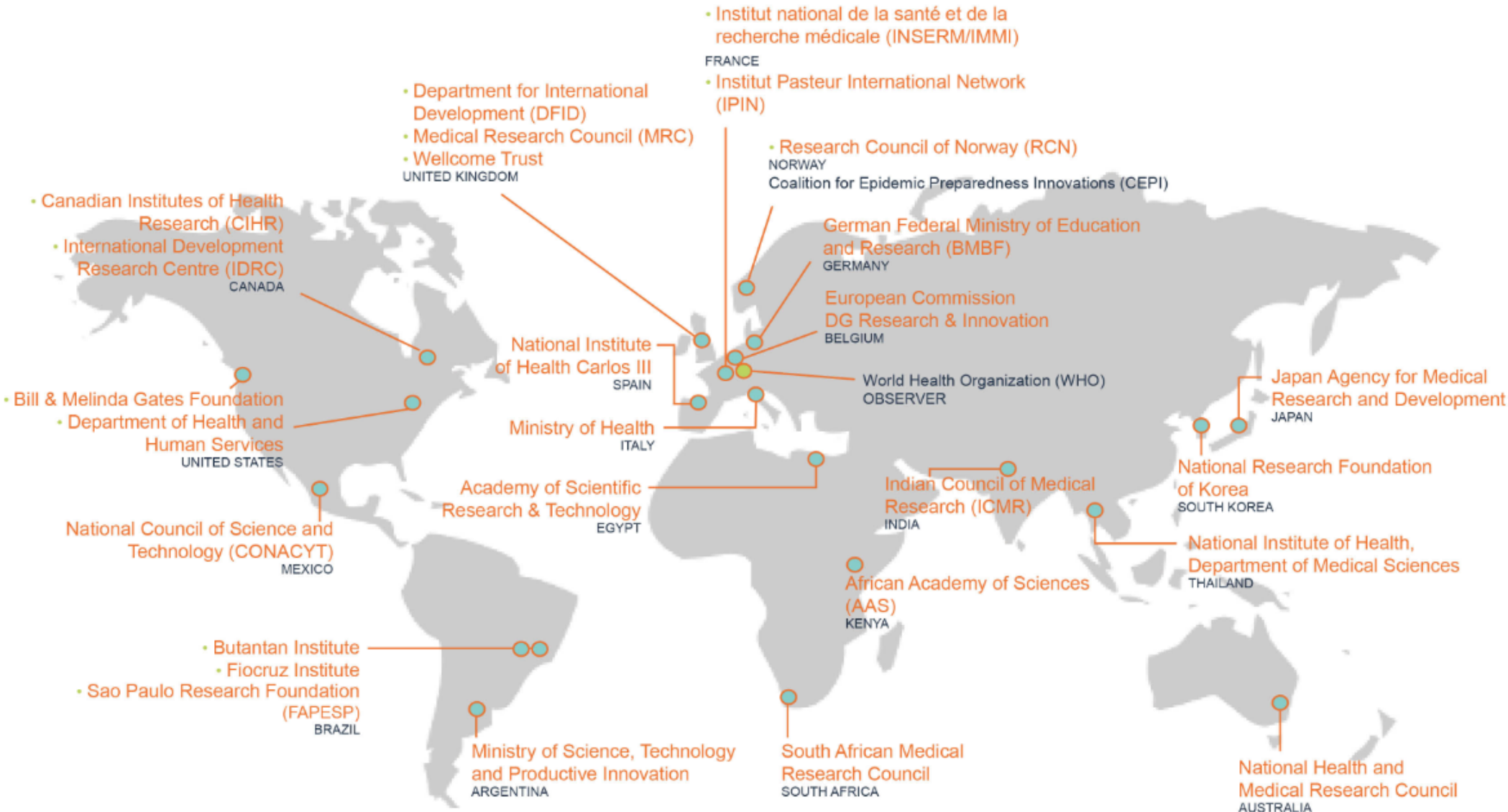
GloPID-R Objectives

- Facilitates the **exchange of information**
- **Works on pragmatic solutions** to address scientific, legal, ethical and financial challenges
- Implements a '**One Health**' approach with close cooperation between human and animal health researchers
- Establishes a **strategic agenda** for research
- **Connects** infectious disease research networks
- Actively involves **developing countries**

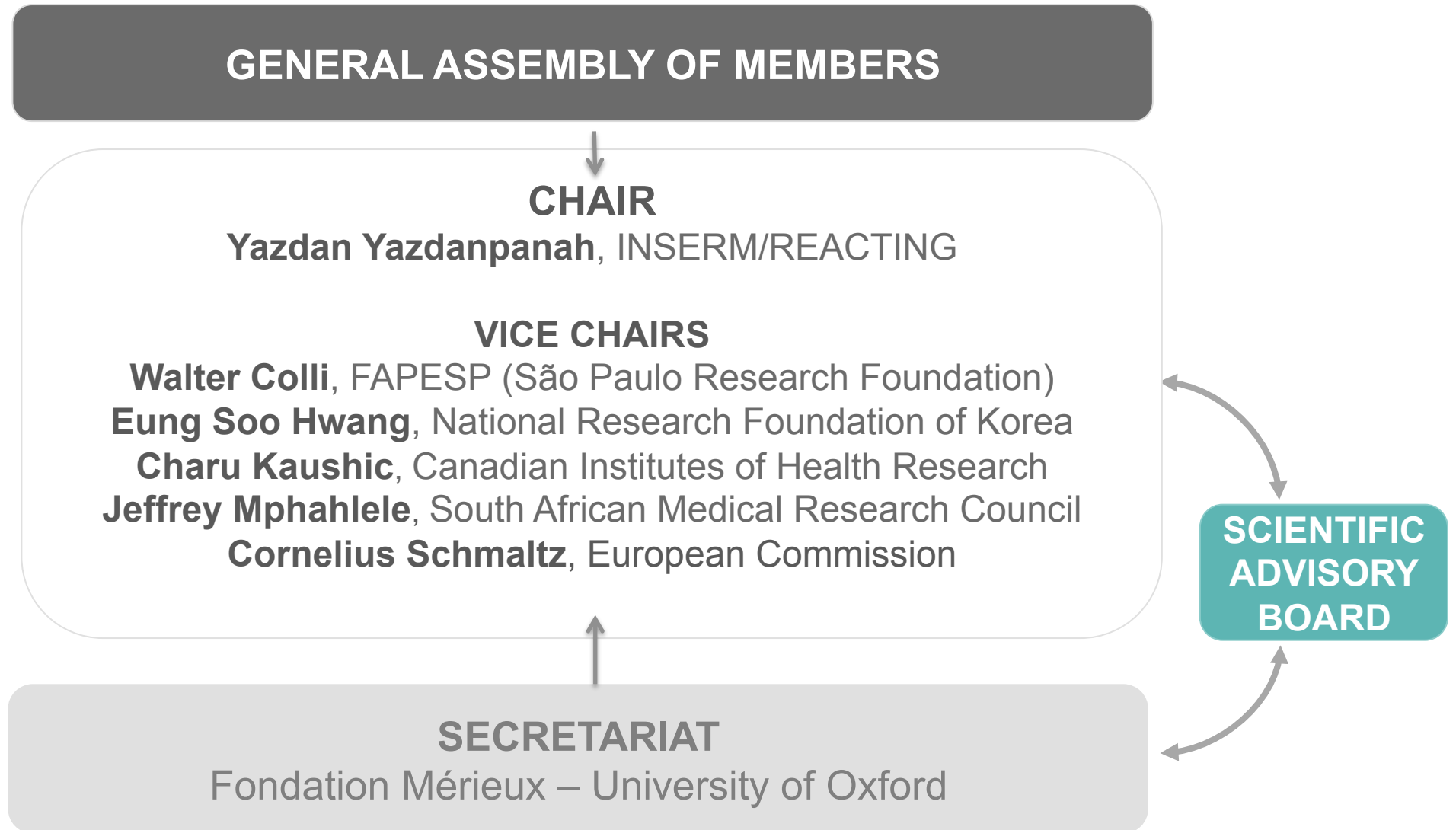
GloPID-R is not a new funding organisation

GloPID-R Members

27 research funders worldwide + 2 Observers



GloPID-R Governance



Scientific Advisory Board (SAB)

Provides independent scientific opinions and contributes to outputs

Marion Koopmans	Erasmus MC Rotterdam - Netherlands
Tania Sorrell	National Health and Medical Research Council – Australia
Julio Vazquez Moreno	Instituto de Salud Carlos III – Spain
Brian Ward	Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) – Canada
Jodie McVernon	University of Melbourne – Australia
Lothar Wieler	Robert-Koch-Institute, Berlin – Germany
Vinh-Kim Nguyen	Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme (FMSH) – France
Felicity Jane Burt	National Health Laboratory Service - South Africa
Oscar Salomon	National Institute of Tropical Medicine – Argentina
Pierre Rollin	CDC - Viral Special Pathogens Branch – USA
Kevin Marsh	African Academy of Sciences – Kenya
Youngmee Jee	Korea National Institute of Health – Korea

Priorities

- Mobilizing during outbreaks
 - Plague
 - Zika
 - Chikungunya
 - Lassa
 - Ebola
- For global preparedness: working groups
 - Data Sharing
 - Clinical Trial Networks
 - Chikungunya
 - Social Sciences
- Bringing stakeholders **together**
 - WHO, CEPI, JPIAMR, Industry

Lessons from Zika

Quick mobilization

GloPID-R pb identification: Dec. 2015

- PAHO/WHO alert, 1/12
- 1st discussions between GloPID-R Chair & Vice-Chairs, 1/12

GloPID-R decision on next steps: Dec. 2015

- GloPID-R outbreak committee opinion, 3/12
“urgent research need for a systematic (epidemiological) assessment of the situation, supported by multi-pathogen diagnostics, to confirm link between ZikV infection and microcephaly”
- Start of discussions between GloPID-R members
- Mapping of existing projects within GloPID-R institutions, finalized on 10/12

Proposed research priorities: Dec. 2015

- GloPID-R outbreak committee recommendation for proposal to urgently address the reported association between Zika virus infection and microcephaly, 14/12
- Other research proposals, PAHO plan, etc.

{Compare to : ZikaV declared a PHEIC, 1/02/2016}

Slow action

But most new funding calls rolled out only progressively, e.g:

- NIH, 23/01: notification of interest to fund research projects on Zika
- UK MRC, 1/02: £1m rapid response funding initiative to better understand the nature of the risk
- EU calls for ZikaV vaccine dev. or addressing urgent needs & knowledge gaps, 15/03

Kick-off of newly funded and ‘GloPID-R coordinated’ projects in Nov. 2016

Lessons from Zika (cont.)

+/- 1 year for active research institution (e.g. Fiocruz) to effectively receive funding for their projects on site

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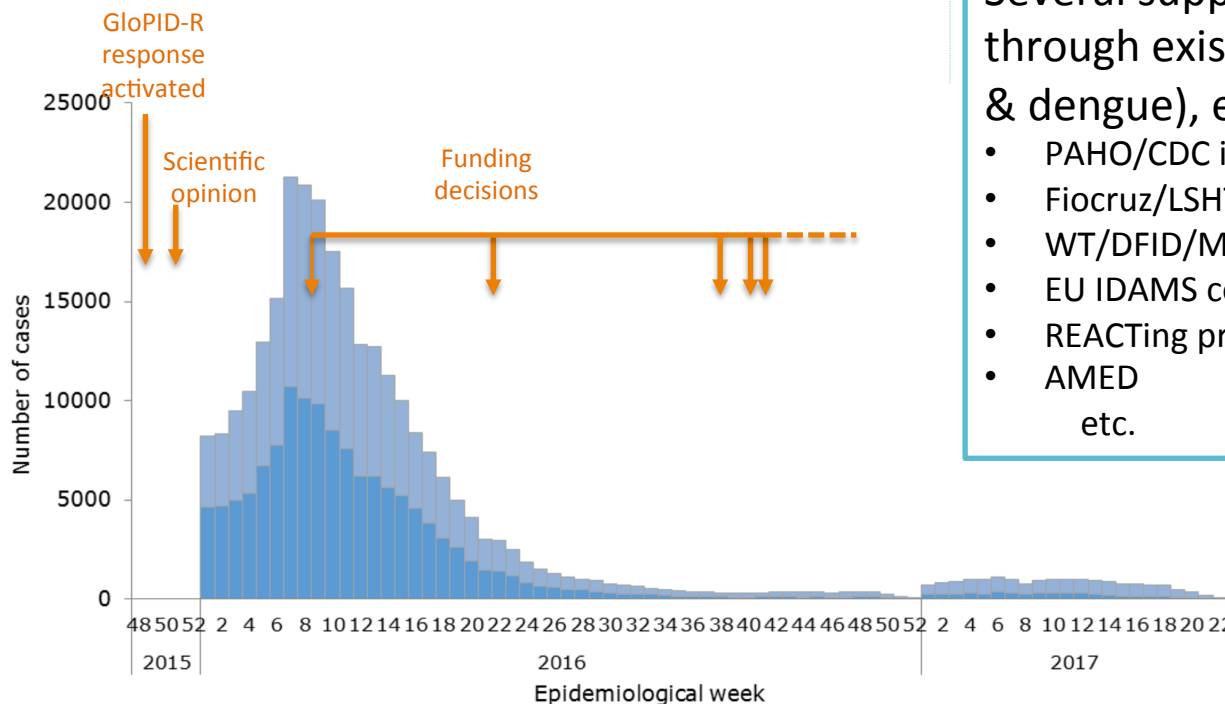
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Most new funding calls rolled out late and only progressively

Several supporting activities carried out through existing programmes (esp. Chikung. & dengue), e.g:

- PAHO/CDC investigation on arbovirus
- Fiocruz/LSHTM/CDC investigation
- WT/DFID/MRC cohort study
- EU IDAMS consortium with Fiocruz
- REACTing projects
- AMED
etc.



Emergency funding for research & preparedness

Mapping of relevant mechanisms & discussion

“Only a limited number of funders (US, UK MRC, UK DFID, EC, CIHR...) can mobilize rapidly more than € 1 or 2 M in the case of an outbreak. In the other cases, waiting for a budgetary decision or reallocation may be necessary to proceed, thus causing further delays. As a consequence, the overall volume of dedicated funding is limited and relies mostly on a limited number of « big players »”

Emergency funding for research & preparedness

Mapping of relevant mechanisms & discussion

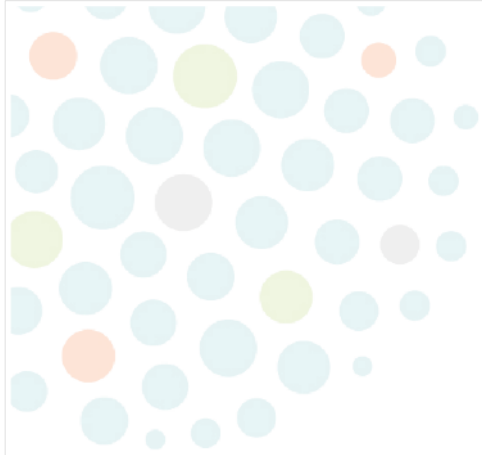
“The focus is national in a majority of cases. Funders tend to have geographic requirements in place for principal investigators whose projects are funded by their institutions. This applies also to research conducted during outbreaks, thus potentially restricting action in the affected countries or regions.”

To be « prepared », the need to increase our ambition

- ▶ Surveillance systems
- ▶ Anticipation: preparation of research tools (cf. SAB)
- ▶ Capacity building: sustainable research infrastructures, qualified personnel, links with NGOs, networks of expertise, biobanks, social science ...
- ▶ **Rapidly available funding targeted at first measures: seed funding to investigate causes, dynamics and possible therapeutic responses to an outbreak (when research networks are in place, funding is not !)**

Middle term priorities and strategy

- To fund and consider strategically research not only based on and at the time of an epidemic occurrence but in a longer term
- Targeting a scope wider than:
 - products
 - clinical research (i.e. basic science, epidemiology, social science)
 - humans (i.e. one-health)
 - pathogens that are under spotlight (i.e. consider other pathogens that those considered in Blueprint; with a epidemic potential in the future)



GL PID-R

Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness

www.glopid-r.org