Impact Global Health

R&D funding landscape for STIs

2023 G-FINDER data on diagnostics R&D

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Global health R&D funding analysis

The G-FINDER survey: annual tracker of R&D investment for global health since 2007, LMIC lens

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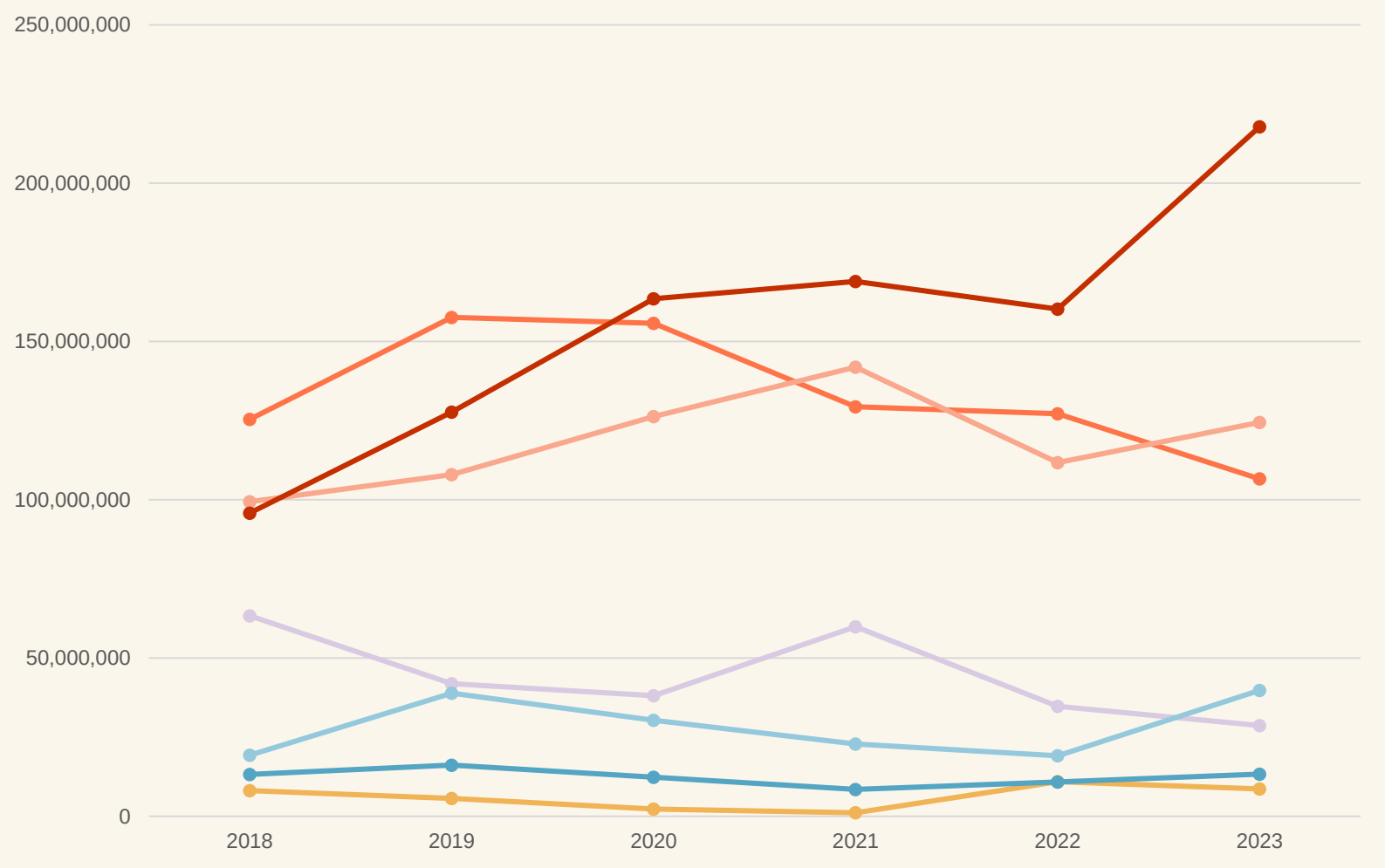
Reports and resources:

- G-FINDER data portal
- G-FINDER 2023 Sexual & Reproductive Health Research & Development report: Beyond Spillovers

EVOLUTION OF R&D FUNDING FOR STIS 2018-2023

Annual funding broken down by SRH condition



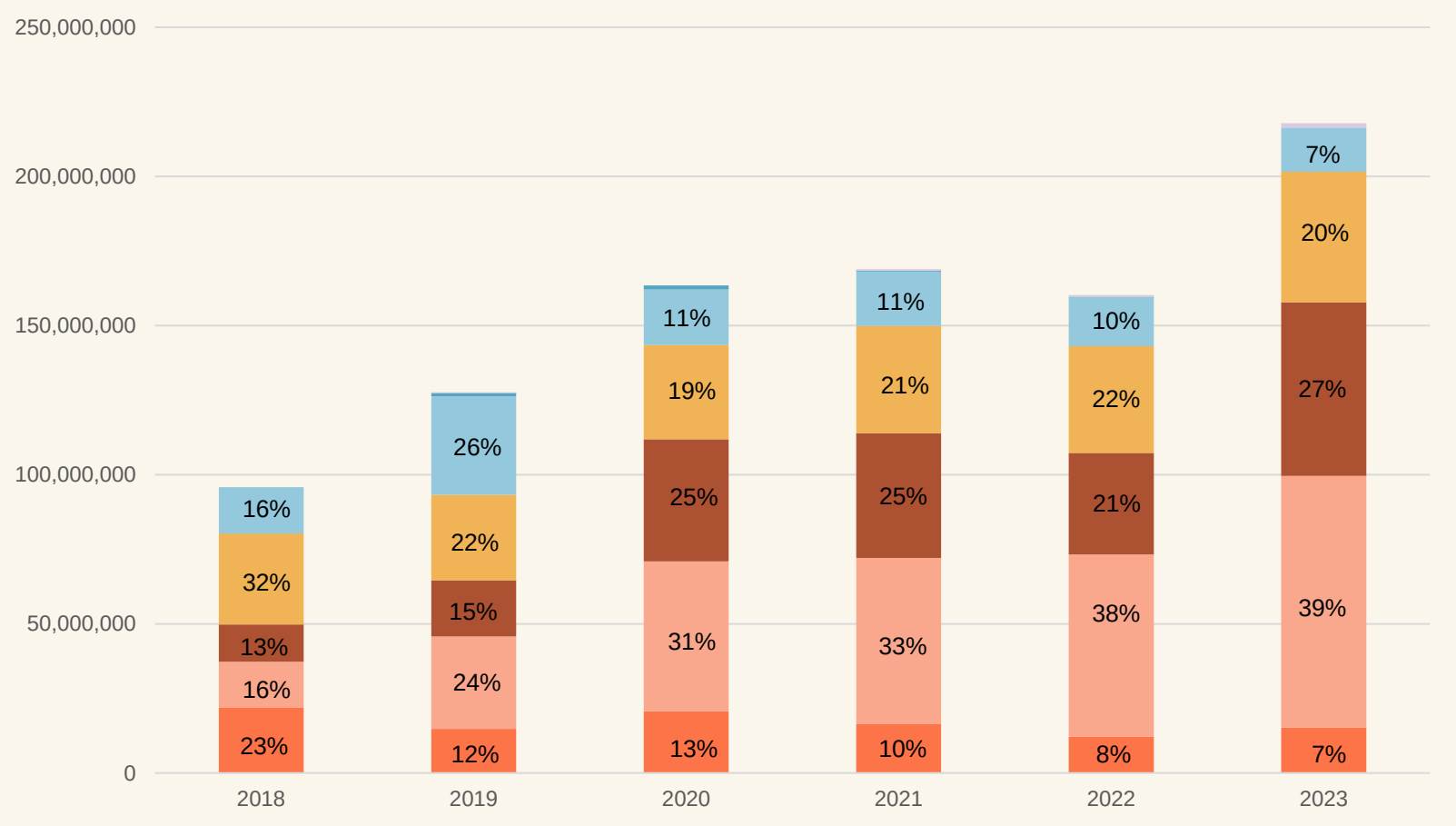
STIs $218m (+29%)
Contraception $107m (-18%)
Preeclampsia $40m (+74%)

- Increase driven by industry (+$50m) and BMGF (+$8m) since last report

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

EVOLUTION OF R&D FUNDING FOR STI DIAGNOSTICS 2018-2023

Annual proportion of funding for STI R&D by product category



Diagnostics: $15m

-31% -$6.8m

Since beginning of data collection

-8% -$1.2m

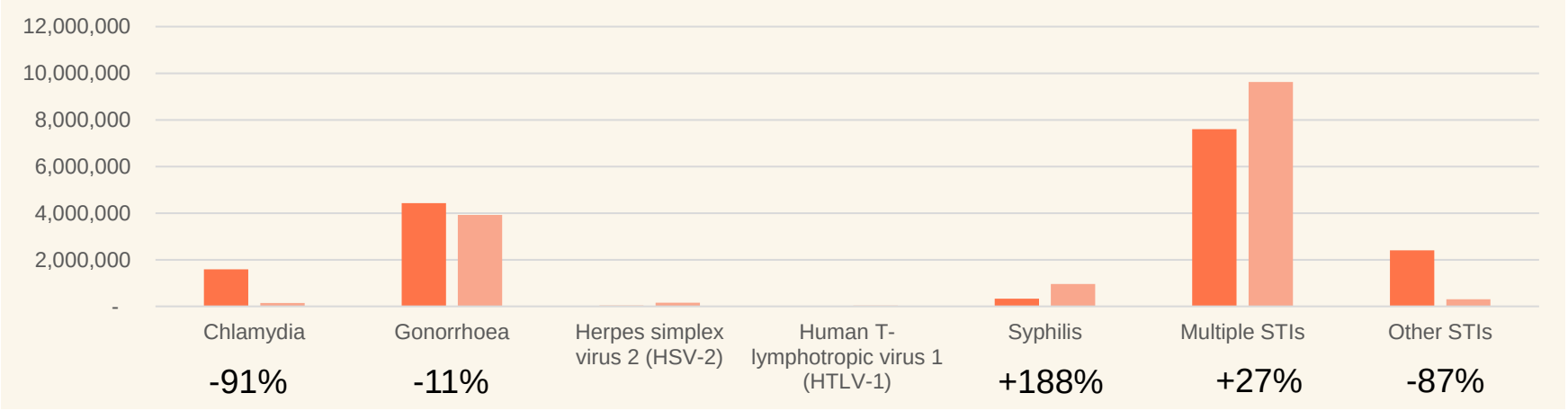
Since last SRH report

Funding redirected towards **vaccines**, mostly for gonorrhoea (176m) and herpes (41m), and **biologics**, mostly for herpes (188m) and gonorrhoea (12m)

- Diagnostics
- Vaccines
- Biologics
- Basic research
- Drugs
- Microbicides
- Unspecified

Disease proportion of diagnostics funding in 2023

Evolution of diagnostics funding by condition 2021-2023

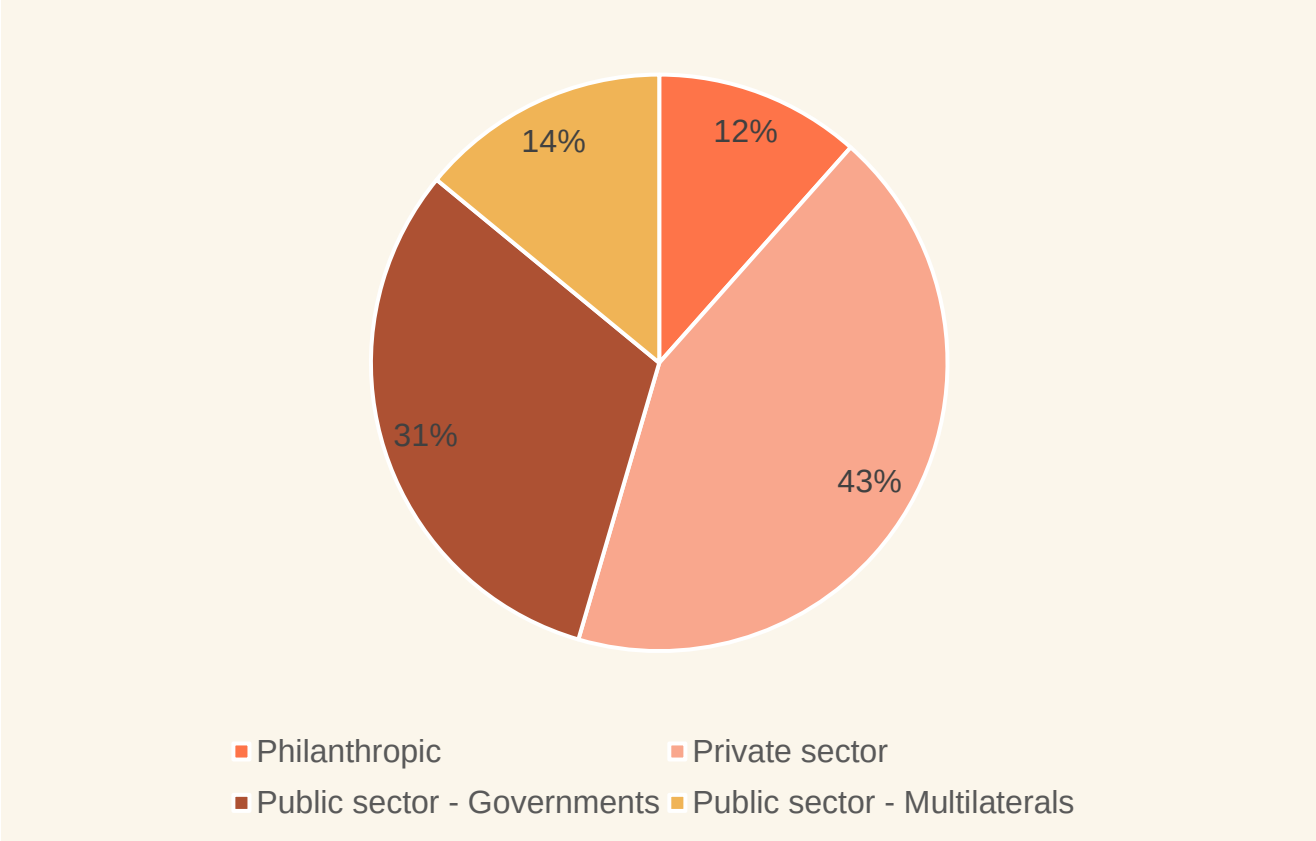


POC tests dominate, with some involving self-collection or digital tools to guide results interpretation

Gonorrhoea diagnostics include tests for antimicrobial susceptibility.

FUNDERS FOR STIS DIAGNOSTICS: A VULNERABLE ECOSYSTEM

High dependence on four funders



89% of STIs diagnostics funding comes from 4 funders:

- Philanthropic: **BMGF** (93%)
- Public sector – Governments: **US NIH** (66%)
- Public sector – Multilaterals: **CARB-X** (100%, mostly for antimicrobial susceptibility for gonorrhoea)
- Industry: One company (100%, multiple STIs diagnostic)

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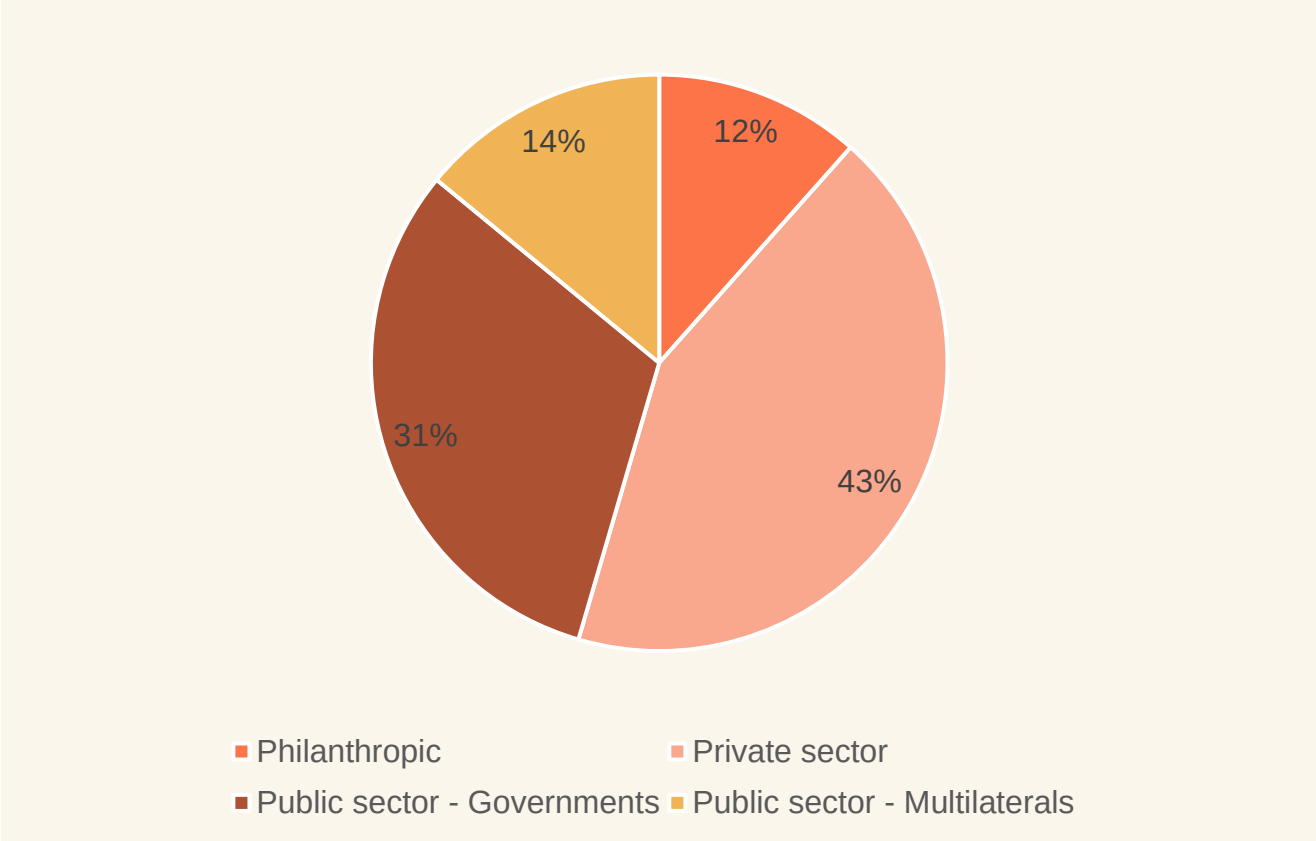

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Limited private investment: 43% of overall funding vs. 95% for biologics and 62% for vaccines (but 0% for basic research and drugs)

The majority of public (governments 53%, multilaterals 100%) and philanthropic (55%) investments focus on **early development**.

Conclusion

Global funding for STIs R&D is increasing, mostly for vaccines and biologics funded by industry.

For diagnostics:

LMIC-appropriate R&D: point-of-care testing, with most funding going to diagnostics for multiple infections

Funding has been decreasing and relies on only 4 funders: limits of dual market

Need for sustainable funding and partnerships with industry to bring LMIC-appropriate tests to the market