

WHO Health Technology Access Program (HTAP) – A targeted approach to bridging the access gap

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HTAP: an evolution and integration of two programs

- WHO launched C-TAP (<u>COVID-19 Technology Access Pool</u>) and the <u>mRNA technology transfer programme</u> to address access inequities seen during the pandemic.
- Both programs have since evolved and now represent <u>complementary operating models</u> of the **WHO Health Technology Access Program**:
 - Selecting, securing and transferring the rights and know-how to existing technologies and supporting their geo-diversified transfer to manufacturers - and in the longer term...
 - Building product development
 Transfer of
 <u>capacity</u> through health technology
 technology
 throw-how
 consortia.
- Focus on PPPR and other public health priorities
- Target platform technologies and products



Diversified manufacture of finished products



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UNFPA HTAP – mechanism for aligning resources required to address a health technology access gap



- Using technology platforms to build capabilities in LMICs.
- Technologies selected based on the prioritization process and business case assessment.
- Considers critical factors and support required to translate licenses into sustainable, diversified production -> working in partnership with WHO programs and external partners.
- Approach amplifies the attractiveness of licensed technologies to recipient manufacturers in realizing greater market opportunities and financial sustainability.



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HTAP – mechanism for aligning resources required to address a health technology access gap



Harnessing WHO's strengths – <u>convening and facilitatory role</u>

- Prioritising research agendas and emerging technology for global health.
- Scientific advice to support scientific and technical improvement of health products.
- Facilitate dialogue to identify enablers (policy ; procurement; markets etc.).
- Biomanufacturing training.
- Specialised assistance to manufacturers.
- Regulatory system strengthening to build trust in products.
- Collaborative Procedure for Accelerated Registration.







SD Biosensor license: RDT technology transfer

• License

- SD Biosensor (SDB) Medicines Patent Pool (MPP) license signed December 2023.
- Provides rights, know-how and material required to produce rapid diagnostic tests (RDT) based on the licensed technology.
- Territory: Worldwide, except the countries where SDB production plants are located.

• Why this is important:

- Multi-pathogen platform; targets include COVID-19, HIV, Malaria, Syphilis and Hepatitis.
- Sublicensed manufacturers benefit from comprehensive, phased tech transfer plan.
- Support that can be provided to address gaps in ability to absorb and sustainably produce transferred technology.
- Status: 5 applications received; 3 applicants under final review







Reflections to date – relevant to RDT technology transfer

- Goal of sublicensing: contribute to <u>sustainable manufacture</u> of quality-assured RDTs at <u>competitive prices.</u>
- SMEs in most LMICs have limited experience with the manufacture of RDTs (incl. receiving technology transfer)
 - => Most are transitioning from health product distribution to manufacturing
- SMEs exist in nascent manufacturing ecosystems that need to be capacitated.
- <u>Conditions for success are very complex</u>:
 - Tech transfer experience/support, realistic business strategies, access to funding, manufacturing/control/regulatory experience, supply infrastructure, procurement/demand considerations, market access etc.
- HTAP selection process is designed to identify manufacturers that could successfully absorb and produce SDB technology, <u>if adequately supported.</u>







Reflections to date – relevant to RDT technology transfer

As expected with an "emerging" industry, manufacturers would benefit from support with

- Technology transfer and business agreement negotiations
- Establishing QMS aligned with RDT manufacturing that meets the necessary technical requirements
- Regulatory compliance specialized technical assistance to reach prequalification status
 - ⇒ Efforts to support manufacturers can be isolated, potentially contributing to duplication of efforts
 - ⇒<u>There is a need for a coordinated approach to providing support which</u> draws on the strengths and mandates of relevant programs, if success is to be realized.



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WHO programs and partners could provide coordinated support under a unified implementation support plan



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mRNA TT programme - model of multilateral technology transfer

Established in 2021

15 manufacturing partners and mRNA ³. tech development and transfer centre

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Establish mRNA Technology
- 2. Technology transfer to partners
- Innovation R&D as a means towards sustainability and suitability for LMICs settings



- mRNA Technology Development and Transfer Centre established in South Africa
- Partners 14 countries to develop mRNA R&D and production capacities
- Platform technology: COVID-19 as a "proof of concept" deprioritized

medicines patent

pool



Sustainability plan: R&D vaccine consortia

Flu West

Nile

Leishmaniasis

with Brazil*

- Regional collaborative network of R&D institutions and manufacturers to develop commercially viable mRNA products for unmet needs
- ✓ Global lipid nanoparticle consortia for mRNA-based applications - Public-private partnerships to enable the supply chain of raw material (innovative lipid formulations)

Influenza

with Tunisia

Covid Malaria **RSV**

YF

R&D led by

Argentina

Brazil

Identification of initial **23 disease targets** for R&D based on \checkmark regional/country needs & priorities



R&D led by Korea, (IVI) Thailand, (Chula) (Hilleman Labs)

RVF Nipah with SA (Cepi) Rabies Leishmaniasis R&D led by TB Gonorrhea SAMRC **Established R&D consortia RSV** Inter-regional consortium (Brazil and Tunisia) HIV **Target diseases for R&D future development RVF** with Senegal (Cepi)





Summary

Platform to promote geo-diversified production through

 \Rightarrow traditional TT

 \Rightarrow multilateral TT product development

Consortia approach to collaborate and coordinate support for health product manufacturing provided to manufacturers and countries

- \Rightarrow Harnessing WHO's strengths
- ⇒ Facilitatory and coordinating role in aligning efforts to support geo-diversified production of prioritized platform technology [mRNA, RDTs]

⇒ Reduces risks and generates extra value for emerging technologies.

Regional Global **Strategies** Collaboration **Private-public** linkages / partnerships

Financing tools



Strengthening capabilities

R&DManufacturingWorkforceRegulationSupply ChainsProcurementPolicies







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mRNA TT PDP

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THANK YOU

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