Accelerating the Future: Designing a robust and affordable radiation therapy treatment system for challenging environments: Possible additional sources of financial support







Impact of Non-communicable diseases (1/2)

- The economic development of a nation depends in part on the health of its population;
- Addressing the non-communicable disease (NCD) epidemic is critical to a virtuous cycle of improved public health outcomes and better economic growth;
- Decreasing premature mortality from NCDs is now on the post-2015 development agenda; and
- The NCD epidemic in Africa is an even greater burden because it is occurring concurrently with an ageing HIV-positive population.



Impact of Non-communicable diseases (2/2)

- A balance between population-based alongside individual-level strategies is well recognised in the SA National Department of Health (NDoH) Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2013-17;
 - Introduction of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination in schools, targeting grade four girls who are nine years and older. The HPV vaccine protects against HPV infection that could lead to cervical cancer later in life; and
 - The Breast Cancer Prevention and Control Policy, aimed at prioritising breast cancer awareness, prevention, treatment and care in SA.





Sustainable Development Goals





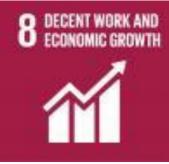
















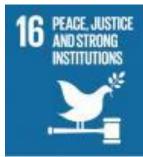










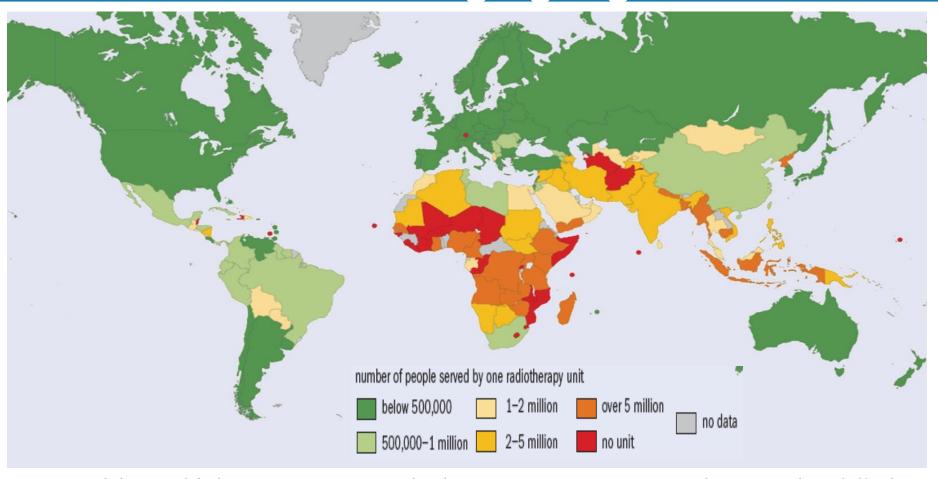




Sustainable Development Goal 3: "to reduce, by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, by 2030"



Developing medical linacs for challenging regions



Map of the world showing access to radiotherapy treatment centres. There is a shortfall of more than 5000 radiotherapy machines in low-to-middle income countries, with patients in some countries in Africa and Asia having almost no access to radiation therapy, much less modern technology and expertise (data from IAEA-DIRAC database, 03/2012).



Soliciting public financial support

Principles:

- Political will and commitment cancer treatment a priority;
- Support for policy and strategic imperatives (to transcend political changes);
- Evidence-based value proposition competing priorities, long-term sustainability;
- Mutual benefit sharing what does the LMIC gain and/or offer?
- Demonstration of the return on the investment (due to competing priorities, public funding) – socioeconomic impact, building local capacities and capabilities;
- Cash or in-kind contributions





Possible additional sources of financial support

Funding options:

- National/Local government;
- International Funding agencies;
 - ✓ Global challenges fund;
 - ✓ Newton fund;
- Bilateral/multilateral partnerships;
- Public Private Partnerships; and
- Philanthropic investors;
 - Bill and Belinda Gates;
 - ✓ Wellcome Trust





Newton Fund (1/3)

What is ODA?

- ✓ The UK's Newton Fund money is classed as official development assistance (ODA) and has been allocated under Section 1 of the International Development Act 2002;
- Newton Fund activities need to demonstrate that they are aiming to contribute to a reduction in poverty, and
- ✓ aim to further sustainable development (development that is likely to generate lasting benefits for the population of the country to which it is provided) or improve the welfare of the population of Newton Fund countries.





Newton Fund (2/3)

- Is the project ODA compliant?/ ODA eligibility include:
 - ✓ Are the *countries involved on the DAC List of ODA*Recipients (the Development Assistant Committee of the OECD)
 - ✓ Is there a *development need* that my project or activity is addressing?
 - ✓ Is this credible or is there **evidence of the need**?
 - How would this project or activity be applied in the country?
 - ✓ What would the *impact of my project* or activity be, and who would *benefit*?
 - ✓ How does my project or activity contribute to sustainable development?
 - ✓ Would this lead to a reduction in poverty in a developing country?
 - ✓ What would success for this activity look like?
 - ✓ How would success or impact be measured?





Newton Fund (3/3)

Open Funding Opportunities

- The Newton Fund provides a range of activities under the *people*, *research* and *translation* strands;
- Requires co-funding from partners.





Wellcome Trust

Wellcome Trust supports:

- ideas to improve health;
- scientists and researchers, innovators, and educators;
- individuals, teams, resources, seed ideas, places and major initiatives in these areas:
 - ✓ biomedical science;
 - ✓ population health;
 - ✓ product development and applied research;
 - ✓ humanities and social science;
 - public engagement and creative industries; and
 - education.





Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

- "The path out of poverty begins when the next generation can access quality healthcare and a great education. In developing countries, we focus on improving people's health and wellbeing,..."
- The Grand Challenges family of initiatives fosters innovation to solve key health and development problems.





Possible additional sources of financial support

In-kind contributions:

- Infrastructure;
- Expertise/people;
- Training opportunities; and
- Unique cancer datasets
- ✓ For example, iThemba LABS (SA) has a wealth of experience in accelerator-based skills and expertise; hadron therapy, medical physics training: a possible hub for training and skills development and even technology development.



Conclusions

Possible additional sources of financial support will require:

- Anchoring of the project in the developing countries,
 - Representation on the level structures;
 - ✓ What developing countries can offer;
- Identify and set up key partnerships; including a private partner; and
- Political will and commitment.





Dankie

Enkosi

Ha khensa

Re a leboga

Ro livhuwa

Siyabonga

Siyathokoza

Thank you

