



ANNUAL REPORT 2013

A DECADE  
OF R&D

FOR NEGLECTED  
PATIENTS

**DNDi**

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*



## VISION

To improve the quality of life and the health of people suffering from neglected diseases by using an alternative model to develop drugs for these diseases and by ensuring equitable access to new and field-relevant health tools. In this not-for-profit model, driven by the public sector, a variety of players collaborate to raise awareness of the need to research and develop drugs for those neglected diseases that fall outside the scope of market-driven R&D. They also build public responsibility and leadership in addressing the needs of these patients.

## MISSION

To develop new drugs or new formulations of existing drugs for patients suffering from the most neglected communicable diseases. Acting in the public interest, DNDi will bridge existing R&D gaps in essential drugs for these diseases by initiating and coordinating drug R&D projects in collaboration with the international research community, the public sector, the pharmaceutical industry, and other relevant partners.

DNDi's primary focus will be the development of drugs for the most neglected diseases, such as sleeping sickness, leishmaniasis, and Chagas disease; and it will also consider engaging R&D projects on other neglected diseases. DNDi will address unmet needs by taking on projects that others are unable or unwilling to pursue and, as means permit, will consider development of diagnostics and/or vaccines.

In pursuing these goals, DNDi will manage R&D networks built on South-South and North-South collaborations. While using the existing support capacities in countries where the diseases are endemic, DNDi will help to build additional capacity in a sustainable manner through technology transfer in the field of drug research and development for neglected diseases.

**DNDi**

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*

The Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative* (DNDi) is a patient-needs driven, not-for-profit research and development (R&D) organization that develops safe, effective, and affordable medicines for neglected diseases that afflict millions of the world's poorest people.

DNDi focuses on developing new treatments for the most neglected patients suffering from diseases such as sleeping sickness (or human African trypanosomiasis), leishmaniasis, Chagas disease, malaria, specific filarial diseases, and paediatric HIV.

The initiative's primary objective is to deliver 11 to 13 new treatments by 2018 and to establish a strong R&D portfolio for these diseases.

## CONTENTS 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

P. 2  
MESSAGE



P. 5  
OVERVIEW &  
GOVERNANCE



P. 13  
R&D MODEL,  
STRATEGY  
& PORTFOLIO



P. 45  
STRENGTHENING  
EXISTING  
CAPACITIES



P. 51  
ADVOCACY,  
COMMUNICATIONS  
& FUNDRAISING



P. 57  
FINANCIAL  
REPORT

# THE YEAR 2013 MARKED THE 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF DNDi...



**Dr Bernard Pécoul**  
Executive Director



**Prof. Marcel Tanner**  
Chair of the Board  
of Directors

...and provided us the opportunity to reflect not only on our own work, achievements, and lessons learned, but also on the broader landscape of research and development (R&D) for neglected diseases and how it has evolved since DNDi was launched. It was also an opportunity to reinforce the voices and perspectives from the disease-endemic regions where DNDi is rooted, and to open our debates to questioning the future orientations of the organization.

## **The momentum today is a sign of advancement and engagement**

One of the most striking outcomes of the 10-year reflection is that, while DNDi was established in what was a neglected disease R&D vacuum, we are now in a true landscape, with many initiatives and actors engaging in one way or another, albeit not yet in a coordinated manner. While admittedly this landscape is fragmented and even fragile in many ways, there is no doubt that the momentum today is a sign of advancement and engagement. But global progress has taken time to bear fruit. A recent analysis of the R&D pipeline for neglected diseases showed that the past ten years have only seen a small increase in the percentage of drugs and vaccines approved for neglected diseases, but that this slight increase was primarily in repurposing or combining existing drugs – so-called incremental improvements.

Truly new drugs have not yet made their way to the end of the development pipeline. While short-term improvements have had a great impact, that of a new, simple oral treatment for a deadly disease such as sleeping sickness for example, would be enormous, and requires greater resources and commitment, especially when such tools are vital to supporting the control and elimination targets established by the WHO.

DNDi started out as an experiment, and such experiments require innovation, risk taking, knowhow, anticipation, and solid partnerships. While the first decade of DNDi has rendered important results – six treatments delivered and a robust

drug development pipeline established, with 12 new chemical entities (NCEs) in pre-clinical and clinical development – it has also provided some key lessons that we will endeavor to translate into the DNDi of the next decade. To do this, we began by analysing the DNDi model and what we consider the four key pillars of the organization:

- the patient needs’ driven approach must remain central to our priority setting and decision making processes;
- a commitment to sharing knowledge and an access-oriented intellectual property policy are vital in a field where R&D incentive is lacking;
- diversifying and balancing funding sources ensures scientific independence; and
- innovative partnerships are crucial.

### Sustainability is the fundamental issue

DNDi conducted this analysis in order to inform all stakeholders, partners, and donors who share DNDi’s vision and mission of the necessity of establishing a more sustainable framework for neglected disease R&D.

Sustainability is the fundamental issue. For example, sustaining and increasing funding is more important than ever as new chemical entities are reaching clinical trial phases, typically the most costly part of drug development. New incentives, new funding sources and mechanisms, including those that pool funding sources together to specifically target priority R&D, are essential. The financial fragility of many organizations is a constant threat to many crucial projects and is a disincentive to enter into – and stay in – the field. Another example concerns regulatory capacities in developing countries. In addressing developing countries’ health needs, many argue that stringent regulatory authorities are the only qualified institutions to evaluate medicines. However, only endemic countries themselves can assess the risks and benefits of health products for the diseases affecting their own populations. It is thus of paramount importance that the regulatory capacities of these countries be strengthened, and regional harmonization – where appropriate – be supported in the long term.

The DNDi model, while just one example, has experimented with new ways of partnering and conducting R&D for neglected diseases. By expanding on its own lessons learned after ten years, and as part of a global process of WHO member states

## “ DNDi STARTED OUT AS AN EXPERIMENT, AND REQUIRES INNOVATION, RISK TAKING, KNOWHOW, ANTICIPATION, AND SOLID PARTNERSHIPS ”

to move towards a global framework for the financing and coordination of R&D for the priority health needs of developing countries, DNDi proposed projects aimed at demonstrating the principles laid forth by the WHO Consultative Expert Working Group (CEWG). ‘The Visceral Leishmaniasis Global R&D and Access Initiative’ was selected. It aims to demonstrate that coordination, transparency, capacity building, and innovative research and financing incentives can truly and effectively boost development and delivery of treatments for patients in need, and will ensure that the cost of treatments is not linked to the investment made in their development.

### Learn from all innovative approaches to ensure translation into an effective framework

This process holds the promise of ensuring that needs, and not markets, will drive the development and delivery of essential health tools to those in need of them. But we will have to humbly learn and apply the lessons from DNDi and other experimental approaches to ensure translation into an effective framework, based on open models of innovation and access. With 70% of the world’s poor living in middle-income countries, the challenges of access to essential medicines need to be revisited and addressed in new ways.

DNDi will continue to work to deliver on its mandate, and to ensure that the future direction of the organization is one that is rooted in the needs of neglected patients and the innovation they deserve, both in terms of science and in how we operate, as we gear up for the next exciting decade.



Dr Bernard Pécoul



Prof. Marcel Tanner

DNDi's is an alternative model to develop treatments for neglected diseases and ensure equitable access for all patients.



# THE QUEST FOR A SIMPLE PILL IN A PATIENT'S HAND

DNDi clinical trial expertise has been developed across several diseases and over several continents. Today, clinical activities include more early phase trials to test entirely new drugs.

Since 2003, DNDi has developed clinical trial expertise across several disease areas and several continents. The regional disease-specific clinical research platforms it has supported and many other partners worldwide have together conducted 25 clinical studies in five disease areas so far, including malaria, visceral leishmaniasis (or kala-azar), cutaneous leishmaniasis, sleeping sickness, Chagas disease, and paediatric HIV. At any given time, some 10 clinical trials are simultaneously ongoing. Testing treatments at all stages of the drug development pipeline, from screening molecules to large-scale implementation studies in developing countries, has been a true experiment in innovative partnership.

## A ten-year perspective on clinical trials in neglected disease endemic areas

Over a decade, and as investment made in both short- and long-term drug development approaches begins to bear fruit, DNDi's clinical trials have somewhat shifted from being essentially later phase trials using existing drugs, to include more early phase trials testing entirely new drugs as well.

A decade of conducting trials in patients in endemic areas – in what is, in some cases, considered the most challenging of clinical research environments – has reinforced several strategic decisions taken by the organization, notably in terms of the mix of public and private partners, endemic country embedment, capacity building as part and parcel of clinical research, short- and long-term approaches to drug development, and the strong commitment to patient access to treatments delivered.

## Regional rooting has been key

DNDi's founding partners in endemic countries set the tone for a regionally embedded model for neglected disease R&D, and thus the setting-up of regional offices and regional disease-specific clinical research platforms (see page 45) were quick to follow the foundation of DNDi. Today, there are fully developed clinical research projects running in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The latter has also begun to develop early-stage research capacities in the field (see LOLA, page 16) of neglected diseases, a first for DNDi. But before reaching the clinical research phase, proactive acquisition and investigation of compounds up to testing in healthy volunteers is conducted with a network of pharmaceutical, biotechnology, academic, and other research organizations worldwide, to ensure that the best compounds can reach clinical development.



Only regional investigators and medical field-oriented organizations have the expertise to contribute to clinical development in the field conditions in which DNDi's target diseases are most prevalent. For example, in 2013, a Phase II, double-blind, randomized, controlled trial evaluating the safety and efficacy of the oral drug candidate E1224 against Chagas disease was completed, and provided key data that will drive the future research agenda for new treatment regimens. It was the first ever such trial conducted in Bolivia, and proved that it is possible to strengthen research capacity and conduct an international standard clinical trial in a resource-limited, developing-country setting. The capacity built with this trial is now in place, and – as with such DNDi-sponsored trials around the world – will be brought to bear on future clinical research in these countries.

### Clinical trials have direct impact

Clinical research also goes hand in hand with control and elimination strategies in many cases – the studies currently being undertaken for sleeping sickness in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, are contributing to the treatment of patients both inside and outside of the trial, and have built capacity in the detection and treatment of the disease overall. In this way, the reach and impact of clinical research can go beyond just the delivery of a health tool. To date, over 33,000 patients have been enrolled in clinical and pharmacovigilance studies in or directly linked to DNDi projects.

Because the clinical sites are often in remote areas, DNDi is committed to supporting improvements in clinical research infrastructure – including solar panels, laboratory equipment, waste management systems, internet connectivity, and other renovations so that patients can access clinical trial facilities as close as possible to where they live. These clinical research capacities in remote settings have resulted in increased numbers of patients who access treatments: a total of 7,700 patients who could not be included in the trials due to strict inclusion criteria, received the best possible treatment for their disease as an indirect result of the trial. Extensive training on the conduct and ethics of clinical trials is given to medical staff through the clinical research platforms.

All DNDi-sponsored trials comply with international ethical and quality standards and are conducted in neglected disease-endemic regions (except for Phase I studies) in collaboration with local partners, as well as with support from international groups such as MSF.

### Increasing patient access to essential medicines

Clinical research also has a very important role to play in helping countries to adapt policies and thus to increasing patient access to essential medicines. Large-scale implementation studies, such as that conducted for ASAQ fixed-dose treatment against malaria and the current study for kala-azar treatments in India, are key to supporting national policy changes necessary to ensuring that the right treat-



#### Patients treated in clinical trials to date

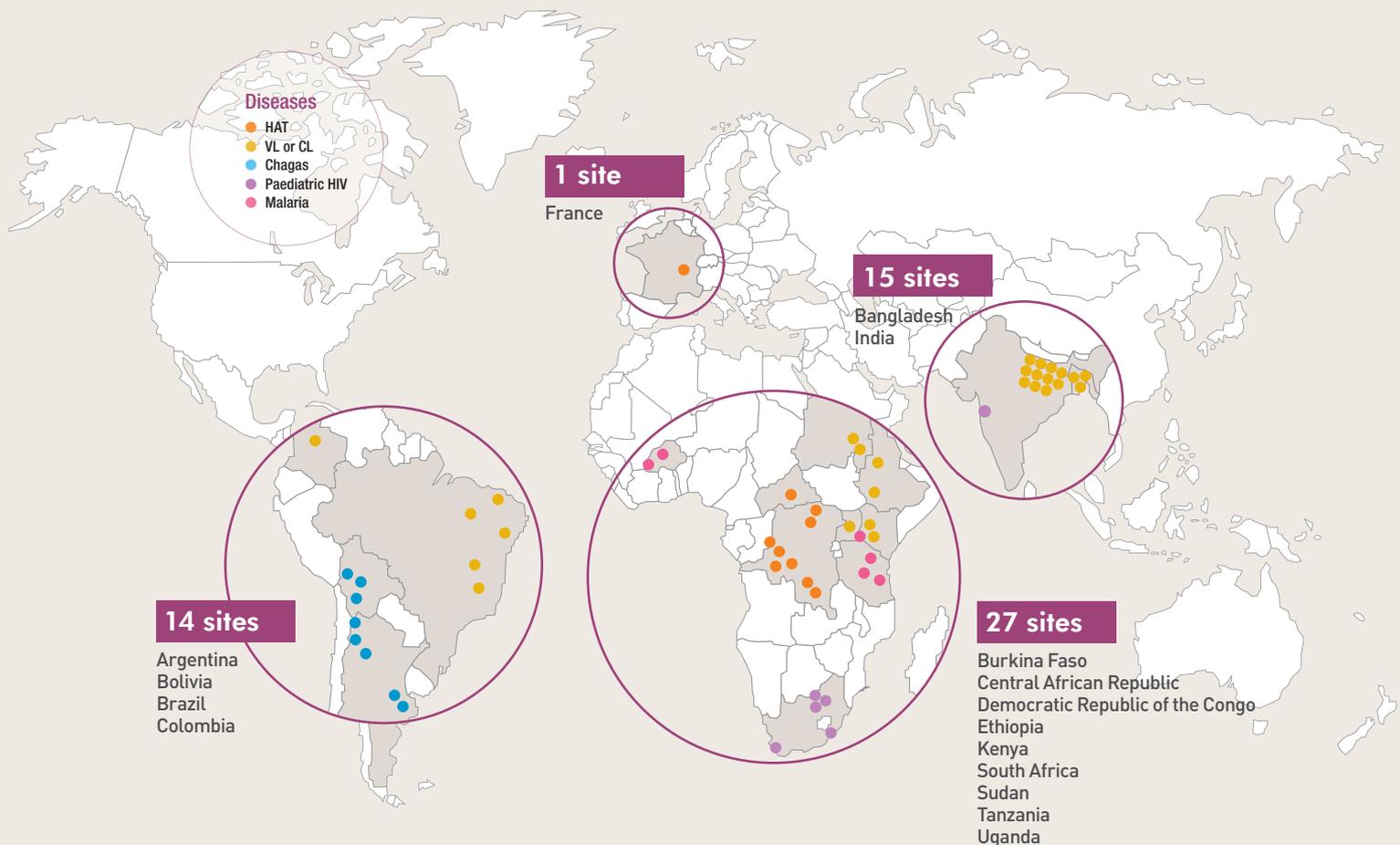
- **Over 3,000 patients** included in kala-azar clinical trials
- **2,000 included** in a kala-azar pharmacovigilance study for SSG&PM
- **Over 1,000 patients** were enrolled in sleeping sickness studies
- **Some 500 patients treated** in Chagas disease studies
- **Nearly 4,000 patients** included in malaria studies
- **23,000 patients** in a large pharmacovigilance study for malaria in Brazil
- **80 patients enrolled** in cutaneous leishmaniasis studies

ments are reaching the patients in need. It should be said, however, that clinical research alone does not constitute a sustainable model of R&D for neglected diseases.

Sustainable financing, enabling international policy frameworks, strengthening of regulatory capacities and priority setting by disease-endemic countries, health system strengthening, technology transfer for sustainable drug production, demand forecasting and procurement processes, to name but a few, are all part of a larger scope of issues that are required to ensure that a treatment is accessible, even when clinical development has delivered a safe, efficacious, and available treatment. DNDi has learned over the past decade that no one actor alone can ensure patient access to the best possible treatment.



**DNDi clinical activities in 2013: 57 sites on 4 continents, for 5 disease areas**



## DNDi BOARD MEMBERS



**Marcel Tanner**  
Chair; Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH)



**Els Torreele**  
Secretary; Open Society Foundations, USA



**Derrick Wong**  
Treasurer; non-profit management consultant, France



**Jorge Bermudez**  
Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), Brazil (as of Dec. 2013)



**Christian Bréchet**  
Institut Pasteur, France (as of Dec. 2013)



**Alice Dautry**  
Institut Pasteur, France



**Abul Faiz**  
Patient representative; Sir Salimullah Medical College, Bangladesh



**Noor Hisham Abdullah**  
Ministry of Health, Malaysia (as of Dec. 2013)



**Unni Karunakara**  
Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)



**Joanne Liu**  
Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) (as of Dec. 2013)



**Datuk Mohd Ismail Merican**  
Ministry of Health, Malaysia



**Carlos Morel**  
Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), Brazil



**Bennett Shapiro**  
Pure Tech Ventures, formerly with Merck & Co, USA



**Paulina Tindana**  
Patient representative; Navrongo Health Research Centre, Ghana



**John Reeder**  
(Permanent Observer)  
Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (WHO-TDR), Switzerland

- Position currently vacant  
Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)

- Position currently vacant  
Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)

## DNDi SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

**Pierre-Etienne Bost**, Chair; formerly with Institut Pasteur, France

**Khirana Bhatt**, University of Nairobi, Kenya

**Chris Bruenger**, IDEC Inc., Japan (until April 2013)

**François Chappuis**, Médecins Sans Frontières & Geneva University Hospitals, Switzerland

**J. Carl Craft**, formerly with Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV), Switzerland

**Simon Croft**, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK

**Lisa Frigati**, Tygerberg Hospital, South Africa

**Federico Gomez de las Heras**, formerly with GlaxoSmithKline, Spain (until April 2013)

**Chitar Mal Gupta**, Central Drug Research Institute, India

**Paul Herrling**, Novartis International AG, Switzerland

**Dale Kempf**, AbbVie, USA

**Kiyoshi Kita**, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Japan (as of Dec. 2013)

**Ana Rabello**, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), Brazil

**Murad Shahnaz**, Institute for Medical Research, Malaysia

**Shiv Dayal Seth**, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), India

**Nilanthi de Silva**, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

**Faustino Torrico**, Universidad Mayor de San Simon, Cochabamba, Bolivia

**Mervyn Turner**, formerly with Merck Research Laboratories, USA

**Muriel Vray**, Institut Pasteur, France

**Krisantha Weerasuriya**, World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva

**John Westwick**, Imperial College, London University, UK (as of Dec. 2013)

## FRIENDS OF DNDi

**Paulo Buss**, specialist in Paediatrics and Public Health, and former President, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), Brazil

**Yves Champey**, former Chair, DNDi Board of Directors and founder, ITEEC, France

**Abdallah Daar**, Professor, Public Health Sciences and Surgery, University of Toronto, Canada, and Chair, Advisory Board, UN University International Institute for Global Health

**Samih T. Darwazah**, founder and Chairman, Hikma Pharmaceuticals, Jordan

**Philippe Desjeux**, specialist in Leishmaniasis, and former Senior Program Officer for Disease Control, iOWH, and former Leishmaniasis Research Coordinator, TDR/WHO, France

**Ahmed El Hassan**, Emeritus Professor, Institute of Endemic Diseases, University of Khartoum, Sudan

**Rowan Gillies**, former President, MSF International Council, Australia

**Lalit Kant**, Deputy Director, Immunization, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and former representative, Board, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), India

**Stephen Lewis**, Chair, Board of the Stephen Lewis Foundation, and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada, former United Nations Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in Africa, Canada

**Sheba K. Meymandi**, Director, Center of Excellence for Chagas Disease at Olive View-UCLA Medical Center, USA

**Piero Olliaro**, Head, Intervention and implementation research, WHO/TDR, Switzerland

**Ricardo Preve**, Film Director, Ricardo Preve Films LLC, Argentina

**Morten Rostrup**, former international President, Médecins Sans Frontières, Norway

**Eloan dos Santos**, former Executive Director, Farmanguinhos, Brazil

**José Gomes Temporão**, former Minister of Health, Brazil

**Rafael Vilasanjuan**, Director, ISGlobal's Think Thank, Institute for Global Health of Barcelona, Spain

**Dyann Wirth**, Chair, Department of Immunology and Infectious Diseases, Harvard School of Public Health, USA

**Yongyuth Yuthavong**, former Minister of Science and Technology, Thailand

## REGIONAL OFFICE BOARDS

### DNDi North America Board of Directors

**Bennett Shapiro**, Chair; Pure Tech Ventures, formerly with Merck & Co, USA

**Darin Portnoy**, Secretary; Montefiore Medical Center and Family Health Center, USA

**Joelle Tanguy**, Treasurer; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Switzerland

**Shing Chang**, former R&D Director, DNDi, and consultant, global health-related drug discovery and development, USA

**Suerie Moon**, Harvard School of Public Health and Harvard Kennedy School of Government, USA

**James Orbinski**, Centre for International Governance Innovation, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

**Bernard Pécoul**, Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative* (DNDi), Switzerland

### DNDi Latin America Board, Executive Members

**Michel Lotrowska**, Chair; Brazil

**Vacant**, Vice-president

**Tyler Fainstat**, Secretary; Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Brazil (until Sept. 2013)

**Tatiana Zanotti**, Secretary; Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Brazil (as of Oct. 2013)

#### • Fiscal Council

**Nelson Faria de Oliveira**, Lawyer

**Marcus Manduca**, PricewaterhouseCoopers

#### • Advisory board

**Carlos Morel**, Center for Technological Development in Health (CDTS/Fiocruz), Brazil (until Sept. 2013)

**Sergio Alejandro Sosa-Estani**, Ministry of Health, Argentina (as of Oct. 2013)

**Jorge Bermudez**, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), Brazil (as of Oct. 2013)

### DNDi Japan Board of Directors

**Haruki Yamada**, Chair; Kitasato Institute for Life Sciences, Japan

**Koshin Nakahira**, Nakahira Certified Tax Accounting Office, Japan

**Bernard Pécoul**, Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative* (DNDi), Switzerland

**Fumiko Hirabayashi**, Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative* (DNDi), Japan

## EXECUTIVE TEAM

### DNDi Headquarters, Geneva

Bernard Pécou, Executive Director

Graeme Bilbe, Research & Development Director

*(in alphabetical order)*

Jean-François Alesandrini, Fundraising, Communication & Advocacy Director

Ralf de Coulon, Finance, Human Resources & Administration Director (until Sept. 2013)

Robert Don, Discovery & Pre-clinical Director

Jean-Pierre Paccaud, Business Development Director

Thomas Saugnac, Operations Director

Nathalie Strub Wourgaft, Medical Director

Laurence Vielfaure, Finance & Planning Director (as of Jan. 2014)

### DNDi Regional Offices and Affiliate

Rachel Cohen, Regional Executive Director, USA

Fumiko Hirabayashi, DNDi Representative, Japan

Visweswaran Navaratnam, Head of Regional Office, Malaysia

Bhawna Sharma, Director, Research and Development Operations, India

Eric Stobbaerts, Director of Regional Office, Brazil

Monique Wasunna, Director of Regional Office, Kenya



### DNDi Team Worldwide

#### • Headquarters

Jorge Alvar; Fabiana Alves; Byron Arana; Clélia Bardonneau; Hana Bilak (until June 2013); Séverine Blesson; Raphaël Bonacchi; Pascale Boulet (until July 2013); Phouattasone Bouppha; Stéphanie Braillard; Thi Hanh Cao; Gwenaëlle Carn; Pascal Carpentier (as of Feb. 2014); Eric Chatelain; Christine Crettenand; Brigitte Crotty; Violaine Dällenbach; Sophie Delhomme; Graciela Diap; Sally Ellis (until Aug. 2013); Julia Fähmann; Anna FitzGerald; Caroline Gaere Gardaz; Emilie Gutierrez (as of Jan. 2014); Alexandra Heumber; Nina Holzhauser; Jean-Robert Ioset; Michèle Joannis; Dominique Junod-Moser; Jean-René Kiechel; Marc Lallemand; Gabrielle Landry Chappuis; Delphine Launay; Janice Lee; Sandrine Lo Iacono; Christophine Marty-Moreau; Janine Millier; Béatrice Mouton; Charles Mowbray; Nataliya Omelchuk; Claudia Pena Rossi (as of March 2014); Sophie Raffle; Sylvie Renaudin; Isabela Ribeiro; Stephen Robinson; Ivan Scandale; Rebecca Schmitt; François Simon (as of Feb. 2014); Olena Sushchenko; Antoine Tarral; Donia Tourki; Olaf Valverde; Susan Wells.

#### • Regional Offices

##### AFRICA

###### DRC

Chirac Bulanga; Mamie Thérèse Benyi Ndumba; Arthur Bongo Nsokuba; Augustin Kadima Ebeja; Richard Mvumbi Mbumba; Baudoin Maki Dir Onguku.

###### KENYA

John Ambasa; Simon Bolo; Nicholas Bonyo; Josephine Kesusu; Robert Kimutai; Joy Malongo; Peninah Menza; Brian Mutinda; Godfrey Nyakaya; Michael Ochieng; Seth Okeyo; Renee Olende; Raymond Omollo; Truphosa Omollo; Rhoda Owiti; Punam Amratia (as of Feb. 2014); Moses Waweru.

##### ASIA

###### INDIA

Md. Akram; Sharmila Das; Vishal Goyal; Raj Kishore Rai; Manav Kumar (as of April 2014); Pankaj Kumar; Sachin Kumar; Babita Papneja; Abhijit Sharma; Vikash Kumar Sharma; Anuragh Singh; Ranvijay Singh.

###### JAPAN

Emi Nakamura.

###### MALAYSIA

Teresa Chan Wai Theng; Peng Lin Wong.

##### LATIN AMERICA

###### BRAZIL

Mariana Abdalla; Mariana Abi-Saab; Laura Acebal (as of Feb 2014); Carolina Batista (as of April 2014); Bethania Blum de Oliveira; Marina Boni (as of Jan. 2014); Erika Correia; Thalita Cardoso; Leticia Cavalcanti; Igor Moraes; Betina Moura; Joëlle Rode; Glauca Santana; Diego Santos.

##### NORTH AMERICA

###### USA

Erin Conklin (until April 2013); Jennifer Duran; Richard Feiner; Robert Grembowitz; Jennifer Katz; Oliver Yun.

# SUSTAINED GROWTH IN REGIONAL OFFICES AND

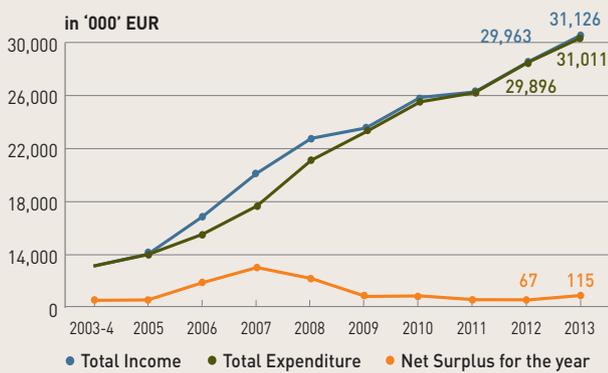
## Stable increase in expenditure

DNDi expenditure totals EUR 181 million since its inception in 2003. In 2013, expenditure amounted to EUR 31 million, +4% as compared to 2012. This relative stability is mainly due to a contingency plan implemented mid-year 2013 as key funding decisions were delayed between April and August 2013. Full portfolio activity resumed in Q3 2013. The operating gain of EUR 0.231 million is partly cancelled because of exchange rate loss (EUR 0.116).

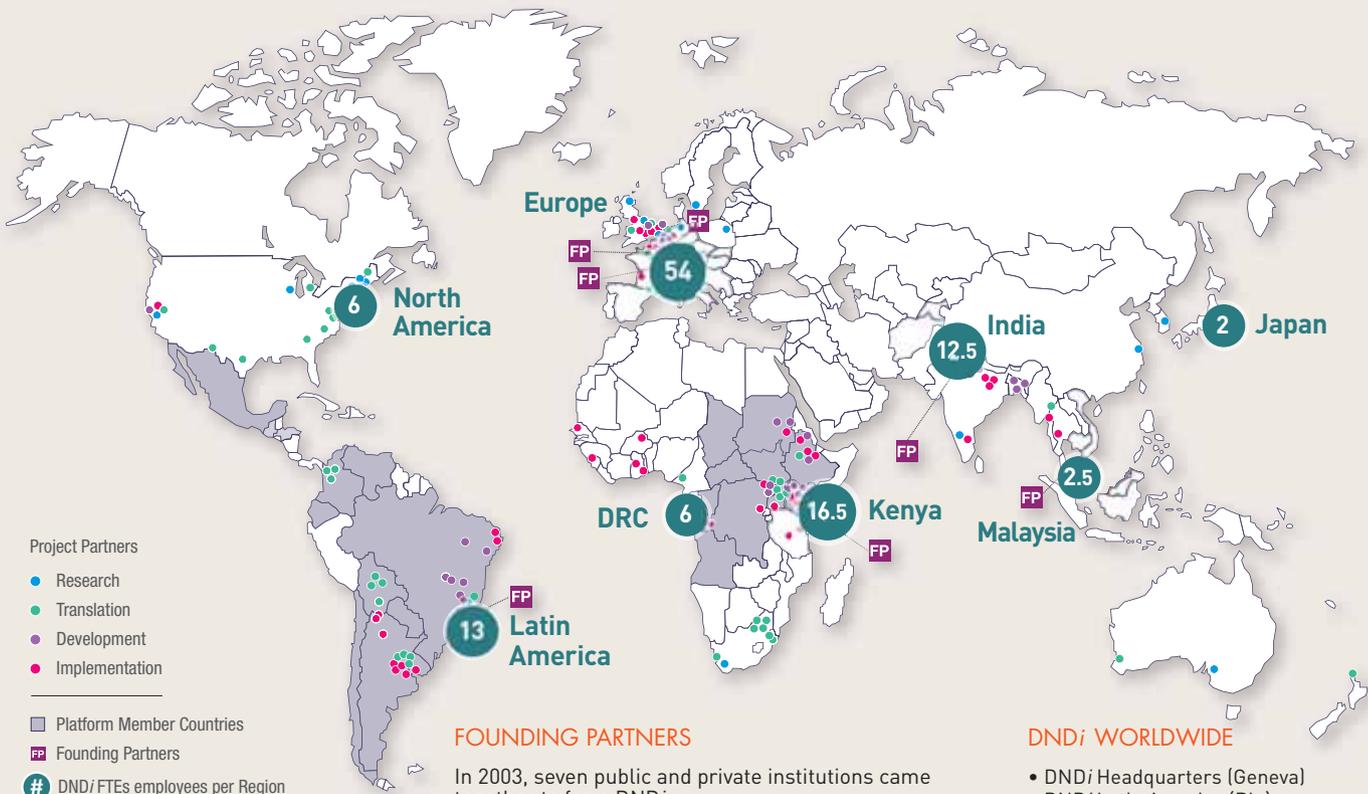
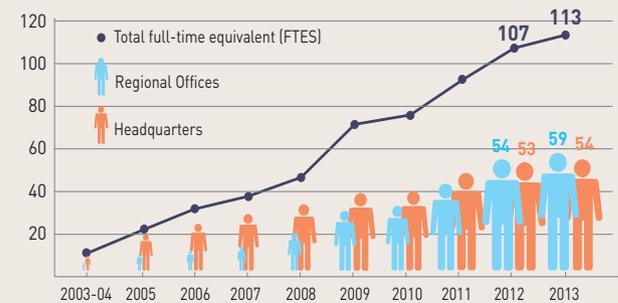
## 113 FTEs worldwide, the majority in Regional Offices

In 2013, DNDi recruited an additional 6 FTEs (+18 FTEs in 2012), mainly in Regional Offices (ROs): +5 FTEs in Nairobi, New Delhi, Kinshasa, New York, and Rio de Janeiro (+9%) and +1 FTE at Headquarters in Geneva (+2%). This trend towards greater growth in regions, underway since 2012, reached new levels in 2013: Regional Office staff (52%) is higher than Headquarter staff (48%), in accordance with the Business Plan 2011-2018.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES 2003-2013



HUMAN RESOURCES EVOLUTION 2004-2013



### FOUNDING PARTNERS

In 2003, seven public and private institutions came together to form DNDi: Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) (Doctors Without Borders) • Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Brazil • Indian Council for Medical Research, India • Kenya Medical Research Institute, Kenya • Ministry of Health, Malaysia • Institut Pasteur, France • The Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (WHO-TDR)

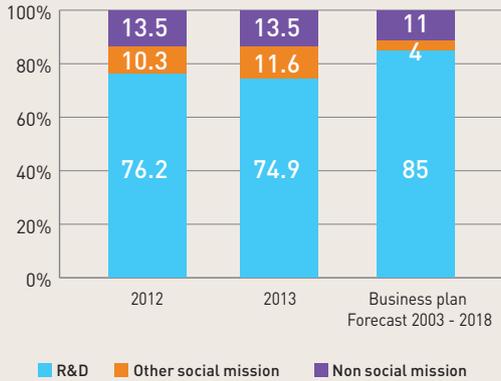
### DNDi WORLDWIDE

- DNDi Headquarters (Geneva)
- DNDi Latin America (Rio)
- DNDi North America (New York)
- DNDi Africa (Nairobi)
- DNDi India (Delhi)
- DNDi Malaysia (Penang)
- DNDi Japan (Tokyo)
- DNDi in DRC (Kinshasa)

## INCREASING DIVERSITY OF PARTNERSHIPS

### On track towards Business Plan targets

2013 SOCIAL MISSION BREAKDOWN: 86.5% OF EXPENDITURE



In 2013, DNDi's non-social mission ratio remained stable, as the same level of management and fundraising expenditure was maintained from 2012.

Other social mission ratio (including capacity strengthening and advocacy activities) increased significantly in 2013 (from 10.3% in 2012 to 11.6% in 2013) mainly due to DNDi's 10-year anniversary activities and events in Nairobi and Paris (events and publication budgets increased by 58% in 2013 compared to 2012). In addition, the involvement of Regional Offices (ROs) in Kenya, Brazil, and North America in advocacy and communication activities increased in 2013 (+48%). Two ROs were strengthened in 2013: the India office moved to a new and bigger office and the Kenya office increased general activities (international conferences, training, travel, meetings).

The increase of other social mission ratio (+1.3%) compensated the decrease of the R&D ratio (-1.3%).

### Partnerships in endemic regions increase to support clinical activities

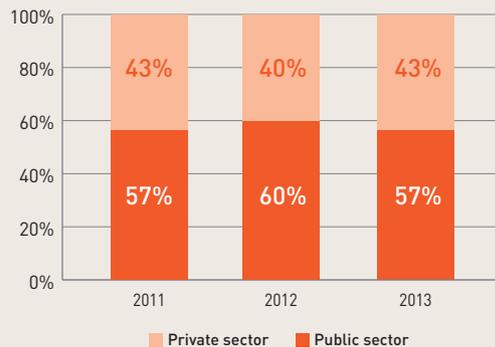
MAIN R&D PARTNERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS PER CONTINENT with financial compensation over EUR 5,000



In 2013, the number of partners and service providers with which DNDi had business relations valued at over EUR 5,000 increased by 15% (114 in 2013 as compared to 99 in 2012). The main increase is in Asia (+33%; 16 partners in 2013 compared to 12 partners in 2012), reflecting growth of the India implementation study (Bihar State support, partners for logistical support). In Africa, the increase reflects additional sites for the HAT fexinidazole study in DRC. In the Americas, the increase is due to the new clinical study for CL, and in Europe it is due to project progression such as that for filaria, paediatric HIV, and preparations for new VL combinations.

### Stable public-private ratio among DNDi's partners and service providers

EVOLUTION OF NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS with financial compensation over EUR 5,000



Comparison of the public institutional sector (research institutes, public hospitals, academic groups, universities, PDPs, and other not-for-profit organizations) and the private sector (pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies and contract research organizations [CROs]).

### Steady growth in number of partnerships

NUMBER OF CONTRACTS SIGNED ANNUALLY\*



\* Except confidentiality agreements

The evolution of contracts finalized annually follows a trend similar to that of R&D Partners & Service Providers with a financial compensation of over EUR 5,000. There is a regular annual increase between 5% and 15%, with 5% in 2013.