

Summary

INNOVATIVE FUNDING MODELS FOR TREATMENT OF CANCER AND OTHER HIGH-COST CHRONIC NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In a global landscape study, 105 innovative funding solutions were identified as potential solutions to addressing the funding gap challenge. Results highlighted collaboration and knowledge sharing as the key success factors.

GLOBAL LANDSCAPE

Globally, noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are rising in prevalence, particularly in low and middle income countries (LMICs). NCDs can be categorized into cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, respiratory diseases and cancers.

Management of NCDs requires long term and ongoing therapy, and in the case of cancer—expensive interventions, posing an increasingly high burden of disease to achieve optimal patient outcomes.

Particularly in LMICs, lack of sufficient funding often leaves patients with the choice between abandoning treatment or facing financial hardship. Despite meaningful efforts within the health system, current traditional funding models will struggle to close the gap.



~41Mn people die globally from NCDs each year¹



~75% occur in low middle income countries²



~97Mn people fell below the poverty line as a result of out-of-pocket health care spending (2010)³

EXISTING CHALLENGES



The funding gap between optimal treatment and available funding continues to widen—a gap notable in LMICs as patient numbers increase. Within this funding gap, key challenges are:



Shift in healthcare delivery needs

Ageing populations and increase of chronic disease prevalence compared to acute diseases



High demand on traditional funding

Pools of funding are stretched and patients are exposed to high out-of-pocket costs



Limited access to standard of care

Resources (equipment, specialists, infrastructure...) are supporting a higher caseload



Reach of typical financing platforms

Difficulty delivering funding to a demographic that is unable to set up bank accounts/ traditional insurance

INNOVATIVE FUNDING MODELS



Innovative funding models can be leveraged as part of the solution to address these challenges through new means of raising funds and providing alternative financing delivery options. In collaboration, Roche and IQVIA conducted an in-depth analysis of innovative funding models in a global landscape study comprised of:

Coverage of **5 regions around the world** (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, Middle East) as well as **highlighted cases from 17 countries**

Identification of **105 innovative funding models**, from research analysis supported by **32 expert interviews** from government, NGO and industry sector

36 showcased examples to enable readers to better understand different possibilities for innovative funding models. Models were found to focus on **unlocking new funds, pooling resources or to target distribution and delivery** of said funds –or a combination

For further details, and more examples of real world case studies, please see the full white paper report at www.iqvia.com or scan the QR code.

¹Web article. "Noncommunicable diseases". Details of Noncommunicable diseases. Last accessed on January 3rd, 2019

²Web article. "Cancer" Details of Cancer. Last accessed on January 3rd, 2019

³Report. World Health Statistics 2019: Monitoring health for the SDGs, The World Health Organization. Last accessed September 24th, 2019



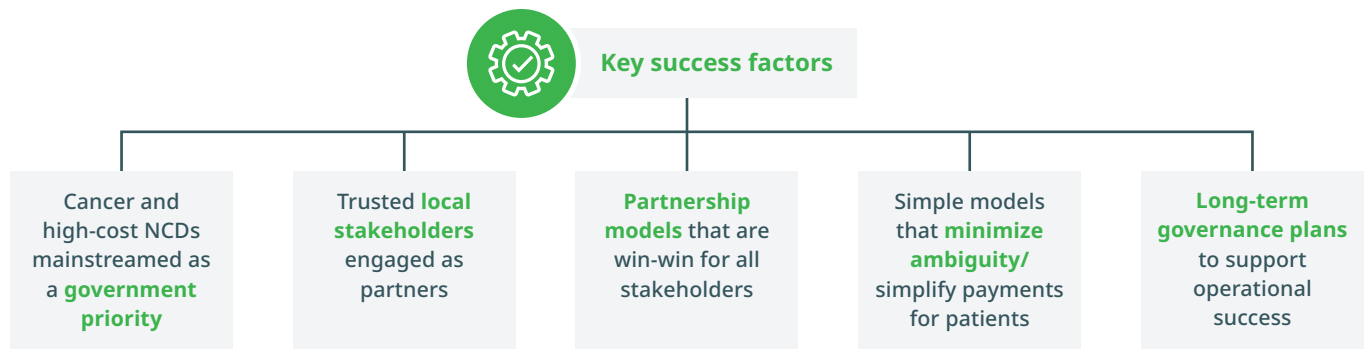
TYPES OF INNOVATIVE FUNDING MODELS

Globally, diverse and innovative approaches are successfully being used to address funding challenges. Below are 4 examples from the landscape study report:



IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE FUNDING MODELS

The report analysis of different models identified common key factors that support the long-term success and sustainability of an implemented innovative funding model.



CALL TO ACTION

Innovative funding models

Innovative funding models are necessary to **address gaps and support treatment access** due to affordability, but alone are insufficient to address the growing burden of cancer and high-cost NCDs.

Broader health system changes

Within the broader health system, the funding gap can be significantly reduced through:

- Incorporating proven value-based interventions into Universal Health Coverage
- Actively engaging in strategic partnerships to improve outcomes across the patient journey
- Customizing successful global or regional strategies to local context

There is an **opportunity for diverse stakeholders** to collaborate and share knowledge to drive funding innovation and change.

CONCLUSION



The funding gap for cancer and NCDs is significant and, without action, will grow. Approaching health financing in new and innovative ways can help countries address this challenge, ensuring patients benefit from new scientific and technological advances.

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