UK Government Funding to CARB-X

• The UK Government's contribution to CARB-X is designated as 'official development assistance' or ODA
• The CARB-X application process uses the term ‘ODA’ to categorize this specific funding stream
• These funds are for R&D which can demonstrate specific benefits to people living in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)
• Companies with projects that are applicable or can be adapted to suit the needs of people in LMICs are welcome to apply for these funds
• Applicability can be demonstrated in a number of ways including (but not limited to)
  • The method of intervention designed for use in resource-poor healthcare settings
  • The choice of target pathogen which has a demonstrably high burden in LMICs
  • The ability to reduce costs of the product to increase affordability for LMICs
  • As well as other solutions
UK Government Funding to CARB-X cont’d

• Scope includes programs which can be designated as ‘alternatives to traditional antibiotics’, e.g.
  • Bacteriophage
  • Microbiome
  • Vaccines
  • Antibodies
  • potentiatators (including beta-lactamase inhibitors)
  • anti-biofilm approaches
  • anti-virulence approaches
  • and other approaches exemplified in the Lancet publication by Czaplewski et al entitled ‘Alternatives to antibiotics—a pipeline portfolio review’ (if within the general CARB-X funding scope)

• Direct-acting small molecule and diagnostic programs are not included in the GAMRIF funding scope

• ODA-eligible research and development
  • Must target problems directly and primarily relevant to LMICs
  • Should investigate a specific problem or seek a specific outcome which will impact LMICs in the immediate or longer-term
  • Demonstrate appropriate pathways to ensure LMIC benefits from the research
  • While LMICs should be the primary beneficiaries, the research can also be relevant and have secondary benefits for higher-income countries

Details https://carb-x.org/apply
ODA Eligibility - Checklist

- Applying for ODA support is optional but encouraged
- The target country/countries is featured on the OECD DAC list*
- The primary objective of the project, or portion of the project, is the promotion of economic development and welfare of an LMIC
- The project, or portion of project, seeks a specific outcome which will have an impact on a developing country or countries
- The applicant can articulate with credible evidence what the specific need is and why this is a problem for the LMIC(s)
- The applicant has identified and articulated appropriate pathways to impact to ensure that the LMIC(s) benefits from the research
- The project team has the appropriate knowledge and expertise to deliver


UK GAMRIF investment funds will be focused on those projects which 1) comply with [ODA eligibility requirements](http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC_List_ODA_Recipients2018to2020_flows_En.pdf) and 2) meet the GAMRIF scope which includes programs which can be designated as ‘alternatives to traditional antibiotics’, for example: bacteriophage, microbiome, vaccines, antibodies, potentiators (including beta-lactamase inhibitors), anti-biofilm approaches, anti-virulence approaches and other approaches exemplified in the Lancet publication by Czaplewski et al entitled ‘Alternatives to antibiotics—a pipeline portfolio review’ (if within the general CARB-X funding scope). Direct-acting small molecule and diagnostic programs are not included in the GAMRIF funding scope.
**Key Criteria**

**Applicability to CARB-X Applicants**

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| Promote the welfare and economic development of LMICs | - New development - e.g., a new vaccine or therapeutic  
- Meeting unmet challenges of LMICs  
- Building research capacity - e.g., a program that increases the skills and knowledge base and supports the development of the research capability within LMIC(s) |
| Directly and primarily relevant to the problems of LMICs | - Research does not need to be solely relevant to LMICs, but LMICs must be the primary beneficiaries  
- Commercialization of research cannot solely take place in developed countries  
- Issues which are global in nature (e.g. global good) are not necessarily ODA compliant unless the research (or a particular work package of the research) can articulate the primary intention of benefitting people in LMIC (i.e. LMICs as the primary beneficiaries) |
| Investigate a specific problem or seek a specific outcome which will impact LMICs in the immediate or longer-term | - The problem or need must be clearly articulated, credible and backed up (where possible) with evidence/statistics; applications should articulate a development impact even if outside the timeframe of CARB-X funding  
- The pathways to impact must be realistic and appropriate to the particular LMIC’s context  
- Applications should describe the nature and scale of the problem or challenge they are seeking to address through this research (e.g., how many people would be affected by progress in this area?)  
- The LMIC must be able to access or make use of the data, technology or model beyond the grant period  
- Where the research could lead to commercialization, the LMIC(s) must have an existing or potential ability to grow the industry |
| Demonstrate appropriate pathways to impact that ensure the LMIC benefits from the research. | The likelihood and scale of beneficial impact are increased by the following factors  
- If the research is orientated towards a problem or challenge where there is potential to benefit a large number of people to a significant degree  
- If the research team can demonstrate experience or understanding of successful impacts within the specific context  
- If stakeholders that are close to the problem private sector and/or public sector and government, are actively involved in the research  
- If there are specific commitments from institutions/enterprises from LMICs to adopt/apply outcomes of the research  
- If stakeholder collaboration and knowledge exchange activities enhance local innovation and research capacity at an individual, institutional or whole system level |
ODA Eligibility - FAQs

1. **Which countries are considered low and middle income countries (LMICs)?**
   Countries on the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list are considered LMICs. The DAC list designation is based on gross national income (GNI) per capita as published by the World Bank. The link to the list can be found here at [http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC_List_ODA_Recipients2018to2020_flows_En.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC_List_ODA_Recipients2018to2020_flows_En.pdf).

2. **Can ODA eligible research also be relevant to developed countries?**
   Yes. Research does not need to be solely relevant to LMICs, but LMICs should be the primary beneficiaries. Any benefit to developed countries has to be a secondary consideration. Also, commercialization of research cannot solely take place in developed countries.

3. **AMR is a global issue. Does this mean that every AMR project is ODA eligible?**
   It depends on how the primary intention of the project is articulated. The primary objective of the research must have a specific impact in the developing country. The applicant must identify the challenge in the context of the impact upon the welfare of developing country populations and back it up with figures if available.

4. **My project is in an early stage of development; do I need to articulate a development impact?**
   Applications must articulate a development impact even if outside the timeframe of the CARB-X funding. The focus should be on the impact upon LMIC populations, and how their lives will be improved.

5. **Can research carried out in a developed (non LMIC) country be ODA eligible?**
   Yes, as long as the intention of the research directly and primarily benefits LMICs.

6. **How does an applicant balance the uncertainty of research in assessing impact?**
   It is recognized that the impact of research is uncertain, often unexpected and cannot be guaranteed; however, it is important that the pathways to impact are realistic and appropriate to the particular LMIC’s context.

7. **Is it possible to have just a part of a project be considered as ODA eligible?**
   Yes, it is possible that a discrete package of work within a project complies with ODA.