

The Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP)



A joint DNDi / WHO initiative

GARDP is a joint initiative by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Drugs for Neglected Disease *initiative* (DNDi). As an important element of the WHO Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance, GARDP addresses global public health needs of drug-resistant bacterial infections by developing and delivering new or improved antibiotic treatments, while endeavouring to ensure sustainable access.

GARDP aims to:

- **Develop and deliver** up to four new treatments addressing drug-resistant infections through improving existing antibiotics and accelerating the entry of new chemical entities.
- **Build** a robust pipeline of pre-clinical and clinical candidates.
- **Support and advocate** for appropriate use of antibiotics, sustainable access, and financing of R&D for new antibiotic treatments.

How GARDP works:

GARDP is an important public health R&D component of the antibiotic R&D ecosystem. As a not-for-profit actor, GARDP can champion unique and alternative approaches to addressing conservation of, and access to, new antibiotic treatments. Notably GARDP:

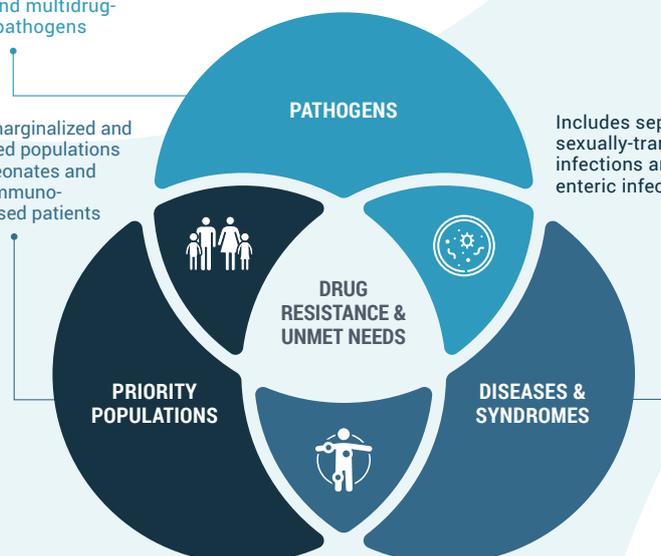
- **Addresses** global public health priorities, incorporating the needs of developing countries.
- **Targets** important indications less likely to be developed by other actors.
- **Works** from any point from early exploratory to preclinical and clinical studies all the way to patients.
- **Ensures** that new antibiotics developed by GARDP are made available at an affordable price.

How we define our R&D priorities:

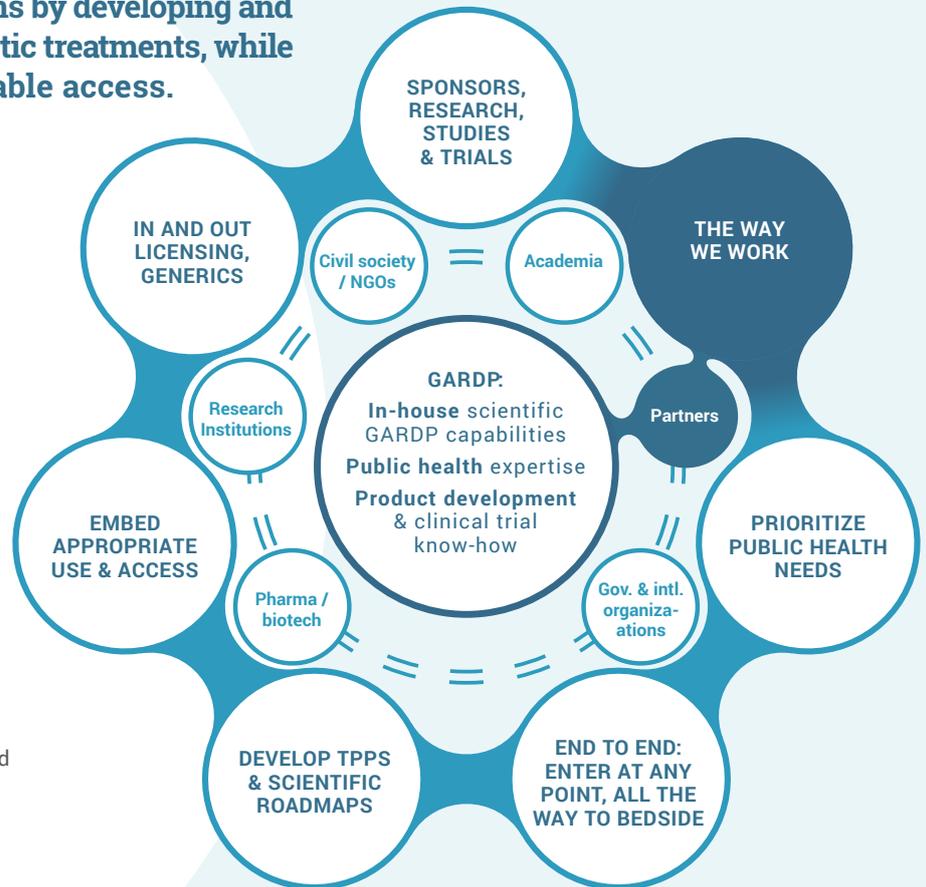
Focus on Gram-negative bacteria and multidrug-resistant pathogens

Includes marginalized and underserved populations such as neonates and children, immunocompromised patients

Includes sepsis, sexually-transmitted infections and possibly enteric infections



Prioritization based on the intersection that addresses a minimum two of these issues



R&D programmes:

Under the guidance of GARDP's Scientific Advisory Committee, four programmes targeting important public health needs have been launched:

1. **Neonatal sepsis programme** aims to develop two treatments for neonates developing bacterial sepsis – one empiric treatment to replace the standard first line ampicillin/gentamicin in setting of high extended spectrum beta-lactamase resistance, and one treatment for neonates with confirmed Gram-negative Carbapenem resistance.
2. **Paediatric antibiotic programme** aims to optimize current treatments by improving dose, duration, formulation, or combinations, and accelerate the development of new antibiotics for children.
3. **Sexually-transmitted infections (STI) programme** aims to deliver 1 new treatment that works against drug-sensitive and drug-resistant forms of gonorrhoea, and is suitable for integration into STI syndromic management.
4. **The antimicrobial memory recovery and exploratory programme (AMREP)** aims to champion a new generation of antimicrobial R&D researchers, further develop a recovered drug, and bring 1-2 new chemical entities into pre-clinical or clinical development.