G-FINDER DATA PORTAL GLOSSARY

Term used in G-FINDER	Definition
Academic and other research institutions (recipient type)	Organisations funded by, affiliated with and/or managed by universities or other academic organisations (e.g. Johns Hopkins Malaria Research Institute, Institut Pasteur, Brigham & Women's Hospital)
Adjuvants and immunomodulators	Compounds or structures that aim to improve, modulate or potentiate the immune response
Aggregate industry	To preserve the anonymity of pharmaceutical industry funders, all industry funding is attributed to aggregate industry
Aid agency (funder type)	A government agency with responsibilities which primarily centre on the provision of international aid and development assistance
AMR priority pathogens	The families of bacteria included on the WHO list of antimicrobial-resistant (AMR) priority pathogens
Arboviral diseases	Viruses that are transmitted by arthropod vectors
Basic research	Studies that increase scientific knowledge and understanding about the disease, disease processes, pathogen or vector, but which are not yet directed towards a specific product
Biological vector control products	Biological control interventions that specifically aim to kill or control vectors associated with transmitting neglected diseases using natural enemies or "engineered" products to manage vector populations either through the introduction of natural parasites, pathogens or predators of the target, or via the introduction of modified vector species to compete with natural sources
Biological vector control products - Phase I	Laboratory studies of novel biological vector control techniques
Biological vector control products - Phase II	Semi-field tests or small-scale field trials (in physical or ecological confinement) to assess the entomological efficacy of the approach in reducing the likelihood of disease transmission due to vector population characteristics
Biological vector control products - Phase III	Large-scale staged field trials to assess the epidemiological efficacy of the approach in reducing the incidence of infection or disease in human populations
Biological vector control products - Phase IV	Studies, in real-world conditions, that validate the effectiveness of a newly-developed biological vector control product, or post-implementation surveillance of safety and quality
Biologics	Biological agents specifically intended to prevent or treat infection including broadly neutralising monoclonal antibodies (bNAbs); polyclonal antibodies; and other bio-therapeutics such as peptide-, DNA- and RNA-based synthetic molecules
Calendar year	The twelve-month period from January 1 to December 31, inclusive
Chemical vector control products	Chemical active ingredients and formulations intended for global public health use and which specifically aim to inhibit, kill and/or repel indoor and outdoor vectors associated with neglected disease transmission

Chemical vector control products - Development	Pre-registration activities and processes associated with clinical testing of investigational chemical vector control products so as to generate data sufficient to allow developers to proceed to product roll-out & dissemination and including other costs required to support such clinical trials
Chemical vector control products - PQ listing and regulatory approval	PQ assessment processes and post-registration research activities that comprise entomological, quality, safety and epidemiological evaluation and development of specifications required for application of insecticide products for use in international public health programmes
Chemical vector control products - Primary and secondary screening and optimisation	Laboratory-based design, synthesis and testing of potential insecticides, chemical larvicides, molluscides, trypanocides etc. and generation of data sufficient to allow developers to proceed field testing
Clinical development - baseline epidemiology	Studies evaluating potential trial site populations to confirm disease incidence, prevalence or exposure risk, and which serve as the foundation for determining the optimal collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation of clinical trial data
Clinical development - Phase I	First-in-human clinical trials to determine the safety of investigational new products for the first time in human subjects (up to one hundred)
Clinical development - Phase II	Clinical trials to continue to determine the efficacy and safety of investigational new products in a small set of human subjects (typically several hundred)
Clinical development - Phase III	Clinical trials to demonstrate the safety and efficacy in a larger human subject population (from several hundred to several thousand) and support the registration of investigational new products
Clinical development - unspecified	Other costs required to support clinical testing of investigational new products as needed for regulatory approval
Clinical evaluation	Activities and processes associated with clinical evaluation of investigational diagnostic tools so as to demonstrate sensitivity and specificity in human subjects, together with other costs required to support such clinical trials
Core funding	Non-earmarked funding to an organisation that researches and develops products for multiple neglected diseases, and where it is unknown how the funding has been allocated within the recipient organisation
Devices and combinations	A device is an instrument with no pharmaceutical element that by itself is intended to address specific health issues – for example a copper intrauterine device to prevent pregnancy or a tool to assist bimanual compression to control post-partum haemorrhage. A combination product combines an instrument with a pharmaceutical element that together address a specific health issue – for example a hormone- or antiviral-releasing vaginal ring
Diagnostics	Any test used to identify a disease or its cause
Discovery and preclinical	Research activities targeted at discovering and optimising investigational products and including the processes necessary to allow a candidate to proceed to human trials
Drug delivery technologies and devices	Mucosal delivery tools and alternative delivery technologies that facilitate the successful delivery of pharmaceutical or biological products in a resource-limited setting (e.g. emulsions, sprays, patches)
Drugs	Small molecule compounds specifically designed to prevent, cure or treat neglected diseases

Emerging infectious disease (EID)	The scope of the EID survey closely follows the list of priority diseases endorsed by the 2018 World Health Organisation (WHO) Research and Development Blueprint for action to prevent epidemics (the WHO R&D Blueprint). The survey also gathers data on EIDs and disease groups not included in the Blueprint priority list, including several which were previously considered for inclusion. More information is available in the emerging infectious disease scope document
Financial year	Recognising that financial year periods often do not match the calendar year and may vary between organisations, for the purposes of the G-FINDER survey, financial year 2018 refers to the financial year occurring predominantly in the year 2018 (e.g. a financial year of April 1, 2018 - March 31, 2019 would be considered as financial year 2018 for this survey). If the financial year runs from July 1 - June 30, then July 1 2017 - June 30 2018 would be considered as financial year 2018
Funder type	The nature of the organisation and the work it carries out
G20	The Group of Twenty, an international forum for the governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union
G7	The Group of Seven, the seven largest IMF-advanced economies in the world
Geographic country groupings	These are based on the United Nations Geoscheme country classifications
Government research institutions	Organisations which are funded and/or managed by governments or government agencies (e.g. Australian Army Malaria Institute, Inserm, Japan BCG Laboratory)
High-Income Countries (HIC)	A high-income country based on the 2018 World Bank criteria
Industry (pharmaceutical)	Pharmaceutical companies with revenues of over $10bn per annum which are privately owned or publicly traded, and conduct their business in many countries (e.g. Pfizer, GSK, Novartis)
In-kind contribution	Contribution of goods and/or services with no payment in money or debt instruments in exchange. May also include transfer of ownership of an asset (other than inventories and cash) or the cancellation of a liability by a creditor, without any counterpart being received in return. Examples include donation of compounds, provision of expertise, or screening conducted without charge
Innovative developing country (IDC)	Low- and middle-income country with a relatively sophisticated health biotechnology and government-supported R&D sector (e.g. Brazil, China, and India)
Low-income Countries (LIC)	A low-income country based on the 2018 World Bank criteria
Microbicides	A product, such as a gel or a cream, that can be applied topically to genital mucosal surfaces to prevent or significantly reduce the transmission of disease-causing organisms during sexual intercourse
Middle-Income Countries (MIC)	A middle-income country based on the 2018 World Bank criteria
Mosquito-borne diseases	Diseases that are transmitted by mosquito vectors
Multi-disease vector control products	Vector control product R&D that is not yet targeted at a specific neglected disease, or is explicitly targeted at multiple vector-borne neglected diseases

Multilateral (funder type)	International organisations that are funded by contributions from member state governments (e.g. World Bank, United Nations agencies such as the World Health Organization)
National Government Agencies	Departments and organisations which form part of a single national government, not including academic and research organisations, such as most universities, which are structurally independent from the government itself
Neglected disease	For the purposes of the G-FINDER survey, the term neglected disease refers to diseases that disproportionately affect LMICs, for which new health technologies are needed, and for which there is insufficient commercial market to incentivise private sector R&D investment in LMIC-specific product development. More information is available in the neglected disease scope document
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Operational research for diagnostics	Operational procedures and implementation activities associated with novel diagnostic tools, which are necessary to support World Health Organization recommendations for global public health use
Other intermediaries	Non-product development partnership (PDP) intermediary organisations which receive funding ultimately intended for R&D and provide it as onward funding to product developers
Other public (funder type)	Public funders which are not the agencies of a single national government, such as the Institut Pasteur
Other R&D	Funding disbursed or received for research and development efforts that simultaneously focus on two or more diseases, and which therefore cannot be apportioned to the specific disease categories
Philanthropic (funder type)	Not-for-profit trusts, foundations, corporations and individuals (e.g. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Wellcome Trust, Rockefeller Foundation), NGOs and corporate donors
Platform technologies	Technologies that can potentially be applied to a range of neglected diseases and products, but have not yet been attached to a specific product for a specific disease
Post-registration studies	Studies relating to the detection, monitoring, evaluation, and prevention of adverse events associated with newly approved products, including studies conducted after regulatory approval that assess product effectiveness in the wider population or which are necessary to support product use in LMICs
Product development partnership (PDP)	Although there is no single universally-accepted definition of PDPs, they are typically public health driven, not-for-profit intermediary organisations that use private sector management practices to drive product development in conjunction with external partners. Some PDPs focus on a single disease or product type, while others work across multiple diseases and products, but all share a common goal to develop products that are suitable for low- and middle-income country use in areas of market failure. While their primary goal is the advancement of public health rather than commercial gain, PDPs generally use industry practices in their R&D activities, for instance portfolio management and industrial project management. Additionally, many PDPs conduct global advocacy to raise awareness of their global public health priorities
Public sector government	Governments or government agencies and branches (e.g. DFID, USAID, Brazilian Ministry of Health). Also includes the European Commission
Public sector pharmaceutical companies	Pharmaceutical companies which are funded by, located within and/or managed by governments or government agencies (e.g. FIOCRUZ)

Recipient type	The nature of the organisation and the work it carries out
Reservoir targeted vaccines	Veterinary vaccines specifically designed to prevent animal to human transmission of neglected diseases. Vaccines developed and used solely for veterinary purposes are excluded from this product category
Science and technology agency (funder type)	A government agency with responsibilities which primarily centre on the advancement of science and technology
Self-funding (funding type)	Refers to funding that originates within an organisation for R&D activities carried out by that organisation; sometimes referred to as intramural funding, internal funding or self-funding
Sexual & reproductive health (SRH)	These represent SRH issues which are priorities in LMICs and where R&D gaps persist to meet the needs of people in these settings. These issues have been identified by sector experts as part of the project's Expert Advisory Group (EAG). More information is available in the sexual & reproductive health scope document
Vaccine delivery technologies and devices	Mucosal delivery tools, vaccine carrier systems, and alternative delivery technologies that facilitate the successful delivery of vaccines in a resource-limited setting (e.g. dendritic cell systems, novel viral vectors, sprays, patches and needle-free devices)
Vaccines	A biological prepration prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its products, or a synthetic substitute that acts as an antigen to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide active acquired immunity to a particular disease
Vector control products	Approaches intended to prevent infection and block transmission of a neglected disease from vector and/or animal reservoirs to human; including novel chemical vector control products, biological vector control products and reservoir targeted vaccines
Vector-borne diseases	Diseases that are transmitted by animal vectors
WHO Neglected Tropical Diseases	Members of the WHO list of neglected tropical diseases which are also included in the G-FINDER neglected disease scope
WHO R&D Blueprint Diseases	The list of priority diseases endorsed by the 2018 WHO research and development Blueprint for action to prevent epidemics
Zoonotic diseases	Infectious diseases that spread between vertebrate animals and humans