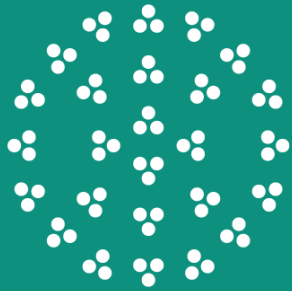


GLOBAL
AMR R&D
HUB

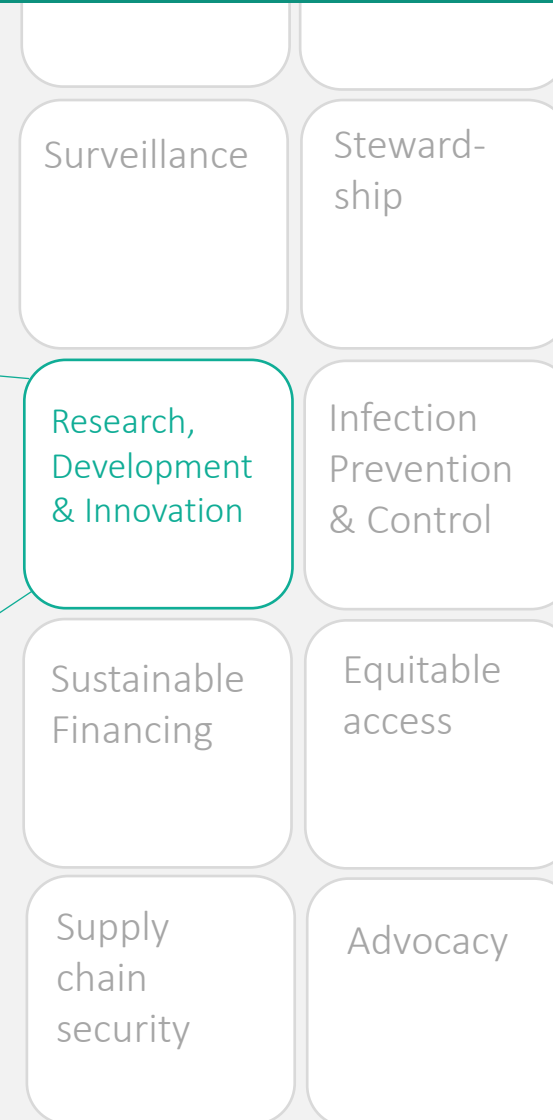


Antimicrobial resistance research and development funding across One Health sectors

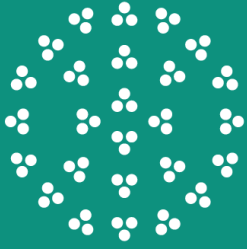
Dr. Lesley Ogilvie
Interim Secretariat Lead
Global AMR R&D Hub

6th Global Leaders Group on AMR Meeting, Feb 7-8th, 2023

Research & Development: Crucial element in efforts to tackle AMR



GLOBAL AMR R&D HUB



A global partnership working to improve and enhance AMR R&D activities and policies across the One Health spectrum

Pillar 1:

Guide &
support
evidence
based decision
making

Pillar 2:

Enhance
collaboration
& coordination

Pillar 3:

Promote
awareness,
knowledge &
visibility

Established May 2018

17 Countries + EC +
two Foundations

Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, EC, Wellcome Trust, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

4 Observers



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



World Health
Organization



OECD

Global AMR R&D Funding Landscape

Dynamic Dashboard - Public & Philanthropic investments across One Health sectors since 2017



Investments in AMR R&D

224 funders

12,931 projects

10.19 billion USD

4 One Health sectors

Antibacterials in development

73 priority products[^]

17 products for TB

22 products for *C. diff*

* Information provided by WHO and the PEW Charitable Trusts
^ As prioritized by WHO and PEW

Incentives for antibacterial R&D

24 push incentives

7 pull incentives

What are we doing to fix the challenges hindering the development of, and access to, priority antibacterials for human health.



- What is the state of public & philanthropic funding for AMR R&D globally across One Health sectors?
- Is this funding being translated into the products that we need to mitigate AMR?
- Where are the gaps and opportunities?
- What are we doing to incentivise development of and access to priority antimicrobials?

Information presented in the three galleries of the Dynamic Dashboard as at January 18th 2023

Global AMR R&D Funding Landscape

Dynamic Dashboard - Public & Philanthropic investments across One Health sectors since 2017

dashboard.globalamrhub.org/



HOW MUCH?

»» 10.19 billion USD

Total Amount – since 2017

12931 projects

~2 billion USD per year

WHO?

224 funders



45%



18%



14%

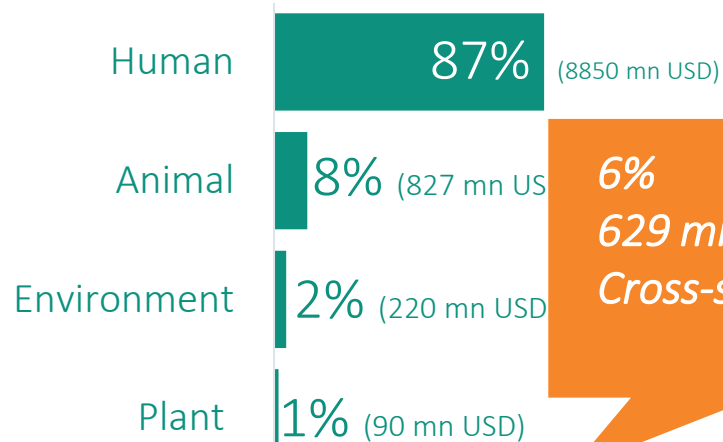
WHERE?

87% High income countries
8.87 billion USD

13% Low & middle income countries
1.35 billion USD

WHAT?

One Health sector

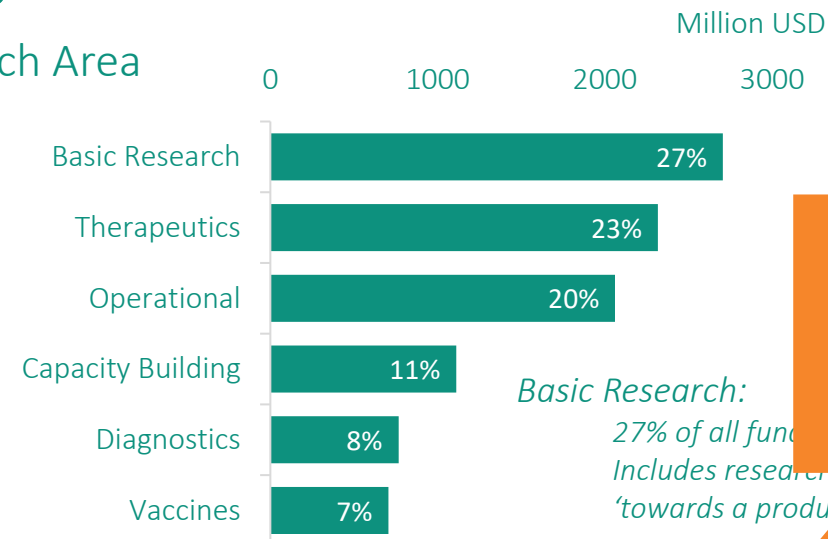


% of total funding volume

6%
629 million USD
Cross-sectoral research

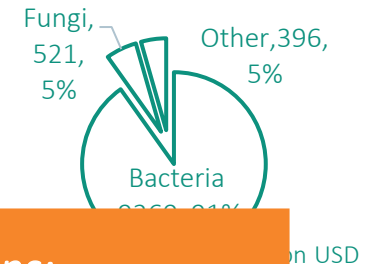
WHAT?

Research Area



Basic Research:

27% of all funding
Includes research in fundamental & 'towards a product'



Pathogens:
Bacteria – 90%
Fungi – 5%

globalamrhub.org

Animal Health AMR R&D

The funding landscape in LMICs




LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES

KEY INSIGHTS:

- 1

Funding in animal health AMR R&D is highly concentrated


- 2

Relatively little funding goes directly to research institutions in LMICs

4%
- 3

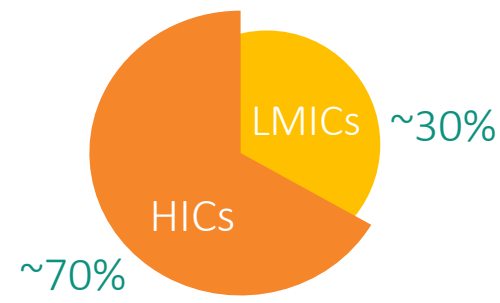
AMR R&D in aquaculture remains underfunded

10%

% of total funding volume

GLOBAL

- 827 mn USD (8% of total)
- 1596 projects
- 120 funders



WHAT?

- Livestock 57% (471 mn USD)
- Poultry 32% (268 mn USD)
- Aquaculture 11% (93 mn USD)

globalamrhub.org

Animal Health AMR R&D

Veterinary vaccines to reduce antibiotic use

OIE (now WOAH) *ad hoc* Group on
'PRIORITISATION OF DISEASES FOR WHICH
VACCINES COULD REDUCE ANTIMICROBIAL
USE IN ANIMALS' -2015, 2018

Disease	Primary pathogen(s)	Antimicrobial use	Commercial vaccine avail.	Vaccine Research Priority
Cattle (bov)				
Breast/mastitis	<i>Streptococcus aureus</i>	High	Yes	Low
Brucellosis	<i>Brucella abortus</i>	Medium	Yes	Medium
Chlamydiosis	<i>Chlamydia abortus</i>	High	Yes	Low
Foot-and-mouth disease	<i>Foot-and-mouth virus</i>	High	Yes	High
Leptospirosis	<i>Leptospira interrogans</i>	High	Yes	Medium
Paratuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	High	Yes	Medium
Respiratory	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	High	Yes	High
Salmonellosis	<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	High	Yes	High
Scabies	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>	High	Yes	High
Staphylococcal	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	High	Yes	High
Strangles	<i>Streptococcus equi</i>	High	Yes	High
Trichinellosis	<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>	High	Yes	High
Pig (swine)				
Actinobacillosis	<i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i>	High	Yes	High
Brucellosis	<i>Brucella abortus</i>	Medium	Yes	Medium
Chlamydiosis	<i>Chlamydia abortus</i>	High	Yes	Low
Foot-and-mouth disease	<i>Foot-and-mouth virus</i>	High	Yes	High
Leptospirosis	<i>Leptospira interrogans</i>	High	Yes	Medium
Paratuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	High	Yes	Medium
Salmonellosis	<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	High	Yes	High
Strangles	<i>Streptococcus equi</i>	High	Yes	High
Small Ruminants (ovine/caprine)				
Brucellosis	<i>Brucella abortus</i>	Medium	Yes	Medium
Chlamydiosis	<i>Chlamydia abortus</i>	High	Yes	Low
Foot-and-mouth disease	<i>Foot-and-mouth virus</i>	High	Yes	High
Leptospirosis	<i>Leptospira interrogans</i>	High	Yes	Medium
Paratuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	High	Yes	Medium
Salmonellosis	<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	High	Yes	High
Strangles	<i>Streptococcus equi</i>	High	Yes	High
Sheep (ovine)				
Brucellosis	<i>Brucella abortus</i>	Medium	Yes	Medium
Chlamydiosis	<i>Chlamydia abortus</i>	High	Yes	Low
Foot-and-mouth disease	<i>Foot-and-mouth virus</i>	High	Yes	High
Leptospirosis	<i>Leptospira interrogans</i>	High	Yes	Medium
Paratuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	High	Yes	Medium
Salmonellosis	<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	High	Yes	High
Strangles	<i>Streptococcus equi</i>	High	Yes	High



Mapped R&D funding for animal health vaccines in the Dynamic Dashboard against WOAH's 'Prioritization of diseases...' list – focus on bacterial diseases

KEY INSIGHTS:

1

~50% of R&D funding for animal health vaccines targets prioritized bacterial infections in pig, poultry, cattle and fish

2

Not all bacterial pathogens covered within the individual animal groups

3

Cattle – funding for vaccine R&D is lacking for the majority of the bacterial pathogens

Using the Dynamic Dashboard to
identify gaps and opportunities for
the development of veterinary
vaccines in an effort to reduce
antibiotic use

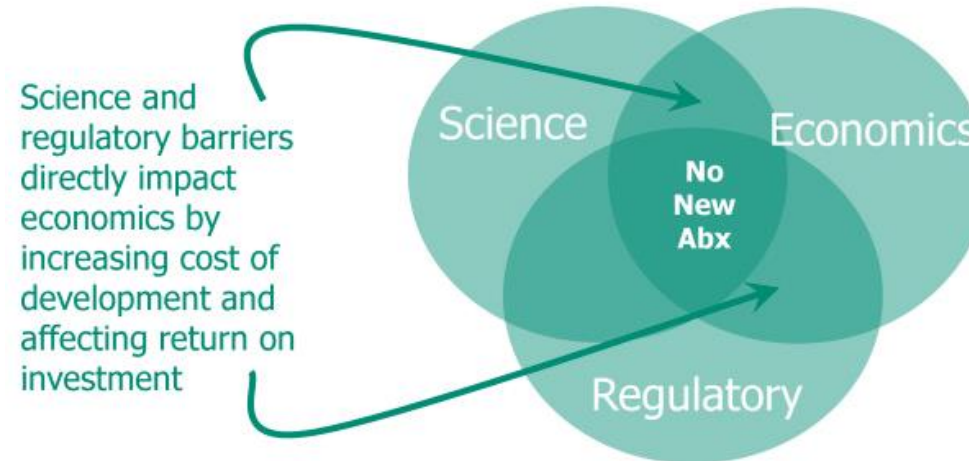
August 2021

A sustainable and innovative ecosystem for developing priority antibacterials – progress to date?

May 2022



1. Science: low hanging fruit plucked
2. Economics: not a good investment
3. Regulatory: R&D too risky/expensive



Insufficient antibacterial
PIPELINE to address public
health needs



Abx = Antibiotics
Source: Spellberg B. doi: 10.1186/cc13948.

[2021 antibacterial agents in clinical and preclinical development: an overview and analysis \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/news-events/2021-antibacterial-agents-in-clinical-and-preclinical-development-an-overview-and-analysis)

[Bacterial vaccines in clinical and preclinical development 2021 \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/news-events/bacterial-vaccines-in-clinical-and-preclinical-development-2021)

'Pull Incentives' initiated by a number of countries

Country /Sponsor	Model	Status	Stimulate R&D/ Innovation	Access Existing Abs	Access LMICs	Stewardship
UK	Subscription	Active	✓	✓	X	✓
SE	Subscription	Active	X	✓	X	-
USA	PASTEUR ACT	Not active	✓	X	Partial	✓
DE	Change in reimbursement for RESERVE Abs	Active	✓	✓	X	✓
FR	Price renegotiation for meds @ risk of shortages	Active	X	✓	X	X
WHO /SECURE	SECURE	Not active	X	✓	✓	✓
NA	Transfer Exclusivity Vouchers (TEEs)	Not active	✓	✓	X	✓
Japan	Revenue Guarantee	Not active	-	-	-	-

Five Joint Recommendations to the GLG on R&D and Access



1. WHO should formalize a numerical target of “highly-impactful” antibacterial treatments (including innovative products as well as paediatric formulations and combinations of new and existing antibiotics) for the next decade so that governments and philanthropic organizations, with the support of the Global AMR R&D Hub, can compare needed and expected investments to guide their long-term funding
2. Governments should close the funding gap for early-stage product development in order to replenish the clinical pipeline with much-needed innovative and “highly-impactful” projects
3. Governments should close the funding gap for clinical development, registration, manufacturing, post-approval trials and sustainable access in high-burden LMICs
4. Governments should implement pull incentives that bring private investors back into antibacterial R&D while ensuring equitable and sustainable access globally
5. Provided there are adequate funding and financing mechanisms in place, pharmaceutical companies should align their R&D programs to address unmet needs defined under the WHO Priority Pathogen List, and assure equitable and sustainable access to new and existing antibiotics

THANK YOU

lesley.ogilvie@dzif.de

globalamrhub@dzif.de

<https://globalamrhub.org>

<https://dashboard.globalamrhub.org/>

Funding:



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



Bundesministerium
für Gesundheit