Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR): Vaccines
Trends in R&D funding for vaccines to fight AMR

447 projects	**702 million USD**	**97** funders

(Global AMR R&D Hub Dynamic Dashboard data as at January 2023.)
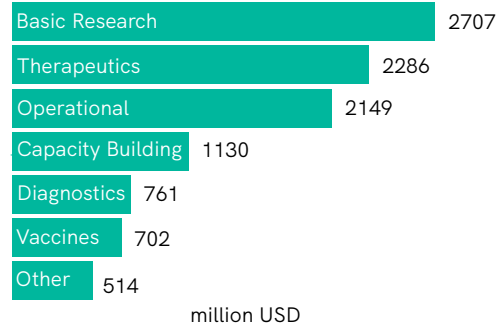
INVESTMENTS

Since 2017…

just 7% of investments in AMR R&D have gone towards vaccines.

There has been…

3x less funding for R&D in AMR vaccines than in AMR therapeutics.

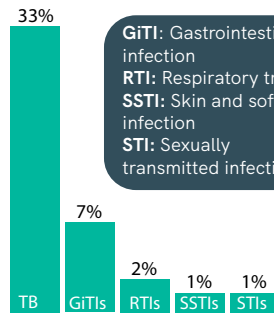|	million USD
Basic Research	2707
Therapeutics	2286
Operational	2149
Capacity Building	1130
Diagnostics	761
Vaccines	702
Other	514

PRIORITY AREAS

94% of investments go toward fighting bacterial infections.

R&D for vaccines against priority bacterial pathogens receives **87% of funding.***

Just **2% (17 million USD)** of AMR vaccine R&D funding goes toward developing vaccines against fungal infections.

GiTI: Gastrointestinal tract infection
RTI: Respiratory tract infection
SSTI: Skin and soft tissue infection
STI: Sexually transmitted infection

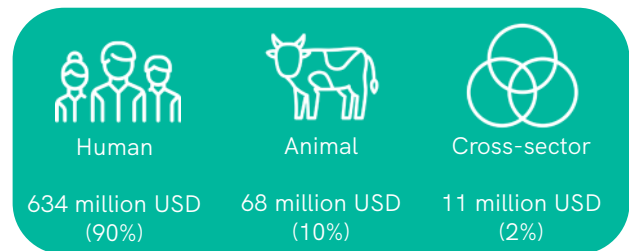Bar chart values: TB 33%, GiTIs 7%, RTIs 2%, SSTIs 1%, STIs 1%

Nearly half (45%)* of vaccines-only projects target specific diseases. Of these projects, tuberculosis (TB)-related research receives 33% **(214 million USD)** of total investments.

based on funding for single-research-area projects (vaccines only)

ONE HEALTH

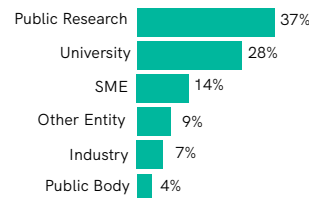**90%** of investments **(634 million USD)** target AMR vaccines for humans.

Funding for animal health (9%) and cross-sectoral projects (2%) accounts for **just 11% of total investments**.

Human	Animal	Cross-sector
634 million USD (90%)	68 million USD (10%)	11 million USD (2%)

FUNDING

73% of funding **(522 million USD)** for AMR vaccines R&D is from the US and EU.

Vaccines R&D funding is highly concentrated in a small number of countries, with the US providing 54%, followed by the EU (19%) and the UK (13%).

Public Research	37%
University	28%
SME	14%
Other Entity	9%
Industry	7%
Public Body	4%

The majority of funding goes to public research organizations and universities.

GAPS, OPPORTUNITIES, & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase support for R&D targeting priority pathogens of all types, including antifungals.
- Increase support for development of diagnostics across the full One Health spectrum.
- Align R&D of therapeutics, diagnostics, and vaccines targeting the same pathogens and/or diseases.
- Establish targets for AMR R&D based on priority needs.
- Focus on developing funding partnerships to create diversity in funding streams.