1. Name of the International organization:

1. Name of the person submitting feedback:
2. e-mail address of the person submitting feedback:
3. Status of the international organization

* Public
* Private
* Other, please specify

1. One Health areas that can be supported by your organisation (more than one answer possible)

* Human Health
* Animal Health
* Plant
* Environment

1. Is your organization able to support research on:

- antibiotic resistance

* Yes
* No

- antifungal resistance

* Yes
* No

- antiparasitic resistance

* Yes
* No

- antiviral resistance

* Yes
* No

1. If your organization is not supporting research on antiviral or antiparasitic resistance, would you consider to support research on these topics in the next 5 coming years:

* Potentially antiviral resistance
* Potentially antiparasitic resistance
* No

1. Does your organization support research on:

- AMR Transmission and evolution

* Yes
* No

- AMR Therapeutics

* Yes
* No

- AMR Surveillance

* Yes
* No

- AMR Diagnostics

* Yes
* No

- AMR Prevention and Intervention

* Yes
* No

SECTION ANTIPARASITIC RESISTANCE

In human health, the use of antiparasitic drugs is limited in high income countries. However, antiparasitic drugs are more frequently used in low and middle income countries to treat, for example, malaria, leishmaniasis, sleeping sickness, and different intestinal pathologies, leading to the development of antiparasitic resistance. In addition, antiparasitic drugs are widely used in the animal health sector both in high and in low and middle income countries, also promoting the development of antiparasitic resistance.

1. If possible, please indicate the approximate funding (in KEuros) dedicated to antiparasitic resistance within the last 5 years (2017-2021).
2. If your organization is funding research on antiparasitic resistance, how would you estimate the volume of funding dedicated to antiparasitic resistance compared to the volume of funding dedicated to antibiotic resistance

* Higher funding volume for antiparasitic resistance compared to antibiotic resistance
* Similar funding volume between antiparasitic and antibiotic resistance
* Funding dedicated to antiparasitic resistance represents more than 50% of the funding dedicated to antibiotic resistance
* Funding dedicated to antiparasitic resistance represents less than 50% of the funding dedicated to antibiotic resistance
* My organisation is not funding research on antiviral resistance

1. Parasitic diseases can be divided into three categories in function of the type of parasites responsible for those diseases (worms, protozoa and ectoparasites). Please rank here the three categories of parasitic disease in function of the funding volume of your organisation (1: More funding; 3: Less Funding)

* Worm related diseases: such as lymphatic filariasis (Wuchereria bancrofti, Brugia malayi, Brugia timori), onchocerciasis (riverblindness), loiasis, intestinal strongyloidiasis, schistosomiasis,, fascioliasis, clonorchiasis, paragonimiasis, cysticercosis, echinococcosis (hydatid disease), diphyllobothriasis, hymenolepiasis
* Ectoparasites related diseases: such as leishmaniasis, Trichomoniasis, sleeping sickness, Chagas disease, Malaria, Toxoplasmosis
* Protozoa related diseases: such as Such as Scabies, Myiasis, pediculosis and trombiculosis

1. Please provide information on relevant topics for antiparasitic resistance and the research gaps and needs:

- In Human Health

- In Animal Health

- In Plants

1. Which of the following affirmation do you support:

* Research on antiparasitic resistance is timely for both animal health and human health.
* Research on antiparasitic resistance is timely for animal health, but not for human health.
* Neither

1. Which should be the funding priority for research on antiparasitic resistance (More than one answer possible)

* Research on antiparasitic resistance in animal health
* Research exploring the interconnection between antibiotic resistance and antiparasitic resistance (for example in the context of coinfections, or the consequence of antibiotic treatment to treat parasitic diseases)
* Research on antiparasitic resistance in the context of neglected diseases where funding is for the moment limited
* Research on antiparasitic resistance in the context of diseases representing a major issue for public health (for ex: Malaria)
* Research on how the tremendous impact of antiparasitic resistance on animal health could impact human health
* Other Please comment

1. Please provide information on any other international program/organisation funding research on antiparasitic resistance that you are aware of
2. Please indicate here additional comments on antiparasitic resistance

SECTION ANTIVIRAL RESISTANCE

The viruses causing common diseases of man and domestic animals comprise approximately 25 known families classified on basis of their genome and replication strategies. Following the process of evolution, viruses have acquired various attributes that limit the ability to control viral infections, among them, is resistance to antiviral therapy.

17) If your organization is funding research on antiviral resistance, please indicate, if possible, the approximate funding (in KEuros) dedicated to antiviral resistance within the last 5 years (2017-2021).

1. If your organization is funding research on antiviral resistance, how would you estimate the volume of funding dedicated to antiviral resistance compared to the volume of funding dedicated to antibiotic resistance

* Higher funding volume for antiviral resistance compared to antibiotic resistance
* Similar funding volume between antiviral and antibiotic resistance
* Funding dedicated to antiviral resistance represents more than 50% of the funding dedicated to antibiotic resistance
* Funding dedicated to antiviral resistance represents less than 50% of the funding dedicated to antibiotic resistance
* My organisation is not funding research on antiviral resistance

19) If your organisation is funding research on antiviral resistance, please rank the categories of viral diseases in function of the funding volume (1: More funding; 8: Less funding)

* HIV
* HCV
* HBV
* HSV-1 and 2 and/or VZV
* CMV
* Influenza A and /or B
* RSV
* Other

If other, please comment:

20) Please provide information on relevant topics for antiviral resistance and the research gaps and needs

- In Human Health:

- In Animal Health:

- In Plants:

21) Which of the following affirmation do you support?

* Research on antiviral resistance is timely for both animal health and human health.
* Research on antiviral resistance is timely for human health, but not for animal health.
* Neither

22) Which of the following topics should be the funding priority for research on antiviral resistance (More than one answer possible)

* Research on the effect and prevention of antibiotic misuse to treat viral infections
* Research in the context of resistance of bacterial/fungal infection, for example in the context of coinfections
* Research on viral vaccination
* Research on antiviral resistance in the context of diseases representing a major issue for public health (for ex: HIV and HCV)
* Research on Optimizing Drug Combinations to Avoid Resistance
* Research on Evolutionary Outcomes that have Enabled Viruses to Resist Control
* Other Please comment

23) Please provide information on any other international program/organisation funding research on antiviral resistance that you are aware of

24) Please indicate here additional comments on antiviral resistance