

# Global action plan to combat antimicrobial resistance

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**World Health  
Organization**

# Why now? – A need for urgent action

## Increasingly serious global public health threat

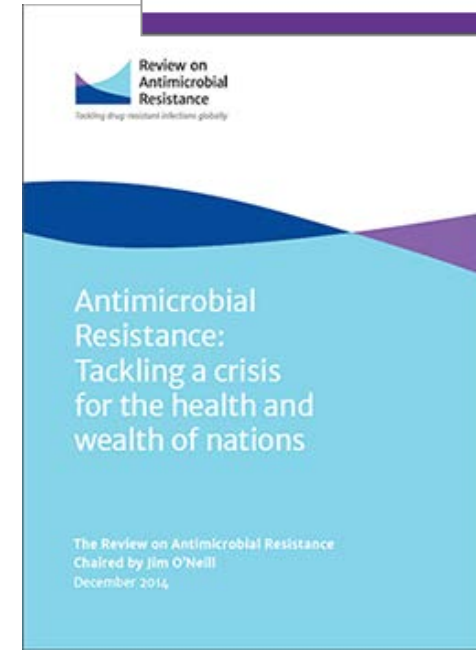
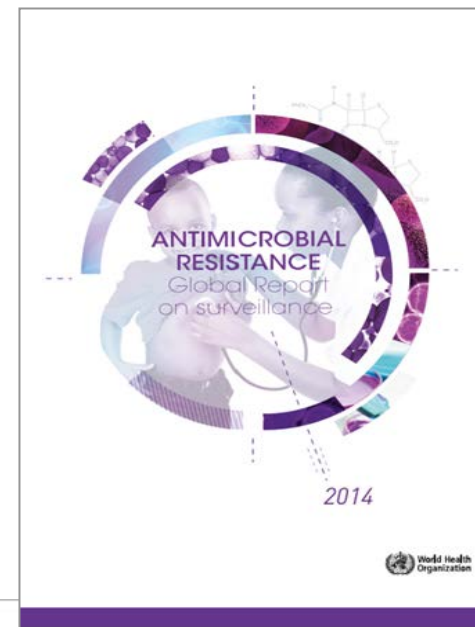
- Untreatable common infections, prolonged hospital care
- 25,000 deaths/year across EU
- Desperation over "dry pipeline"

## Economic burden

- 1, 5 billion euros per year in EU
- In 2050 costing the world up to \$100 trillion

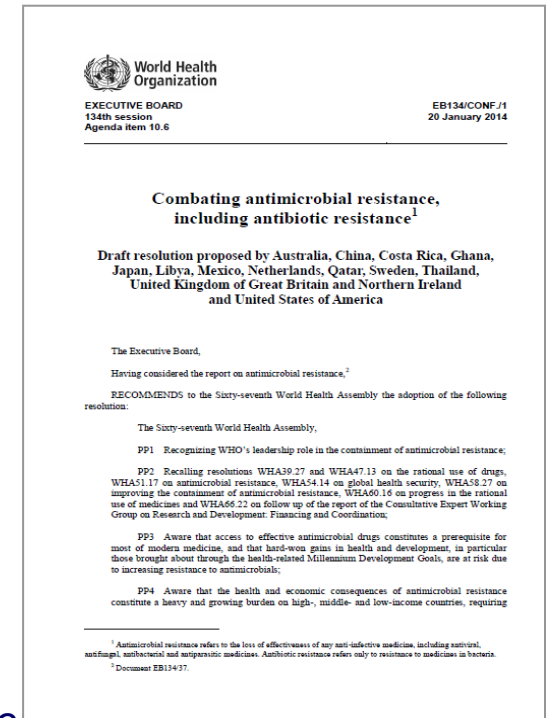
## Growing awareness and commitment

- Political, professional, public
- 67th and 68th WHA Resolutions as a commitment to address antimicrobial resistance as a serious threat to health



# WHA Resolution 67.25 on combatting AMR

- World Health Assembly Resolution 67.25.....*to develop a draft global action plan to combat AMR ... to ensure that all countries ... have the capacity to combat AMR.*
  - *Takes into account existing action plans and all available evidence and best practice*
  - *To apply a multisectoral approach.....*
- Submit to 2015 Health Assembly through the Executive Board January 2015 *drafting of the global action plan, in consultation with Member States as well as other relevant stakeholders.... FAO, OIE, civil society.....*



# Goal of the Global Action Plan -

- The goal of the global action plan is to ensure, for as long as possible, continuity of successful treatment and prevention of infectious diseases with effective and safe medicines that are quality-assured, used in a responsible way, and accessible to all who need them;
- The plan places health at the centre of global concerns about AMR, but at the same time recognizes the importance of other sectors;
- It provides the framework that countries can use through an incremental approach for development of their national plans;
- The plan envisions the key actions of all key stakeholders: Member States, international and national partners from multiple sectors, and the WHO Secretariat;



# Global Action Plan - Strategic Objectives

1. Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education and training;
2. Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research;
3. Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures;
4. Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health;
5. Develop the economic case for sustainable investment:
  - ✓ to meet the needs of countries for controlling infections and the spread of resistance; and for strengthening health systems;
  - ✓ for R & D of new medicines, diagnostics, vaccines and other interventions;



# Guiding principles for action plans

➤ **Whole-of-society engagement:**

Including a “One-Health” approach involving various sectors concerned;  
A thorough consultative process was carried out for drafting GAP;

➤ **Prevention first** > sanitation, hygiene and Infection Prevention & Control;

➤ **Access** > to prevent and treat infections with access to and responsible use of new or existing efficacious medicines, diagnostics and vaccines;

➤ **Sustainability** > all countries have a national plan with resources needs identified; governance structure; political commitment & investments;

➤ **Incremental targets** for implementation > stepwise implementation in line with countries priorities and context;



# Resolution 68<sup>th</sup> WHA

## Adoption of the GAP on AMR

ADOPTS the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance;

URGES Member States:

- to implement the proposed actions for Member States in the GAP adapted to national priorities and specific contexts;
- to mobilize human and financial resources through domestic, bilateral and multilateral channels in order to implement plans and strategies;
- to have in place, within two years, national action plans on antimicrobial resistance that are aligned with the global action plan and with standards and guidelines established by intergovernmental bodies such as Codex Alimentarius Commission, OIE and FAO;

INVITES international, regional and national partners to implement the necessary actions in order to contribute to the accomplishment of the five objectives of the global action plan on AMR;



# Resolution 68<sup>th</sup> WHA

## Adoption of the GAP on AMR

Requests the Director General:

- to implement actions for the Secretariat as outlined in the GAP;
- to develop with STAG and partners a framework for M&E of the GAP;
- to develop options for establishing a global development and stewardship framework to support the development, control, distribution and appropriate use of new antimicrobial medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions;
- to promote affordable access to existing and new anti microbial medicines and diagnostic tools;
- To work with UNSG to identify mechanisms to support implementation of GAP in low income countries; and for the conduct of a UN high level meeting in 2016;
- To provide support & technical assistance to countries with specific focus on low and middle income countries;





# Work underway - need to accelerate & consolidate

## ➤ African region

- Regional consultation GAP, May 2015;

## ➤ Region of the Americas

- Regional integrated AMR surveillance networks;

## ➤ Eastern Mediterranean region

- Regional consultation GAP, April 2015;
- Regional Framework for GAP implementation

## ➤ South-East Asian region

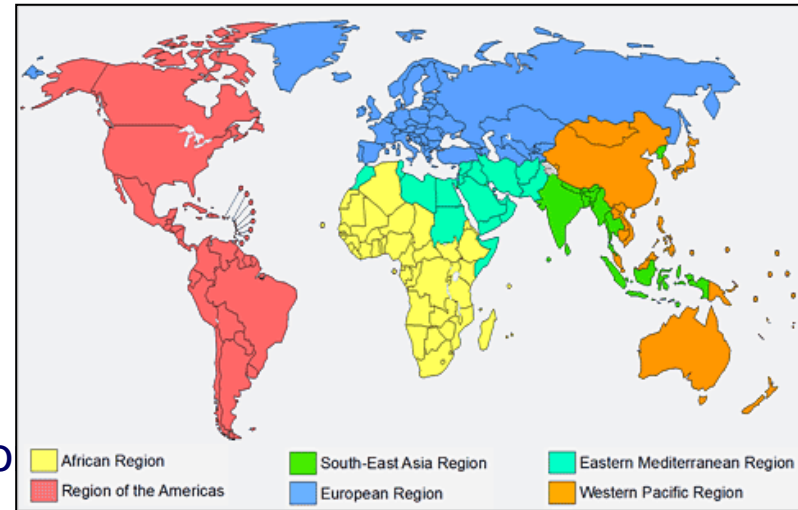
- One health approach emphasized;
- Jaipur declaration towards a Regional database;

## ➤ Western Pacific region:

2014 Action Agenda for Antimicrobial Resistance in WPRO

## ➤ European region:

- Regional consultation GAP, February 2015
- Implementation of 2011 European strategic action plan on AMR;
- AMR surveillance human & veterinary networks;





# AMR National plans

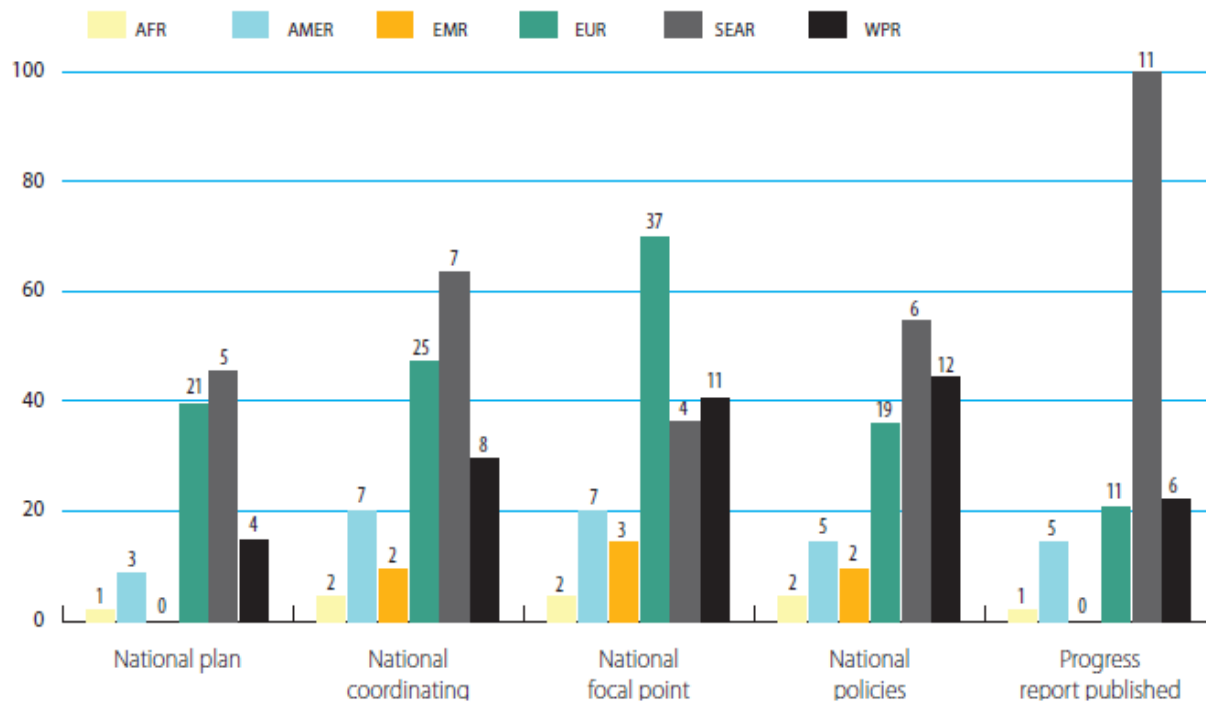


Figure 1.2 – Percentages of Member States that had a national plan for antimicrobial resistance, a coordinating mechanism, a focal point, a policy or a strategy and had prepared a report in the previous 5 years, by region

National action plans: 34 out of 133 countries that responded to the survey.

# Principles for a sustainable and efficient implementation of the GAP

## Global governance & coordination

- STAG: strategic direction & priorities; monitoring GAP implementation;
- Close coordination, sharing of information with international agencies on agriculture, animal health and environment; “One Health” approach;
- Synergies and collaboration with NGOs and CSO for implementation, monitoring & advocacy of GAP Objectives;
- Coordinate planning and actions with regional institutions e.g. ECDC, EMA; networks on surveillance and use; RECs in Asia & Africa;
- Support and promote new funding initiative for R&D of medicines and diagnostics;
- Explore mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing for infection control and health system strengthening in countries;
- Repository/clearing house on countries, regional and global experiences, trends and gaps in AMR, IPC, Access and Use, R&D;



# Principles for sustainable and efficient implementation of the GAP

To support countries in their efforts to develop, implement, monitor their national plans to combat AMR;

- Provide guidance, expertise and information for development of policies, best practices and monitoring;
- Promote establishment of efficient governance and leadership;
- Promote engagement of partners from health, agriculture, food and environment sectors; coordination of AMR activities;
- Facilitate sharing of information and experiences among countries and advocate for successful approaches;
- Support regional initiatives, structures, economic communities; support regional champions and facilitate interaction with other countries;
- Assist in awareness raising and advocacy e.g. WHO Regional Committees;



# Principles for a sustainable and efficient implementation of the GAP

## Normative work & advocacy: with FAO, OIE, CSOs

- Develop communication tools & programmes for awareness raising;
- Promote development and alignment of robust methods for AMR surveillance and medicines consumption;
- Collect, consolidate and publish data on AMR and on consumption;
- Develop research agenda for knowledge gaps in AMR; e.g. new medicines, diagnostics, vaccines, economic & health burden etc.
- Design of policies & tools to strengthen hygiene and IPC;
- Design policies and regulations for better access and use of new and existing quality assured medicines; e.g. *stewardship programmes*;
- Review Anti Microbials for EML and development of STGs; PQ;



# Monitoring & Evaluation

- WHO Secretariat with STAG and partners will develop a framework for monitoring and evaluation of GAP implementation against WHA Resolution commitments;
- Progress of development and implementation of national plans will be monitored and reported by countries;
- Progress of achievements by the Secretariat will be monitored;
- Progress by FAO, OIE and WHO as part of the tripartite collaboration will also be monitored and reported;
- WHO will report progress at WHA 2017

