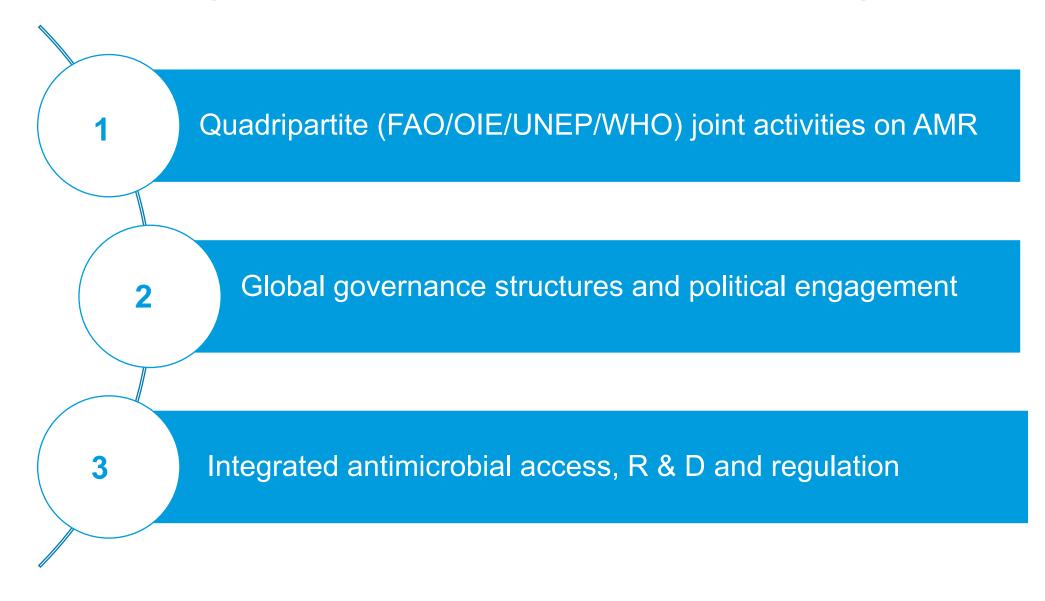
Member States Information Session, April 5, 2022

# Update on AMR Global Coordination and governance structures



Dr Haileyesus Getahun Director AMR Global Coordination Quadripartite (FAO/OIE/UNEP/WHO) Joint Secretariat on AMR WHO

### **Outline: Addressing the One Health response to AMR through**



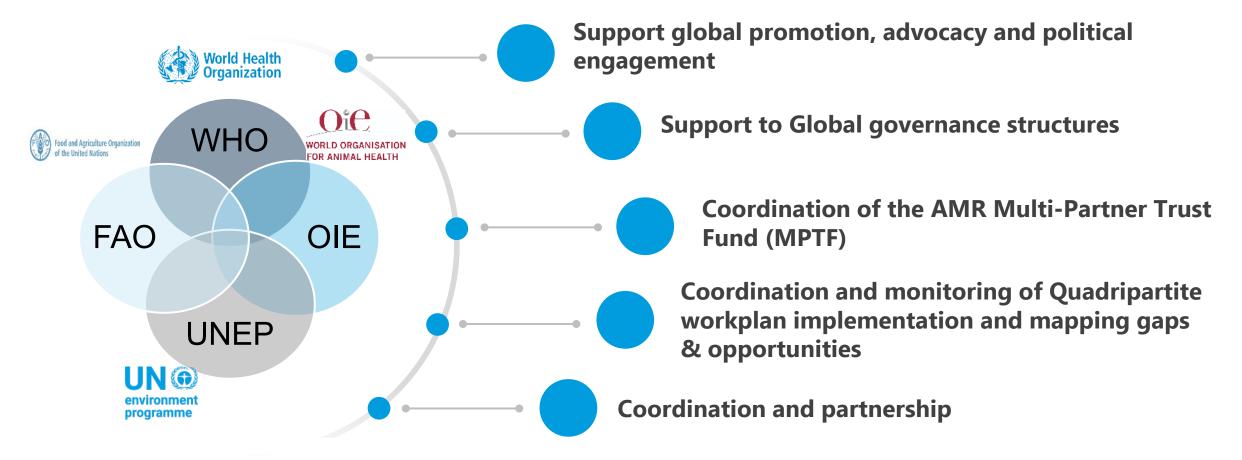
## On March 17, 2022 – The Tripartite became The Quadripartite Alliance with UNEP formalizing long standing working relationships



- Formalizes ongoing collaboration and partnership
- Aims to accelerate coordinated strategy on human, animal and ecosystem health
- Therefore, the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR (TJS) has become Quadripartite Joint Secretariat (QJS) on AMR
- UNEP already appointed a FT Liaison Officer to the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR as of January 1, 2022

### Key functions of the standing Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR

**Purpose:** Consolidated cooperation between FAO, OIE, UNEP and WHO drawing on their core mandate and comparative advantages to address the wide range of needs of the global response against AMR.



## The Quadripartite Strategic Framework for collaboration on AMR

TOGETHED FOD ONE HEALTH Strategic Framework for collaboration on antimicrobial resistance

The Strategic Framework was developed through a participatory process led by the Joint Secretariat involving staff engaged in AMR across all levels of the four organizations.

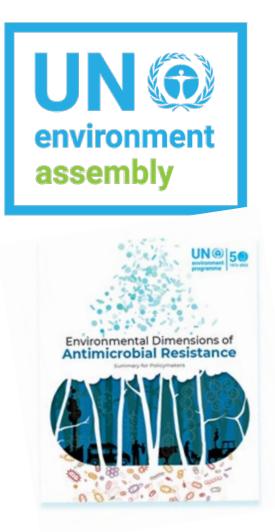
**GOAL:** To preserve antimicrobial **efficacy** and ensure sustainable and **equitable access** to antimicrobials for **responsible and prudent use** in human, animal and plant health, contributing to achieving the SDGs.

**IMPACT: Countries** have the capacity to design and sustainably implement evidence-informed One Health responses to AMR.

**Objective 1**: Optimize the production and use of antimicrobials along the whole life cycle from research and development to disposal;

**Objective 2**: Decrease the incidence of infection in humans, animals, and plants to reduce the development and spread of AMR.

## **UNEP Policy actions on AMR**



- United Nations Environment Assembly outcomes related to AMR (February 28-March 2, 2022)
- Environmental dimensions of antimicrobial resistance report released
- Overview of environmental action needed:
  - Enhance environmental governance, planning and regulation
  - Target priority AMR pollutants
  - Surveillance, reporting & monitoring
  - Prioritize financing, innovation and capacity

## The AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund

- A joint One Health approach between the Quadripartite, on all three levels (country, regional, global), together with national governments and other relevant stakeholders.
- The AMR MPTF supports collaborative working between the Ouadripartite to maximize impact, accelerate progress and looking for sustainable solutions in addressing AMR
- The current donors are:

Contributor/Partner	♦ Commitments (real-time)
SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	7,987,952
UK-Dept Health and Social Care	7,666,704
NETHERLANDS, Government of	4,979,455
GERMANY, Government of	3,412,083
SWEDEN, Government of	2,086,147
Totals	
	26,132,341

#### Country projects:

- 10 countries Morocco, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Ghana, Cambodia, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Peru and Tajikistan – have started implementation.
- 4 countries Bangladesh, Mongolia, Tunisia, Madagascar are preparing funding proposals

#### **Global Projects:**

- Integrated surveillance (TISSA platform)
- Legal and regulatory frameworks
- Environment
- Monitoring and Evaluation

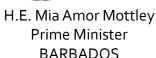
## **Global Leaders Group on AMR: stirs the global political action**

#### **Co-Chairs**





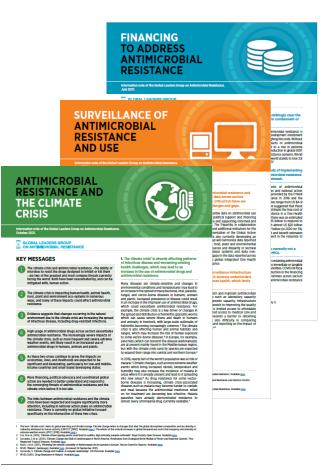
H.E. Sheikh Hasina Prime Minister BANGLADESH





- Finalized rolling action plan with six priority areas with KPIs:
  - Political action
  - Transforming systems
  - Surveillance
  - Financing
  - Research and development
  - Environmental dimensions

 Produced 3 information notes and 3 calls to action





https://www.amrleaders.org

- Examples of global impact:
  - Global consensus on reducing antimicrobial use in food systems
  - Unblocked Codex AMR negotiations
  - Advocated for UNGA High-level meeting on AMR 2024
- Next plans for country level impact:
  - High Level GLG Missions

## Third Ministerial Conference on AMR will be held in Muscat, Oman, from 24-25 November, 2022

- First Ministerial Conference held in the Netherlands in 2014 was the catalyst for the 2016 UN General Assembly High Level Meeting and Political Declaration on AMR.
- Second Ministerial Conference held in the Netherlands in 2019 led to the launch of the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) with 5M initial funding by Government of Netherlands. Conference was co-chaired by Indonesia.
- Third Ministerial Conference will be hosted by Ministers of Health and Agriculture of Oman.
- Potential outcomes from the third meeting are under discussion.



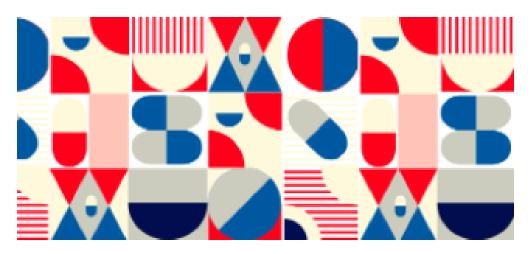


Vijoining Forces for Future Health 25-26 June 2014, The Hague, the Netherlands



## The Partnership Platform for AMR is still in the making

## AMR Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform - Creating a movement for change through engaging multiple actors and voices



#### 18/08/2021

The Tripartite organizations (FAO, OIE, WHO) invite partners to join public discussion on the establishment of the AMR Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform

#### Why a new Platform?

Antimicrobials (including antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals and antiparasitics) play a crucial role in the health of humans,

animals, plants and the environment, as well as in food safety and food security. However, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is an ever-increasing global threat, driven by overuse and misuse of antimicrobials in the human, animal, and plant sectors. Drug-resistant diseases result in an estimated 700,000 human deaths globally per year and could cause 10 million deaths annually by 2050. If no action is taken, AMR could force up to 24 million people into extreme poverty by 2030<sup>[1]</sup>. Good hygiene, biosecurity measures, and strong environmental controls are effective counter-mechanisms that must be implemented at scale across all sectors.

Goal: Bring together civil society, government and private sector for a shared vision

### The Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against Antimicrobial Resistance: new update

Deve	elopment & Advisory D Group	raft Terms of Reference	Submission to UNSG
	Nov 2019 – Feb 2020	May 2020	
2019	Desktop research on 13 Panels/ Committees Analysis of data on the different Operating Models Establishment of advisory group <b>2020</b>	Development and finalization of draft TORs: Purpose, Operating Model, Key Functions and Performance Indicators Draft TOR prepared for public consultations <b>202</b> 2	25 February 2021 Submission of Final TORs to the UN Secretary General and process of appointing members of the Panel commenced 2022
	Appraisal of data on Operating models Discussion of key aspects of TORs via teleconferences Identification of: Operating Model, needed expertise, categories of science & types of evidence for TORs	Public online consultation SMG discussions of feedback to update TORs Revision of TORs Finalization of TORs and approval by Triparite DGs f May 2020 – Feb 2021	Directed that the Independent Panel establishment should be requested by Member States [UNGA resolution] Encouraged Tripartite to work through their respective governing mechanisms to explore the feasibility of establishing such a Panel and the associated funding
	March – April 2020 Critical Appraisal and models	Consultations on draft TOR	commitments. UN SG guidance 17 March 2022

## **WHO Critically Important Antimicrobial List**

## CIA List- 7th Revision

#### Purpose

Ranking of medically important antimicrobials for risk management of antimicrobial resistance due to non-human use to ensure that all antimicrobials, especially critically important antimicrobials, are used prudently both in human and veterinary medicine

- Advisory Group for the CIA List established in October 2021
  - 17 members from the six WHO Regions, including a number of veterinarians
- Revision of scope, target sectors and new approaches
- Literature review to update the list
- Revisit of the categorization and prioritization
- In collaboration with FAO, OIE and UNEP
- 7<sup>th</sup> revision to be published in Q4 2022

Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine

#### 6<sup>th</sup> Revision 2018

Ranking of medically important antimicrobials for risk management of antimicrobial resistance due to non-human use



World Health Organization

## WHO sets global health priority for R&D and public health stewardship intervention

## 2022 Revision of WHO Bacterial Priority Pathogens list

- The 2017 was intended for informing antibiotic R&D;
- The 2022 Revision will be not only for R&D but also to inform public health measures;
- New evidence on AMR burden (e.g., the IHME data) will inform the process

### WHO Fungal Priority Pathogens List of Public Health Importance

• The primary goal: to drive research and generate knowledge to improve the global understanding, and to inform the response to fungal infections and AMR.



World Health



( World Health Organization WHO analyses the pipelines of antibacterials, antifungal agents, and vaccines against bacterial priority pathogens

## ANTIBACTERIALS

## **ANTI FUNGALS**

## VACCINES







Publication Q1 2022 Ref. 2021 AB Pipeline report Publication Q2 2022

Publication Q2 2022

## Thank you