Update on AMR Global Coordination and governance structures

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WHO
Outline: Addressing the One Health response to AMR through

1. Quadripartite (FAO/OIE/UNEP/WHO) joint activities on AMR
2. Global governance structures and political engagement
3. Integrated antimicrobial access, R & D and regulation
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

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 Quadripartite to maximize impact, accelerate progress and looking for sustainable solutions in addressing AMR

• The current donors are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor/Partner</th>
<th>Commitments (real-time)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SWEDISH INTL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION</td>
<td>7,987,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK-Dept Health and Social Care</td>
<td>7,666,704</td>
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<td>NETHERLANDS, Government of</td>
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<td>GERMANY, Government of</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWEDEN, Government of</td>
<td>2,086,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>26,132,341</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 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

Co-Chairs

H.E. Sheikh Hasina
Prime Minister
BANGLADESH

H.E. Mia Amor Mottley
Prime Minister
BARBADOS
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

https://www.amrleaders.org
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.
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[1]. 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

**Background Paper Development & Advisory Group**

- Nov 2019 – Feb 2020
  - Desktop research on 13 Panels/Committees
  - Analysis of data on the different Operating Models
  - Establishment of advisory group

**Draft Terms of Reference**

- May 2020
  - Development and finalization of draft TORs:
    - Purpose, Operating Model, Key Functions and Performance Indicators
    - Draft TOR prepared for public consultations

**Submission to UNSG**

- 25 February 2021
  - Submission of Final TORs to the UN Secretary General and process of appointing members of the Panel commenced

**2019**

- Critical Appraisal and models
  - 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
  - March – April 2020

**2020**

- Draft Terms of Reference
  - Public online consultation
  - SMG discussions of feedback to update TORs
  - Revision of TORs
  - Finalization of TORs and approval by Triparite DGs
  - May 2020 – Feb 2021

**2021**

- Submission to UNSG
  - 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 commitments.

**2022**

- 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
• 7th revision to be published in Q4 2022
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.
WHO analyses the pipelines of antibacterials, antifungal agents, and vaccines against bacterial priority pathogens

**ANTIMICROBIALS**

Publication Q1 2022
Ref. 2021 AB Pipeline Report

**ANTI FUNGALS**

Publication Q2 2022

**VACCINES**

Publication Q2 2022
Thank you