

Tackling Antimicrobial Resistance for Global Good









About Us



10 Point Plan

The 2016 report, published by the AMR Review, chaired by Jim O'Neill described 10 key steps needed to address AMR including drug development, reduction of antibiotics in animals, surveillance and improved diagnostics.

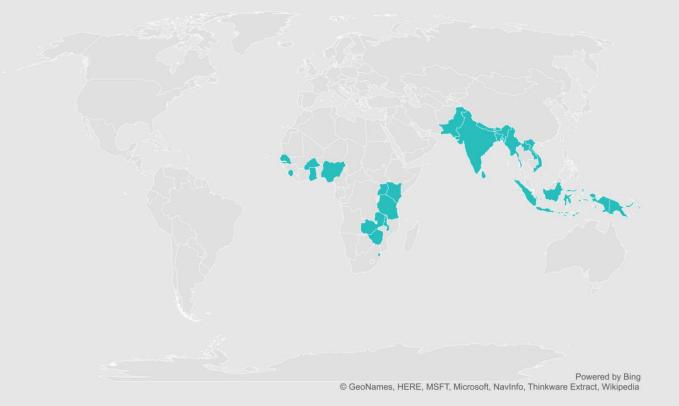


Who we are

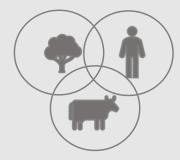
The Fleming Fund is a UK aid programme supporting low and middle income countries to generate, share and use antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and AMU data to reduce drug resistance.

The programme was established in response to the <u>2016 O'Neill Report</u>, which called for funding to improve public AMR awareness, drug use and public health surveillance. It supports public health surveillance which will help improve patient health, inform national health policies and warn of emerging threats.

The programme is managed by UK Department of Health and Social Care and works in 24 countries across Africa and Asia.



Programme Principles



One Health

Because bacteria spreads freely around the environment, we promote a multisectoral response, that includes human health, animal health and environmental health.

Alignment

We ensure our funding aligns with broader global initiatives like the World Health Organization's Global Action Plan on AMR.

Sustainability



We ensure that projects, activities and systems are as sustainable as possible, this is done in conjunction with our country ownership principle and the bespoke planning of country activities.

Country Ownership

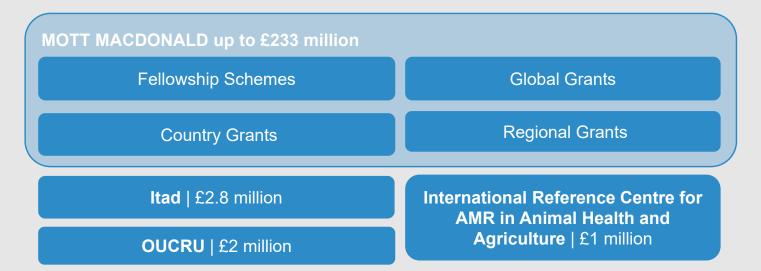
We work closely with national governments to ensure that country plans and aspirations, as laid out in their National Action Plans, are implemented and that all programme activities contribute to national health system strengthening.

Our Programmes and contribution to AMU reporting

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS

Laboratory and surveillance strengthening and technical capacity development





DEVELOPING GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

Global guidance and action plans

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Food & Agriculture Organization | £8.5 million

World Organisation for Animal Health | £5 million

IMPROVING AWARENESS AND DATA USE

Drug Quality, Civil Society Participation & Data Use



Commonwealth Partnerships for Antimicrobial Stewardship | £1.3 million

FIND | £1 million

South Centre | £1 million

World Health Organization | £4 million

ODI Fellowships | £1.5 million

GRAM | £6.2 million

Country Grants

The aim of the country grant programme is to establish national surveillance systems to improve country-level AMR and AMU data collection and analysis. Grants allocated between 12-24 months. Funding envelopes differ per country based upon the needs and assessed priorities.

| West Africa | East & Southern Africa | South Asia | South East Asia |
|--|---|---|---|
| Senegal, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria | Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Eswatini | Pakistan, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka | Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Timor- Leste, Papua New Guinea, Myanmar |

Testing samples from laboratory in Nepal show resistant and non-resistant bacteria





ELIGIBLE FUNDING ITEMS

Laboratory Infrastructure Enhancement

Human Resource Strengthening

Surveillance System Strengthening

Building Foundations for Surveillance Data Use

Rational use of Antimicrobial Medicines

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Current situation on AMU/C in ESA countries



- Regulation for use and trade of Veterinary medicinal products is undertaken by different entities of government
- Use of drugs is regulated by law, but enforcement and monitoring are inadequate
- Veterinary medicinal product import and export data currently being submitted to OIE
- Some countries have developed guidelines for the prudent use of antimicrobials in the livestock sector
- Most countries need to strengthen their national surveillance strategy for AMC or AMU in animals



Country Grants – Contribution to AMU reporting



- Assessment of current AMC/AMU surveillance system and developing strategies/ protocols
- AMC surveillance conducted at national level
- Pilot study on AMU in poultry conducted (stepwise approach)
- Data management systems developed (hardware and software)
- Training on data management, analysis and interpretation
- AMU, AMC (and AMR) surveillance data reports submitted nationally and internationally including to OIE
- Data is used to make informed decisions such as policies, practice and awareness
- A plan is in place for continuing AMC/AMU surveillance



Country Grants – AMU reporting Examples from Nepal

Up to now:

- Conducted assessment of AMU reporting to OIE in partnership with Veterinary Standards and Drug Regulatory Laboratory (VSDRL), and participation of OIE Delegate to Nepal, high-level government officials and private entrepreneurs.
- Technical assistance for OIE AMU data reporting.

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Upcoming:

- AMU Surveillance Plan in Animals/ Humans
- Development of tools for AMU Survey in Animals/Humans
- Mapping distribution pathways of antibiotics in Animals/Humans
- Conduct AMU survey at one surveillance site for Animals/Humans

Country Grants – AMU reporting Examples from Uganda

Up to now:

- Conducted a baseline survey to understand why farmers use antibiotics, which ones are the most frequently used and the relative expenditure of antibiotics (compared to other drugs).
- AMU surveillance plans designed and approved by government stakeholders.
- Indicator and reporting framework developed for AMU/C surveillance, in collaboration with national stakeholders and data providers.

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Upcoming:

- Develop AMU/C surveillance protocol in poultry
- AMU surveillance piloted in poultry.
- Data management system in place
- Improved quality of the data reported to OIE
- AMU and AMC surveillance data analysed and interpreted in the light of findings from AMR surveillance
- AMU results are presented to policy makers to inform decisions

Professional Fellowships

The fellowship scheme aims to support the professional development of key practitioners and technical experts. Fellowships will run between 6-24 months and focus on capacity development and building national expertise.

PROFESSIONAL FELLOWSHIPS

Scientists, researchers and clinicians are paired with world class academic and research institutions for 18-24 months of training and mentoring in AMR and AMU. Professional fellows conduct collaborative projects and contribute to an evidence to encourage AMR policy changes.

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Newly selected fellows attend a kick-off workshop in Vietnam with the British Ambassador present

Professional AMU/C Fellowships – Contribution to AMU reporting



- Training and mentoring fellows to support AMU/AMC surveillance programmes in their countries of origin
- Designing and implementation of AMU/AMC data collection
- Analysis and interpretation of AMU/C data in the context of data on AMR
- Supporting AMU surveillance and appropriate antibiotic use information sharing
- Contributing to a collaborative project



Professional Fellowships – AMU reporting. Example from Uganda



Up to now:

- Trained in approaches to AMU surveillance
- Designed a collaborative One-Health study of AMR and AMU in humans and animals - ethics approval pending
- Trained in epidemiological database management
- Followed modules on the design and analysis of surveillance studies.

Upcoming:

- Conducting a collaborative One-Health study of AMR and AMU in humans and animals
- Review on the current AMU surveillance in animal health
- Lecture and tutorial teaching on AMR and AMU in Edinburgh
- Attend scientific conferences relevant to AMR and AMU
 - Designed & managed by:



Professional Fellowships – AMU reporting. Example from Tanzania



Up to now:

- Supervised field visit for data collection in selected farms as part of the collaborative project (resistance to 3r and 4th generation cephalosporin)
- Supervised visit at the Tanzanian drug administration relevant to the collaborative project

Upcoming:

- Implementation of a national data base for AMU/C data for AH
- Develop and pilot AMU/C surveillance protocol in poultry
- Conduct a pilot study on 'Antimicrobial Resistance and Use of 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins in Human and Animal sector'/ section



Regional Grants



ROUND 1

The aim of this round is to find and analyse historical AMR data across four regions by working with existing institutions or health facilities. This data will help establish baselines and provide early evidence for policy making.

ROUND 2

The aim of these grants is to support the investments that are made at the country level through a regional approach. Eight regional grants have been offered across the 4 Fleming regions. Grants focus on building capacity, quality diagnostics, building regional infrastructure and planning, policy and advocacy.

Grant 1: External Quality Assurance in Africa Grant 2: External Quality Assurance in Asia Grant 3: Common surveillance protocols Grant 4: Microbiology & Epidemiology Training Grant 5: Planning, Policy & Advocacy Grant 6: Regional Infrastructure Capabilities/Barriers Africa Grant 7: Regional Infrastructure Capabilities/Barriers Asia Grant 8: Regional Infrastructure Capabilities/Whole Genome Sequencing Africa



Grantees for the Whole Genome Sequencing Grant attend a kick-off workshop in Tanzania





Thank you for your attention !



GET IN TOUCH

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