

TOPIC

Olafur Valsson

OIE AMR&VP Department HQ

Training Seminar for Focal Points on Veterinary Products for the Africa region

(English-speaking Africa)
7th cycle

23-24 FEBRUARY 2022

 **WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**
Protecting animals, preserving our future

 **Funded by
UK Government**

Agenda

- **One Health-Global Plan of Action**
- **Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR**
- **Global Governance structures**
- **Tripartite Strategic Framework on AMR**
- **AMR-MPTF**

One Health Global Plan of Action (OH-GPA)

Action track 1	Strengthening health systems
Action track 2	Emerging Infectious diseases and zoonotic pandemics
Action track 3	Neglected/endemic zoonotic diseases
Action track 4	Food safety hazards
Action track 5	Antimicrobial Resistance
Action Track 6	Environment and Health

Tripartite Joint Secretariat (TJS) on AMR



Hosted by WHO

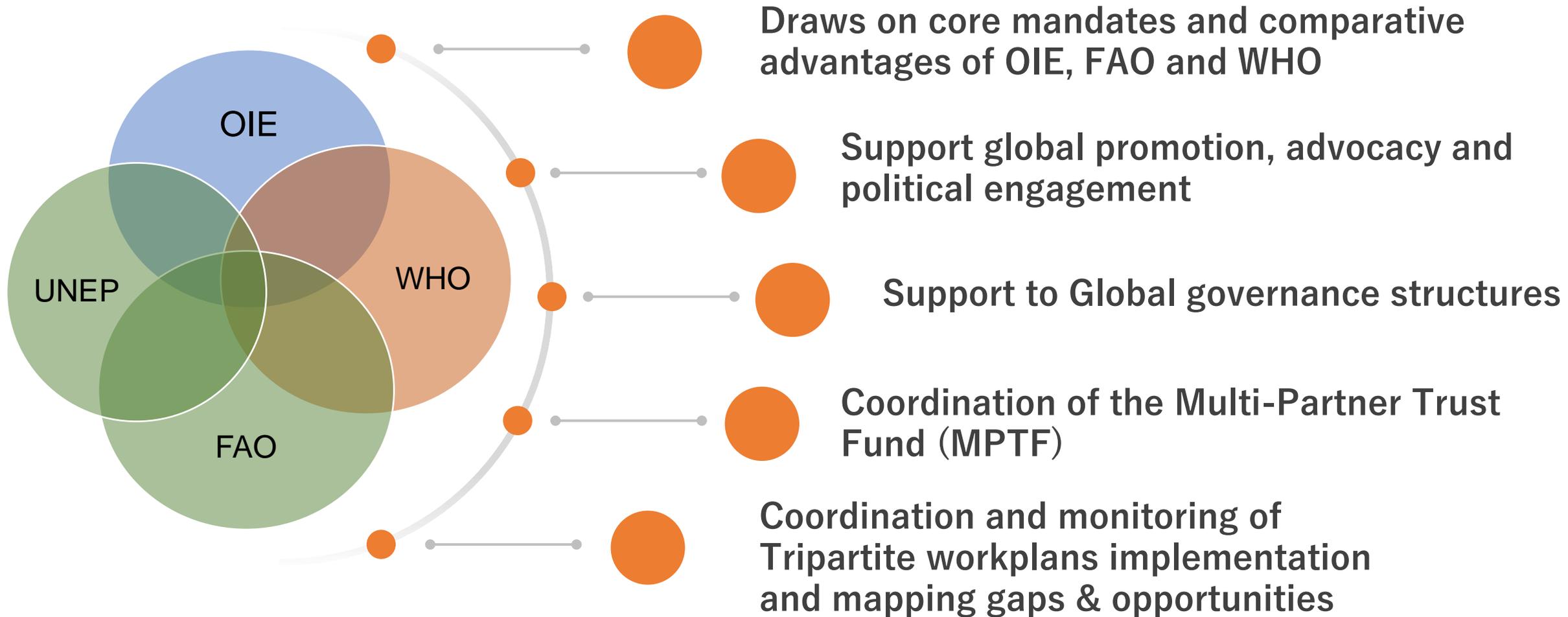


Liaison officers OIE and FAO



Fixed biweekly meetings

Purpose and key functions of the TJS on AMR



Global governance structures - GLG



Members of the Global Leaders Group

Co-chairs



Ex Officio Members



Alternate Members



Codex Guidelines on integrated monitoring and surveillance of foodborne antimicrobial resistance and Code of Practice to minimize and contain foodborne antimicrobial resistance

Statement of the Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, October 2020

The Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (GLG) has issued a statement on the new Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) guidelines on integrated monitoring and surveillance of foodborne antimicrobial resistance and a Code of Practice to minimize and contain foodborne antimicrobial resistance. The GLG welcomes the CAC's leadership in this area and its commitment to addressing antimicrobial resistance (AMR) as a global public health priority.

The GLG recognizes the need for a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach to address AMR, and the importance of the CAC's role in this regard. The GLG will continue to work closely with the CAC and other stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of these guidelines and code of practice.

The GLG will also continue to work with the CAC to address other AMR-related issues, including the development of a global AMR action plan and the implementation of the WHO Global Action Plan on AMR.

1. Infection prevention and control

All countries should promote infection prevention and control (IPC) practices in health care, community, and household settings to reduce the spread of antimicrobial-resistant infections.

2. Antimicrobial stewardship

All countries should promote antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) programs to ensure the appropriate use of antimicrobials, reduce the risk of AMR, and improve patient outcomes.

3. Surveillance and monitoring

All countries should strengthen surveillance and monitoring systems to track the prevalence and incidence of antimicrobial-resistant infections and antimicrobial use.

4. Research and innovation

All countries should support research and innovation to develop new antimicrobials, vaccines, and diagnostic tools to address AMR.

5. Education and awareness

All countries should promote education and awareness campaigns to inform the public about AMR and the importance of responsible antimicrobial use.

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE AND THE CLIMATE CRISIS

Statement of the Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, October 2020

The Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (GLG) has issued a statement on the link between antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and the climate crisis. The GLG recognizes that AMR and the climate crisis are interconnected and require a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach to address.

The GLG will continue to work with the CAC and other stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of these guidelines and code of practice.

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All countries should promote infection prevention and control (IPC) practices in health care, community, and household settings to reduce the spread of antimicrobial-resistant infections.

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5. Education and awareness

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FINANCING TO ADDRESS ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Statement of the Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, August 2021

The Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (GLG) has issued a statement on the need for increased financing to address antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The GLG recognizes that AMR is a global public health priority that requires a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach to address.

The GLG will continue to work with the CAC and other stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of these guidelines and code of practice.

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SURVEILLANCE OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE AND USE

Statement of the Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, October 2020

The Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (GLG) has issued a statement on the need for improved surveillance and monitoring of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The GLG recognizes that AMR is a global public health priority that requires a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach to address.

The GLG will continue to work with the CAC and other stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of these guidelines and code of practice.

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Global governance structures AMR

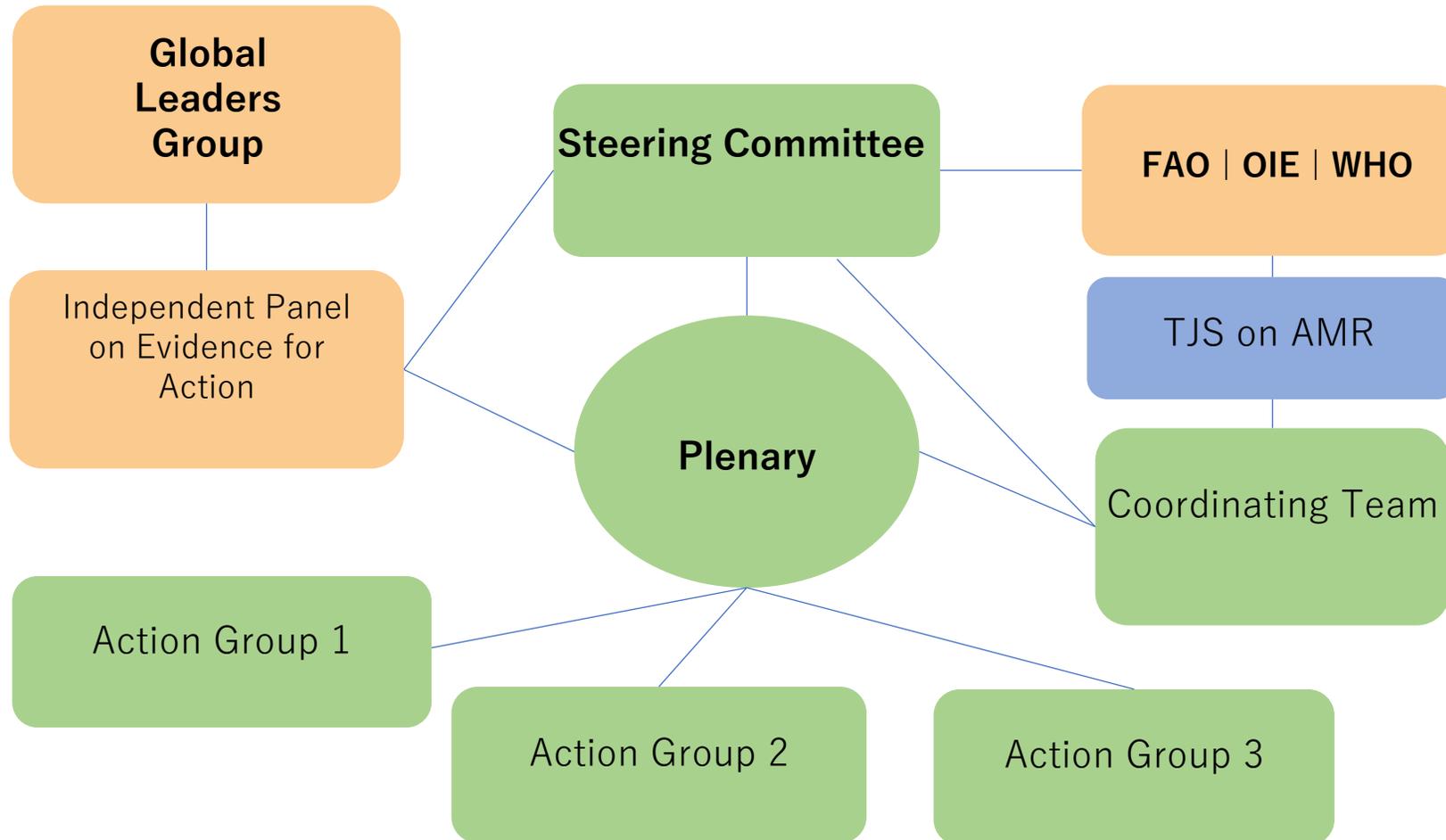
Partnership Platform on Action against AMR

- Bring together stakeholders across the human-animal-environment interface to act and implement actions against AMR.
- ToRs being drafted.

Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against AMR

- Vision: Supporting evidence-based actions for antimicrobial resistance
 - ToRs approved by Tripartite DGs and submitted to UN Secretary General in February 2021.

Partnership platform



GOAL:

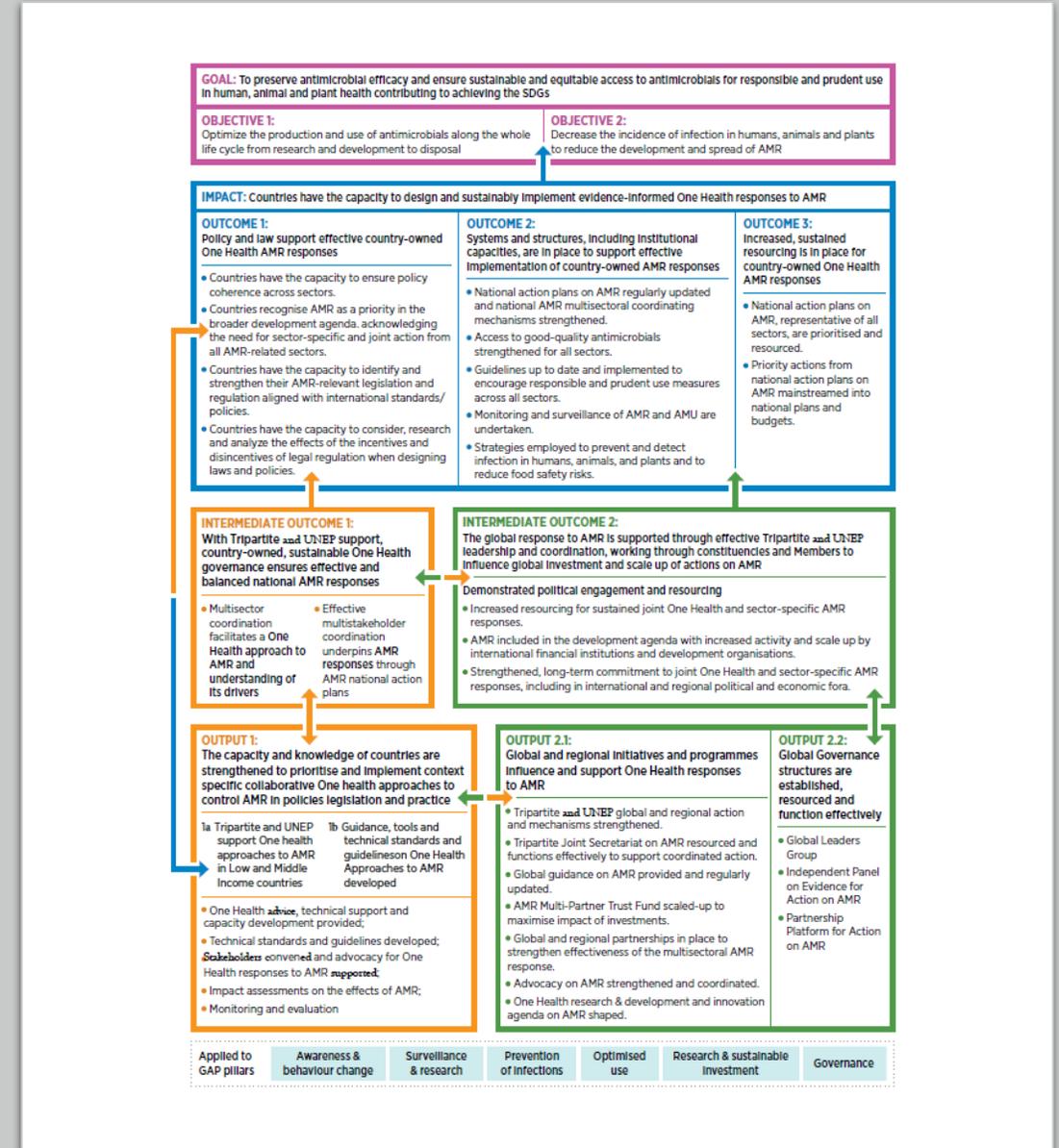
to **preserve antimicrobial efficacy** and ensure **sustainable and equitable access** to antimicrobials for **responsible and prudent use** in human, animal and plant health, **contributing to achieving** the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Applies to GAP Pillars + Governance

IMPACT:

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

A two-year workplan





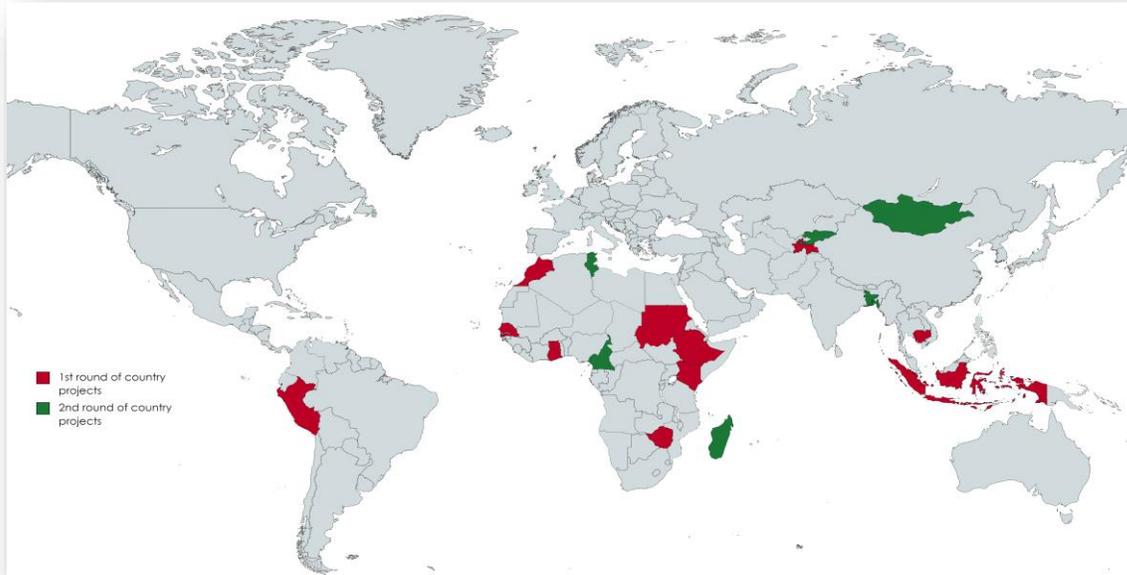
Multi-Partner Trust Fund on AMR

Combatting Antimicrobial
Resistance through a One
Health approach



PROJECT	DETAILS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
TISSA proposal	Developing, populating and publicizing the TISSA platform – a global web-based repository on published AMR & AMU data from FAO, OIE and WHO across human, animal, plant, food systems, and environmental sectors	WHO
Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>Technical advisory service for country-level multisectoral monitoring and evaluation of NAPs implementation</p> <p>Global-level monitoring and aggregation of indicator data at sectoral level</p> <p>Tripartite biennial global reporting on AMR under the GAP M&E framework and annual reporting of Tripartite AMR country self- assessment survey (TrACCS) results</p>	OIE
Legal and regulatory frameworks	<p>Development of a Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant legislation</p> <p>Finalizing, piloting and validating the tool</p>	FAO
Environment	<p>Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR</p> <p>Improved countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes</p> <p>Engagement with critical stakeholders' groups</p>	FAO

Country programmes (as of February 2022)



- In Dec 2021, 6 new countries (Bangladesh, Mongolia, Tunisia, Madagascar, Cameroon and Kyrgyzstan) were invited to submit concept notes to the AMR MPTF Steering Committee for a second round of funding.
- In 2020, 11 LMICs were invited to submit proposals to the AMR MPTF. Of these, **10 countries (Morocco, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Senegal, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Peru, Tajikistan)** have started implementing the AMR MPTF project



**Thank you for
your attention!**



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