





## A global context of the WOAH AMR & VP department work

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# 1. AMR & VP department













## "Our mission is to improve animal health globally, thereby ensuring a better future for all"

Serving our Members with Social responsibility, while continuously improving our Organization

The AMR&VP Department is accountable for the enhanced quality of Veterinary Products\*, including the coordination of actions supporting a responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials\*\*



Enhancement of the quality of veterinary vaccines and drugs, including antimicrobials)

- a.Vaccines
- c.Drugs / Pharmaceuticals
- d.Substandard & Falsified

S01, S02, S03

## **AMR**

Coordinating actions to support a responsible & prudent use of antimicrobials (GAP) implementation)

- a.AMR Working group
- b.AMU c.Aquaculture
- d.Quadripartite actions
- e.Monitoring & Evaluation
- f.Companion Animals

S01, S02, S03, S04

Education

Lead knowledge dissemination: standards. guidelines, focal point training seminars, other educational materials, press releases...

- a Standards & Guidelines b.Focal Point Training Seminars
- c.Communication: internal & external

S01, S03, S04

## Funding

Ensure sustainable income sources for the development and expansion of WOAH's

Search, application &

S04, S05

Internal Interactions

Support to WOAH's activities led by other departments and/or contribution to WOAH's transversal initiatives

- CRM
- GTF
- Data Governance
- GBADs
- Codification...

S05

## External Interactions

Collaborations, partnerships & scouting of new relationships for the sake of greater impact of OIE's overall mission

- WCO
- VICH
- WSAVA

S04, S05

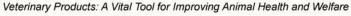
SO1 - Scientific expertise; SO2 - Data governance; SO3 - Respond to member's needs; SO4 - Collaboration with partners; SO5 - Efficiency & agility

Team's life: Nourish a motivating working environment where people can develop, grow & thrive, enjoying the development of activities – SO5

\*veterinary medicinal product means any product with approved claims to having a prophylactic, therapeutic or diagnostic effect or to alter physiological functions when administered or applied to an animal

\*\*means a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that exhibits antimicrobial activity (kill or inhibit the growth of micro-organisms) at concentrations attainable in vivo. Anthelmintics and substances classed as disinfectants or antiseptics are excluded from this definition.

### Training Seminar for National Veterinary Products Focal Points



05 - 07 September 2023 Lilongwe, Malawi











## Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

- The Group was established by the Director General following the adoption of Resolution #14 at the 87<sup>th</sup> OIE General Session in 2019
- The Group assists in the implementation of
  - WOAH Strategy on AMR and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials
  - Recommendations of the 2<sup>nd</sup> OIE Global Conference on AMR and Prudent Use of Antimicrobials
- Gender & geographical representation
- Biannual meetings
  - FAO and WHO attend as observers

# World Organisation for Animal Health Provided act of

**Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance** 

**OPEN CALL** 

for experts to join AMRWG from **Africa & Americas** regions

**DEADLINE 15 SEPTEMBER** 



**Working Group on AMR** 











## Revision of WOAH List of Veterinary Important Antimicrobials

- Revise re-categorization of antimicrobial agents
- Recommendations to be more aligned with
  - WHO- Medical Important Antimicrobial List\*
  - Categorisation of antibiotics in the EU
  - Essential Medicines List for food-producing animal species (WVA & Brooke)
  - Essential Medicines List for cats & dogs (WSAVA)

•

- To consider
  - Types of animal production systems
  - Geographical context → Global scope





**World Health** 

WORLD VETERINARY ASSOCIATION





Poultry animals (Oct 20) (Oct 22)







Bovine animals (start: April 23)

Cats & Dogs (start: April 23)

Control Arthrocolox. Addition of Virtual And Addition

\*Medically Important antimicrobials (MIA) previously known as Critically Important Antimicrobials (CIA)





Swine

(Oct 22)









## **WOAH International Standards for AMR**

## **Terrestrial Animal Health Code**

- Ch.6.7. **Introduction** to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance
- Ch.6.8. Harmonisation of national AMR surveillance and monitoring programmes (updated in May 2018)
- Ch.6.9. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in foodproducing animals (Agreement on definitions)
- Ch.6.10. Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine
- Ch.6.11. Risk analysis for AMR arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

## **Aquatic Animal Health Code**

- Ch.6.2. Principles for responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals
- Ch.6.3. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals
- Ch.6.4. Development and harmonisation of national AMR surveillance and monitoring programmes for aquatic animals
- Ch.6.5. Risk analysis for AMR arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals

Extension to non-food producing animals

- Inclusion of national action plans and need for One Health approach
- Strengthening environmental impact of antimicrobial use
- Clarifying and detailing responsibilities & actions for all concerned actors
- ☐ Competent authorities
- Pharmaceutical industry
- ☐ Wholesale & retail distributors
- Veterinarians
- Animal feed manufacturers
- Food animal producers
- Owners of non-food producing animals

**WOAH Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes** 





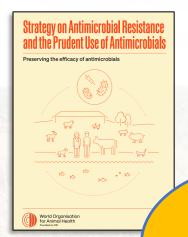






## Workplan AMR in Aquaculture





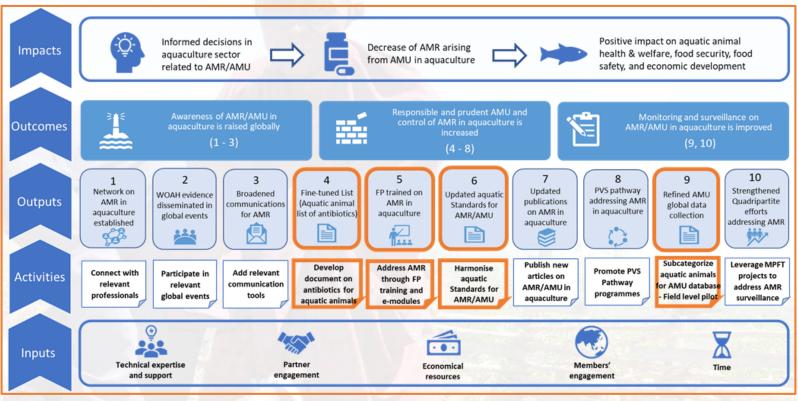
**OIE Aquatic Anim** Health Strategy

Improved aquatic animal health

2021-2025

Workplan AMR in 5 years





## Objective

**Enhance tools and activities** for the control of AMR in aquatic animals

## **Support WOAH Members' aquaculture**

- Promoting prudent and responsible AMU
- Developing competencies for AMR control













# 2. Quadripartite













## The paradigm for the AMR response globally







Interagency Coordination Group (IACG) on AMR established



2018

WHO, FAO and WOAH sign an MoU to strengthen their long-standing partnership, with a strong focus on AMR in a One Health context



Tripartite Joint Secretariat (TJS) established



2022

UNEP joins
Tripartite becoming
Quadripartite

2024

2020

Global Leaders Group (GLG) on AMR launched





Agenda item 129 Global health and foreign po

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 29 March 2022

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/76/2.43 and A/76/2.43/Add.13]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 63/33 of 26 November 2018, 64/108 of 10 December 2016, 65/95 of 9 December 2010, 66/115 of 12 December 2016, 65/95 of 9 December 2010, 66/113 of 11 December 2014, 67/918 of 11 December 2013, 69/132 of 11 December 2014, 70/183 of 17 December 2015, 71/159 of 15 December 2016, 72/139 of 12 December 2015, 71/159 of 15 December 2016, 72/139 of 12 December 2017







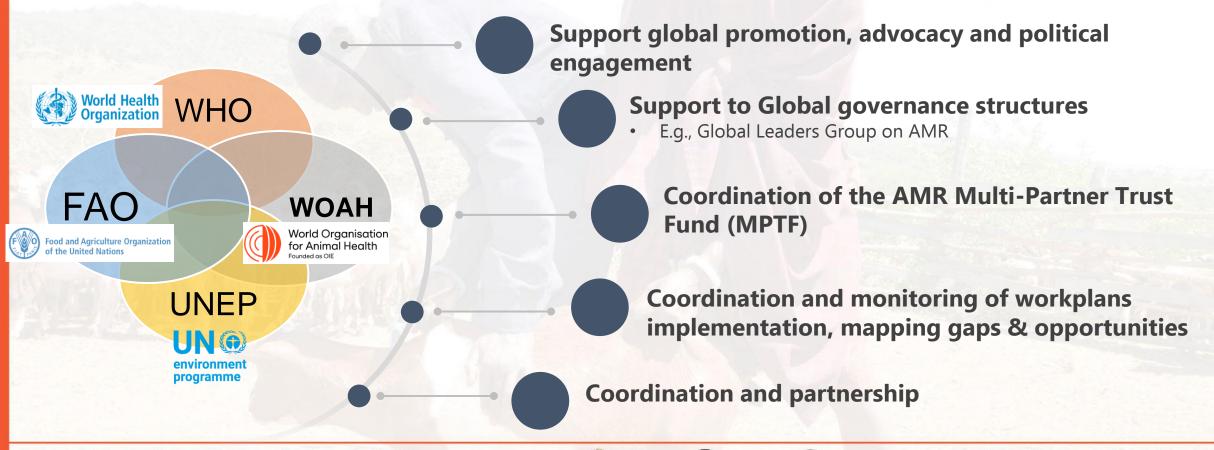






## Key functions of the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat

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







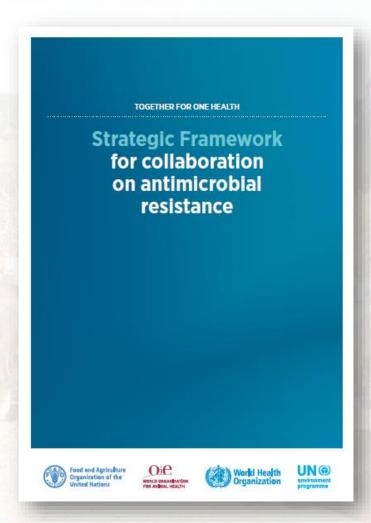








## The Strategic Framework for collaboration on AMR



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.

The Strategic Framework:

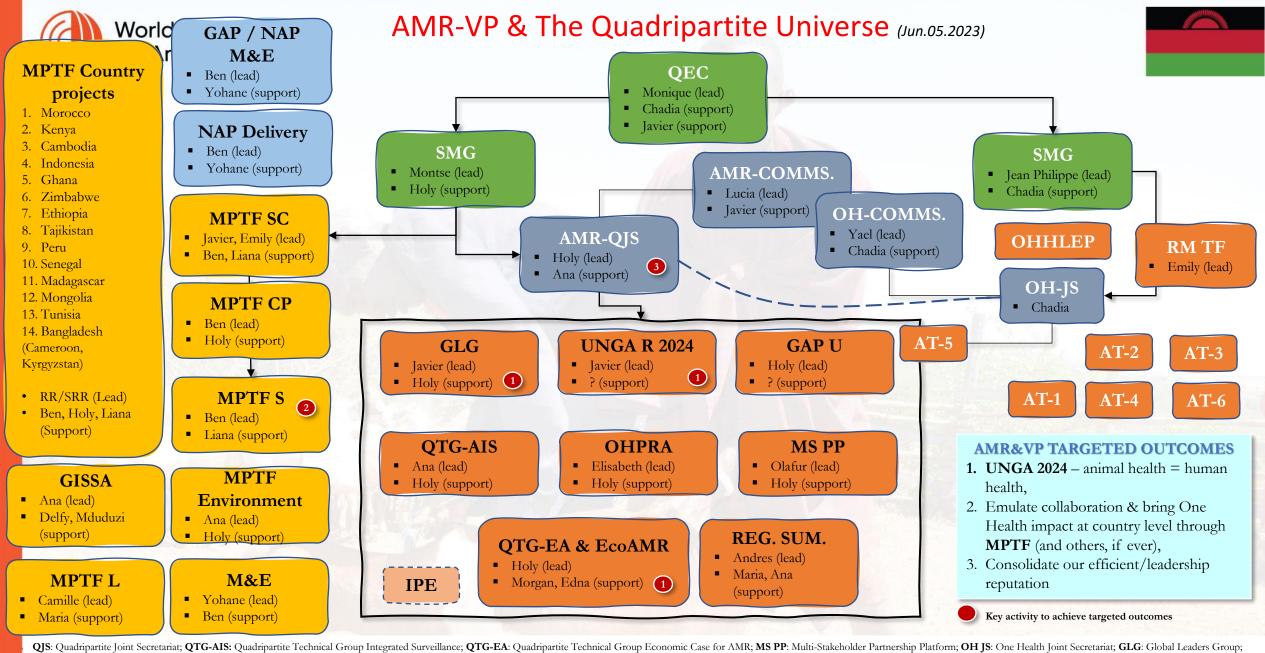
- Presents the background and context for the collaboration between FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAH on AMR;
- Describes the comparative advantage and catalytic role of the four organizations in the One Health response to AMR in support of efforts by their Members, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders;
- Presents a theory of change including the goals, objectives, desired impact at country level, intermediate outcomes and related Quadripartite functions.









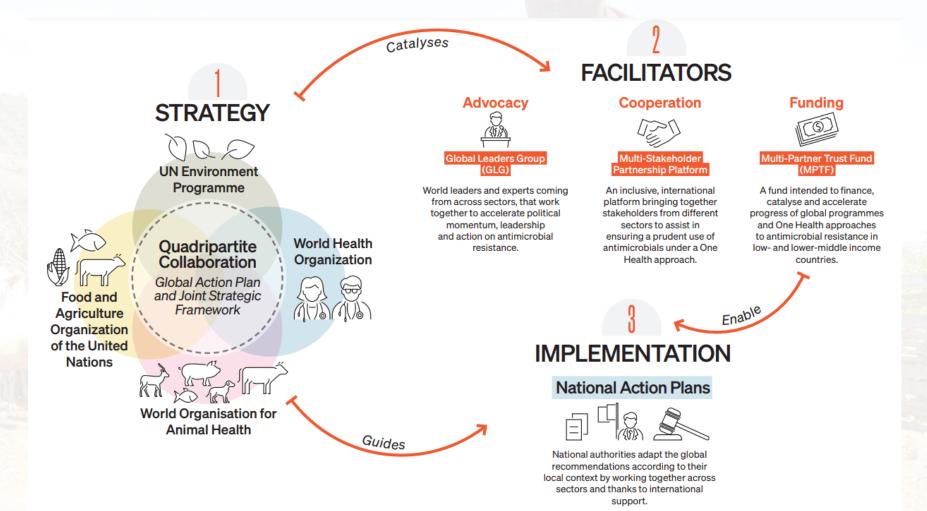


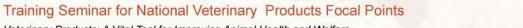
QJS: Quadripartite Joint Secretariat; QTG-AIS: Quadripartite Technical Group Integrated Surveillance; QTG-EA: Quadripartite Technical Group Economic Case for AMR; MS PP: Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform; OH JS: One Health Joint Secretariat; GLG: Global Leaders Group; SMG: Senior Management Group; QEC: Quadripartite Executive Committee; OHHLEP: One Health High-Level Experts Panel; IPE: Independent Panel on Evidence; MPTF SC: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Steering Committee; MPTF E: Environment; GISSA: Global Integrated Surveillance System; MPTF L: MPTF Legal; M&E: Monitoring & Evaluation; REG. SUM: Regulatory Summit: OHPRA: One Health Priority Research Agenda on AMR; GAP U: GAP update; UNGA R: UNGA 2024 Roadmap; AT-1: Enhancing One Health Capacities to strengthen health systems; AT-2: Zoonoses; AT-3: Neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases; AT-4: food safety; AT-5: AMR; AT-6: Environment; COMMS: Communications; OH: One Health; RM: Resource Mobilization; NAP: National Action Plan; MPTF CP: MPTF Coordination Program





## Global governance of AMR















## The Global Leaders Group (GLG) on AMR

- **Background:** established following IACG\* recommendations to strengthen global political action and leadership on AMR
- **Members:** Heads of State, serving or former ministers/ senior government officials, representatives of foundations, academia, civil society and the private sector
- **Co-chairs:** Prime Minister H.E. Mia Amor Mottley of Barbados & Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Health Dr Christopher Fearne of Malta
- Finalized rolling action plan with six priority areas:
  - Political action
  - **Transforming systems**
  - Surveillance
  - Financing
  - **Research and development**
  - **Environmental dimensions**

\*IACG- UN Interagency Coordination Group on AMR













## The Muscat Ministerial Manifesto on AMR

المـــؤتــمـــر الوزارى الثـــالث لمقاومة مضادات المبكروبات Third Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance 24 - 25 Nov, Muscat - Oman

Reduce the total AMU in the agrifood system at least by 30-50% by 2030 from the current level

Zero use of medically important antimicrobials for human medicine in animals for nonveterinary medical purposes or in crop production and agri-food

Ensure that ACCESS group antibiotics are at least ≥60% of overall antibiotic consumption in humans by 2030

**7** African countries have signed the Muscat Manifesto: Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Reviewing, updating or our National Action **AMR** 

This is a 'stepping stone' towards **UNGA 2024** 

nening national, regional, al surveillance systems

Five commitments including AMR targets by Ministers of Health and Agriculture











## World AMR Awareness Week (WAAW)

Global campaign to **raise awareness** towards AMR and **promote best practices** among One Health stakeholders

All sectors must use antimicrobials responsibly and must do the following...

- strengthen infection prevention and control in health facilities, farms and food industry premises;
- ensure access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene, and vaccines;
- implement best practices in food and agricultural production; and
- minimize pollution and ensure proper waste and sanitation management.
- access to quality assured healthcare for all; and
- access to advice from experts during animal, food and agricultural production.



WAAW 2023 Guide











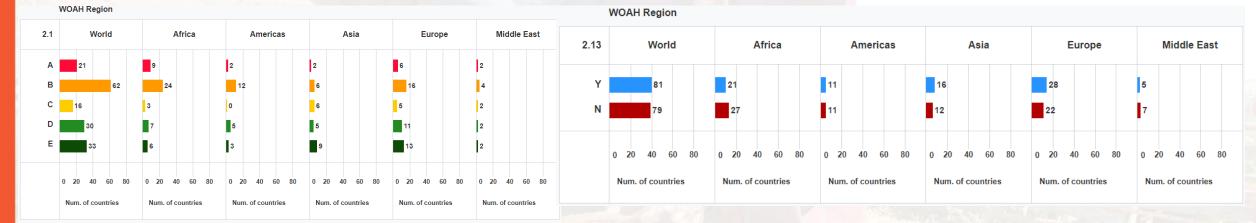
## Global database for Tracking AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACCs)



- Monitoring of implementation of national action plans is assessed through self-reporting by countries on a yearly basis
- This allows the Quadripartite organisations to provide more targeted support and guidance to countries in need

There are several countries that <u>do not have all relevant sectors</u> <u>engaged</u> in their action plan to tackle AMR

More than half of the <u>countries</u> do not have integrated surveillance systems for AMR





B - Multi-sectoral working group(s) or coordination mechanism committee on AMR established with Government leadership

D - Joint working on issues including agreement on common objectives

E - Integrated approaches used to implement the national AMR action plan with relevant data and lessons learned from all sectors used to adapt implementation of





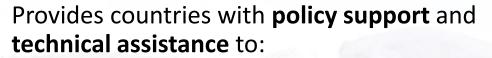




C - Formalized Multi-sector coordination mechanism with technical working groups established Multi-sectoral working group(s) is (are) functional, with clear term



## Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)



- Designing and implementing of **One Health NAPs**
- Raising awareness and catalysing behaviour change across all sectors.
- Strengthening surveillance and monitoring of AMR and AMU across all sectors.
- Strengthening stewardship and responsible AMU across all sectors.
- Building capacity for robust M&E

## **Global programmes**

TISSA proposal	Global web-based repository on AMR & AMU data across humans, animals, food and agriculture sectors
Monitoring & Evaluation	Global-level monitoring and aggregation of indicator data at sectoral level
Legal frameworks	Development of a Tripartite One Health assessment tool for AMR-relevant legislation
Environment	Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR

## **Country projects**

**14 countries** implementing MPTFfrom these 8 are in Africa region

- Kenya
- Ghana
- **Zimbabwe**
- **Ethiopia**
- Senegal
- Madagascar
- **Tunisia**
- (Cameroon)





... Contributes to achieving several of the SDGs...















MPTF extended until 2030













# Thank you

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