

# The Tripartite (+) partnership to combat AMR

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# The Tripartite Plus

WHO	FAO	OIE	UNEP
<p>The <b>World Health Organization</b> is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.</p> <p>HQ: Geneva, Switzerland</p>	<p>The <b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b> lead technical agency of the United Nations on agriculture and efforts to defeat hunger.</p> <p>HQ: Rome, Italy</p>	<p>The <b>World Organisation for Animal Health</b> :lead intergovernmental Standards setting organization for animal health and welfare.</p> <p>HQ: Paris, France</p>	<p>The <b>United Nations Environment Programme</b> : Lead in the protection of the environment by supporting countries in ensuring integration of the environmental dimension in sustainable development.</p> <p>HQ – Nairobi, Kenya</p>



# History of cooperation to address One Health

- FAO, WHO and OIE joint work since the 1940s on risks at the human-animal-ecosystems interface, including on antimicrobial resistance
- Since 2003, joint expert meetings to assess the human health risks associated with the use of antimicrobials in food producing animals
- Since 2010, formal cooperation established between the three organization on AMR
- 2012 establishment of Tripartite Secretariat
- 2015 Global Action Plan on AMR developed by WHO in cooperation with FAO and OIE

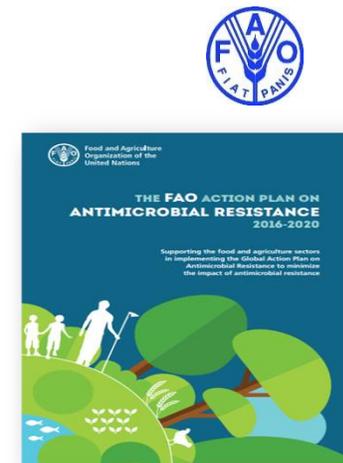
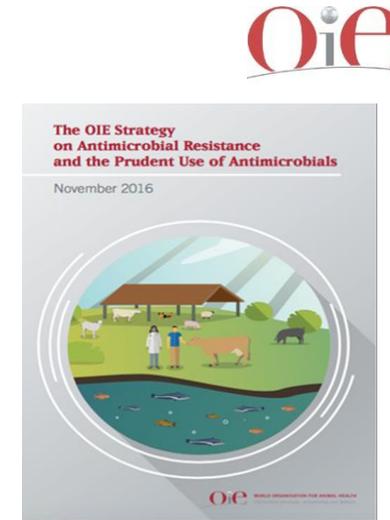


# Global Action Plan on AMR endorsed by three resolutions

- **68th World Health Assembly** (May 2015): Adoption of the Global Action Plan on AMR- Resolution WHA 68.7: Member States to develop National Action Plans on AMR

- **83rd World Assembly of the OIE Delegates** (May 2015)- Resolution No. 26 on AMR: “Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals”

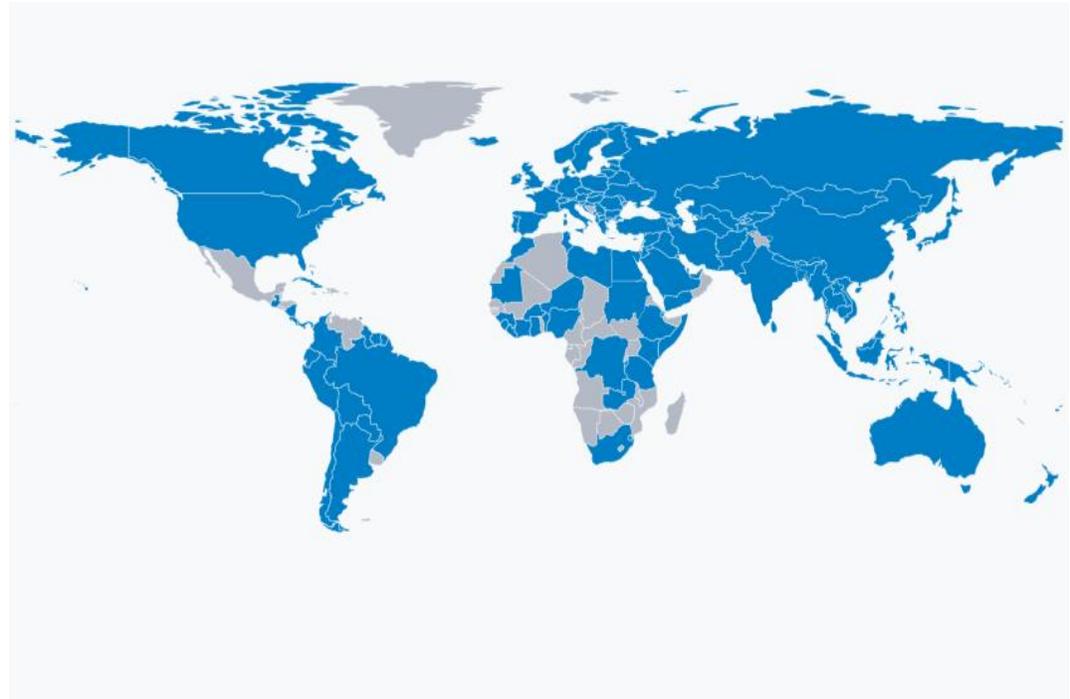
- **39th Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference** (June 2015)-Resolution 4/2015 on AMR - “Antimicrobial Resistance in food, agriculture and the environment



# Monitoring Progress in GAP implementation: Tripartite Country Self Assessment Surveys (TrACSS)

- The TrASS has been jointly implemented by FAO, OIE and WHO since 2016.
- Purpose is to monitor country progress of AMR inline with the GAP.
- Each country submits one official response, validated by all involved sectors, which summarises national progress.

Countries in grey participated in the 2018/2019 survey



# FAO, OIE and WHO Memorandum of Understanding



Signed on **30 May 2018** to step up joint action to combat health threats associated with interactions between humans, animals and the environment

- Strong focus on AMR in the context of One Health
- Support to the IACG Secretariat
- Coordinated implementation of the AMR Global Action Plan

Following the MoU, they have also engaged closely with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to strengthen the integration of environment in their collective work.

UNEP is working to provide evidence that can inform national and global strategies on AMR



- UNEP, like other relevant stakeholders, is working to provide evidence that can inform national and global strategies on AMR



# Tripartite Plus joint AMR workplan

- Emphasis on enhancing country action
- Five focus areas
  - **Awareness and behavioural change**
  - **Surveillance and monitoring of antimicrobial resistance and use**
  - **Research & Development, access stewardship and optimized use**
  - **Implementation of National Action Plans, optimal use and legislation**
  - **Monitoring and Evaluation**
- Joint costed workplan
- Joint resource mobilization and financing mechanism



# Collaboration is also effective at the regional level

- Development, implementation and monitoring of NAPs on AMR and regional strategies
- commemoration of the WAAW 2019 and 2020 along with AUC; AFCDC; RECs and Civil societies - Involvement of UNEP for the commemoration of WAAW 2020
- Development of The Southern African Development Community (SADC) framework on AMR
- Successful application to Multipartner Trust Fund for already 3 countries (Kenya, Ghana, Zimbabwe)
- Conduct of the Annual Tripartite Country Self-Assessment of the Global Action Plan on AMR
- Ongoing development of a regional joint Workplan on AMR
- Successful application to Multipartner Trust Fund for already 3 countries (Kenya, Ghana, Zimbabwe)
- Mutual support for regional meetings and conferences to promote various strategies on AMR



Commemoration of WAAW at continental level in Kenya jointly organized by Tripartite, AU and Kenya government



# Conclusion

- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) represents a major global threat across human, animal, plant, food, and environmental sectors.
- Limiting the emergence of AMR is critical to preserve our ability to treat diseases in humans, animals, and plants, and protect both health and food security.
- To achieve this, intersectoral collaboration is essential to support the coordination of human, animal, plant, and environmental policies
- I invite you to promote and strengthen this collaboration in your respective countries.

