



Update on AMR Global Coordination and governance structures



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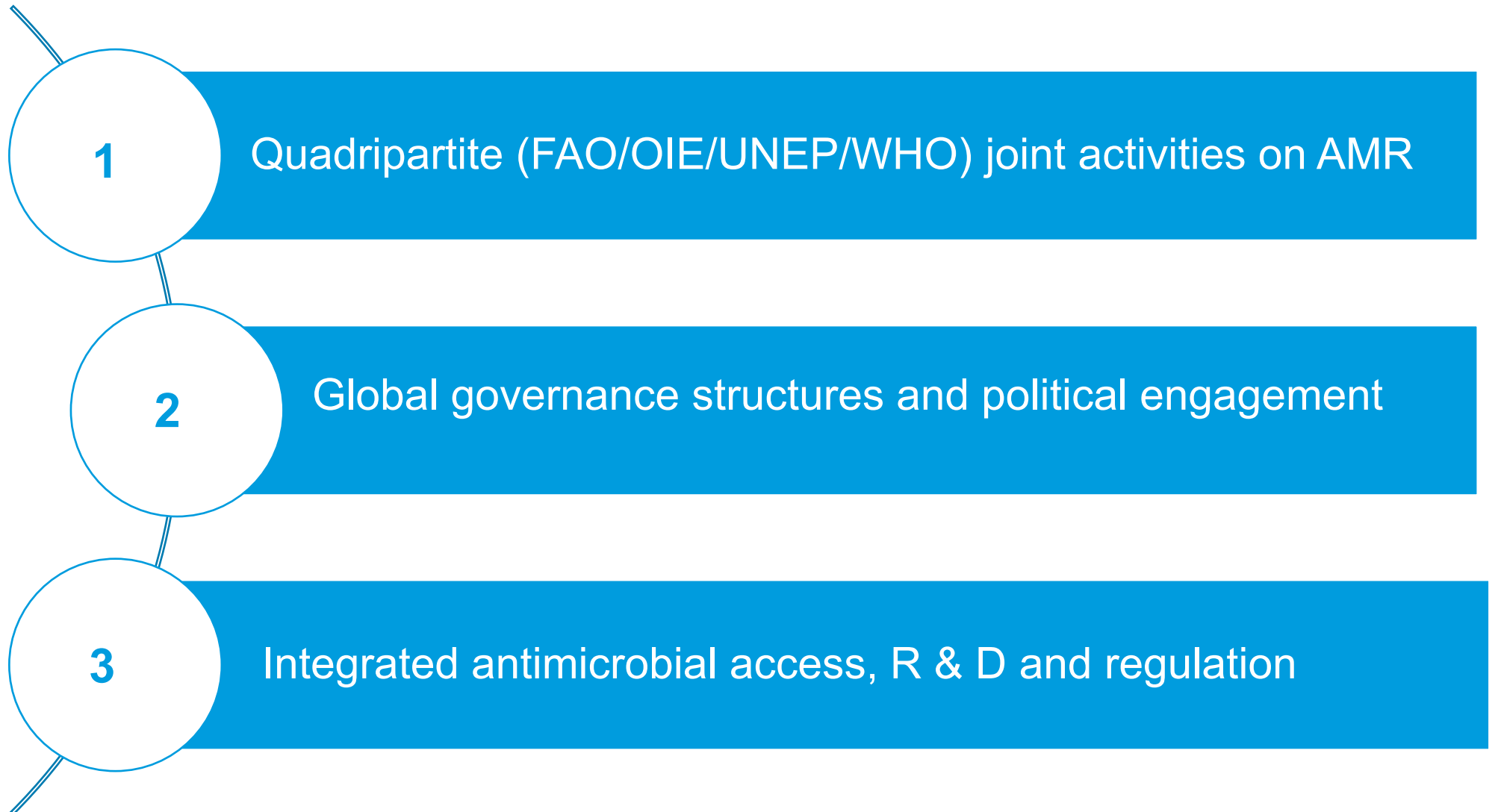
Director

AMR Global Coordination

Quadripartite (FAO/OIE/UNEP/WHO) Joint Secretariat on AMR

WHO

Outline: Addressing the One Health response to AMR through



On March 17, 2022 – The Tripartite became The Quadripartite Alliance with UNEP formalizing long standing working relationships



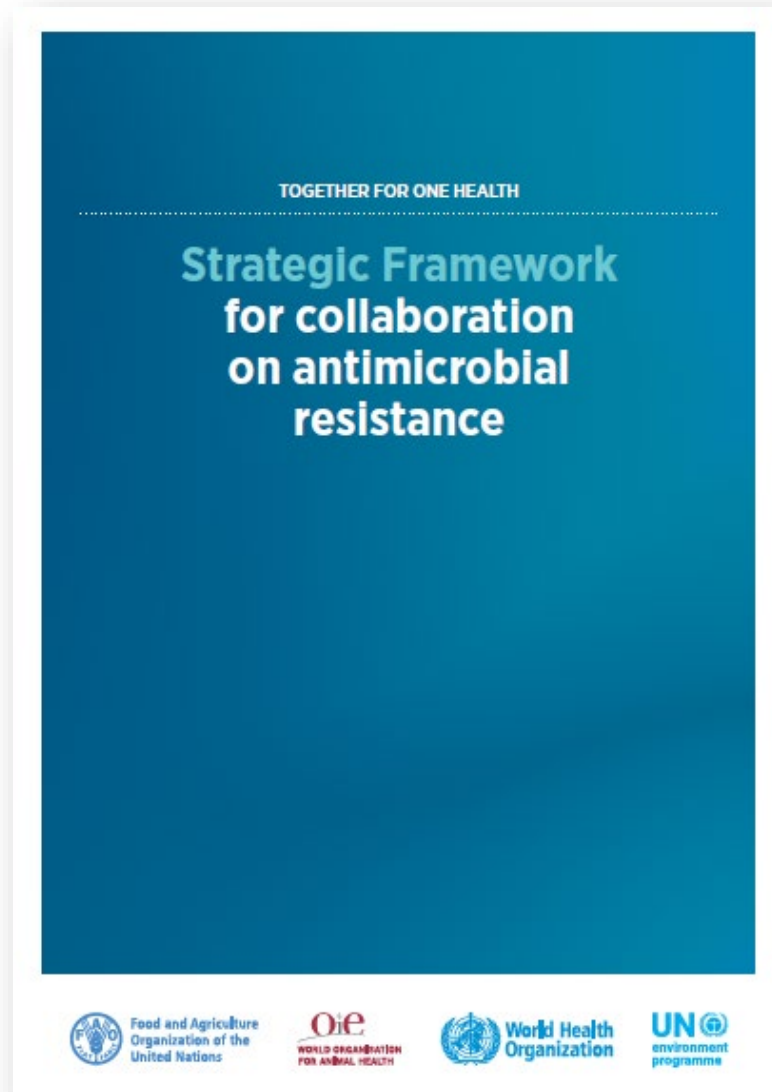
- Formalizes ongoing collaboration and partnership
- Aims to accelerate coordinated strategy on human, animal and ecosystem health
- Therefore, the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR (TJS) has become Quadripartite Joint Secretariat (QJS) on AMR
- UNEP already appointed a FT Liaison Officer to the Quadripartite 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:

Contributor/Partner	Commitments (real-time)
 SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	7,987,952
 UK-Dept Health and Social Care	7,666,704
 NETHERLANDS, Government of	4,979,455
 GERMANY, Government of	3,412,083
 SWEDEN, Government of	2,086,147
Totals	26,132,341

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



<https://www.amrleaders.org>

Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

- 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

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.

1st Ministerial Conference AMR- 2014

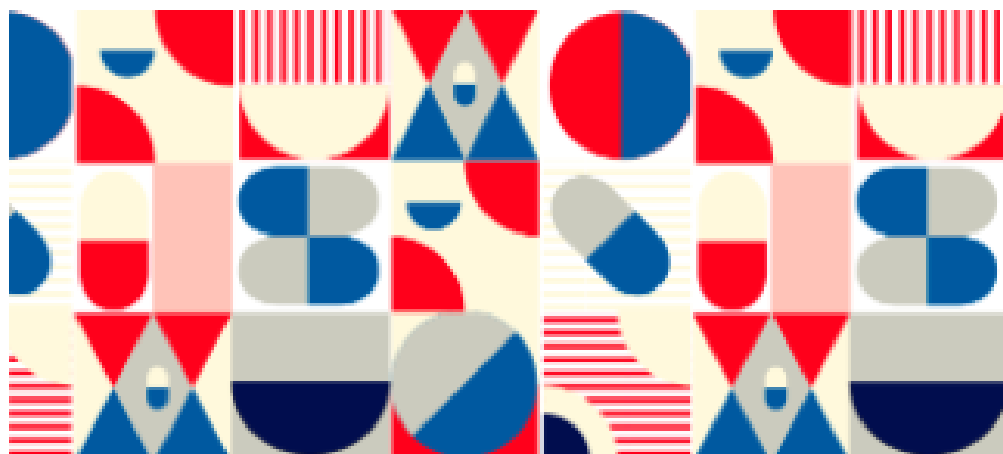


2nd Ministerial meeting, 2019



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

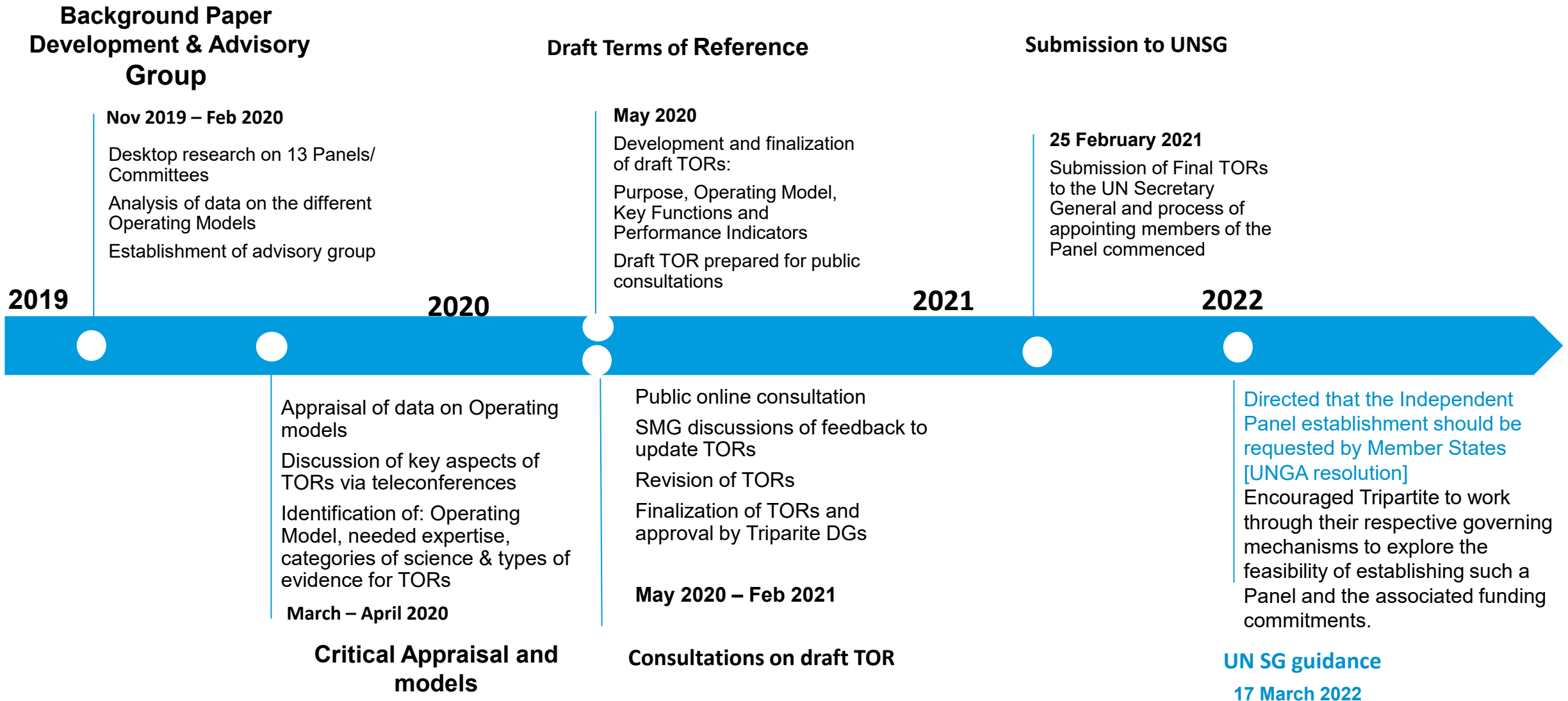
The Tripartite organizations (FAO, OIE, WHO) invite partners to join public discussion on the establishment of the AMR Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform

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



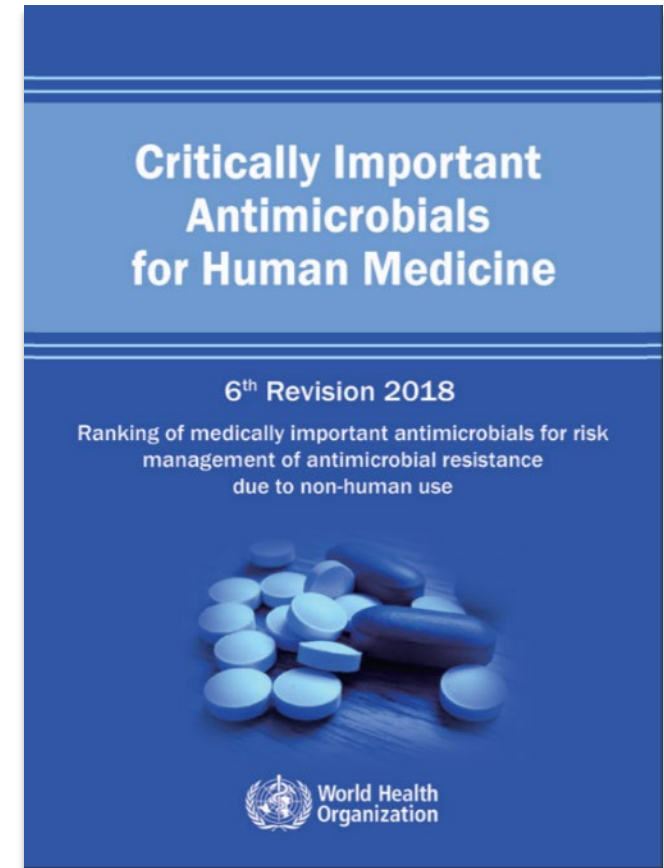
WHO Critically Important Antimicrobial List

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



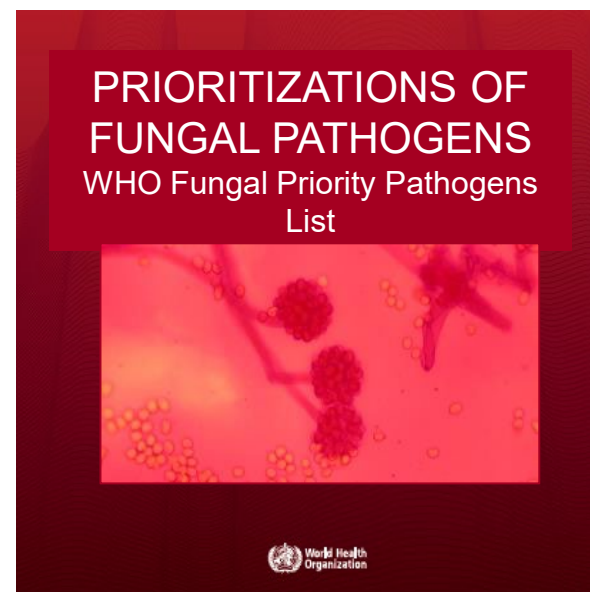
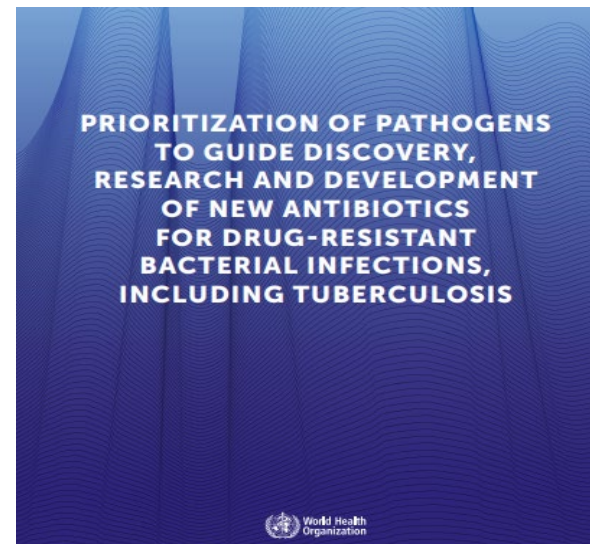
WHO sets global health priority for R&D and public health stewardship intervention

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

ANTIBACTERIALS



Publication Q1 2022
Ref. [2021 AB Pipeline report](#)

ANTI FUNGALS



Publication Q2 2022

VACCINES



Publication Q2 2022

Thank you