

# The Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance

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***AMS WORKSHOP NOVEMBER 16-22<sup>ND</sup> 2015***

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# Outline

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- Global Action Plan on AMR
  - Scope
  - Process & Principles
  - Strategic objectives & Framework for action
- Sample of actions requested by the Global Action Plan
  - National action plans
  - Establishment of a global surveillance system
- Conclusion



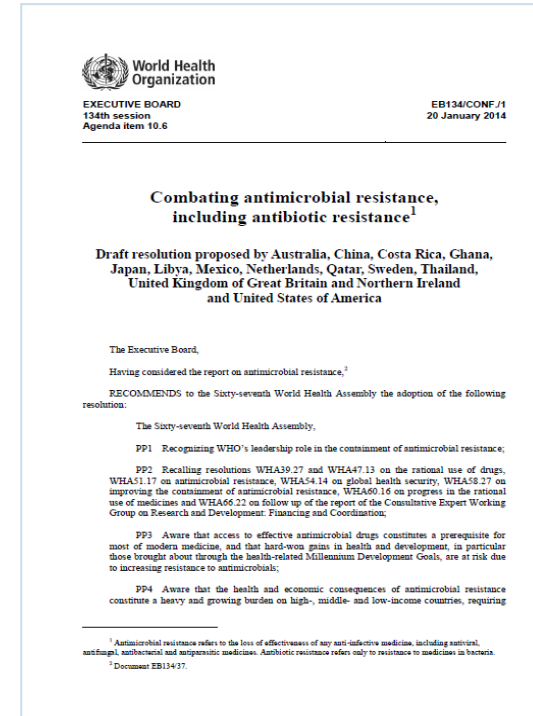
# Resolution on AMR

World Health Assembly May 2014 ... *To develop a draft global action plan to combat AMR ... to ensure that all countries ... have the capacity to combat AMR.*

- Takes into account existing action plans and all available evidence and best practice
- To apply a multisectoral approach

Submit to 2015 Health Assembly through the Executive Board January 2015

- **November 2014**



# Perspective

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- Impact on health & implications for health care is the core fundamental concern
- However, solutions require engagement beyond health sector alone
  - Broad range of global / intersectoral stakeholders beyond health
  - Overlapping but also differing concerns & perspectives
- But bringing stakeholders together is insufficient
  - Consensus & synergy building requires process



# Scope

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GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



# Scope

**Spread of metallo-beta-lactamases causing resistance in gram negative bacteria**



**Percentage of new TB cases with MDR TB**



**WHO HIV drug resistance report 2012**

Countries (n=26) reporting results from WHO surveys of transmitted HIV drug resistance, 2004-2010



**Artemisinin-Resistant Malaria**

Widespread resistance

Differences, but also many commonalities

- Common biological paths
- Common drivers
- Common actors

studies.

Efficacy, as of November, 2012



# Scope

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- The draft global action plan covers antibiotic resistance in more detail.
- Link to existing action plans where appropriate for viral, parasitic and bacterial diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.



# Process & principles

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GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE





# Global Action Plan

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- Process to facilitate global, intersectoral synergy & coherency
- Single reference “blue print”
  - Reflecting major stakeholder concerns & issues
  - Objectives & indicators
  - Key gaps & actions needed to close them
- **Evolutionary platform** adaptable to change



# Consultations on draft global action plan

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- Strengthened tripartite collaboration (**FAO, OIE, WHO**)
  - Worked together on development of global action plan
  - Shared actions for the collaboration



# Consultations on draft global action plan

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- Member State consultations
  - Human, animal, agriculture
  - Optimizing use of medicines
  - Global surveillance
  - Research needs



***The consultative process takes into account the commitment, perspectives and roles of all relevant stakeholders, and in which everyone has clear and shared ownership and responsibilities.***



# Consultative process

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September 2013: 1st Meeting of WHO's Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (STAG-AMR) to advise the Director-General on WHO's strategic plan and priority activities to tackle AMR.

April 2014: 2nd Meeting of the STAG-AMR, with representatives from other organizations, to advise on the main areas of concern, priorities for action, and medium- to long-term objectives for inclusion in the draft global action plan.

June 2014: A Ministerial Conference on antimicrobial resistance hosted by the government of the Netherlands, with the objective to accelerate political commitment and generate contributions to the global action plan.

4 July and 1 September 2014- Web –based consultation -relevant organizations, institutions, networks, civil society groups, national authorities and ministries

October 2014: An Informal Member States Consultation to provide Member States with the opportunity to comment before submissions to Executive Board and to the Health Assembly.



# Consultative process

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October 2014: 3rd meeting of the STAG-AMR to work on the further development of the draft action plan taking into account the comments received during the informal Member States consultation held prior to the meeting.

November 2014: A meeting hosted by the government of Norway to address antimicrobial medicine use, access and quality.

December 2014: A meeting hosted by the government of Sweden to promote the development of global surveillance capacity, systems and standards.

March 2015: A meeting hosted by the Government of Brazil to address the current gaps in innovation and research and development related to antimicrobial resistance.

May 2015- Regional AFRO meeting





# WHO Executive Board January 2015

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- Strong support to take plan to World Health Assembly
  - 39 country statements, plus 5 NGOs
- Some requests for modification
  - WHO FAO OIE tripartite meeting 10 Feb 2015
  - Meeting with Geneva Permanent Missions 20 Feb 2015
  - WHO Advisory Group meeting 24-25 Feb 2015
  - Resubmit to Health Assembly March 2015

EB web site at [http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e\\_eb136.html](http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e_eb136.html) It is listed as document EB136/20. Available in 6 languages. Supplementary material is available on our AMR webpages at [http://www.who.int/drugresistance/global\\_action\\_plan/en/](http://www.who.int/drugresistance/global_action_plan/en/)





# Principles

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- **Whole-of-society engagement** including a one-health approach > affects all, can only be tackle with participation of the entire society
- **Prevention first** > good sanitation, hygiene and IPC
- **Access** > preserve ability to prevent and treat infections
- **Sustainability** > all countries to have a national plan with defined budget within 2 years of the endorsement
- **Incremental targets** for implementation > different stages





**World Health  
Organization**

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**SIXTY-EIGHTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY**  
**Provisional agenda item 15.1**

**A68/20**  
**27 March 2015**

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## **Antimicrobial resistance**

**Draft global action plan on antimicrobial resistance**



# Strategic objectives & framework for action

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GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



# Global Action Plan strategic objectives

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1. Improve awareness and understanding
  2. Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base
  3. Reduce the incidence of infection
  4. Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines
  5. Develop the economic case for sustainable investment
- **Commitment to report progress**



# Framework for action

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- Actions defined for each strategic objective for:
  - ❑ Member States
  - ❑ WHO Secretariat
  - ❑ International and national partners
  
- Central aspect: DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PLANS
  - ❑ Alignment with global action plan
  - ❑ Alignment with standards defined by intergovernmental bodies (e.g., Codex Alimentarius, OIE, FAO)



# Sample framework for action from global action plan

## Strategic objective 1: Improve awareness and understanding

Member State	WHO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Promote awareness raising</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Develop global communications strategy</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>AMR to be a core component of professional education</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Develop OIE – FAO – WHO core communications</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Establish &amp; support coalitions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maintain AMR as priority among MS</li></ul>

## Strategic objective 2: Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base

Member State	WHO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Develop national surveillance system</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Develop global surveillance system</b></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Promote surveillance in animal health</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Work with OIE – FAO on integrated surveillance</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Participate in global &amp; regional surveillance</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Report on AMR and antimicrobial use regularly</li></ul>



# National plans & Global surveillance

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EXAMPLE OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON  
ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



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April 2015

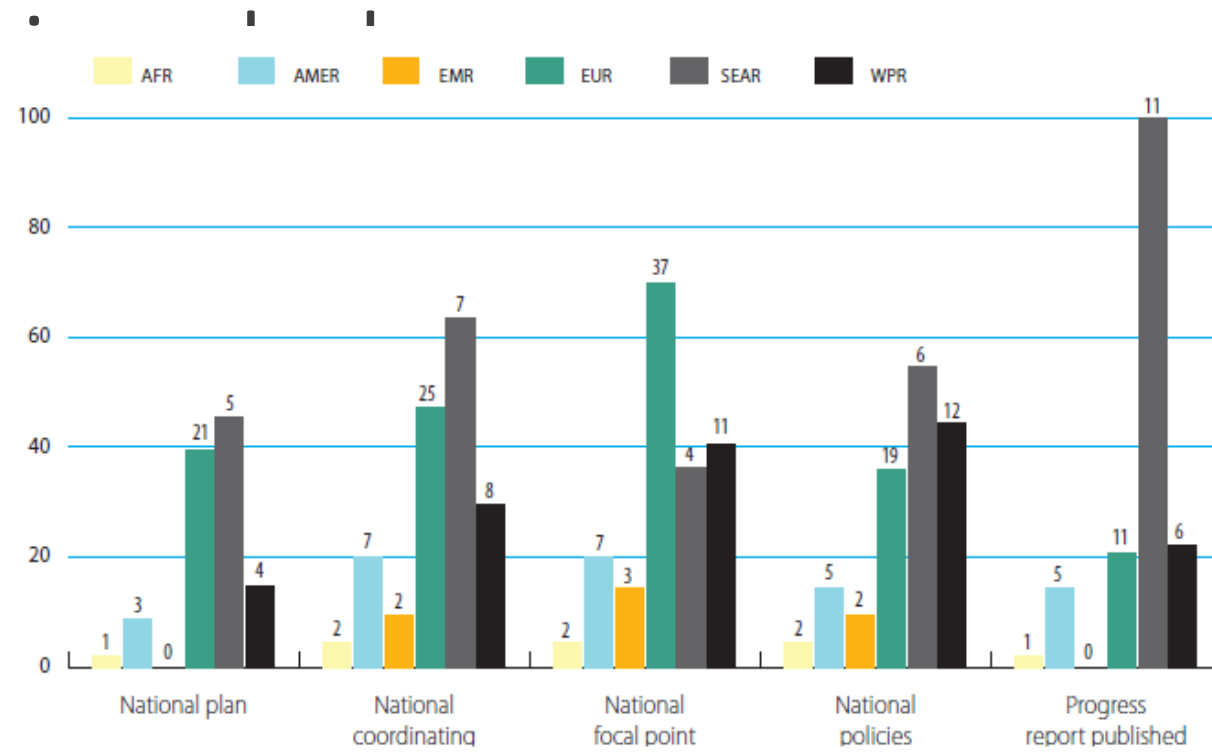


Figure 1.2 – Percentages of Member States that had a national plan for antimicrobial resistance, a coordinating mechanism, a focal point, a policy or a strategy and had prepared a report in the previous 5 years, by region

National action plans: 34 out of 133 countries that responded to the survey.





# National Action Plans

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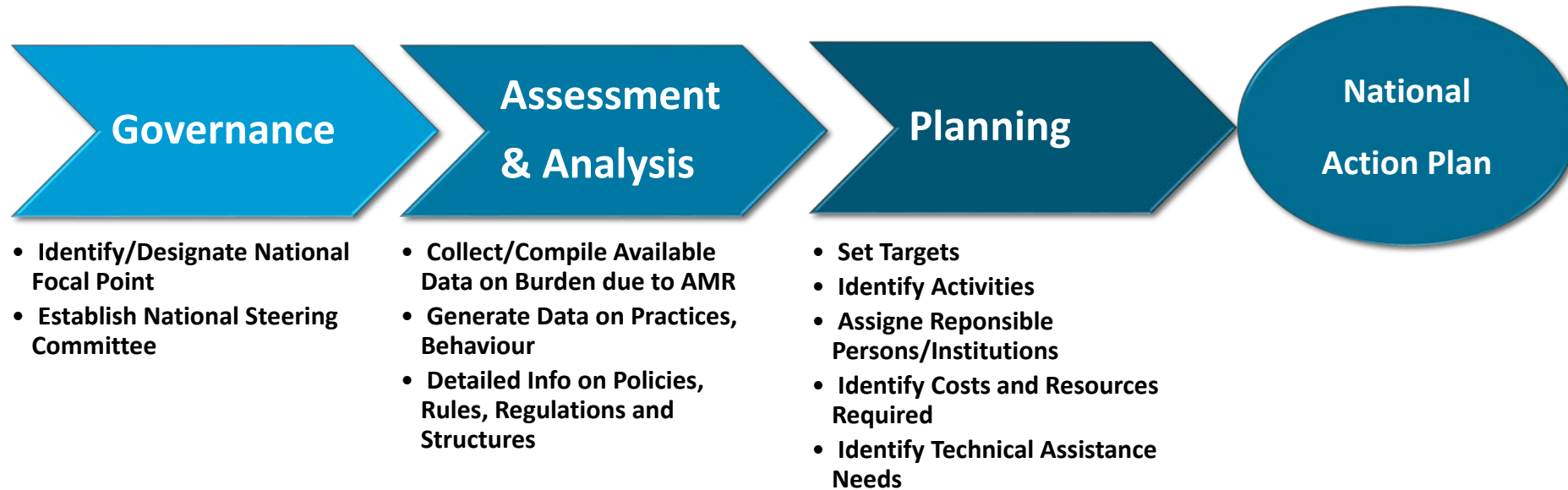
- The Global Action Plan requests countries to develop their national action plans

22. At the national level, operational action plans to combat antimicrobial resistance are needed to support strategic frameworks.<sup>1</sup> All Member States are urged to have in place, within two years of the endorsement of the draft action plan by the Health Assembly, national action plans on antimicrobial resistance that are aligned with the global action plan and with standards and guidelines established by intergovernmental bodies such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO and OIE. These national action plans are needed to provide the basis for an assessment of the resource needs, and should take into account national and regional priorities. Partners and other stakeholders, including FAO, OIE, the



# Development of National Action Plans

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# Development of National Action Plans

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- National plans will provide the basis for the assessment of resources needs.
- WHO Secretariat will facilitate through:
  - supporting countries to develop, implement and monitor national plans;
  - leading and coordinating support to countries for assessment and implementation of investment needs
  - monitoring development and implementation of action plans by Member States and other partners
  - publishing biennial progress reports

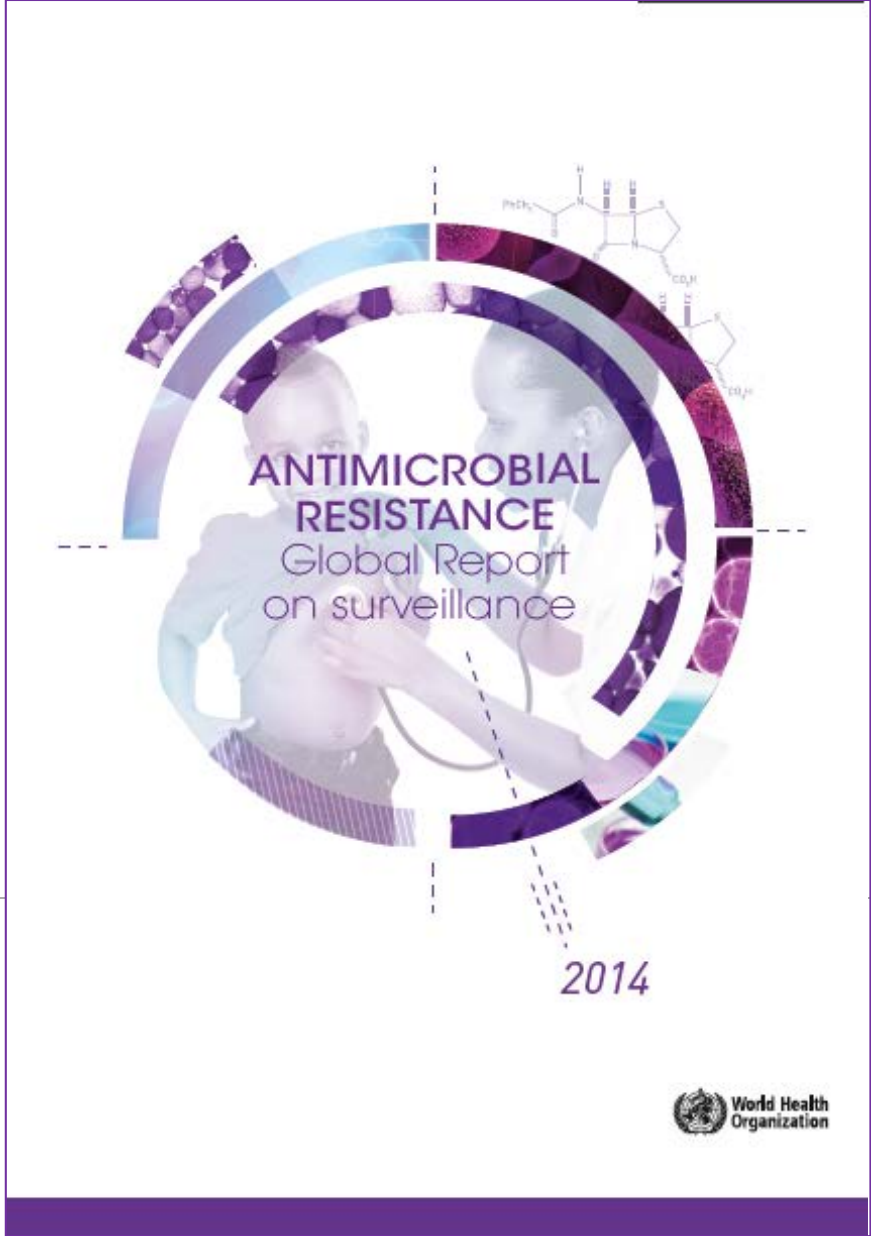


# Development of a global surveillance system

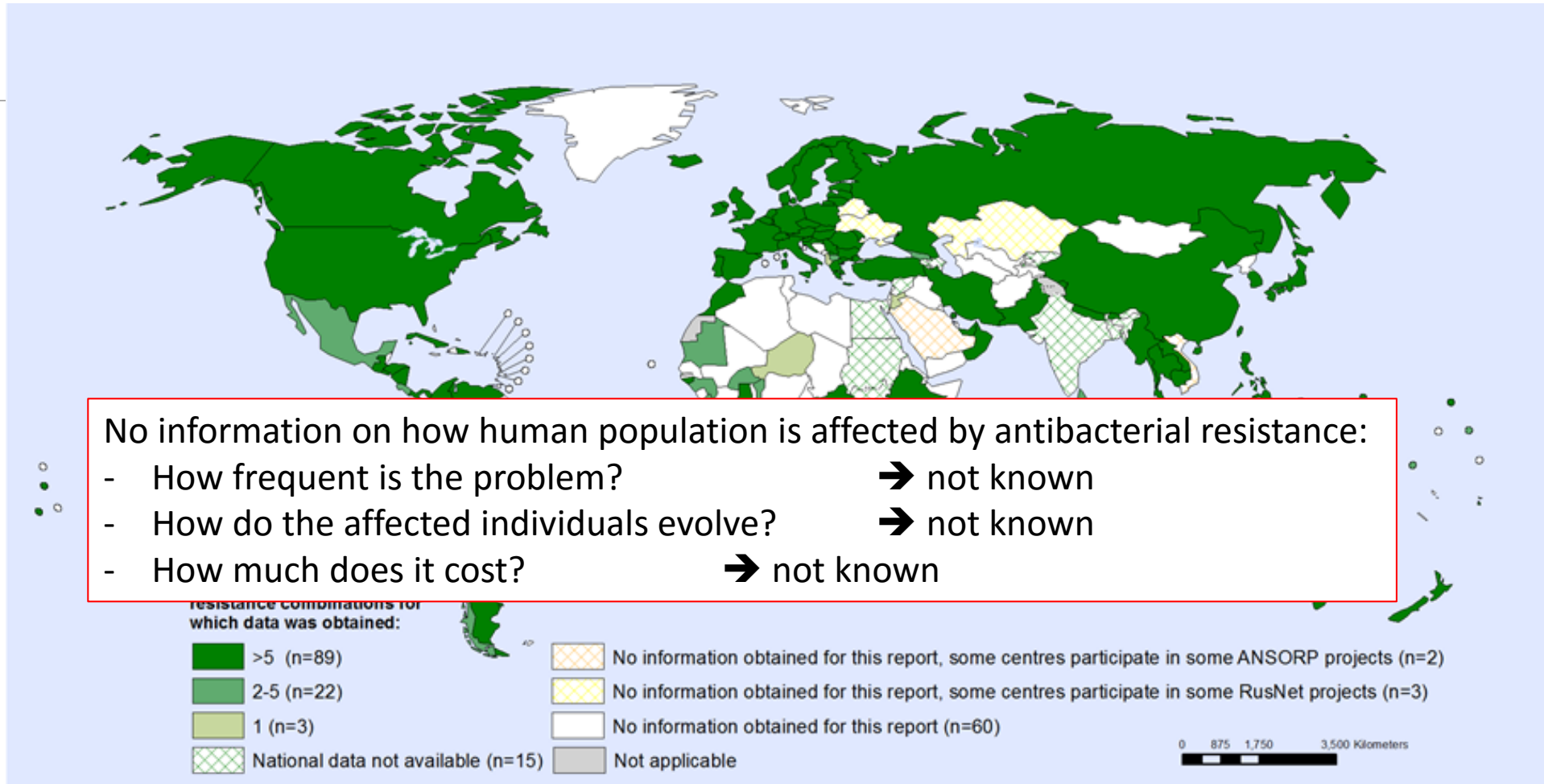
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EXAMPLE OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON  
ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE





# Availability of national data\* on resistance for 9 selected bacteria–antibacterial drug combinations



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization  
Map Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI)  
World Health Organization



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\*National data means data obtained from official sources, but not that data necessarily are representative for the population or country as a whole



# Global surveillance on human antimicrobial resistance: Targets

- To assess impact and trends of antimicrobial resistance among infections
- Episode of infection instead of laboratory isolates



# Development of a global surveillance system for common bacteria

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Why global surveillance of common bacterial pathogens?

- An increasing threat to global human health
- Absence of antibacterial resistance surveillance system





# Conclusion

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## Challenges

- Lack of effective/simple **communication**
  - Not one single disease nor pathogen
- **Lack of capacity**, particularly in low resource settings
  - Diagnostic, quality assurance, regulatory, and surveillance capacity
  - Prevent and control spread of drug resistant pathogens
  - Control over how antimicrobials are obtained and used
- Multiple partners/sectors and **Lack of coordination**



# Conclusion

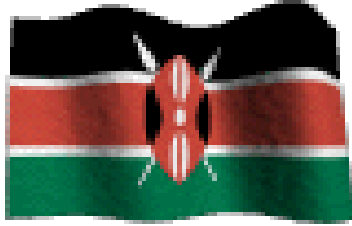
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## Window of opportunity

- Increased level of awareness and engagement
- Global action Plan galvanizes partners around common goals







# *Acknowledgement*

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Ministry of Health

CDC-  
Kenya



Global  
**Antibiotic  
Resistance**  
Partnership

