



HM Government

IACG | Interagency Coordination Group on
Antimicrobial Resistance

The United Nations Interagency Coordination Group on AMR

Professor Dame Sally C. Davies
Co-convener of the UN IACG on AMR

OIE Global Conference on AMR and Prudent Use of
Antimicrobial Agents in Animals
Marrakesh, 29-31 October 2018

Bringing AMR to the forefront: 1956 – 2016



UN General Assembly resolution on AMR:

- WHO, FAO, OIE to finalize a global development and stewardship framework
- SG to establish an ad hoc interagency coordination group

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



- **Optimize use** of antimicrobials in human and animal health
- Develop the **economic case** for sustainable investment and **increase investment** in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions

Codex Alimentarius

FAO and WHO developed harmonized food standards, guidelines and codes of practice to protect the health of consumers and to ensure fair practices in food trade

World Health Assembly resolution

Antimicrobial resistance: a threat to global health security
Rational use of medicines by prescribers and patients

50 YEARS

1956

Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)

FAO and WHO started meeting to evaluate the safety of food additives and the presence of contaminants in food (e.g., toxicants and veterinary drugs)

World Health Assembly resolution

Calling for efforts to address antimicrobial resistance, including through advanced detection and education

2005

World Health Day 2011
WHO introduces **6-point policy package** to combat AMR

2011

WHO convenes first **Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on AMR (STAG-AMR)**

2013



2015

OIE AMR strategy
FAO Action Plan
World Bank report on AMR

2016

In addition, significant efforts have been undertaken by non-UN actors (e.g., publication of the O'Neill Review on AMR, G20 efforts, and many other initiatives)

UNGA AMR Resolution 2016

*“Request the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Organization for Animal Health, an **ad hoc interagency coordination group, co-chaired by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the World Health Organization, drawing, where necessary, on expertise from relevant stakeholders, to provide practical guidance for approaches needed to ensure sustained effective global action to address antimicrobial resistance, and also request the Secretary-General to submit a report for consideration by Member States by the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the present declaration and on further developments and recommendations emanating from the ad hoc inter-agency group, including on options to improve coordination, taking into account the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance”.***

WHO DG

UN DSG

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WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION



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UN Agencies

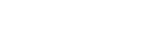
International Experts

Otto Cars

Jaana Husu-Kallio

Co-conveners

Chairs



Working to support **systems strengthening**, promoting the dissemination of **best practices**, and **access** to services and health technologies

Recommendations are based on utilisation of existing tools across organisations and systems through **collaboration and coordination** and **avoiding redundancy**

IACG | Interagency Coordination Group on **Antimicrobial Resistance**

PRINCIPLES

Practical approaches should be **phased and stepwise**

No duplication

No apportioning of blame, but working to ensure that the AMR situation gets better not worse

Inclusive and transparent process that is based on the GAP and aligned with the SDGs

IACG terms of reference

Raise awareness

- Tools and standards for reducing AMR

Support implementation

- Global Action Plan and Framework for Action

Coordinate mapping

- Tripartite actions
- Identify gaps and opportunities for collaboration

Promote collaborative action

- Avoid duplications and redundancies
- Better distribution of resources

Align priorities

- Tackling AMR alongside SDGs and other priorities e.g. UHC/GHS

Report

- Report on progress to the 73rd Session on UNGA through the SG (final report Spring 2019)

4 The approach builds on the UNGA political declaration, the Global Action Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals



UNGA political declaration



- Provides the **mandate of the IACG**
- Proposes to tackle AMR by **reducing infections and unintentional exposure, optimizing use and sustained innovation** using various **levers**
- Highlights importance of **affordability and access**
- Suggests **increased attention to antibacterials**

Global Action Plan



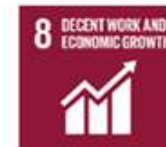
- Looks at AMR through **one-health approach** considering human health, animal health, agriculture and environmental aspects
- Defines **five strategic priorities** (awareness, surveillance and research, reducing incidence of infections, optimizing use, increasing investments)
- This document aims to **support and accelerate the implementation of the GAP**

Sustainable Development Goals



- Provides the **long-term development priorities of the UN member states**
- AMR **puts achievement of several SDGs** directly or indirectly **at risk**
- At the same time, the **actions and objectives related to many SDGs** are closely related to key AMR content areas

Tackling AMR is crucial to achieve the SDGs Agenda for 2030



IACG Framework for Action

4 Content areas and levers link directly to GAP priorities

Levers

1

 Awareness & capability building

2

 Measurement/ surveillance


 Funding & financial incentives


 Policy & Regulation


 Championing & piloting

Content areas¹

3	 Human infection prevention and control
	 Clean water and sanitation
	 Animal infection prevention and control
	 Food safety
	 Environmental contamination
4	 Human use
	 Animal & agricultural use
	 Laboratory capacity & surveillance
2 5	 Basic research
	 Development of new therapeutics
	 Access to therapeutics
	 Diagnostics development and access
	 Vaccine development and access
Enablers	 National action plans, System Strengthening ² and alignment with SDGs (including logistics for access)
	 Global roadmap, governance & coordination (including evidence base)
	 Coalition building and political commitment (including data transparency)

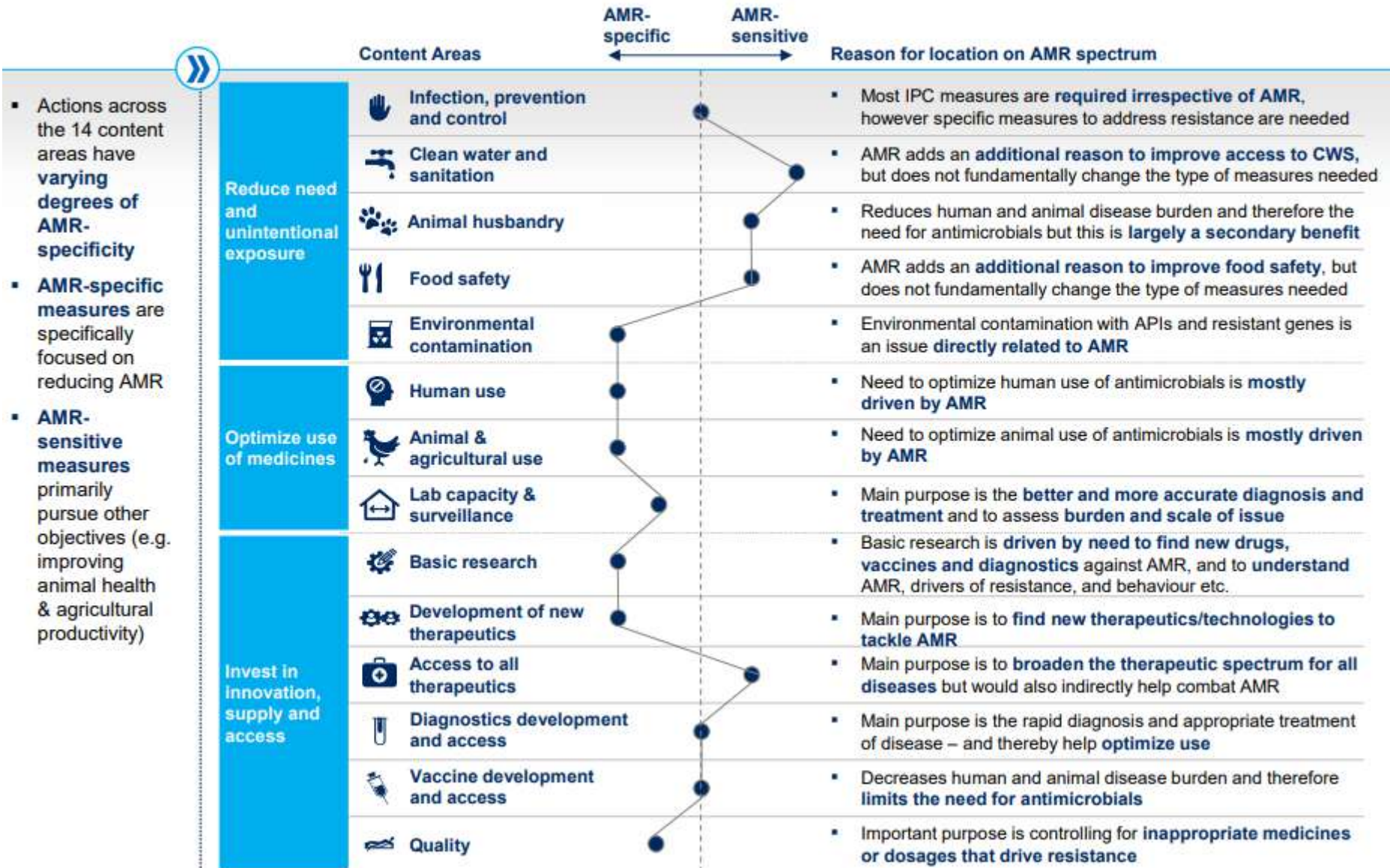
The Global Action Plan sets out five strategic objectives:

- 1** Improve **awareness** and understanding of antimicrobial resistance through effective **communication, education and training**
- 2** Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through **surveillance and research**
- 3** **Reduce the incidence of infection** through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures
- 4** **Optimize the use** of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health
- 5** Develop the economic case for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of all countries, and **increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines** and other interventions

¹ Content areas are not classified by order of importance

² Covers strengthening human, agricultural, food and environmental systems

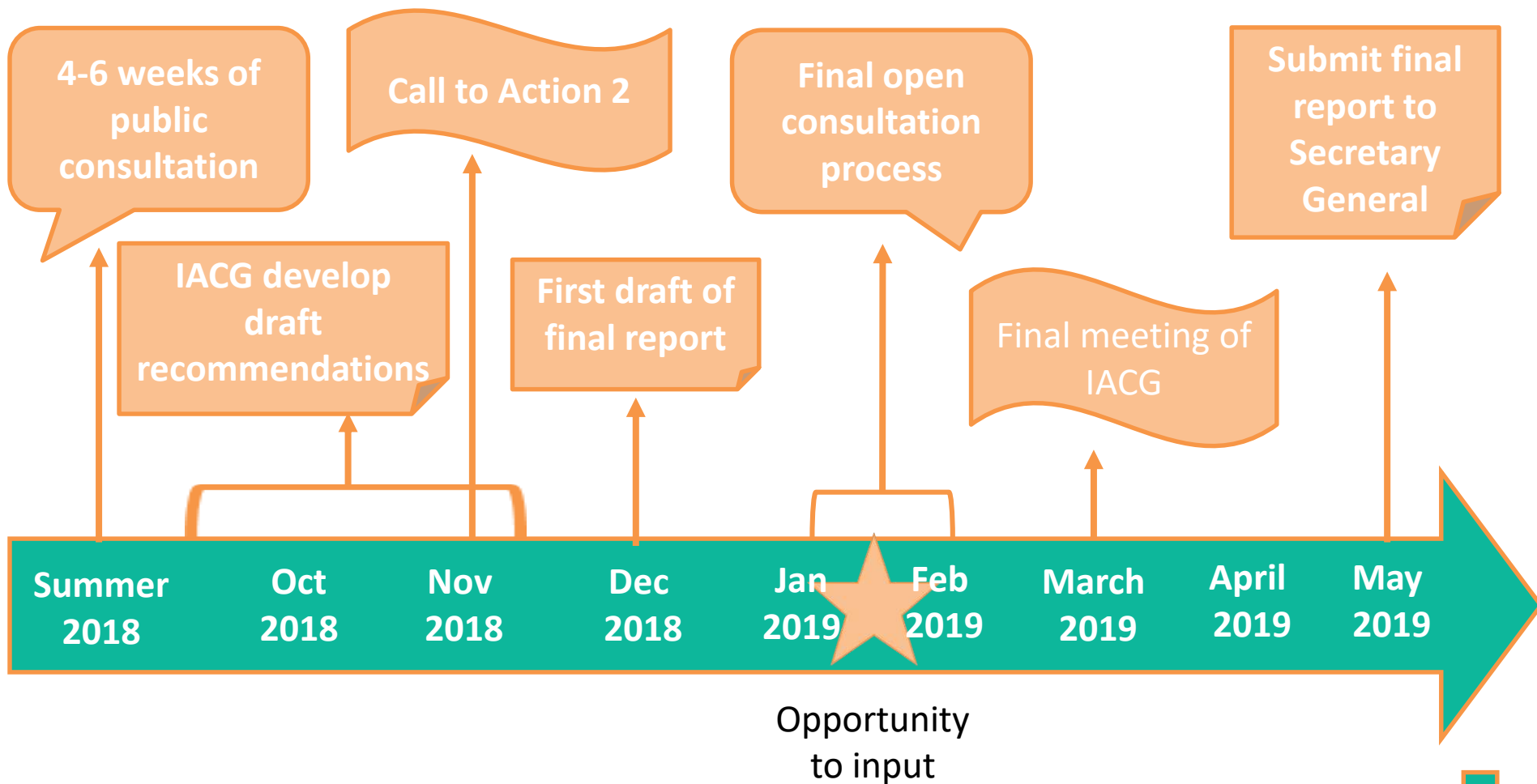
4 AMR-specificity varies for each of the 14 content areas



Progress to date

- Developed a workplan following web based consultation
- Split work into themes – and now coming together to develop recommendations
- Conducted mapping of UN stakeholders and activities
- Commissioned pieces of work e.g. SDG indicators and UN roles and remits in AMR
- Continued to raised the profile of AMR and working across sectors e.g. Call to Action event and AMR event during the SDGs HLPF
- Public consultation of discussion papers conducted summer 2018
- Developing recommendations and report through inclusive process

Timeline of IACG work & Next Steps



UNGA SEPTEMBER 2019

International Response to AMR



Member States



← Friends on AMR in NY

Alliance of Champions on AMR in Geneva →



uhc2030



UNEA

United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

Summary

- Complex problem;
- We need a interdisciplinary, ONE health & systems approach to tackle it;
- We must work across international borders- at all levels, research and policy;
- We must involve all sectors and engage all communities;
- Continue to make the case for investment;
- Leaders and Champions;
- We need the evidence base and data to inform decision making;
- We are making progress but there is much more to do;
- Everyone has a role to play.

Call to Action – 19/20th November, Accra



Ghana Government



Royal Thai Government



UK Government



WORLD BANK GROUP



UNITED NATIONS
FOUNDATION



Objectives

1. Promoting pioneers
2. Creating and sustaining global and national action
3. Informing the processes and deliverables of IACG



9:45 – 12:30

Progress Update from IACG

- Update on the activities of IACG
- Interactive panel sessions with IACG members
- 'Town hall' breakout sessions to test areas of their work
- Explore how AMR stakeholders can support the IACG process.

For more info:

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