

RESOLUTION No. 14

OIE's Engagement in the One Health Global Effort to Control Antimicrobial Resistance

CONSIDERING

1. That antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is globally recognised as a growing political concern with serious social, economic, human health and animal health repercussions, as demonstrated by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly Resolution A-71/3 adopted in 2016,
2. The Second OIE Global Conference on antimicrobial resistance and prudent use of antimicrobial agents, putting standards into practice, organised in October 2018 in Marrakesh, Morocco, that confirmed commitment to supporting global strategies and initiatives developed under the leadership of the Tripartite (FAO, OIE, WHO) and recommended to further strengthen international collaboration and coordination including with the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and other related institutions to build a stronger economic case for sustainable investment,
3. The ongoing AMR activities in the framework of the Tripartite, following the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2018, and its joint workplan to support countries in implementing National Action Plans in support of the Global Action Plan on AMR,
4. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework developed by the Tripartite to measure country progress in the implementation of the Global Action Plan using a harmonised approach,
5. The AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund “Combatting the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach” on the verge of being established by the Tripartite to enable joint resource mobilisation for the implementation of the Tripartite workplans on AMR,
6. The *Ad hoc* Inter-agency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (IACG) report, provided to the United Nations Secretary General in April 2019 after public consultation, and particularly its recommendations regarding global leadership and coordination on AMR, and calling on Member States to effectively address AMR by developing and implementing multisectoral One Health National Action Plans,
7. The upcoming UN Secretary General report prepared for the UN General Assembly in September 2019 in response to the Resolution A-71/3 to provide an update on progress made by Member States and the Tripartite on the implementation of the Political Declaration and recommendations emanating from the Ad-hoc Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance,
8. The OIE Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials developed following the adoption of Resolution No. 36 at the 84th General Session in May 2016, which also considered previous Resolutions related to AMR and the harmonisation of registration requirements for veterinary drugs,
9. The recommendation to OIE Members, to follow the guidance of the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, particularly by developing National Action Plans, in respect of the use of antimicrobial agents in animals adopted through Resolution No. 26 at the 83rd General Session in May 2015,

10. The importance and the relevance of the OIE standards, guidelines, tools and interventions carried out by the OIE to date in the fight against AMR, and the need to maintain its active involvement in Tripartite activities and to reaffirm its role in the global leadership regarding the challenge of AMR for animal health and welfare,

AND RECOGNISING the need to urgently implement the Tripartite Workplan on AMR supported by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund to further scale up the global effort and support to the countries and to strengthen OIE's capacity to respond to the growing challenge and expectations in addressing AMR,

THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE continues to strengthen the central role of the Tripartite in engaging and coordinating all critical stakeholders at the global level through a Joint Tripartite Secretariat function, as well as through the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund, “Combating the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach” while taking into account the most effective use of current resources and work streams,
2. The OIE further contributes to the rapid implementation of the recommendations emanating from the work of IACG and the UNGA, in accordance with the GAP and the OIE Strategy on addressing AMR,
3. The OIE regularly informs its Members of the global situation and progress made regarding the global use of antimicrobial agents in animals and the fight against AMR.

AND DECIDES THAT

The OIE Director General establishes a permanent Working Group on AMR supporting the implementation of the OIE Global Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials and the organisation's capacity to respond to global challenges according to its mandate.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)