



The draft Global AMR Action Plan



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BUREAU RÉGIONAL DE L'

**Organisation
mondiale de la Santé**

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**Всемирная организация
здравоохранения**

Европейское региональное бюро

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Control of Antimicrobial Resistance



Antibiotic resistance

- WHO meetings, consultations, workshops in 1971, 1977, 1981, 1982, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2008, 2009
- World Health Assembly resolutions in 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2009
- WHO global strategy for containment of antimicrobial resistance published in 2001
- Despite progress, strategies for containment not widely implemented

COMBAT DRUG RESISTANCE



**No action today,
no cure tomorrow**

7 APRIL 2011 **WORLD HEALTH DAY**



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Renewed global efforts

- Centralized secretariat at WHO HQ (December 2011)
- WHO Global AMR Task Force
- AMR Strategic and Technical Advisory Group (STAG)
- High-level awareness raising, e.g. World Health Assembly



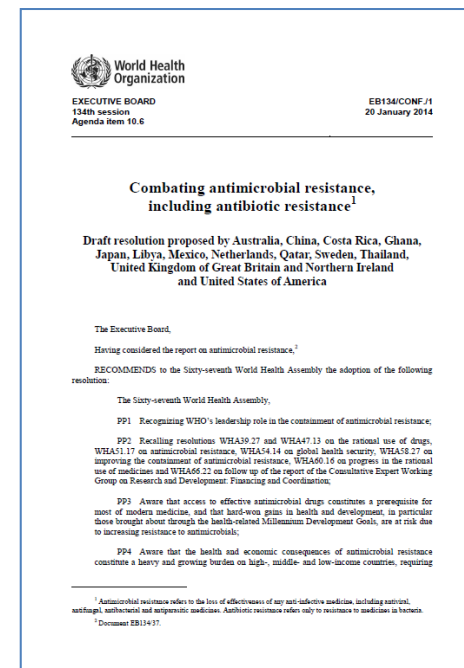
AMR Side Events

2012 – hosted by Sweden, Ghana
2013 – hosted by Sweden, UK
2014 – hosted by Netherlands, UK
and Turkey



Global AMR Action Plan

- Resolution adopted at World Health Assembly (May 2014)
- Call for Global Action Plan by WHA 2015
- Stakeholder and public engagement
- Technical consultations
 - AMR surveillance (Dec '12, Mar '14, Sep '14)
 - STAG (Sept '13, Apr '14, Oct '14, Feb '15)





Global AMR Action Plan

- Online consultation
 - 4 July to 1 September 2014
 - Contributions from MS, NGOs, Private, Academia, Int Organizations
- High-level ministerial meetings
 - Netherlands (June 2014)
 - Norway (Nov 2014)
 - Sweden (Dec 2014)
- Submit to World Health Assembly 2015



Global AMR Action Plan





Guiding principles

- Whole-of-society engagement
- Actions based on best available knowledge and evidence
- Prevention first
- Access not excess
- Sustainability
- Incremental targets for implementation





Five strategic objectives:

- Improve awareness and understanding
- Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base
- Reduce the incidence of infection
- Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines
- Develop the business case for sustainable investment





Framework for action

http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/EB136/B136_20-en.pdf

Objective 3: Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures

Potential measures of effectiveness: extent of reduction in the prevalence of preventable infections, and in particular the incidence of drug-resistant infections in health care settings

Member State action	Secretariat action	International and national partners' action
Member States may consider the following actions: • take urgent action to implement and strengthen hygiene and infection prevention and control in health care facilities; • include training and education in hygiene and infection prevention and control as core (mandatory) content in training and education for health care and veterinary professionals and in their continuing professional development;	Facilitate the design and implementation of policies and tools to strengthen hygiene and infection prevention and control practices, particularly to counter antimicrobial resistance, and promote the engagement of civil society and patient groups in improving practices in hygiene and infection prevention and control. Ensure that policy recommendations for new and existing vaccines take into account	Professional societies and accreditation bodies should support training and education on infection-prevention measures as a mandatory requirement in professional development, accreditation and registration. OIE should update its codes and manuals to take account of new developments in vaccines. FAO should continue to engage and support producers and stakeholders in the food and



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ESVAC stakeholders meeting 2015
3 March 2015, London, UK

Implementing, monitoring and evaluation



- Countries to develop and implement national action plans
 - “building blocks”
 - National priorities, circumstances
- WHO to develop monitoring & evaluation framework
 - Reporting every 2 years
- Other stakeholders to develop own action plans and report within normal reporting cycle

A coordinated global response is urgently needed



Thank you for your attention



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