Importance of prioritization of AMR NAPs – reflections and experiences from India

Dr Anuj Sharma
Technical officer – AMR, Labs and IPC
WHO Country Office for India
sharmaan@who.int
Inter-Ministerial Consultation on Containment of AMR

Delhi Declaration on Antimicrobial Resistance – an inter-ministerial consensus

We, the ministers and policy-makers from various Ministries under the Government of India, assembled at the Inter-Ministerial Consultation on Antimicrobial Resistance, pledge to adopt a holistic and collaborative approach towards prevention and containment of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in India.

Acknowledging that resistance of microorganisms to antimicrobials is a matter of serious concern and is mainly driven by animal, food and agriculture sectors. Within AMR, resistance to antibiotics is the greatest and most urgent risk that it presents.

Recognizing that emergence and spread of AMR is regarding many twentieth century achievements, particularly real success in chronic diseases, and with concern that without effective One Health and othermulti-sectoral cooperation, efforts to eradicate AMR are not likely to succeed;

Realizing that the overarching principle for addressing AMR in the promotion and protection of human health is that this requires coherent, comprehensive and integrated multi-sectoral action;

Reaffirming that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development offers a framework to ensure healthy lives, promoting healthy lifestyles and development and attainment of the 2030 Agenda, and sustainable actions against AMR shall contribute towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals;

Reaffirming that the roadmap for containment of AMR in India in the National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance is aligned with the Global Action Plan on AMR;

1. Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication education and training;
2. Strengthen surveillance through surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in human, animal, food and environment;
3. Increase access to needed therapies, diagnostics, vaccines, and antimicrobials;
4. Optimise the use of antimicrobial agents in human health, animal health and food with focus on strengthening implementation of prudent use and stewardship in human and veterinary health and agriculture;
5. Promote investments for AMR in health, research and innovation with focus on development of new and existing medicines and vaccines as well as diagnostics;
6. Strengthen global leadership on AMR with focus on international, national and stakeholder level collaboration;

Reaffirming that national and local priorities shall be the basis to develop and implement the multi-sectoral national and local action plans on AMR and to integrate the national and local action plans on AMR into national and local strategies and action plans.

We therefore commit to work towards:

- Developing and implementing national and state action plans on AMR with a multi-sectoral One Health & One Medicine approach;
- Taking steps to ensure that national and state action plans on AMR include development and strengthening of surveillance, monitoring and reporting frameworks for the prevention and reduction of antimicrobial resistance;
- Mobilizing adequate and sustained funding and human resources to support the development and implementation of action plans on AMR;
- Sustaining and monitoring activities to raise awareness and knowledge about AMR, and to engage and encourage multisectoral, public-private-public partnerships and encouraging partnerships to engage with multi-stakeholders;
- Addressing AMR in a mission mode, by involving research institutes, civil society, industry, media, engaging public-private partnerships as appropriate with multi-sectoral approaches;

Call on all stakeholders (including WHO, FAO, other UN agencies/partners, civil society, industry, media) to engage in ways that they can respond and work together towards achieving the multi-sectoral action plans on AMR.

19 April 2017

New Delhi
NAP-AMR strategic priorities

1. Awareness & understanding
   - Communication & IEC
   - Education, Training

2. Knowledge & evidence
   - Surveillance of AMR
   - Laboratories

3. Infection prevention & control
   - Healthcare, HAI
   - Animal health
   - Community & environment

4. Optimise use
   - Regulations, access, AM use
   - Antimicrobial stewardship - human
   - AMS - animals, agriculture

5. Innovations R&D
   - New medicines, diagnostics, vaccines
   - Innovations
   - Financing

6. Collaborations
   - International collaborations
   - National collaborations
   - SAPCAR

Human
Food/Animals
Environment
All sectors
AMR stakeholders in India

**Health and Family Welfare** *(NCDC, ICMR, CDSCO, FSSAI, NHM)*

**Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying** *(DAHD, DoF)*

**Agriculture** and Farmers Welfare *(ICAR)*

**Environment** Forest & Climate Change *(CPCB, SPCB)*

- **States & UT**
- **Tripartite** *(FAO-OIE-WHO)* + UNEP, UNICEF
- **Others** – professional councils, medical colleges *(498)*, veterinary colleges *(45)*, research institutions, professional associations, accreditation bodies, NGOs/civil society, private sector, donors & partners

- **AYUSH**
- **Chemicals & Fertilizers** *(DoP)*
- **Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution**
- **Drinking Water and Sanitation**
- **External Affairs**
- **Finance**
- **Food Processing Industries**
- **Human Resource Development**
- **Information and Broadcasting**
- **Science and Technology – DBT** *(NCMR), DST, CSIR*

**NITI Ayog**, PMO
Hospitals/labs – Defence, Railways, Labour
Prioritization of AMR activities

- Within each sector
- Funding – existing budgets
- M&E indicators
- Donor/partners
- Civil Society
- Private sector
- One Health activities
Governance mechanisms

Intersectoral coordinating committee

Technical advisory group

Core working group
Learnings from India

- Governance mechanisms
- Government commitment
- Collaborations – “importance”
- Sub-national action plans
- AMR champions
- Tripartite at country level
- Surveillance is critical
Thank you