Tripartite (FAO/OIE/WHO) Response to Antimicrobial Resistance

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Global Action Plan on AMR (GAP) –
Adopted by WHA in 2015

Endorsed by FAO and OIE Governing Bodies in 2015

• Five Strategic Objectives of the GAP:
  1. Improve awareness and understanding
  2. Strengthen knowledge through surveillance & research
  3. Reduce the incidence of infection
  4. Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines
  5. Ensure sustainable investment
Political Declaration on AMR Adopted by UN General Assembly High-Level Meeting September 2016

Requested the UNSG to consult with WHO, FAO and OIE and establish an ad-hoc Inter-Agency Coordination Group (IACG) to provide guidance and recommendations to coordinate and expedite global efforts.
The IACG submitted its report to the UNSG on April 29, 2019 and its mandate is finished.
Commitment and calls by the Secretary-General to implement the IACG recommendations

85. The Secretary-General invites United Nations organizations, the World Bank, all relevant international, regional and national organizations and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to provide the needed political, technical, advocacy and financial support to assist Member States and the Tripartite Organizations in implementing the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance.

86. The Secretary-General invites the Tripartite Organizations, United Nations organizations, the World Bank and all relevant international, regional and national organizations, partners and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to assist in implementing the recommendations of the IACG and to provide Member States with the needed political, technical, advocacy and financial support in that regard.

87. In order to enable the implementation of the recommendations of the IACG, the Secretary-General calls upon the Tripartite Organizations to establish a joint secretariat... to further define the modalities of implementation in a transparent manner and undertake the required institutional and governance arrangements.
Commitment to implement the IACG recommendations by Tripartite Organisations through resolutions

Resolution No. 14
OIE’s Engagement to the One Health Global Effort to Control Antimicrobial Resistance

Committing

1. That antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is globally recognised as a growing political concern with serious economic, human health and animal health repercussions, as documented by the United Nations’ (UN) General Assembly Resolution A/73/12 adopted in 2018.
2. The recent OIE Council Conference on antimicrobial resistance and prudent use of antimicrobial agents, pointing standards into practice, organised in October 2018 in Nairobi, which adopted a mandatory commitment to improving global, national, and local practices in the prudent use of antimicrobials. Other initiatives, including the joint OIE/OECD pessimism, to help meet the OIE’s commitment, are to support the development of guidelines and technical assistance to improve global, national, and local practices in the prudent use of antimicrobials. Other initiatives, including the joint OIE/OECD pessimism, to help meet the OIE’s commitment, are to support the development of guidelines and technical assistance to improve global, national, and local practices in the prudent use of antimicrobials.
3. The OIE and the World Health Organization (WHO), acting on the principles of the One Health approach, to develop joint resources for the implementation of the OIE-World Health Organization Joint Committee on Antimicrobial Resistance

Resolution 2019/1
WRA72.5
Agenda item 11.8
28 May 2019

Antimicrobial resistance

The Seventy-second World Health Assembly,
Having considered the report by the Director General on follow-up to the high-level meetings of the United Nations General Assembly on health-related issues: antimicrobial resistance

Recalling resolution WHA71.13 (2018) on the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance, and acknowledging the establishment of the Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance to provide practical guidance and recommendations for necessary approaches to ensure sustained and effective global action to address antimicrobial resistance;

Recognising the importance of addressing growing antimicrobial resistance to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Reaffirming the need to address antimicrobial resistance through a coordinated, multistakeholder, One Health approach;

Recalling resolution WHA68.7 (2015) in which the Health Assembly adopted the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance, which sets out five strategic objectives (prevent unnecessary use and undertakings of antimicrobial resistance, strengthen knowledge through surveillance and research, reduce the incidence of infections, optimise the use of antimicrobial agents, and develop the necessary resources for sustainable investments), and noting the progress made in establishing the Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GAXSS);

Recognising the prevailing need for investing in high-quality research and development, including basic research for antimicrobials, diagnostic technologies, vaccines and preventive preparations, and for improving access to those in need of quality, safe, efficacious and affordable existing and new antimicrobials, diagnostic technologies and vaccines, while promoting effective stewardship;

Acknowledging the importance of global, national and local actions to control antimicrobial resistance and the need to address its underlying causes, including antimicrobial resistance, and other infection prevention and control measures, by reducing antimicrobial resistance

June 2019
Tripartite workplan and AMR Multipartner Trust Fund
Tripartite Joint Secretariat on Antimicrobial Resistance established

**Purpose:** Lead and coordinate the global response to AMR in close collaboration with the UN system and other organizations. The Tripartite Joint Secretariat consolidates cooperation between WHO, FAO and OIE, drawing on their core mandates and comparative advantages to address needs of the global response across the One Health spectrum.

**Hosting arrangement**
Hosted by WHO with a critical mass of staff, along with dedicated liaison officers working in FAO and OIE

**Governance arrangement**
- The Executive Committee
- The Senior Management Group
- The Tripartite Joint Secretariat team

**Key functions**
- Global promotion, advocacy and political engagement
- Support global governance structures on AMR
- Coordinate interagency engagement and partnership
- Coordinate and monitor Tripartite workplans on AMR
- Map gaps and opportunities
- Support the functioning of the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund

2019
• Implementation of the governance recommendations of the IACG (Global Leaders Group and the Independent Panel for Evidence) advanced;

• The dates of the World Antibiotic (Antimicrobial) Awareness Week are now permanently set on November 18-24 every year;

• The AMR Multipartner Trust Fund operationalized with 13M and engagement in 9 countries for impact and result;

• Voluntary division of labor of Tripartite and key partner organisations is advancing.