

Global Action Plan & National Action Plans – WHO-SEARO's Regional Strategy

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Workshop on National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance for developing countries

Focusing on resistance emanating from antibiotic use in food animals

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India Habitat Center, New Delhi, India

The Global Goal in the GAP in 2015

To ensure, for as long as possible, continuity of successful treatment and prevention of infectious diseases with effective and safe medicines that are quality-assured, used in a responsible way, and accessible to all who need them







What's at Stake with AMR and Antibacterial resistance (ABR)

- → AMR refers to viruses, bacteria, parasites and fungus
- → ABR refers to common bacteria excluding Mycobacteria spp.
- Current rise of ABR poses the threat of **POST-ANTIBIOTIC ERA**?
 - Worse Scenario of 100% resistance to antibiotics is possible in the near future
 - Worldwide, common infections becoming more resistant to antibiotics
 - Common infections (e.g. urinary tract infections, pneumonia, bloodstream infections) are lifethreatening
 - Because of emergence and spread of MDR XDR PDR
- → ABR the major concern!!!!





Antibiotic Resistance

- → ABR is a natural phenomenon
- → Use and misuse of antibiotics accelerates the **emergence** of antibiotic-resistant strains
- > **Spread** of resistance genes, and antibiotic resistant bacteria, accelerated by drivers
 - Poor infection control practices in hospitals and agriculture inadequate sanitary conditions and inappropriate food-handling, and wastewater and sewage treatment plants
- → Our global efforts are to mitigate emergence and spread of ABR
- Safety Net is shrinking
 - Against Gram-neg. bacteria+++

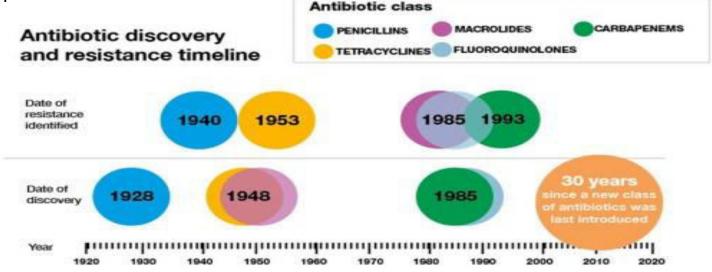


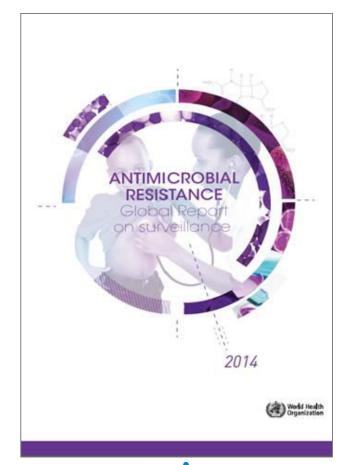
Image from Royal College of General Practitioners, UK





Background

- Increasingly a global threat to public health
- → Economic impact on AMR
 - By 2050, lead to 10 million deaths every year
 - Reduction of 2 to 3.5 percent in global GDP
 - Costing the world up to \$100 trillion
- Growing awareness and commitment
 - Political, professional, public
 - Global problem requiring a global solution





Development of the Global Action Plan

- World Health Assembly, May 2014:
 - Requests DG to develop a global action plan
- World Health Assembly, May 2015:
 - GAP adopted
- 83rd World Assembly of the OIE Delegates (May 2015)
 - Adoption of the Resolution No. 26 on AMR
- 39th Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference (June) 2015): Resolution 4/2015 on AMR
- UNGA, Sep 2016
 - AMR at the High Level Meeting: multisectoral efforts and whole-of-society responses to combat AMR



Combating antimicrobial resistance, including antibiotic resistance

Draft resolution proposed by Australia, China, Costa Rica, Ghana, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Netherlands, Qatar, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

Having considered the report on antimicrobial resistance.

The Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly

PP1 Recognizing WHO's leadership role in the containment of antimicrobial resistance;

PP2 Recalling resolutions WHA39.27 and WHA47.13 on the rational use of drugs, WHA51.17 on antimicrobial resistance, WHA54.14 on global health security, WHA58.27 on improving the containment of antimicrobial resistance, WHA60.16 on progress in the rational ise of medicines and WHA66.22 on follow up of the report of the Consultative Expert Working

PP3 Aware that access to effective antimicrobial drugs constitutes a prerequisite for most of modern medicine, and that hard-won gains in health and development, in particular those brought about through the health-related Millennium Development Goals, are at risk due

Antimicrobial resistance refers to the loss of effectiveness of any anti-infective medicine, including antivira

MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ A68/A/CONF./1 Rev.

il pour combattre la résistance intimicrobiens

avec les amendements résultant ultations informelles

ondiale de la Sante

tulatif sur les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre de la x antimicrobiens et le rapport sur le projet de plan d'action

WHA39.27 et WHA47.13 sur l'usage rationnel des «Maladies émergentes et autres maladies transmissibles : ution WHA34.14 « Sécurité sanitaire mondiale : alerte et

partie de la médecine moderne ; que les progrès duremen la santé, sont compromis par la résistance croissante aux

entimicrobiens représentent une charge à la fois lourde et croissante sur les pays à revenu éleve, ntermédiaire et faible, imposant une action urgente aux niveaux national, régional et mondial, compte



Guiding Principles

- → Whole of society engagement and one-health

 Human health, animal health, agriculture, food security, environment and economic development
- Prevention first
 Prevention is cost effective; implementation in all settings, even where resources are limited
- Access not excess

 Access not only to existing and new drugs but also to health facilities, health care professionals, veterinarians, preventive technologies, diagnostic tools, knowledge, education and information
- → Sustainability

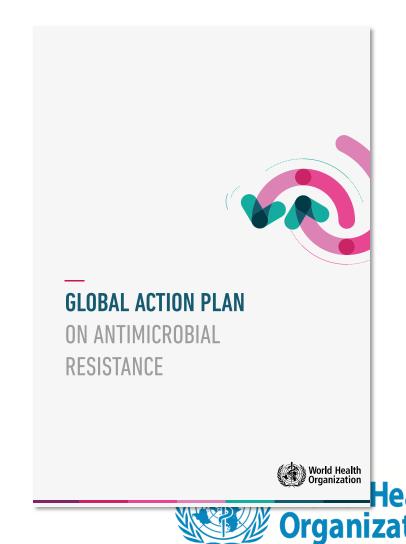
 National plans with assessment of resource needs, long-term technical and financial investment
- Incremental targets for implementation





GAP Strategic Objectives

- 1. Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through education and training
- Strengthen knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research
- 3. Reduce the incidence of infection through effective hygiene and IPC measures
- 4. Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health
- 5. Ensure sustainable investment through research and development



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Objective 1: Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through education and training

→Public and professional awareness

- Improve public and professional awareness
- WHO antibiotic awareness week launched in November 2015
- Factsheets on AMR with facts & figures
- Campaign toolkit (posters and flyers)
- AMR included in school curricula

→Education

 AMR as core component in professional training in health & veterinary sectors and agricultural practice





Objective 2: Strengthen knowledge and evidence-base through surveillance and research

- Integrated Surveillance at national level for AMR trends National AMR surveillance
 - Harmonized global standards
 - Monitoring of the consumption of antibiotics
 - Coordination at national level
 - Laboratory capacities: Capacity building & National reference laboratory
- > Integrated Surveillance at national level for AMU (consumptions of antibiotics)
 - Harmonized global standards
 - Coordination at national level
- Research and development





Objective 3: Reduce the incidence of infection through effective hygiene and IPC measures

→ IPC in health care:

- Effective hand hygiene
- Safe injection practices
- Reduce health care associated infections

Community level prevention:

- **Vaccination**
- Hand hygiene
- Sanitation

Animal health: prevention and control

Sustainable animal husbandry





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Regional Office for South-East Asia

Objective 4: Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health

→ Access to qualified antimicrobial medicines

- Regulation and authority on multiple levels
- Evidence based prescribing and dispensing of drugs
- List of essential medicines
- Antimicrobial stewardship
- Use in veterinary practice and agriculture





Objective 5: Ensure sustainable investment through research and development

Measuring the burden of AMR

Economic impact assessments

Assessing the investment needs

- New antimicrobial medicines
- Diagnostic tools and vaccines

Establishing procedures for participation

Forums and networks





World Health Assembly 2015

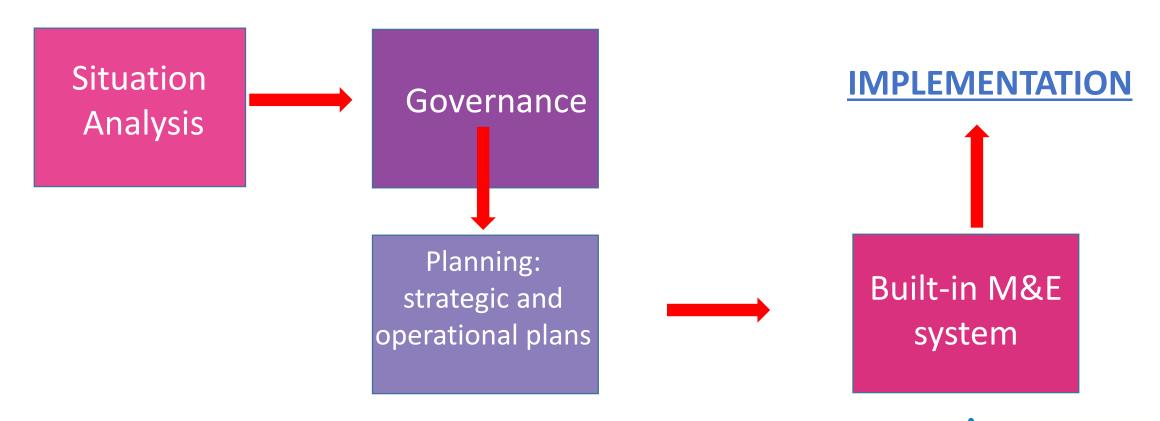


- Adoption of GAP
- → All Member States are urged to have multisector national action plans, aligned with the GAP-AMR, in place by 2017 WHA in May
- WHO to monitor and evaluate the implementation of NAP and national activities





Key Steps in NAP development & Implementation in South-East Asia Region





SEARO's Strategic objectives in support of Member States:

- → Reporting on the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP-AMR
 - Determine system-wide baseline data from which progress and impact can be measured.
 - Monitor progress made, including (i) AMR situation analysis, and (ii) developing and implementing NAPs.
 - Support the development and/or operationalization of national action plans aligned with the GAP-AMR
- Status report on published NAPs by May 2017 & every 2 years (Global Report)
- → SEARO's annual progress report made in implementing the NAP: National AMR containment programme
- → WHO providing advocacy, capacity-building and technical assistance, as well as supporting resource mobilization and leveraging other resources and partnerships
- Guidance using Regional roadmap to strengthen AMR containment program





Regional Roadmap - SEAR

- →Strategic Objectives of GAP
- Development of aligned NAP
- **→**System or program building in 5 phases:
 - Exploration and Adoption
 - Program Installation
 - Initial Implementation
 - Full Operation
 - Sustainable Operations
- **→**Assessing effectiveness/impact of measures
- →RD's scorecard on AMR activities & Progress report





Recolutions and Declarations

2016: Regional Committee (IC.) for South-Cert Asia Region (SERR) endurate the Regional Contegy for Anti-received and Contemporal of Anti-received Resistance (MAIC) in the Region (SER/RCS4/RS).

891 St. Jaiper Beckneton - SSAR Health Ministers adopt the Jaiper Declaration on AMR.

2014: Will becomes one of seven lay flegatip priorities for the work-cone

2015: Welli Hedit Assembly (WHX) adopts Resolution 65,7 to develop a tibball Action Plan (SAP) to comical AMS.

8915: Regional Committee for SIAR: review; With Resolution 68.7 and Member Sattes commit to implementing National Action Plans (MRN) in accordance with the GAP and SIAR paleotism (SIARCARIA);

201 & During the Combeting AMR: Public Health Challenge and Privally conference in New Delhi In Nebruary. More Sarias multime a continue More Sarias multime a continue More Sarias published into HAPs.

2016: Trigo Communique—Lounds of Asian's citic One Health Initiative or ARR realisms commissed to enolog RRR and emphasises a coordinated, walk-sectional "One Feelth" approach,

2016: During the United Natives denieral Assembly, AMM https: Lavel Meeting, countries force on mobilising seconsary technical and financial exequence across section for mylementation of the WHO GAP on AMM to all countries.

Priority Areas

Improving sweet near and understanding of AMS.

Straighering some Book in human haugh, animal heigh and agriculture sectors

Streighering Inlection prevention and control (FC) parties in healthcare for Princ

Premoting ordered use of antimicrobials across section

Phoneolog Investments in AMI and related research

Expectations from Member States in SEAR:

- → MS to continue the development of NAPs aligned with the GAP and its implementation to meet the May 2017 deadline for having such plans in place,
- MS to participate in the situation analysis process and establish baseline data against which progress will be measured
- MS to continue to support development of multisectoral collaboration aimed at operationalizing the One-Health approach
- →MS will self monitor progress using the regional roadmap as a guide
- MS to participate in assessing the effectiveness or impact of interventions and the containment program as a whole (tools to be developed)





Summary

- →Alignment with GAP when developing NAPs
- →NAP implementation drives AMR prevention and containment program
- → Strengthening tripartite collaboration at regional and national levels
 - FAO and OIE to assist in the process of finalizing the NAP and implementing the identified priorities in the animal health and agriculture sector
 - Information sharing and common understanding of risks and challenges
 - Joint oversight
- → WHO to report on progress in implementing NAPs and GAP as required by WHA68
- → Monitoring of NAP implementation is crucial
 - Provides a sense of direction & system- building for the program: sustainable operations of the program
 - Effectiveness of the program using performance indicators







THANK YOU

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