



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

Sirenda Vong, MD, PhD

Regional Technical Lead, SEARO/WHO, New Delhi, India

**Workshop on National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance for
developing countries**

Focusing on resistance emanating from antibiotic use in food animals

10 November, 2016

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



GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



**World Health
Organization**

Regional Office for South-East Asia

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 life-threatening
 - 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+++

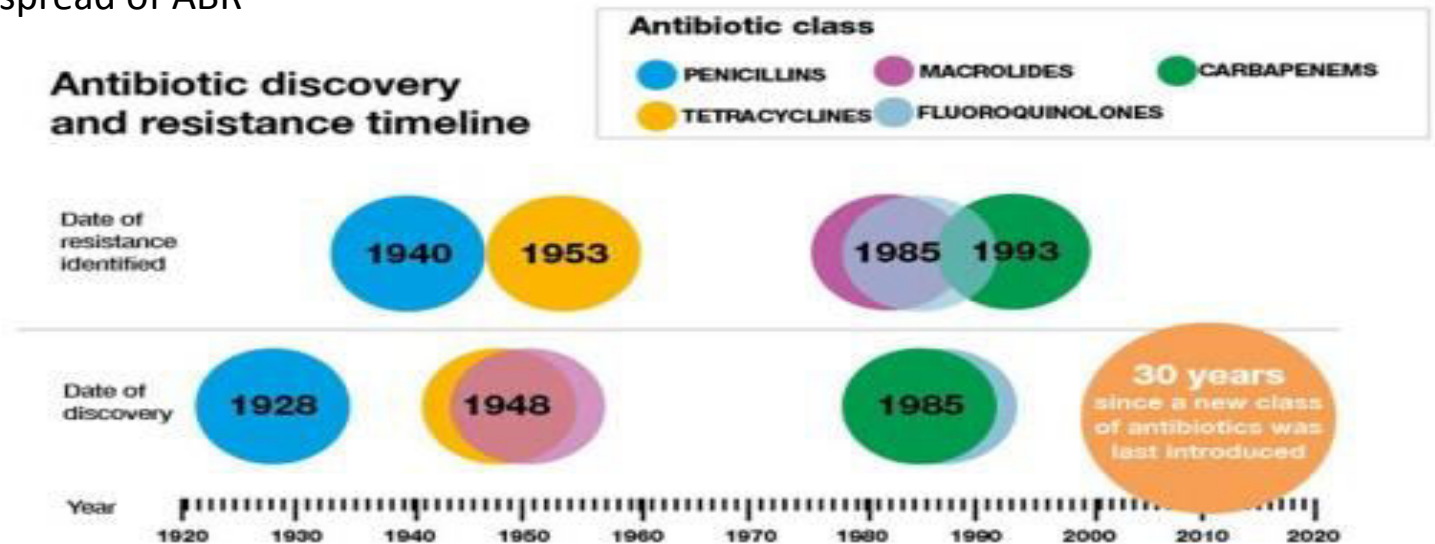


Image from Royal College of General Practitioners, UK



GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

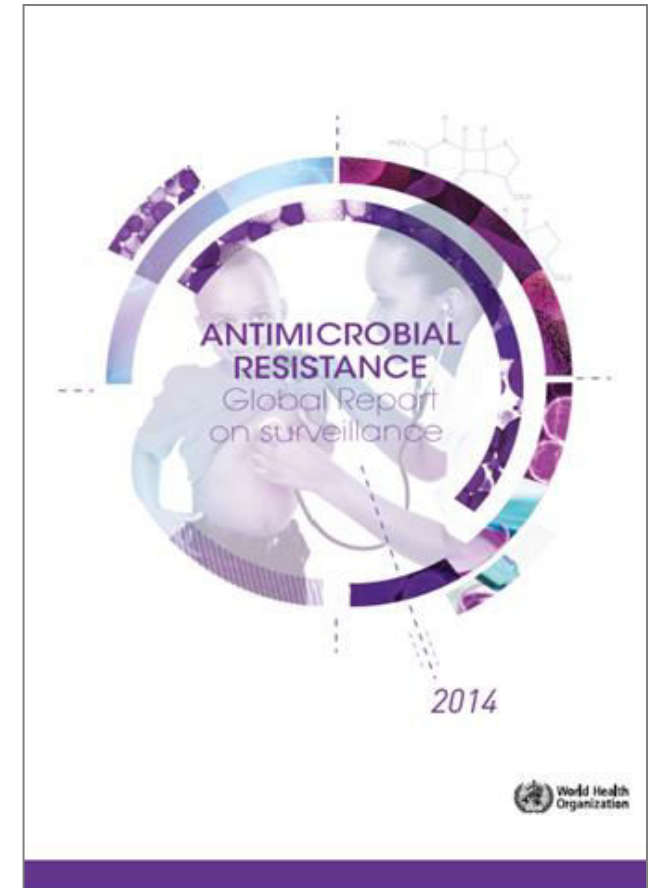


World Health Organization

Regional Office for South-East Asia

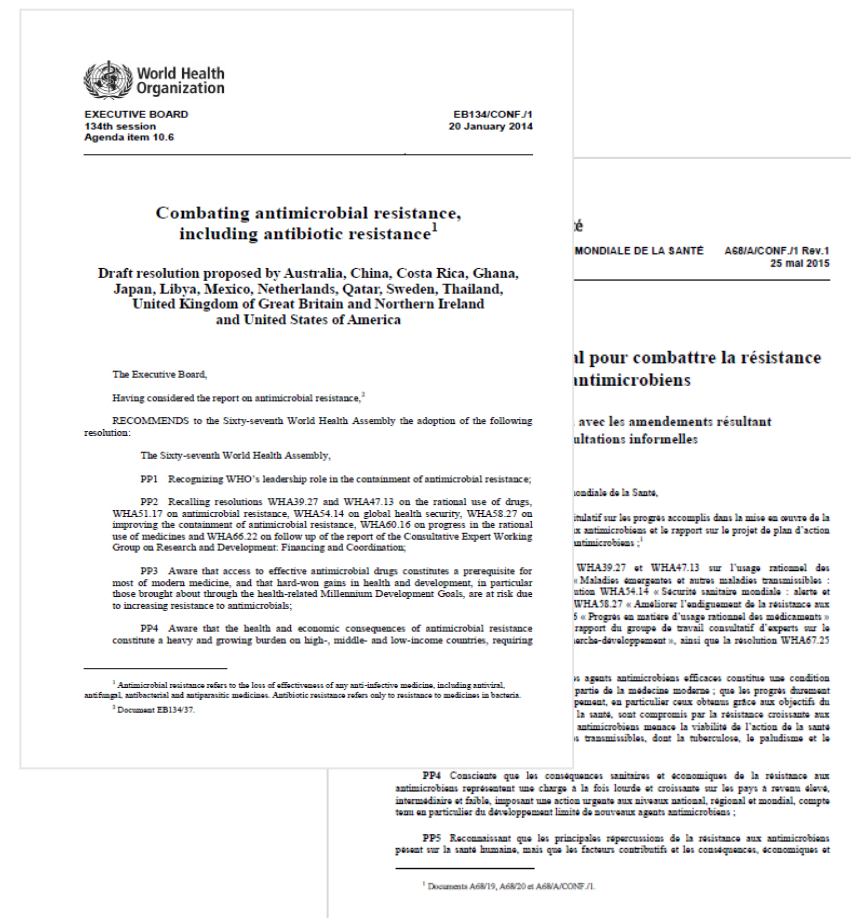
Background

- ➔ 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



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
2. 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



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



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



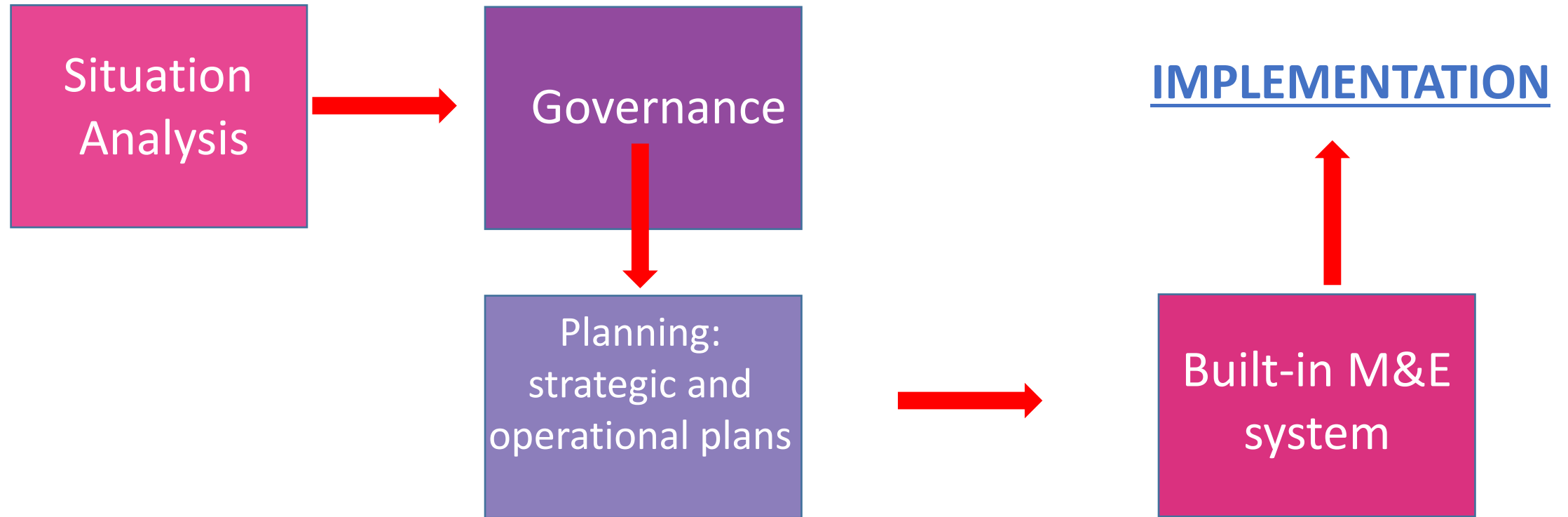
World Health Assembly 2015



- ➔ 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



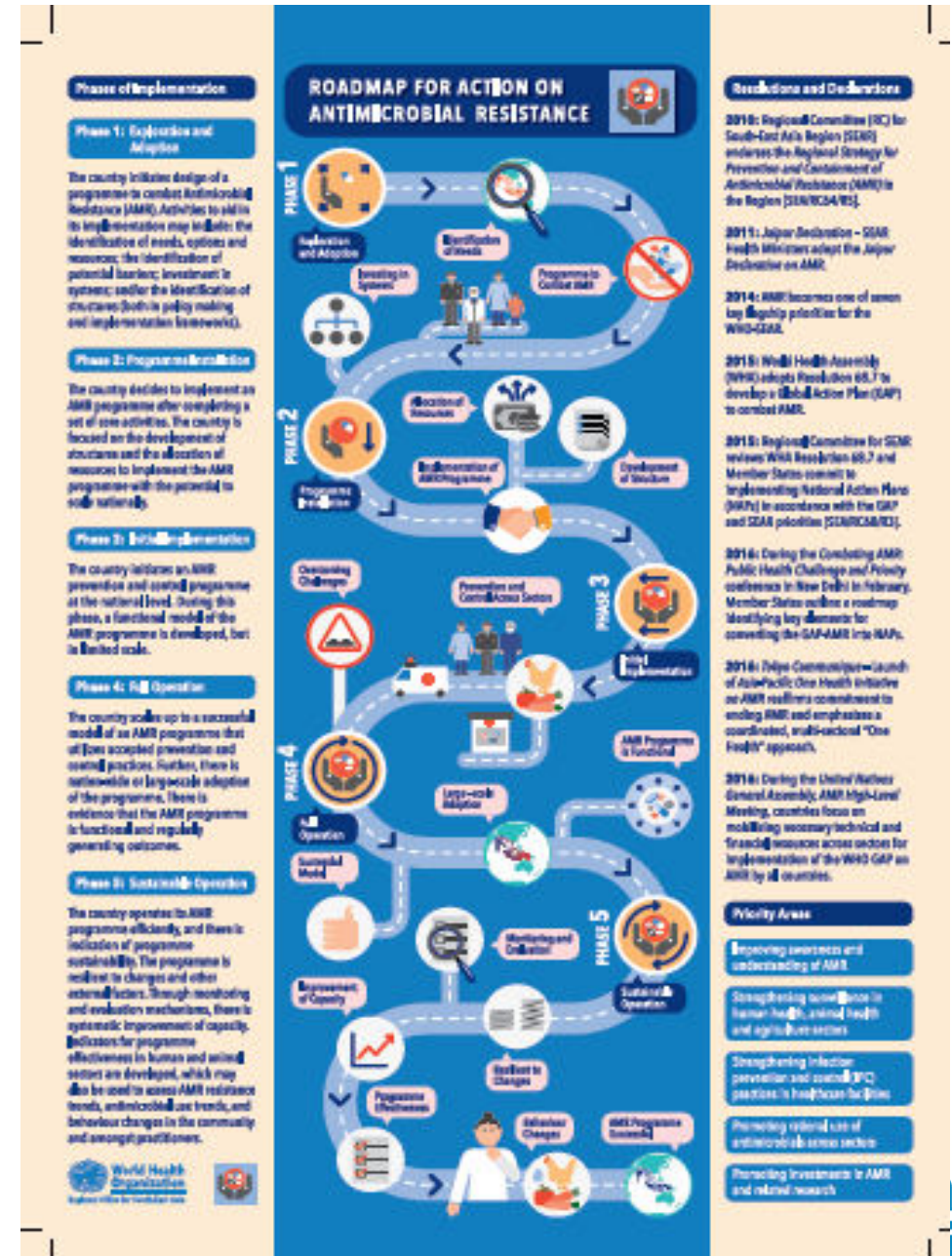
SEARO's Strategic objectives in support of Member States:

- ➔ **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



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

vongs@who.int