The Road to UN General Assembly High-Level meeting on AMR in 2024:

Key message: Specific commitments to increase investment in research and development are needed and professional societies, researchers and academia should play key role.

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GLG-ESCMID High Level meeting on AMR at ECCMID 2023, April 11, 2023
What are health related UN General Assembly High Level meetings?

‘Major events to engage more strongly heads of state and government to galvanise political efforts and pursue increased support, particularly financial’ Rodi et al, 2022

Political Declarations starts with “We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments, assembled at UN HQ in New York on…..”

UNGA Health HLMs 2001-2019

- HIV/AIDS
- NCDs
- AMR
- TB
- UHC

Through PEPFAR, the U.S. government has invested over $100 billion in the global HIV/AIDS response since 2003. It saved 21 million lives, prevented millions of HIV infections, and supported several countries to achieve HIV epidemic control.

The Global Fund provides 30% of all international financing for HIV programs. It has invested US$24.2 billion in programs to prevent and treat HIV and AIDS as of June 2022. It has invested US$5 billion in TB/HIV programs as of June 2022.

In 2021, a total of 21.4B USD was available for HIV investment and the source for 60% of these funding in LMICs was domestic.
Are UNGA HLM meetings impactful?

Rodi et al, 2022
The UNGA 2016 Political Declaration was a major milestone for increased political action.

**2014**
The 1st Ministerial Conference on AMR

**2015**
Global Action Plan on AMR adopted at the World Health Assembly

**2016**
UN General Assembly Political Declaration September in 2016
OIE and FAO governing bodies endorsed Global Action Plan

**2017**
Interagency Coordination Group (IACG) on AMR was established

**2018**
WHO, FAO and OIE sign an MoU to strengthen their long-standing partnership, with a strong focus on AMR in a One Health context

**2019**
The IACG launched its report with recommendations, April 2019
Quadripartite Joint Secretariat (QJS) established and hosted by WHO
Political declaration on UHC calls for a UNGA High level dialogue on IACG recommendations

**2020**
AMR-GLG established

**2021**
April 29, high-level dialogue on AMR and the call to action

**2022**
UNEP joins FAO, WHO and WOAH to form the Quadripartite
3rd Ministerial Conference on AMR
Multi-stakeholder Partnership Platform launched

**2024**
UN General Assembly High-Level Meeting
The UNGA 2016 Political Declaration was a major milestone for enhanced private public partnership.
Eight Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR.

What are the key challenges for National action Plan implementation?
Mention of research in the 2016 Political Declaration’s eight commitments

Keywords: research, development, world, new, nations, sustained, multilateral, assembly, animal, investment, public, initiatives, programmes, use, global, plans, food, animals, promote, relevant, activities, one, vaccines, human, implementation, approach, United, appropriate, action, organization, health, medicines, use, resistance, diagnostic, support, national, line, plan, resolution, humans, sustained, agriculture, multisectoral, stakeholder, secretary-general, antimicrobial, including, needs, view, innovative, health, action.
Mention of research in the 2016 Political Declaration’s background statements
Lack of targets and organisation to follow up are major weaknesses of the 2016 AMR political declaration.
Early and rolling GLG suggestions for consideration for UNGA HLM 2024

- **Financing**: Global financing instrument and domestic resource allocation mechanism to implement sector-specific and multisectoral NAPs and novel investment approaches for R&D of new antimicrobials (particularly antibiotics), vaccines, diagnostics, waste management tools, and safe and effective alternatives to antimicrobials, and to ensure equitable access to them.

- **Accountable governance**: Effective and functional multisectoral governance with formal and accountable global and national structures to implement AMR response across sectors.

- **Surveillance for action**: Strong sector specific and integrated AMR/U surveillance systems and enhanced information sharing for action in all sectors.

- **Transformed systems**: Effective and transformed human health, agri-food and animal health systems so use of antimicrobials is reduced.

- **Environment**: AMR addressed as part of biodiversity and climate solutions.

- **AMR and pandemic preparedness and response (PPR)**: Strong link between AMR and PPR and effective implementation of the WHO pandemic accord (provided it is finalized and includes adequate provisions on AMR).

- **Targets**: Evidence- and outcome-oriented targets for actions that can drive change across sectors.
Conclusions

• The UNGA 2016 Political Declaration was a major milestone for the global AMR response and galvanised political action in areas with specific commitments.

• However, major gaps remain, and AMR contributes to 5M human deaths every year.

• The UNGA HLM on AMR in 2024 offers a unique opportunity to bend the tide of AMR with tangible and specific commitments.

• National, regional and global professional societies, academia and the AMR research community should add their voice in HLM 2024 processes for specific commitments to enhance financial investment in research and development.