

The 2016 Political Declaration on AMR: what lessons can be drawn for the 2024 UNGA HLM outcome?

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The 2016 High Level Meeting on AMR and its political declaration changed the paradigm for the AMR response globally

2015

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN
ON ANTIMICROBIAL
RESISTANCE



2016

UN General Assembly
Political Declaration on
AMR, September 2016



2017

Interagency Coordination Group
(IACG) on AMR established



The IACG launched its report with
recommendations, April 2019

Tripartite Joint Secretariat (TJS)
established and hosted by WHO

Political declaration on UHC calls for a
UNGA High level dialogue on IACG
recommendations

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

Global Leaders Group
on AMR launched

2020

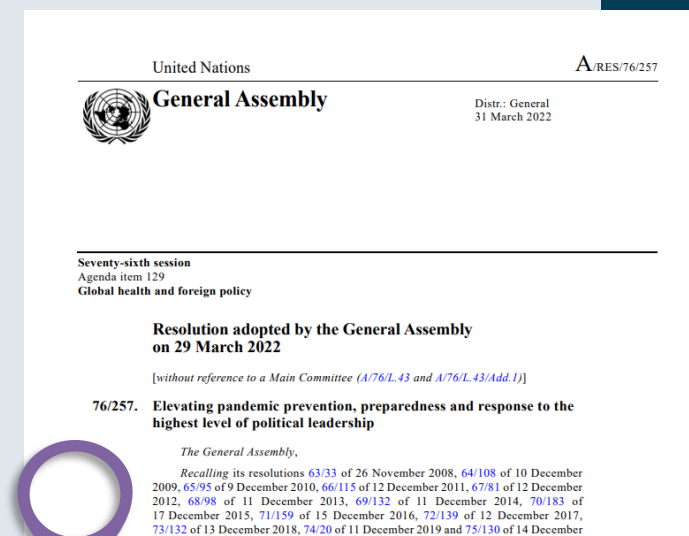
UNGA High Level Dialogue on AMR
and call for action

2021

UNEP joins FAO, WHO and WOA
to form the Quadripartite

2022

2024



Eight Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR.

United Nations

A/RES/71/3



General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 October 2016

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 127

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 5 October 2016

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/71/L.2)]

71/3. Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 70/183 of 17 December 2015 and 70/297 of 25 July 2016, in which it decided to hold a high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance on 21 September 2016,

Adopts the following political declaration approved by the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance on 21 September 2016:

Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance

We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 21 September 2016, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/183 of 17 December 2015, in which the Assembly decided to hold a high-level meeting in 2016 on antimicrobial resistance:

1. Reaffirm that the blueprint for tackling antimicrobial resistance is the World Health Organization global action plan on antimicrobial resistance¹ and its five overarching strategic objectives developed by the World Health Organization in collaboration with, and subsequently adopted by, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Organization for Animal Health;

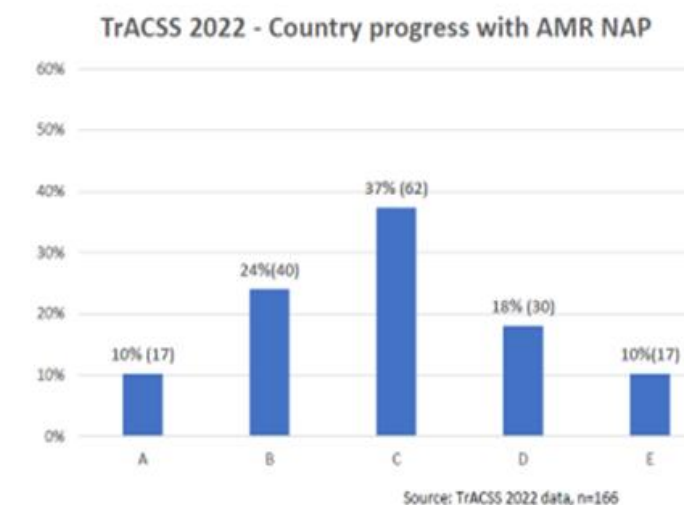
2. Also reaffirm that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development² offers a framework to ensure healthy lives, and recall commitments to fight malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, the Ebola virus disease and other communicable diseases and epidemics, including by addressing growing antimicrobial resistance

Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR

1. Develop multisectoral National Action Plans

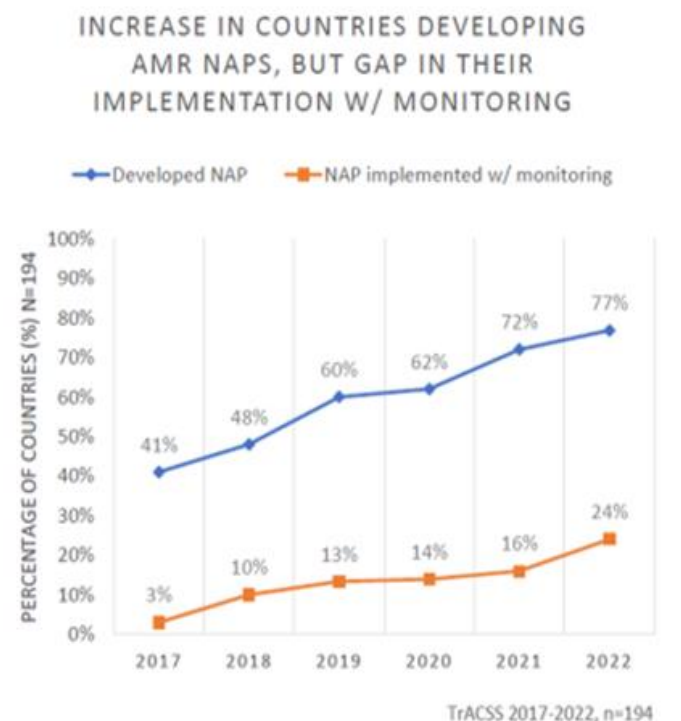
(a) Develop, in line with World Health Assembly resolution 68.7, 1 multisectoral national action plans, programmes and policy initiatives, in line with a One Health approach and the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance, including its five overarching strategic objectives, with a view to implementing national measures for strengthening appropriate antibiotic use in humans and animals: to support the implementation of such plans, national and international collaboration is needed to assess resource needs and to provide sustained technical and financial investment in shared research, laboratories and regulatory capacities, as well as professional education and training, with a view to safeguarding human health, animal health and welfare and the environment;

AMR National Action Plans (NAP)



149 (90%) countries have developed a NAP (B-E):
✓ **109 (66%)** are implementing their NAPs (level C-E)
✓ **17 (10%)** have made financial provision for AMR NAPs in national budgets (level E)

Source: Global results of Tracking AMR country Self Assessment Survey (TrACSS) 2022

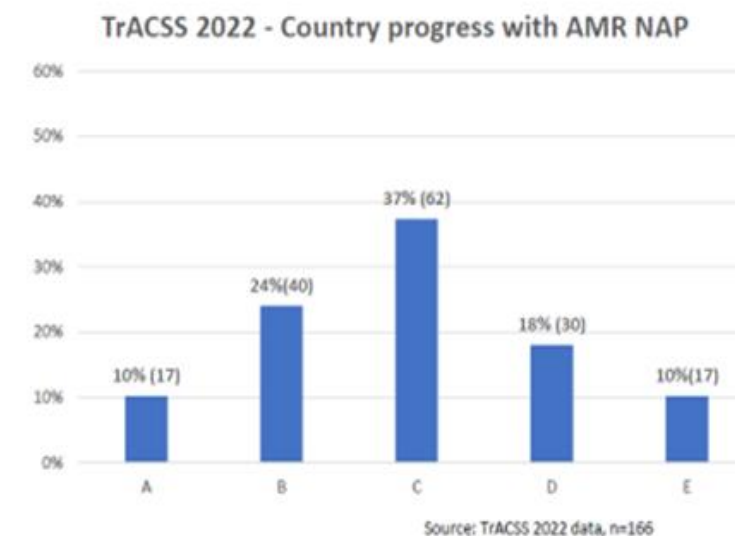


Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR

2. WHO and stakeholders to support implementation of national action plans

14. Call upon the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health, regional and multilateral development banks, including the World Bank, relevant United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as civil society and relevant multisectoral stakeholders, as appropriate, to support the development and implementation of national action plans and antimicrobial resistance activities at the national, regional and global levels;

AMR National Action Plans (NAP)

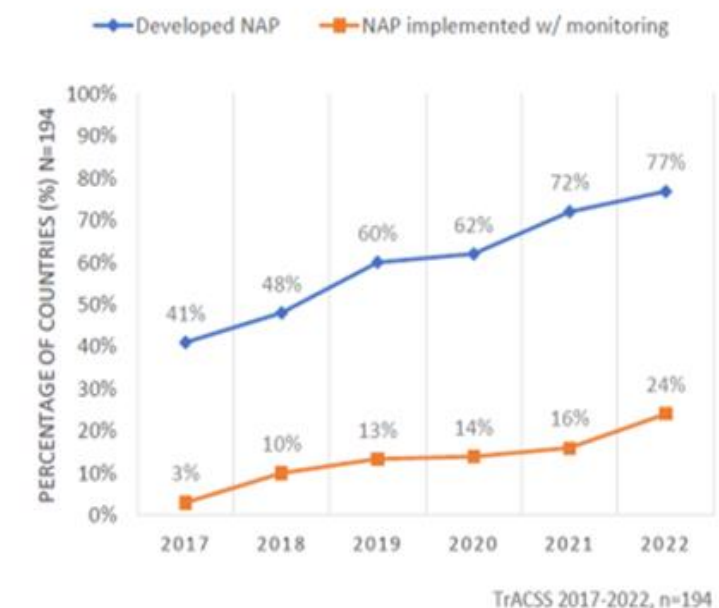


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INCREASE IN COUNTRIES DEVELOPING AMR NAPs, BUT GAP IN THEIR IMPLEMENTATION W/ MONITORING



Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR

3. Mobilize adequate, predictable and sustainable funding

(b) Mobilize adequate, predictable and sustained funding and human and financial resources and investment through national, bilateral and multilateral channels to support the development and implementation of national action plans, research and development on existing and new antimicrobial medicines, diagnostics, vaccines and other technologies and to strengthen related infrastructure, including through engagement with multilateral development banks and traditional and voluntary innovative financing and investment mechanisms, based on priorities and local needs set by governments, and ensuring public return on investment;



Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR

4. Surveillance, monitoring and regulatory frameworks

(c) Take steps to ensure that national action plans include the development and strengthening, as appropriate, of effective surveillance, monitoring and regulatory frameworks on the preservation, use and sale of antimicrobial medicines for humans and animals that are enforced according to national contexts and consistent with international commitments;

Gaps:

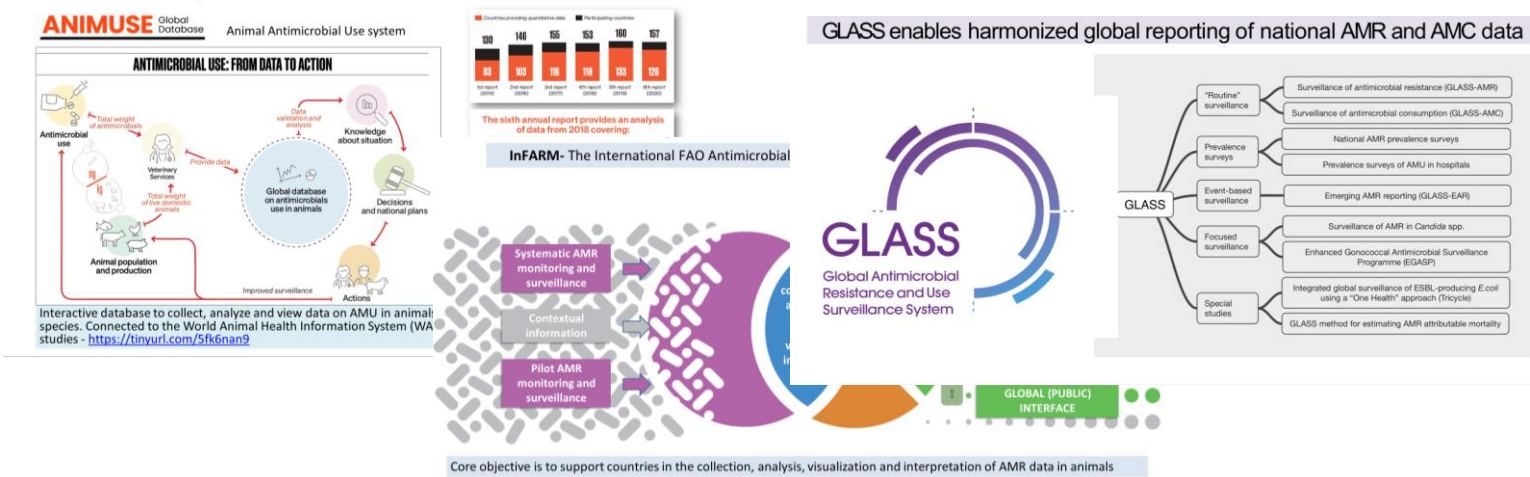
No standard definition, indicators and systems

Turf protection and different contextual interpretations

Challenges for effective integrated surveillance

Technical challenges (e.g. AST breakpoints across sectors)

Requires significant investment in infrastructure and capacity



Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR

5. Awareness and behavioral change

(d) Initiate, increase and sustain awareness and knowledge-raising activities on antimicrobial resistance in order to engage and encourage behavioural change in different audiences; promote evidence-based prevention, infection control and sanitation programmes; the optimal use of antimicrobial medicines in humans and animals and appropriate prescriptions by health professionals; the active engagement of patients, consumers and the general public, as well as professionals, in human and animal health; and professional education, training and certification among health, veterinary and agricultural practitioners; and consider, as appropriate, innovative approaches to increase consumer awareness, giving attention to local conditions and needs;



Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR

6. Multisectoral One Health approach

(e) Support a multisectoral One Health approach to address antimicrobial resistance, including through public health-driven capacity-building activities and innovative public-private partnerships and incentives and funding initiatives, together with relevant stakeholders in civil society, industry, small- and medium-sized enterprises, research institutes and academia, to promote access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable new medicines and vaccines, especially antibiotics, as well as alternative therapies and medicines to treatment with antimicrobials, and other combined therapies, vaccines and diagnostic tests;

Progress:

- One Health recognizes health of humans, animals, plants, and environment are closely linked.
- The QPT is providing capacity-building support to member countries
- There is strengthened engagement across One Health sectors.
- Partnership platform was launched
- Covid 19 pandemic recognized

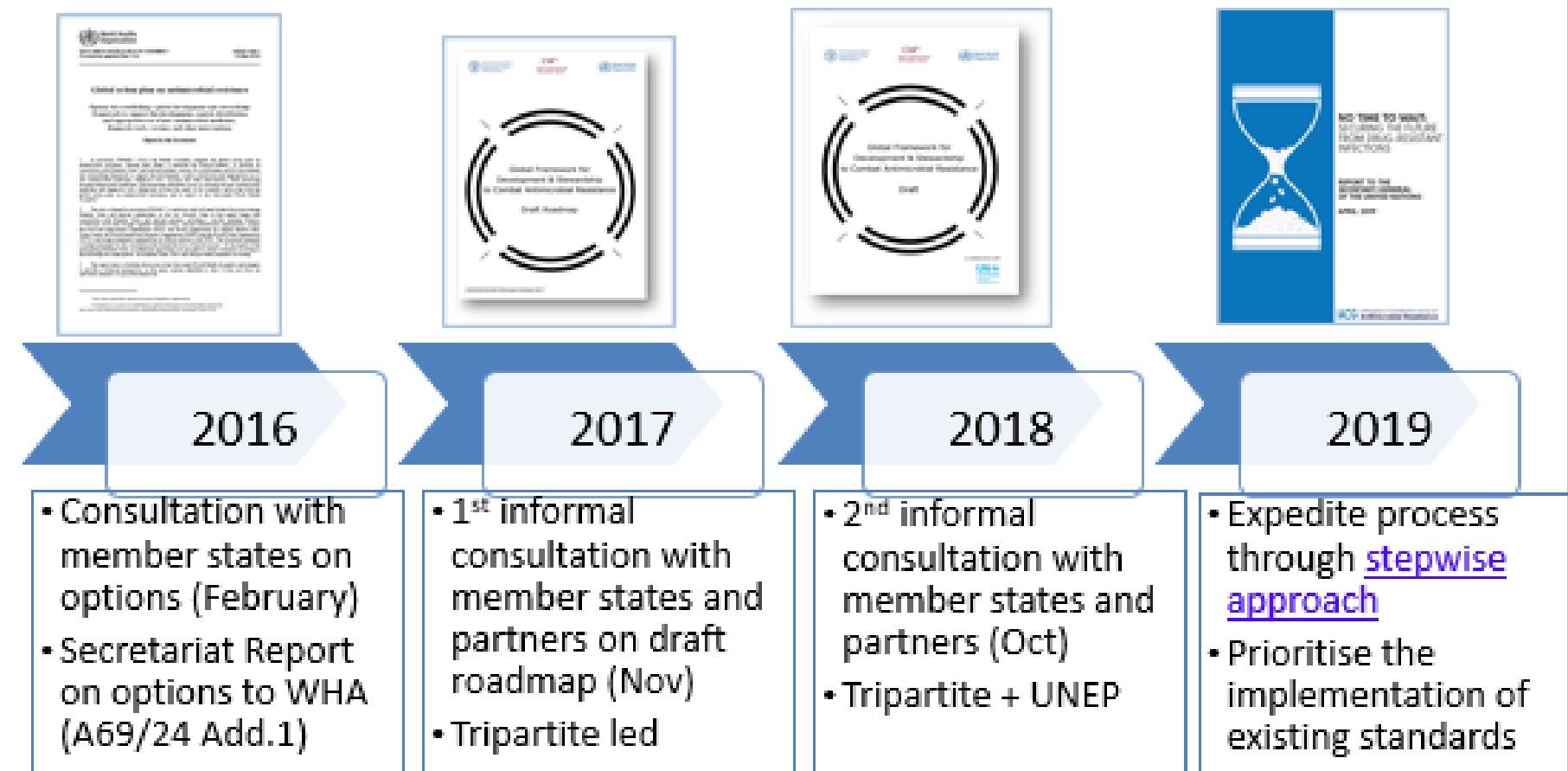


Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR

7. A global development stewardship framework

13. Call upon **the World Health Organization**, together with the **Food and Agriculture Organization** of the United Nations and the **World Organization for Animal Health**, to finalize a global development and stewardship framework, as requested by the World Health Assembly in its resolution 68.7, to support the development, control, distribution and appropriate use of new antimicrobial medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions, **while preserving existing antimicrobial medicines**, and to **promote affordable access** to existing and new antimicrobial medicines and diagnostic tools, taking into account the needs of all countries and in line with the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance;

What happened since then?



Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR

8. Establish the Interagency Coordination Group (IACG)

15. Request the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Organization for Animal Health, an ad hoc inter-agency coordination group, co-chaired by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the World Health Organization, drawing, where necessary, on expertise from relevant stakeholders, to provide practical guidance for approaches needed to ensure sustained effective global action to address antimicrobial resistance, and also request the Secretary-General to submit a report for consideration by Member States by the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the present declaration and on further developments and recommendations emanating from the ad hoc inter-agency group, including on options to improve coordination, taking into account the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance.



How far GLG want the 2024 UNGA Declaration be different from 2016?

- Commitment and targets on preserving antimicrobials and reducing antimicrobial use in agrifood systems?
- Commitment to a global financing instrument and increased domestic resource allocation to implement sector-specific and multisectoral NAPs ?
- Commitment to enhance sector specific and integrated AMR/U surveillance and information sharing in all sectors at all levels ?
- Commitment to investment in the development of new antimicrobials (particularly antibiotics), vaccines, diagnostics, waste management tools, and safe and effective alternatives to antimicrobials, and to ensure equitable access to them?
- Commitment to implement WHO pandemic instrument (provided that it is finalized and includes adequate provisions on AMR)?
- Commitment to establish formal and accountable global and national structures to implement AMR response across sectors?