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.
Eight Commitments from the 2016 political declaration on AMR.
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;
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)

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 (TIACCS) 2022
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;
(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;
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;
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 mediumsized 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?

- Consultation with member states on options (February)
- Secretariat Report on options to WHA (A69/24 Add.1)
- 1st informal consultation with member states and partners on draft roadmap (Nov)
- Tripartite led
- 2nd informal consultation with member states and partners (Oct)
- Tripartite + UNEP
- Expedite process through stepwise approach
- Prioritise the implementation of existing standards
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?