

Specific Commitments and Action in the Response to Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

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**GLOBAL LEADERS GROUP
ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**

UNGA HLM 2024 outcome document must be bold and specific with greater accountability for action in the response to escalating AMR threat

GLG report provides 10 Recommendations-time-bound, specific responsibility and targets



The crisis of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) threatens a century of progress in human medicine, and the health of animals, plants, and the environment, as well as our economies and livelihoods. As this report emphasizes, the impact of AMR is already staggering, and the world has been far too slow to act. We now have a narrow window of opportunity to mount a coordinated and multisectoral response to AMR at the scale and with the urgency it demands.

The commitment to tackling AMR must be personal, local, national and global. The High-level Meeting on AMR to be held by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2024 presents us with a unique opportunity for specific commitments and action.

Consistent with the request of the General Assembly, the Global Leaders Group (GLG) on AMR developed this report to support the process and inform the outcomes of this year's High-level Meeting. The recommendations in the report were developed after extensive discussions among GLG members and consultations with external experts. I am proud of the report and the work of the GLG and I thank all members of the GLG and their teams for their time, dedication and commitment.

I hope that this report and its recommendations contribute to the world charting a far more determined course in the response to AMR, and that my fellow heads of state and government will use this opportunity for greater effort and action against AMR at country level, where the impact and needs are greatest. By responding aggressively to the many threats posed by AMR, we will also help to build a safer, healthier, more prosperous and equitable world.

Mia Amor Mottley
Chair, Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance
Prime Minister of Barbados

Financing for Implementation of Multisectoral NAPs on AMR and R&D

1

Establish an ad hoc group to define approaches and concrete measures needed for adequate, dedicated, predictable, and sustainable financing from domestic and external sources to address antimicrobial resistance, including research and development.

2

Expand the scope of existing financing instruments to include AMR and/or increase investments to support implementation of multisectoral NAPs on AMR, especially in LMICs.

Accountable, Effective and Functional Multisectoral Governance

3

Convene an Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against AMR by 2025, to monitor and provide regular reports on AMR evidence, impacts, and future risks, and to recommend options for adaptation and mitigation.

4

Update the 2015 Global Action Plan on AMR to ensure a robust, multisectoral One Health response and drive greater impact against AMR.

5

Establish a national, well-resourced core multisectoral coordinating body for AMR to engage relevant ministries with accountability, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms.

6

Strengthen the standing Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR as a key coordinating mechanism of the global One Health response to AMR

Surveillance and Monitoring for Action on AMR

7

Strengthen human and infrastructure capacity to support sustainable sector-specific and integrated surveillance systems and, by 2030, report quality-assured AMR and AMU data through GLASS, ANIMUSE and InFARM.

Evidence-Based Action to Address the Environmental Aspects of AMR

8

By 2030, develop national plans, legislation and/or regulations to prevent contamination of the environment with antimicrobials and their metabolites, and integrate environmental dimensions into multi-sectoral NAPs on AMR.

Preventing Infection and Reducing Antimicrobial Need

9

By 2030, implement strategies in all sectors to prevent infections and reduce the need for antimicrobials across sectors, while ensuring equitable access to diagnostics and antimicrobials where appropriate.

Targets to Accelerate Progress and Transform Systems

10

By 2030, reduce global deaths due to bacterial AMR by 10%

By 2030, ACCESS group antibiotics comprise at least 80% of overall human antibiotic consumption

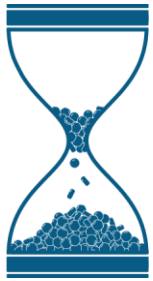
By 2030, reduce the quantity of antimicrobials used in the agri-food system globally by at least 30-50% from the current level

By 2030, eliminate the use of medically important antimicrobials for human medicine in animals for non-veterinary medical purposes, or in crop production and agri-food systems for non-phytosanitary purposes

*Based on these **global targets**, GLG recommends that all countries should develop national, outcome-oriented, sector-specific targets with clear goals and timelines*

The AMR HLM in
Sep 2024 will be
transformative *if...*

- Commitments with **specific language** & specific **accountable stakeholders** to address key challenges
- The global AMR community **unify its voice** and overcome geopolitical differences
- Need to engage politicians at all levels
 - Simplified terms to communicate about AMR are needed



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