



Dr Mária Szabó
Chargée de mission

OIE AMR Strategy, One Health concept and Tripartite activities

**Training Seminar for Middle East Focal Points for
Veterinary Products**
Beirut, Lebanon 2017

Summary

- OIE strategy on AMR
- One Health Concept
- Tripartite Activities
- Future activities under the One Health Initiative
- Conclusion

Chapter 1

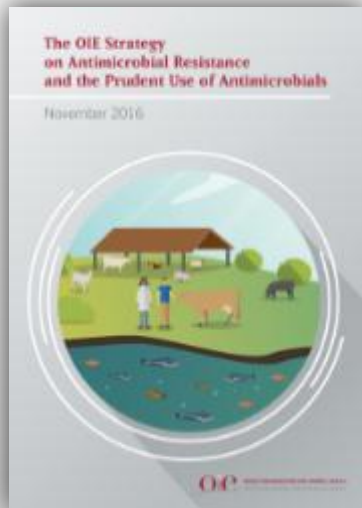


OIE AMR strategy

The OIE Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials

Context

- 2015 Global Action Plan on AMR and the Tripartite Partnership
- OIE World Assembly Resolutions on AMR in 2015 and 2016
- **OIE Strategy** launched in November 2016
- Outlines a consolidated work program under the following **four key objectives** aligned with the Global Action Plan:



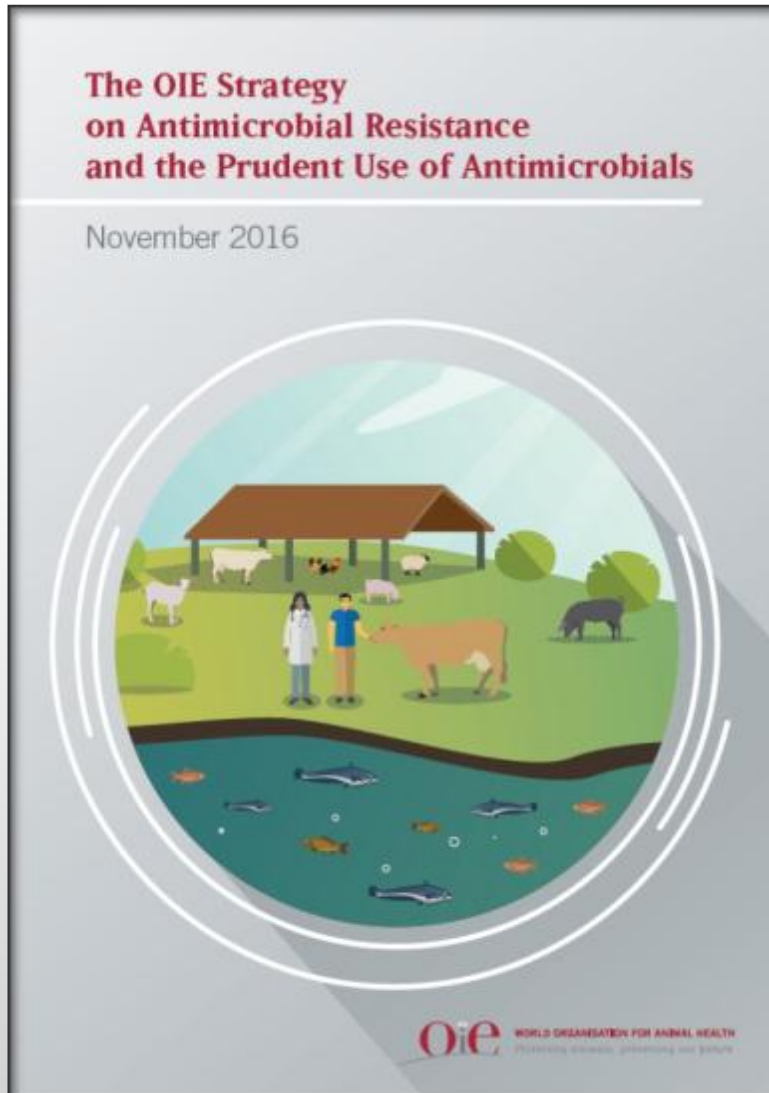
1 Improve awareness and understanding

2 Strengthen knowledge through surveillance and research

3 Support good governance and capacity building

4 Encourage implementation of international standards

Publication: OIE Strategy on AMR and Prudent Use of Antimicrobials



http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Media_Center/docs/pdf/PortailAMR/EN_OIE-AMRstrategy.pdf

1 Improve awareness and understanding

- Support Member Countries through the development of **targeted communications and advocacy materials**
- Promote awareness of AMR through Veterinary Statutory Bodies and Veterinary Education Establishments **to encourage a professional culture** that supports the responsible and ethical use of antimicrobials in animals
- Continue to support professional development goals by **conducting workshops, conferences and symposia** that promote the prudent use of antimicrobials and address the issue of AMR
- **Expand the portfolio of OIE guidance, education and scientific reference materials**
- **Collaborate with WHO and FAO** to ensure alignment and coordination of policy and advocacy initiatives

2 Strengthen knowledge through surveillance & research

- Support Member Countries in **developing and implementing monitoring and surveillance systems**
- Build and maintain a **database for collecting data on the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing and companion animals**, with associated analysis and annual reporting
- **Enhance the development, use and functionality of WAHIS** to allow analysis of data on antimicrobial use
- **Guide and support research into alternatives to antibiotics** to encourage the development and uptake of new tools, products and methodologies
- Identify and pursue **opportunities for public-private partnerships in AMR research and risk management**

3 Support good governance and capacity building

- Provide assistance to Member Countries in developing and implementing **National Action Plans**, promoting a “One Health” approach
- **Provide tools and guidance** to assist Member Countries in their AMR risk assessment initiatives
- **Ensure Veterinary Services have the capacity** to implement OIE international standards, through engagement in the PVS Pathway
- Support Member Countries to **develop and modernise legislation** governing the manufacture, marketing authorisation, importation and distribution and use of veterinary products
- Provide regular training of **Focal Points on Veterinary Products**
- Ensure that **well-trained veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals** are at the forefront of national and regional efforts

4 Encourage implementation of OIE standards

- Support Member Countries in their efforts to **implement OIE standards**
- **Disseminate and encourage adoption of recommendations** in the OIE List of Antimicrobials of Veterinary Importance
- **Strengthen multilateral support** for implementation of OIE standards among policy makers
- Build on the success of the OIE standards development work programme to continue to advance for the animal sectors our **comprehensive framework of quality, science-based standards** that support the Global Action Plan on AMR
- **Collaborate with WHO and FAO** to support the development of a comprehensive and aligned framework of standards and guidelines across human health, animal health, agriculture and the food chain

One Health Concept

The "One Health" Concept

A global strategy for managing risks at the
Animal - Human - Ecosystems interface



Tripartite agreement of 3 Directors General

3 Priorities



Zoonotic influenzas

⇒ OFFLU, OIE/FAO
expertise network on animal
influenza

Antimicrobial resistance

⇒ The OIE action plan
contributes to the achievement
of certain issues in the WHO
Global Action Plan

Rabies Global control of canine rabies

⇒ WHO-OIE global
conference in
Dec. 2015

The Tripartite: FAO-OIE-WHO

Collaboration



leader for
food and

agriculture

animal
health and

welfare

leader for
human

health

standards
Global Action Plan on AMR

- Tripartite document on *Stewardship and country consultation* (November)
- *Monitoring and Evaluation* (ongoing)
- Communication tools (Communication Unit)
- **National Action Plans: *Tripartite questionnaire to monitor implementation***



The Tripartite united against AMR



HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



21 SEPTEMBER 2016, UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK

- First meeting of the Interagency Coordination Group (IACG) on Antimicrobial Resistance, New-York, 2-3 May 2017
- Reporting back to the 73rd Session of the United Nations, **June 2019**
- **Second IACG meeting** took place in the OIE in **16-17 October**



Draft 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 70/192, 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 reaffirms commitments to fight malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, the Ebola virus disease and other communicable diseases and epidemics, including by addressing growing antimicrobial resistance and neglected diseases affecting developing countries in particular, while recognizing that antimicrobial resistance challenges the sustainability and effectiveness of the public health response to these and other diseases as well as gains in health and development and the attainment of the 2030 Agenda;

3. *Acknowledge* that the resistance of bacterial, viral, parasitic and fungal microorganisms to antimicrobial medicines that were previously effective for treatment of infections is mainly due to the inappropriate use of antimicrobial medicines in the public health, animal, food, agriculture and aquaculture sectors, lack of access to health services, including in diagnostics and laboratory capacity, and antimicrobial residues in soil, crops and water; within the broader context of antimicrobial resistance, resistance to antibiotics, which are not life-saving medicines, including penicillins for the treatment of tuberculosis, is the greatest and most urgent global risk, requiring increased attention and coherence at the international, national and regional levels;

4. *Also acknowledge* that, due to antimicrobial resistance, many achievements of the twentieth century are being greatly challenged, in particular the reduction in illness and death from infectious diseases achieved through social and economic development, access to health services and to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable medicines, hygiene, safe water and sanitation, disease prevention in community and health-care settings, including immunization, sanitation and healthy food; improvements in human and veterinary medicine; and the introduction of new antimicrobial and other medicines;

5. *Recognize* that the above achievements are now greatly challenged by antimicrobial resistance, including the development of resistant health systems and progress towards the goal of universal health coverage; treatment options for HIV and sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis and malaria, as well as other infections acquired in community and health-care settings; gains in infection prevention and control in community and health-care settings; advances in

¹ See World Health Organization, document WHO/2015.12/12/1, annex 3.
² Resolution 70/1.

IACG | Interagency Coordination Group on **Antimicrobial Resistance**

**FIRST MEETING OF THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATION GROUP
ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**
2-3 May 2017, New York

3 MAY 2017

- **Mapping activities** against the Global Action Plan for Tripartite, other UN agencies, and the wider stakeholder community (NGOs, private sector)
- **Monitoring framework** for Global Action Plan and National Action Plans
- **Stakeholder management** system to provide channels for dissemination of information and coordination of activities
- **Effective advocacy** to retain awareness of AMR at the highest international and national political levels



Future activities under the One Health Initiative

Activities under One Health Initiative Global Action

- Based on the latest Resolution No. 38 adopted by 85th World Assembly in May 2017, that the OIE :
- Promote approaches to reduce antibiotics by encouraging alternatives to antibiotics, development of vaccines, best practice husbandry and hygiene
- Implement a work-programme of OIE Strategy on AMR and prudent use with collaboration of WHO and FAO and promote intersectoral collaboration regional, sub-regional and national level
- Support MCs in the implementation of national action plan and international standards

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/About_us/docs/pdf/Session/2017/A_RESO_2017_Public.pdf

Activities under One Health Initiative Global Action

Based on the latest Resolution No. 38 adopted by 85th World Assembly in May 2017, that the OIE :

- Contribute to strengthening teaching on risks related to AMR
- Complement the specific standards and recommendations on laboratory methodologies for antimicrobial susceptibility, working with WHO and FAO to achieve integrated surveillance
- Continue the work of the United Nations interagency group to coordinate global action to fight AMR effectively and sustainably

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/About_us/docs/pdf/Session/2017/A_RESO_2017_Public.pdf



Conclusion

CONCLUSION

Protecting animals, preserving our future

- Need to work together in collaboration with WHO and FAO for a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach and other alliances;
- Need National AMR action plans adopted to the local conditions in Member Countries
- Sustainable actions supported by investments in the animal health system and within a legal framework to minimize counterfeiting and illegal marketing
- Strong educational campaign and cooperation among all stakeholders
- *We need your commitments to put it into practice the principle of Prudent and Responsible Use of Antimicrobials*



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Thank you for your attention

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