Global governance of AMR

-beyond the IACG recommendations?

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The global policy response to the antibiotic resistance challenge:

Too slow

Too weak

Too narrow

Orphanage in Bamako, Mali

ESBL colonized 100% of the children and 63%, of the adult staff studied.

Tandé et al. *Emerg Infect Dis. 2009 Mar;15(3):472-4.*

Vicente Corral Moscoso Hospital,Ecuador

56% of neonates in an Ecuadorian hospital colonized with ESBL producing Enterobacteriacae

Nordberg, V. et alPLoS One. 11, e76597 (2013)

World Health Assembly 2015

UN General Asssembly
September 2016
Politcal declaration

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 resistance[1] 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 Development[2] 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 and neglected diseases affecting developing countries in particular, while reiterating that antimicrobial resistance challenges the sustainability and effectiveness of the

IACG | Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

The UN Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial resistance

IACG Members

Co-chairs

UN Deputy DG

WHO DG

Organisational members

World Health Organization (WHO) ; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) ; Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
World Bank ; World Customs Organization (WCO)
World Trade Organization (WTO)
UNITAID

Co-conveners

Individual experts

Secretariat hosted by WHO with contributions from FAO and OIE

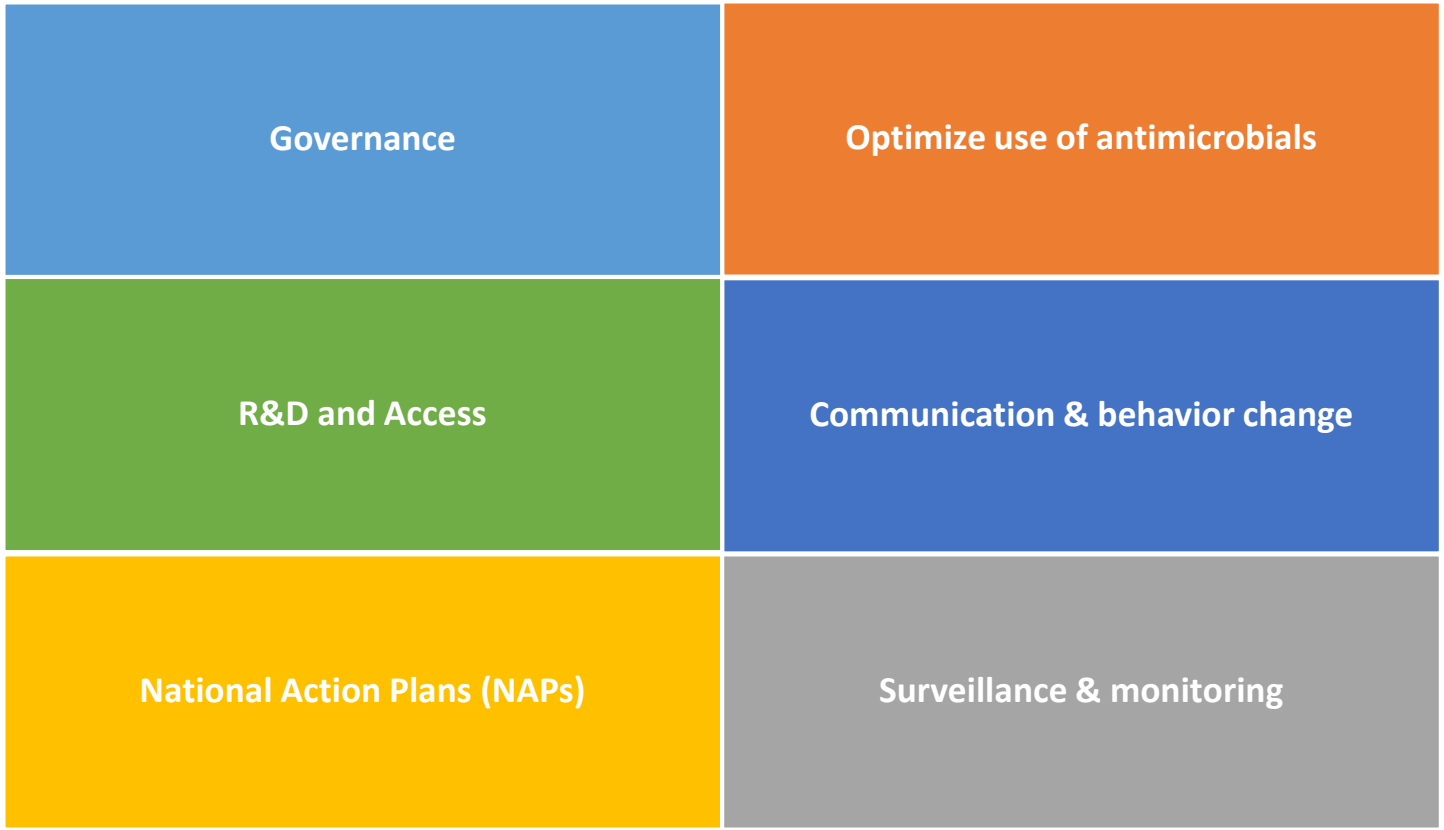
IACG | Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

Expectations

Provide practical guidance for approaches needed to ensure sustained effective global action to address antimicrobial resistance

Make recommendations including on options to improve coordination, taking into account the 2015 Global Action Plan

IACG Subgroups



Discussion documents available at
https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/interagency-coordination-group/public-consultation-discussion-papers/en/

The final recommendations presented to the UN Secretary General on April 29

A. Accelerate progress in countries

B. Innovate to secure the future

C. Collaborate for more effective action

D. Invest for a sustainable response

E. Strengthen global governance and accountability

A. Accelerate progress in countries

B. Innovate to secure the future

C. Collaborate for more effective action

D. Invest for a sustainable response

E. Strengthen global governance and accountability

The IACG requests the Tripartite agencies (FAO, OIE and WHO) …..to further strengthen joint One Health action, …..by enhancing their organizational capacity and providing adequate and sustainable core funding for antimicrobial resistance-related activities

Three new governance structures proposed:

- **One Health Global Leadership Group**
- **Partnership platform**
- **Independent Panel on Evidence for Action**

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

When the Drugs Don't Work

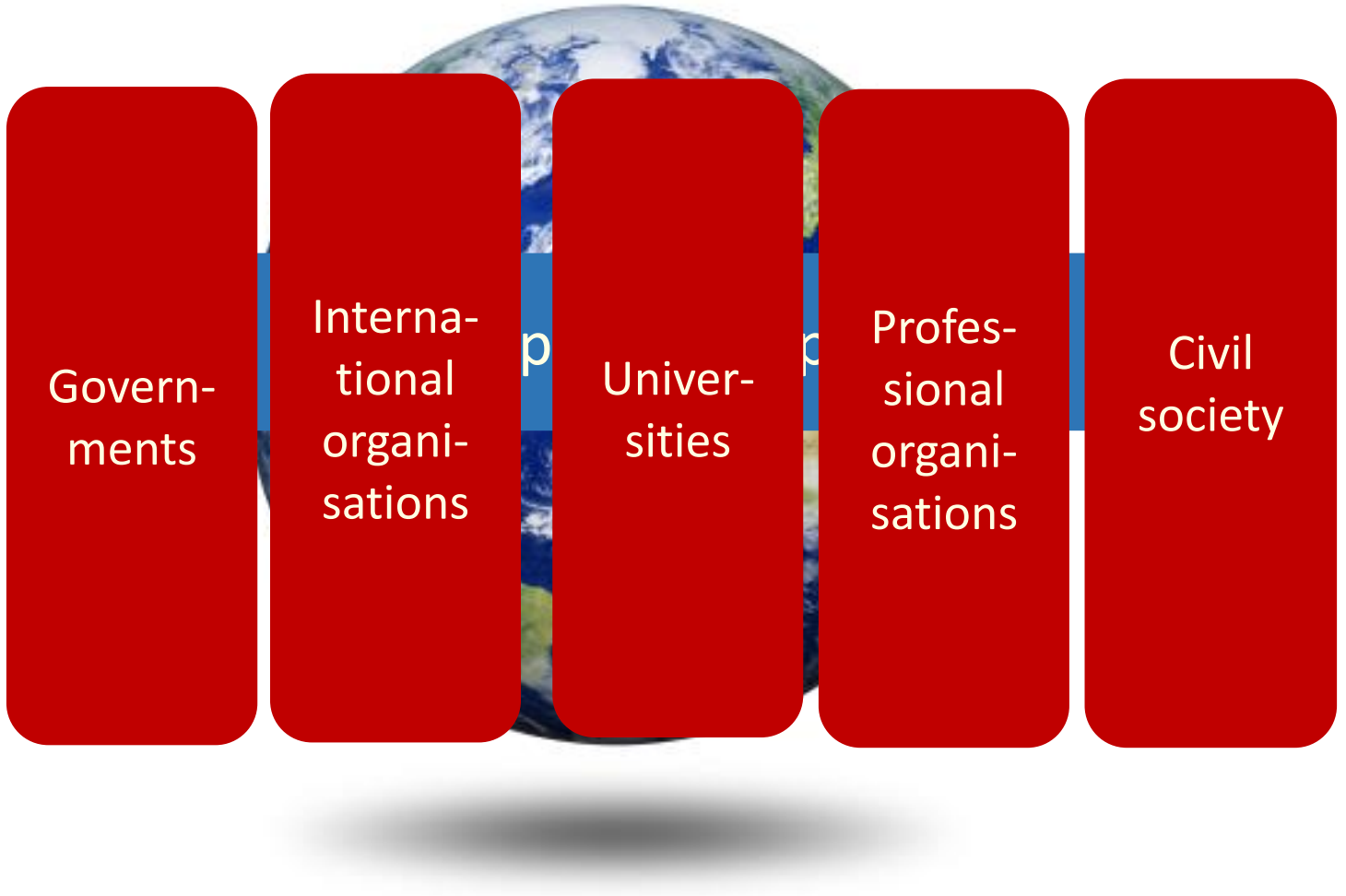
Antibiotic Resistance as a Global Development Problem

Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation

ReAct

The IACG recommends the urgent establishment of a One Health Global Leadership Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, supported by a Joint Secretariat managed by the Tripartite agencies (FAO, OIE and WHO)

The IACG recommends the establishment of a constituency-based partnership platform facilitated and managed by the Tripartite agencies with diverse representation (e.g. governments, private sector and civil society representing human, animal, plant and environment health, as well as agriculture and food and feed production) to develop and implement a shared global vision, narrative and targets.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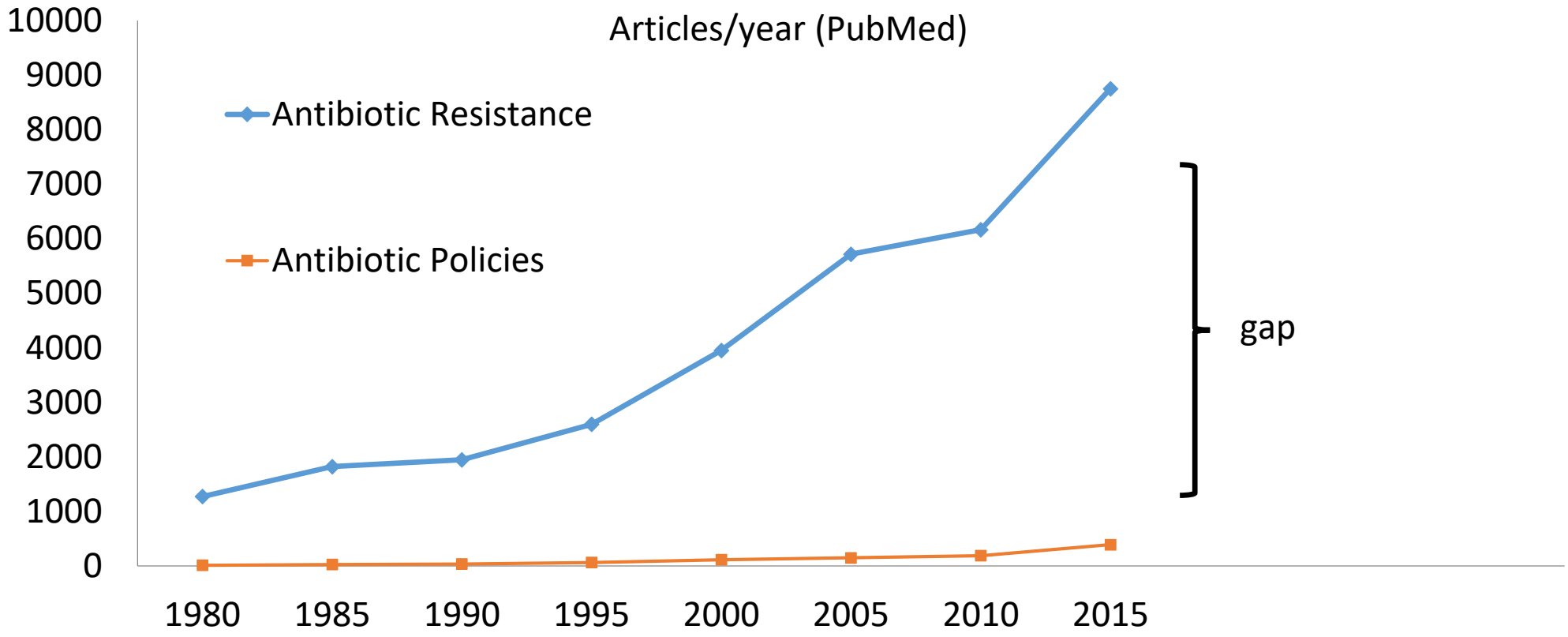
The IACG requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Tripartite agencies (FAO, OIE and WHO), UN Environment and other international organizations, to convene an Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against Antimicrobial Resistance in a One Health context to monitor and provide Member States with regular reports on the science and evidence related to antimicrobial resistance, its impacts and future risks, and to recommend options for adaptation and mitigation.

The gap between science & policy



- Temocillin against Enterobacteriaceae isolates from community-acquired urinary tract infections: low rate of resistance and good accuracy of routine susceptibility testing methods. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy
- *In vitro* activity of ceftaroline against clinical *Staphylococcus aur* ational survey conducted in Belgian hospitals. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy
- Ventilator-associated pneumonia in patients ort: Epidemiology and risk factors of treatment failure. PLoS One
- Low-dose CT for the diagnosis of tory Journal
- Is very short-course antibiotic therapy for critically ill patients treated ine
- Efficacy and safety of ce
- Blood culture useful c
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- Concomitant reso Diseases
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- Comparison of
- Clinical impact antimicrobial s
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- Preventive An

Susceptibility testing…
Risk factors of treatment failure..
Diagnostics..
Short treatment times..
Combination therapy..
Feacal transplants..
Pharmacoknetic-pharmacodynamic considerations in critically ill patients..
Horizontal antibiotic transfer..
Global increase in antibiotic consumption..
Carbapenem resistant Enterobacteriacae in wildlife..
Disparities between parenteral expectations and antibiotic prescribing..

- Invasive infecti comorbidity and
- Horizontal antim
- Global increase a *Acinetobacter baum* ty
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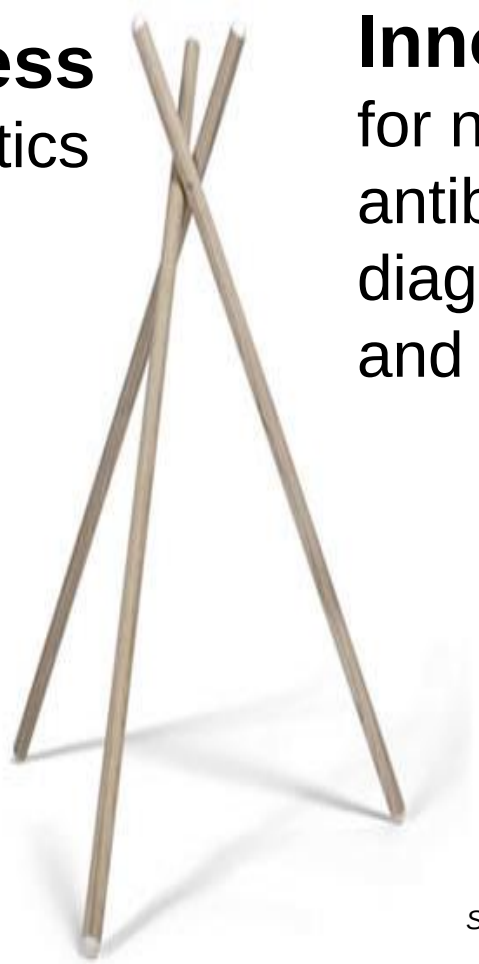
- Whole genome sequenc from community-acquired
- Antimicrobial Resistance in Inv seases
- Environmental surveillance and in from hospital water systems in Campan
- Current epidemiology, genetic evolution and
- Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae. Infection
- Changes in Macrolide Resistance Among Group A Streptococci in Resistant Isolates. Microbial Drug Resistance
- Characterization of Carbapenemase-Producing Enterobacteriaceae from Patients in Amman, Jordan. Microbial Drug Resistance
- Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae in wildlife, food-producing and companion animals – a systematic review.Clinical Microbiology and Infection

The IACG recognizes that ongoing discussions and finalization of the process to develop the *Global Development and Stewardship Framework to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance* can be used as an initial platform by Member States to advance a stepwise approach towards potential new, binding or non-binding international instruments.

Access to effective antibiotics should be part of everyone's right to health

Universal Access
to effective antibiotics

Conservation
of effectiveness of existing and new drugs



Innovation
for new antibacterials, diagnostics and vaccines

Source: Hoffman et al. (2015)
Slide adapted from JA Rottingen