Tripartite (FAO-OIE-WHO) approach* and
OIE activities on Antimicrobial Resistance

*On behalf of the Tripartite Technical Focal Points
Drivers of consumption and future trends

World demand for livestock food products since 1990:
- Milk +30%
- Meat +60%
- Eggs + 80%
- +70% by 2050

- Population growth: +30% since 1990
  +30% or 9 billion people by 2050

- Income growth: +1.5%/year since 1980, +5 to 7%/ year in Asia
  +2%/year by 2050

- Urbanization: 20% in 1900, 40% in 1990, >50% in 2010
  70% of urban people in 2050
Globalisation

- Unprecedented movements of commodities and people are used by pathogens to colonise the planet

- There is no where in the world from which we are remote and no one from whom we are disconnected

- Resistant bacteria travel with humans, animals and commodities and ignore boarders and oceans

« THE 5 Ts »
- Trade,
- Travel,
- Transport,
- Tourism,
- Terrorism
Need for common actions

- A stronger collaboration between WHO, FAO and OIE
- Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces
- Three ‘flagship’ topics:
  - Zoonotic influenza
  - Rabies
  - Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
Why is antimicrobial resistance (AMR) a global concern?

Antimicrobial agents are essential to ensure human health, animal health and welfare, and food security.

- AMR challenges control of infectious diseases
- AMR increases care costs
- AMR compromises health security and damages economies
- There is a lack of coherent global approaches to prevention and containment

The human, animal and plant sectors have a **shared responsibility** to prevent or minimise the development of antimicrobial resistance by both human and non-human pathogens.
The implementation of the FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite Agreement/Vision

High Level Technical Meeting, Mexico October 2011

Jointly addressing AMR
(*HLTM meeting report*)

(http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Media_Center/docs/pdf/HLTM_exec_summary.pdf)
The problem

- Inappropriate use of antimicrobial agents in human and veterinary medicine has increased AMR, resulting in prolonged illness and higher costs
The solution

- A **holistic and coordinated management** across the animal, food and human sectors in different ecosystems and geographic locations

- **Improved intersectoral collaboration** where regulations of medicines are managed by different entities
Needs (1)

- **International standards** (to harmonise protocols and methodologies) to monitor AMR and antimicrobial usage
- **Surveillance data** on AMR and antimicrobial usage to support AMR risk analysis
- **Technical capacity** (for surveillance of AMR and antimicrobial usage and AMR risk analysis)
Needs (2)

- **Coordinated research** on effectiveness of policies to achieve AMR risk reduction
- **R&D new drugs**
- **Legislation** on access to quality drugs and restricted use
- **Good governance** of all sectors related to authorisation and use of antimicrobials (lab expertise, international standards and legislation development and implementation, surveillance and monitoring)

*HLTM meeting report*
Steps for action at country level (1)

- Formal mechanisms of collaboration between ministries/authorities involved (health, agriculture, livestock, food, environment)

- Concordance between veterinary and human medicines regulation, approval, prescription control and monitoring of use

- Development and adoption of international standards and protocols to facilitate information sharing and harmonisation in surveillance of AMR and antimicrobial use in humans and animals

- Surveillance programmes to monitor current and emerging AMR patterns involving animal and human health sectors
**Steps for action at country level (2)**

- **Institutional and technical capacities** for AMR and antimicrobial usage monitoring and surveillance; and AMR risk analysis

- **Multidisciplinary task forces** of Authorities involved to act on surveillance data

- **Joint evaluation programmes** on the effectiveness of management actions to reduce the prevalence of AMR in human and animal sectors

- **Common messages and outreach**

*HLTM meeting report*
Conclusions: actions at national level

- Governance
- Legislation
- Good quality information
- Capacity building
- Risk assessment
- Close cooperation

HLTM meeting report
Ongoing and future global collaboration
Tripartite Annual Executive & Coordination Meetings:

Paris, 1 - 2 February 2012, OIE Headquarters:

Tripartite Strategy: AMR one of the priority topics

- R13- Headquarters to nominate focal points for AMR in the three organisations to define and implement the immediate next steps for collaboration.

- R14- Scale up AMR to address all sectors. Focus should include legislation and capacity building.

- R15- That the Veterinarian, or Para-Professional under Veterinary authority, be considered as key players for using antibiotics in order to better control their use.

- R16- Existing HQ Tripartite Focal Points on AMR work on an Action plan addressing the following items: legislation, capacity building, needs of resources for poor countries, misuse and illegal use.
Recommendations:

- Continue to work together on AMR to protect human and animal health
- **Support the joint AMR capacity building** initiatives as agreed by the Tripartite
- **Speak with one voice and take collective action** through a coordinated approach with shared responsibilities to tackle antimicrobial resistance worldwide

Action:

- **AMR focal points to prepare an action plan** for the Tripartite in view of the development of a joint Tripartite global strategy on the containment of AMR
Tripartite Annual Executive & Coordination Meetings

Geneva, 5 - 6 February 2014, WHO Headquarters

**Recommendations:**

- Reducing AMR still a Tripartite priority for the Tripartite

- Principles of prudent use must be scientifically based;

- Countries are at different stages in implementing standards for prudent antimicrobial use. As such, countries will require different timelines to progressively implement policy interventions in a realistic way.

- Effective and sustainable implementation of policy interventions to reduce AMR risks requires that countries understand the risks and prioritise the interventions, accompanied by awareness raising and education at all levels.
Tripartite Annual Executive & Coordination Meetings

Geneva, 5 - 6 February 2014, WHO Headquarters

Recommendations:

- Establishment of national legislation and good governance to support sound AMR policy will enable countries to implement international regulations and standards in a timely manner.

- OIE and FAO agree to WHO leadership on the process to develop a Global Action Plan. This process will rely upon each sector to identify priority actions, with OIE and FAO taking the lead for the animal sector and FAO for the crop sector.
Actions (extract):

- FAO, OIE, and WHO to work together (…), including collection of data on use of antimicrobials in animals by the OIE in Member Countries.

- FAO, OIE, and WHO to support member countries in adopting or strengthening legislation and good governance on AMR.
Tripartite technical focal points for antimicrobial resistance

- Technical Focal Points: met 5 times
- Identified common areas for cooperation
- Use common messages
- Development of a tripartite work plan is ongoing
- Mutual participation in relevant *ad hoc* Groups, meetings and trainings
- Invited at meetings of the WHO Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on Antimicrobial Resistance organized at the WHO, (first meeting September 2013).
AMR Global Action Plan (GAP)

- WHA 2013 Call for GAP
- Draft GAP
  - Discuss w/ key stakeholders
  - Specific areas
- WHA 2014: Resolution
- STAG
  - Review draft GAP
  - Advice on next steps
- Refine GAP, Roles & responsibilities
  - Regional consultations
  - Specific areas

Dates:
- Feb 2013
- Apr 2013
- May 2013
- June 2013
- July 2013
- May 2014
- Sept 2014
- Dec 2014
Antimicrobials are a precious necessity for public health, animal health and welfare

- Current status:
  - No control of antimicrobial circulation in more than 100 countries
  - Falsified product make up a majority of circulating antimicrobials
  - Challenge in many developed countries: unrestricted access to antimicrobials by farmers without veterinary oversight
Conclusion

We need:

- More cooperation between international organisations
- More awareness raising
- Support for developing countries to implement good governance
- Good quality veterinary services, including the private sector, and laboratories
- Involvement of all stakeholders
- More risk assessment and banning of non-priority practices in animals
- More research and public-private partnerships
Antimicrobial use in animals: conclusion

- Animal health and welfare must be sustained
- Food security and food safety must be ensured
- International solidarity is crucial in a globalised world
- Practices at risk to be carefully evaluated (growth promotion)
- No universal optimal solution for the delivery of antimicrobials at farm level worldwide,
- The well qualified veterinarian is the key actor
Thank you for your attention

Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal