

Setting the Stage: Post-IACG Recommendations

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**Charting a Civil Society Agenda on Antimicrobial Resistance:
Connecting Global to Local**

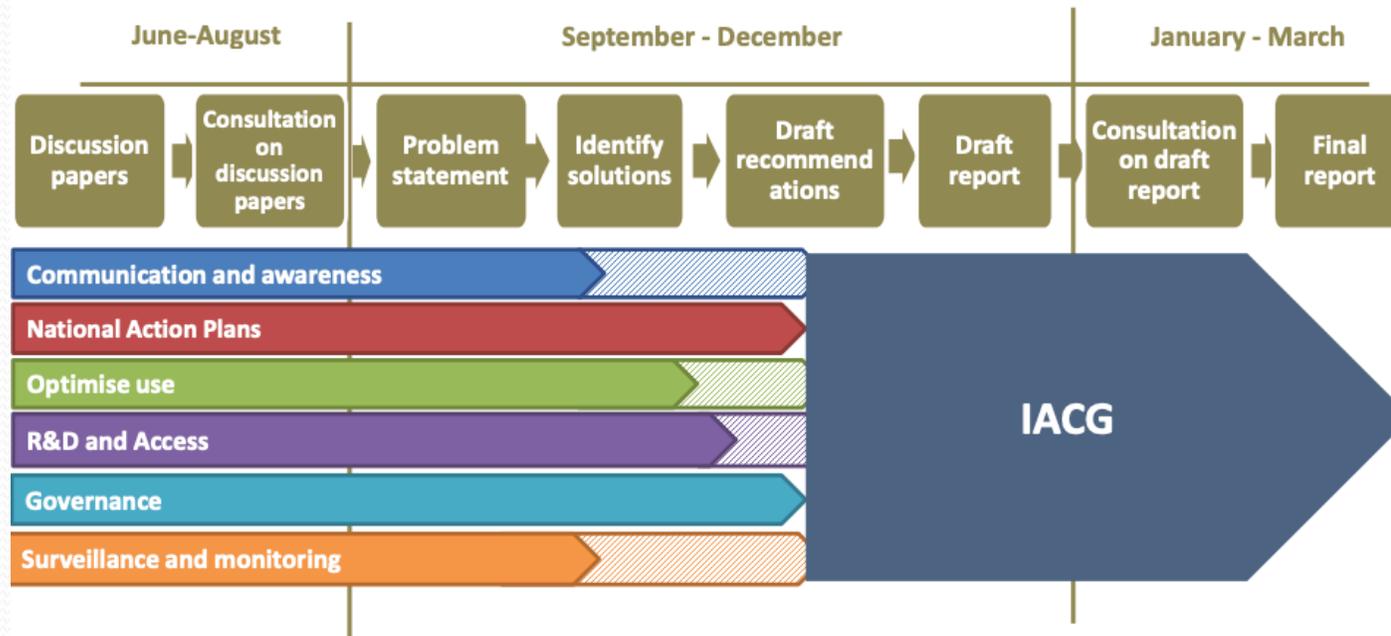
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A year of difference

- Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessment
- Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS): Early Implementation 2017-18
- Draft Global Framework for Development & Stewardship to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance
- Turning plans into action for antimicrobial resistance, WHO, 2019
- Tripartite Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the Global Action Plan on AMR, May 2019
- And the UN Interagency Coordination Group on AMR released its report, *No Time to Wait: Securing the Future from Drug-Resistant Infections.*

Systems-Level Analysis

Process of recommendation drafting and progress of subgroups



Ways in which civil society mattered

- Year 1 to Year 2
 - Greater, more balanced representation: OIE Paris meeting (October 2017) vs. Stockholm Governance meeting (September 2018)
 - Transparency → Public consultation process
- Challenges
 - Inductive process → Need for systems-level analysis
 - Nafis Faizi: It covers everything...and nothing. → Need for prioritization and theory of change

Opportunity for civil society to help lift up priorities and to propose a way forward

Report Recommendations

Key Recommendation Areas

- Accelerate progress in countries.
- Innovate to secure the future.
- Collaborate for more effective action
- Invest for a sustainable response
- Strengthen accountability and global governance
- Membership of IACG

Recommendation – Subrecommendations
Considerations

Challenges in putting together policy recommendations

From Workplan of IACG

- “The mandate of the IACG is to provide practical guidance on approaches needed to ensure sustained effective global action to address AMR, including options to improve coordination, taking into account the Global Action Plan (GAP) on AMR. The Group is a catalyst for action against AMR, assisting in mobilizing actors across all sectors through a multi-stakeholder process.”

From Member States Update, Oct 2018

IACG recommendations: expectations

Innovative for breakthrough actions

Disruptive for what is not working

Catalytic for existing recommendations

A. Accelerate Progress in Countries

- A1: Equitable and affordable access...responsible and prudent use across “human, animal and plant health” → Universal healthcare coverage
 - Addressing shortages and stockouts
 - Effective national-level antibiotic demand forecasts
 - Establishing antimicrobial production facilities
 - Providing affordable access
 - Pooled procurement mechanisms
 - Tackling substandard and falsified medical products

A. Accelerate Progress in Countries

- A2: Development and implementation of One Health National Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plans within context of the SDGs
- A3: Phase out the use of antimicrobials for growth promotion, consistent with guidance from the Tripartite agencies (FAO, OIE and WHO) and Codex Alimentarius, starting with an immediate end to the use of antibiotics categorized as the Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents

B. Innovate to Secure the Future

B1: Increase investment and innovation in new antimicrobials

- Building upon existing PDPs in human health and possibly establishing more of them, particularly for terrestrial and aquatic animal and plant health
- “...delinking the cost of investments in research and development on antimicrobial resistance from the price and volume of sales.”

B2: Promote and support equitable and affordable access to existing and new, quality-assured antimicrobials, diagnostics, vaccines, waste management tools and safe and effective alternatives to antibiotics for human, terrestrial and aquatic animal and plant health

- Need for new global initiatives
- Harmonized regulatory guidance

B3: Build upon current R&D efforts and strengthen implementation and operational research

- Openness and transparency in data from all research, monitoring and surveillance sources, including overcoming data protection provisions that restrict such data sharing.

C. Collaborate for More Effective Action

C1: Systematic and meaningful engagement of civil society groups

- Provision of political, financial and technical support

C2: Systematic and meaningful engagement of and enhanced action by the private sector

- Affordable access, responsible and prudent use and stewardship
- Ethical production, distribution and marketing practices, including through environmentally sustainable production and waste management and the elimination of inappropriate incentives to sell antimicrobials
- Engagement by the private sector in collaborative efforts to collect, analyze and use data and realign economic incentives to improve production, distribution and marketing practices; and
- Contributions to addressing antimicrobial resistance through testing of innovative approaches, corporate social responsibility, and similar initiatives.

D. Invest for a Sustainable Response

D1: Calls for funding through an AMR and One Health lens

- ODA, South-South cooperation, International Development Association replenishment process
- Financial support, grants, loans, credits and insurance...

D2:

a. Emphasizes the need for additional and increased investment in the global response to AMR, including from domestic financing in all countries

b. Urges existing and future financing mechanisms to give AMR greater priority in their resource allocations [GAVI, World Bank, GFATM, Global Financing Facility, Multilateral Climate Funds, and UNITAID]

c. Additional funding to address AMR, including to support implementation of NAPs on AMR

E. Strengthen Accountability and Global Governance

E1: Tripartite agencies (FAO, OIE and WHO), together with UN Environment, other UN agencies and the World Bank, in the context of UN reform, to further strengthen ... AMR-related activities

- Advise on priority evidence-based interventions and actions
- Define the financial needs and gaps for national and global responses to AMR, including the costs of inaction and anticipated returns on investment

E2: Establishment of One Health Global Leadership Group on AMR, supported by a Joint Secretariat managed by the Tripartite agencies

- Advocate for multi-stakeholder engagement by facilitating a partnership platform with the participation of Member States, UN agencies, international and intergovernmental organizations and regional entities, civil society, the private sector, researchers and other key stakeholders.

E3: Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Tripartite agencies, UN Environment and other international organizations, convene an Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against Antimicrobial Resistance in a One Health context

E4: Expedite development of the Global Development and Stewardship Framework to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance. As Member States finalize this process, they should also consider the need for new international instruments.