IACG Activity Mapping Exercise

Background

At its first meeting in May, IACG members decided it important to start by mapping IACG organisations’ and agencies’ current work on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) into a framework linked to the Global Action Plan (GAP) objectives and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in order to support the IACG’s work by assisting an understanding of what activities are already underway, what data are already being collected, and where there may be gaps in the efforts initiated to date. This work is being managed by the tripartite secretariat, with the results circulated among members. It was also discussed that this initial mapping could support efforts to develop a broader framework for monitoring activities, their progress and impact under the GAP. At this stage in the work programme of the IACG, the mapping exercise is considered a useful input into the work of the sub-groups.

Methodology

The secretariat developed a format to map activities primarily against the five GAP objectives and against ‘Strategic Leadership & Coordination’ issues, which go beyond the five GAP objectives, while identifying additional information, such as objectives (activity nature), current status and relevance to the SDG.

The exercise was initiated by the WHO, FAO and OIE, and the consolidated result was shared among the IACG members at its 2nd meeting on 30 June, where the IACG agreed to extend the exercise, with necessary format revision, to agencies represented on the IACG and to other relevant United Nations agencies.

A request to participate in the activity mapping was sent to the ten remaining interagency representatives, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which IACG members regarded as important partners conducting many relevant activities.

Responses have been received from the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the UNITAID, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In addition, the WHO HIV/TB/Malaria team provided a report summarising their activity. All inputs received have been summarised and consolidated into a single Excel file (attached), whose six sheets correspond to the five GAP objective and one further objective. Owing to formatting difficulties, the Global Fund, which does not undertake technical AMR activities, opted to provide a separate chart indicating their activities.

The contributions submitted by each agency are placed in MedNet without modification.

Overall observations

While the participating agencies sometimes find it difficult to label activities according to the listed options, the participation by agencies is considered satisfactory and the result may show popular activities among the IACG members.
GAP Objective 4 attracts more activities (39) than others, half of such activities targeting HIV, TB or Malaria. It is followed by Objective 1 (25), while Objective 5 has the least number of activities reported (13). Further observations are summarised under each Objective, with a couple of questions.

Identifying specifically-relevant SDGs seems difficult. The revised format allows more than one SDG to be selected as relevant for each activity. (Note: WHO and FAO activities are not yet linked to any SDG). SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” is referred to as relevant far more frequently than others. SDG 2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” (referred to by the OIE and OECD) and SDG 17 “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development” are also frequently referred, while the following are referred to only by particular agencies for limited activities: SDG 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere” (WB, UNAIDS and UNITAID); SDG 6 “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” (UNEP); SDG 8 “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” (WTO and WB); SDG 9 “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation” (WIPO) and SDG 10 “Reduce inequality within and among countries” (UNAIDS and UNITAID). UNAIDS noted that its activities contribute to a wide range of SDGs: in addition to above-listed SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 10 and SDG 17, SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,” SDG 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” and SDG 16 “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” are referred to as relevant. This could be interpreted as indicating that the successful control of antimicrobial resistance is deeply embedded in the achievement of the SDGs.

Possible future actions for consideration of the IACG

1. Should this exercise be expanded to other stakeholders?

2. Should this exercise be modified to analyse other character (aspect) of activity?

3. Given the challenges of directly mapping to SDGs, in particular that activities typically map to several SDGs, is there any benefit from attempting further analysis of alignment of activities with this framework?

4. How best can horizontal activities be captured in activities maps (i.e. those which are not specifically targeting AMR, but which may have an impact on AMR)?

5. Is there benefit from ongoing tracking of progress of the activities identified in the mapping exercise, to assist the overarching AMR monitoring and evaluation process?
Major activities stemming from the IACG mapping result

Objective 1: Improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance through effective communication, education and training

In order to achieve Objective 1, the GAP called for immediate action on public communication programmes targeting different audiences in human health, animal health and agricultural practice as well as consumers, referring also to the inclusion in school curricula. It also noted the need to make AMR a core component of professional education as well as their continuing education.

In order to address Objective 1, a total of 25 activities are reported by the tripartite organizations, WIPO, the WTO, UNICEF, UNAIDS and UNEP, some of which are implemented jointly, mostly aiming for either operational implementation or advocacy/promotion.

For strategic planning and coordination:

- The WTO is planning, in collaboration with the WHO and WIPO, to include a breakout session on AMR in its annual weeklong workshop on trade and public health.
- UNAIDS will raise the issue of AMR through its chairing of the H6 group of agencies through 2018, as well as through our engagement with the UNGA and other high level political and technical forums (Note: this is a part of the activity classified under D. Advocacy or promotion).

For standards, guidelines, best practices.
In 2012-2013, the OIE developed “Recommendations on competencies of graduating veterinarians” and “Guidelines on veterinary model core curriculum,” which include the issue of prudent use of antimicrobials and concerns over AMR. Similar documents for education of veterinary para-professionals are under development to ensure proper treatment/handling of antimicrobials in the field.

For operational implementation:

- The OIE provides regular training to Focal Points on Veterinary Products of Member Countries.
- In 2017, the WHO initiated work to develop a WHO global inter-professional competency framework for AMR education.
- WHO-IHR/OIE-PVS National Bridging Workshops, which provide an opportunity for a country’s human and animal health services to strengthen collaboration, include AMR as one focus.
- UNICEF reported three on-going activities: 1) “iCCM/IMCI (integrated community case management of childhood illness: Integrated Management of Childhood Illness) and rational drug use” (a comprehensive package of care for childhood illness such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria etc., including rational drug use and quality assurance in procurement), 2) “Care-seeking” (a health promotion support mechanism for hard-to-reach areas), and 3) “Diagnostics” (to improve availability and affordability of quality point-of-care or rapid diagnostic tests).
- The WHO is working to improve awareness and understanding of drug resistance in countries, with different audiences, as part of long-standing programmes in HIV, TB, malaria and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

For advocacy or promotion:

- In November 2016, the WHO launched “Antibiotics: Handle with Care and WHO World Antibiotic Awareness Week” in order to raise awareness of antimicrobial resistance and promote behavioural change through public communication programmes, which was marked by various sectors, including civil society.
- The OIE is developing communication materials to translate OIE standards into appropriate messages for broad dissemination, including during World Antibiotics Awareness Week.
- The WHO has initiated preparations for the “Save Lives: clean your hands campaign,” which is set for May 2018.
- In 2016, the WHO extended the distribution of its monthly newsletters to the public and stakeholders to advise about its work on AMR.
- The OIE is planning the 2nd Global Conference on Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals to take stock of progress since the 1st Conference in 2013.
• WIPO published reports and papers such as “Economic Research Working Paper No. 26 Intellectual property rights and pharmaceuticals: The case of antibiotics” (2015) and “World Intellectual Property Report Breakthrough Innovation and Economic Growth” (2015), which includes in its Chapter 2.2 a case study on antibiotics.

• UNAIDS is planning advocacy, communication and capacity building on AMR for its multispectral stakeholders and through their regional and country offices to include AMR in country programs, policies and advocacy.

Other activities:


• The 2017 issue of “Frontiers - Emerging Issues of Environmental Concern,” an annual publication of the UNEP, includes the environmental dimension of antimicrobial resistance.

Key questions:

1. While there are many advocacy activities, do these adequately reach to all relevant sectors, such as school children, as the GAP noted? Who are the players to collaborate with to ensure outreach to the general public?

2. In order to ensure proper professional education throughout relevant sectors, are there any missing domains? Who are the players to collaborate with to ensure appropriate professional education?
Objective 2: Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research

In order to achieve Objective 2, the GAP calls on all relevant entities, including national governments, intergovernmental organizations, professional organizations, NGOs, industry and academia, to play a role in generating missing knowledge to support actions/investment with clear rationales.

In order to address Objective 2, the tripartite organizations, especially the WHO and FAO, have reported many activities.

### GAP 2. Strengthen knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research

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**For strategic planning and coordination:**

- The WHO has developed the Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS) to combine patient, laboratory and epidemiological surveillance data to enhance understanding of the extent and impact of AMR on populations. The results of the first data call will be published in January 2018.

- In 2016, the WHO, FAO and OIE distributed a National Action Plan (NAP) self-assessment questionnaire to monitor countries' progress in tackling AMR. The questionnaire will be reviewed and re-issued in October 2017 and repeated annually in order to track country, regional and global progress against AMR.

- The FAO reported a variety of surveys, research projects, expert workshops and reviews that are ongoing within the context of different projects, including at the regional level, as a way to establish baseline information, identify gaps and to guide activities.

- The FAO’s “Guidance on Situation Analysis to inform NAP” is under development.
For standards, guidelines and best practices:

- Monitoring of antimicrobial resistance: outcome and goal indicators (M&E), is under development by the WHO in collaboration with the FAO and OIE to measure for GAP objectives 1-4 at country and global levels (the framework is under public consultation).

- The WHO Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AGISAR), established to support the WHO’s effort to minimize the public health impact of AMR associated with the use of antimicrobials in food animals, has been developing various guidance documents, including the recently-finalized new edition of the WHO AGISAR guidance document on integrated surveillance of AMR. AGISAR has started to develop a global integrated surveillance protocol for ESBL-producing E.coli using a "One Health" approach.

- The OIE has been developing international standards for surveillance of resistant bacteria, for monitoring the use of antimicrobials in food producing animals, for how to assess the risk of the emergence or spread of resistant bacteria that result from the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing animals as well as for laboratory methodologies for bacterial susceptibility testing (some other standards are more relevant to Objective 4).

- The CODEX ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance (TFAMR) has been convened to (i) review and revise as appropriate the Code of Practice to Minimise and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance (CAC/RCP 61-2005) in order to address the entire food chain and (ii) consider the development of Guidance on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance, taking into account the guidance developed by the WHO Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AGISAR) and relevant OIE documents.

- The FAO is currently developing 1) guidance documents for harmonized sampling and laboratory diagnostics for AMR surveillance, 2) a framework of guidance on collection of antimicrobial use data from food producing animals to support provision of national level data for the OIE Global database, and 3) a reference book on antimicrobial use and AMR in aquaculture which will be a resource for countries in developing the aquaculture component of NAP.

- The FAO has developed the Assessment Tool for Laboratory and AMR Surveillance System (ATLASS) to assess capacity.

For operational implementation:

- The WHO is currently developing 1) Protocols for a survey on antimicrobials use in hospitals and community settings and 2) Protocols for a survey on price and availability of antimicrobial medicine in health facilities, in order to support the carrying out of such surveys.

- The OIE Global Database on Antimicrobial Usage has been initiated based on an annual survey, and the first report was published in 2016 with a plan for progressive increase in the level of granularity.

- The WHO has been supporting countries to strengthen the knowledge and evidence base on HIV-, TB-, malaria- and NTD-related drug resistance through surveillance and research.

For advocacy or promotion.
The OECD is developing models to forecast country-specific AMR rates of key infections up to 2030 to simulate the evolution of AMR based on different scenarios.

**Key questions:**

1. Is there a need for a strategic planning mechanism to identify, and possibly prioritize, missing knowledge?

2. As the GAP noted, some important roles in generating necessary knowledge and translating it into practice reside in beyond national governments and intergovernmental organisations. Are there mechanisms to communicate with entities beyond governmental agencies about on-going activities and utilize obtained knowledge?
Objective 3: Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and prevention measures

In order to achieve Objective 3, the GAP calls for better hygiene and disease prevention measures for human health facilities as well as in day-to-day living, noting vaccination as an effective measure. The GAP also notes the importance of sustainable husbandry practices, including the use of vaccines to reduce infection rates and dependence on antimicrobials.

In order to address Objective 3, UNICEF, UNITAID and tripartite organisations have reported various activities, mainly concerning operational implementation.

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**Sector Focus**

For strategic planning and coordination:
- Evidence-based immunization policy coordination is underway by UNICEF in priority countries, addressing the immunization needs of the most disadvantaged children and women.

For standards, guidelines and best practices:
- In 2016, the WHO published “Guidelines on core components of infection prevention and control programmes at the national and acute health care facility level” to support countries as they develop and execute both their national antimicrobial resistance (AMR) action plans, as well as other aspects of health system strengthening.
• In non-human health sectors, the FAO has been producing/revising various guidance documents, including “Animal nutrition options to reduce the use of antimicrobials in animal production and AMR,” “Good Agricultural Practices,” “Risk-based Fish Inspection,” and “Waste management.”

For operational implementation:

• In 2017, the WHO published the “Interim Practical Manual supporting national implementation of the WHO Guidelines on Core Components of Infection Prevention and Control Programmes,” a tool for policymakers and implementers within health ministries working on IPC, especially within the context of an AMR National Action Plan.

• The WHO and UNICEF jointly launched the Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool (WASH FIT) and mobile app for undertaking WASH improvements as part of wider quality improvements in health care facilities.

• The WHO (HIV/TB/Malaria) is providing technical guidance on prevention measures and infection control for communicable diseases, and advocating for effective sanitation and hygiene to prevent infection in NTDs.

• OIE PVS Pathway, a series of programmes for the sustainable improvement of a country’s Veterinary Services including concrete remedial programmes such as laboratory twinning and veterinary legislation support.

• UNICEF is providing various operational support, including “Maternal and Newborn Care – MHN” (to under-served districts in high-burden countries), “Quality of Care” (to strengthen national systems to implement MNH quality of care standards), “Immunisation systems and services,” and “Nutrition” and “Community Health.”

• UNITAID has a project underway investing in new insecticides to combat malaria. It also has announced a call for proposals on new tools for vector control in malaria (open until September 2017). Proposed tools should address various challenges, including insecticide resistance.

No activity was reported for advocacy or promotion.

Key question:

1. To reduce infections through improving hygiene standards (either for human health or animal health), advocacy activities are important to appeal both to people in the field and to the general public, but no advocacy activity was reported. Are any such activities occurring beyond the IACG members? How should AMR concerns be linked to general hygiene improvement movements and vaccination campaigns?
Objective 4: Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health

In order to achieve Objective 4, the GAP noted the importance of expanding the collection of data on antibiotic use, which would create a basis for monitoring of implementation of regulation on use and for strengthening and enforcing regulation of the use of antimicrobials in human, veterinary and agriculture use. The GAP further noted that the availability of effective, rapid and low-cost diagnostic tools will also contribute to the making of decisions to prescribe antibiotics appropriately.

In order to address Objective 4, the tripartite organizations have reported many activities at the international level, and UNAIDS is planning an activity concerning operational implementation from an industry perspective. It should be noted that UNITAID has many activities targeting HIV, TB and Malaria.

For strategic planning and coordination:

- A dedicated team has been set up within the WHO Department of Essential Medicines and Health Products to develop the global Stewardship Framework, which team has been closely working with the FAO and OIE. With the notable objectives of preserving antimicrobial medicines by taking measures to promote control, appropriate distribution and appropriate use, the Global Framework for Development & Stewardship to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance, Draft Roadmap was presented at the World Health Assembly in May 2017.

- In the non-human health sector, FAOLEX, a comprehensive and up-to-date legislative and policy database, is being revised to include AMR as a search term in order to facilitate identification of national legislation.
that impacts on the control and/or development of AMR within animal health, production, agriculture, and environmental settings.

**For standards, guidelines and best practices:**

Lists of essential and critical medicines are published for both human and veterinary medicine, which have undergone following revisions and updates:

- The WHO is undertaking a comprehensive review of the antibiotics chapters in the WHO Essential Medicines list for 2017 to provide usage advice.

- In April 2017, the 5th update of the list of Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicines (this document provides a ranking of medically important antimicrobials for risk management of antimicrobial resistance due to non-human use) was published, reflecting the increasing reliance on colistin to treat serious human infections in many parts of the world.

- In the veterinary sector, in August 2017 an update began of the OIE list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance, taking into account the latest version of the WHO CIA for Human Medicine list.

While not new initiatives, international standards exist at the OIE and Codex regarding the prudent use in animals:

- The OIE has been developing international standards for monitoring the use of antimicrobials in food producing animals, and also standards for the prudent use of antimicrobials, which clarify the responsibilities of various entities, including regulatory authorities, the pharmaceutical industry, distributors, veterinarians, food-animal producers and feed manufacturers. (some other standards are more relevant to Objective 2)

- The Codex Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance provides additional guidance for the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials in food-producing animals. (This initiative is linked to Objective 2 of which paper notes on-going actions).

- The WTO continues to encourage its Members, based on Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements, to give notice of draft regulations that have a (direct or indirect) effect on international trade, including those related to AMR, and to base their regulation on international standards, notably the Codex and OIE standards.

Various guidance documents have been developed to encourage the giving of respect to lists of essential and critical medicines and the implementation of international standards:

- Following the update of the WHO List for Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine, Guidelines for antibiotic usage in food producing animals have been developed and published.

- The WHO (HIV/TB/Malaria) regularly updates its guidelines on the use of medicines in treating HIV, TB, Malaria and NTDs to prevent and manage drug resistance, and to treat drug resistant cases.

- The FAO developed a policy review framework and guidelines for countries to assess existing AMR policy and to strengthen future policy response. In addition, the FAO has started a legislative study aiming to
AMR mapping exercise

identify good regulatory practices that would act to help curb the development and spread of AMR for multiple regulatory areas, including, veterinary medicine, food safety, feed, crop production, animal production, water quality, environment and waste, and bioenergy.

- The FAO is developing a guidance document on prudent use of antimicrobials for animals, that can be used when selecting antimicrobials for given disease conditions.
- The OECD collected and reviewed best practices to promote prudent use in the human sector.

For operational implementation:

- The WHO has started development of a guidance document, Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs in Hospitals. This will be followed by Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs in the community.
- UNITAID has several completed, underway or planning-stage activities targeting TB, such as clinical trials of new drugs to improve treatment of multidrug resistant TB (MDR-TB), innovative diagnostics for MDR-TB, strategic stockpiling of MDR-TB drugs and addressing neglected childhood TB.
- UNITAID has ten completed or underway activities targeting HIV, such as enabling access to new first-line antiretrovirals in low-income countries, expanding access to innovative point of care (POC) diagnostics and establishing best practices for the use of new POC technology under resource-poor constraints.
- UNITAID also reported a completed project for Malaria, creating a private-sector market for quality-assured rapid diagnostic testing.
- UNAIDS and its partners from the Davos launched a follow-up of industry commitments for improved diagnostics to tackle AMR.
- The OECD reviewed OECD countries' targets for prudent use and AMR rates.

No activity was reported for advocacy or promotion.

Key questions:

1. Aiming to optimize the use of antimicrobials, should there be a strategic planning and coordination initiative beyond the tripartite cooperation? What kind of mechanism is desirable and practical?

2. Based on existing various initiatives for developing and maintaining standards, guidelines and best practices, are there any missing areas? Is there any need for a streamlining or coordination mechanism to avoid duplication?

3. What support and tools can be provided to secure implementation?
Objective 5: Develop the economic case for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of all countries, and increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions

In order to achieve Objective 5, the GAP calls for more economic impact assessment of AMR. Noting urgent need for investment in the development of new antimicrobials, diagnostic tools and vaccines, the GAP calls for new processes to facilitate renewed investment in research and development of new antibiotics. Applicability and affordability for all is a key.

In order to address Objective 5, WHO and OIE have reported several activities, mainly concerning strategic planning and coordination. The World Bank, among other IACG member agencies, has reported its activity, being advocacy and promotion, to address this Objective.

For strategic planning and coordination:

- Monitoring R&D Product Pipeline is an on-going activity of the WHO that consists of the analysis of the pipeline for antibacterial treatments. The scope is being extended to include novel products, and the outcome will feed into the WHO’s Global Observatory on Health Research and Development and inform the WHO Expert Committee on Health Research and Development to be established in 2017.

- The WHO (HIV/TB/Malaria) has been working on economic aspect of those diseases, namely by contributing to the SDG Health Price Tag report on the costs of delivering on the health-related SDG, reporting on annual expenditure on drug resistant TB, and modeling impact of HIV drug resistance.
In 2017, the WHO published its first ever list of antibiotic-resistant "priority pathogens," a catalogue of 12 families of bacteria that pose the greatest threat to human health, in order to guide and promote R&D for new antibiotics.

A similar attempt is underway at the OIE, to develop a list of priority diseases to guide research on vaccine development/improvement for terrestrial and aquatic animals.

The OIE in collaboration with partners is encouraging international research initiatives from animal health perspectives, such as the STAR-IDAZ International Research Consortium on Animal Health, concerning the development of innovative antimicrobial approaches, and the International Scientific Symposium on Alternatives to Antibiotics regularly organized by the USDA.

For standards, guidelines and best practices:

Evidence-based prioritization exercise for potential human vaccines is underway at the WHO to help determine future priority R&D investments. Once the report is available, expected by end of 2017, the findings will be followed by a cost-benefit analysis to help guide investment decisions and build a sustainable business case for the development of new vaccines.

For operational implementation:

The Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP) is a joint initiative of the WHO and Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) launched in 2016 to address global public health needs by developing new antibiotic treatments while aiming to ensure sustainable access. While still in a start-up phase, GARDP is currently pursuing solutions in four programmes: neonatal sepsis, sexually transmitted infections, pediatric antibiotic platform and antibiotic memory recovery initiative.

The OECD is supporting the establishment of the new R&D hub promoted by Germany and the G20.

For advocacy or promotion:

Drug Resistant Infections: A Threat to Our Economic future is a publication of the World Bank in 2017 to assess the potential impact of antimicrobial resistance on global economic growth and poverty.

Other activities:

The FAO is developing an overview of approaches to reduce antimicrobial use at farm level and the economic effects of different interventions in terrestrial animal production.

The OECD is reviewing all the economic methods developed to assess the economic costs caused by AMR.

Key question:

1. While technical organisations are leading the discussion of identifying the R&D needs and priorities, there is no reporting of activities in the nature of advocacy to link such efforts to actual R&D. Is there any mechanism out there? Who is appropriate to take the lead in such advocacy?
Additional objective: Strategic Leadership & Coordination

In order to address Strategic Leadership & Coordination, which involves issues beyond the five GAP objectives, the tripartite organizations, the OECD and UNITAID have reported the following activities.

For strategic planning and coordination:

- The WHO is undertaking “Linking AMR to Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda.” Meanwhile, countries are continuing to engage politically at meetings of the G7 and G20, and are, on the technical side, championing the roll-out of global systems and mechanisms and driving forward the global research and development agenda and, on the financial side, providing ongoing support to countries and region.

- The OIE Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and Prudent Use of Antimicrobials (2015), aligned with the GAP, recognizes the importance of a “One Health” approach involving human and animal health and agricultural and environmental needs.

- The FAO Action Plan on AMR also adopted in 2015 outlines the FAO’s support to the GAP.

- The FAO is currently developing the Progressive Management Pathway, a stepwise sector-specific approach to assist countries in prioritising activities and intervention on AMR.
The FAO is making effort to develop regional networking by linking with regional groupings such as ASEAN and SAARC to advocate and work on AMR mitigation.

A review of AMR action plans is being planned by the OECD, which will review and assess national action plans of OECD countries against international standards on AMR.

UNITAID is planning to include AMR as a part of its ongoing collaboration with civil society organisations on HIV and other health issues (MCH, TB). Where appropriate, it will help with the development and implementation of national action plans in UNITAID’s high burden/fast track countries.

UNAIDS has ongoing collaboration with civil society on HIV as well as broader health and development issues and will include AMR as part of this agenda, which could also include advocacy for, and providing technical support for, development and implementation of national action plans in the UNAIDS high burden/fast track countries (Note: this cuts across operational implementation and advocacy).

For operational implementation:

The FAO is delivering a range of project-funded activities, including conferences, workshops, training and guidance so as to 1) strengthen regional approaches and networks on AMR in selected regions and 2) enable action and delivery of national action plans in selected countries.

Other activities:

The WHO is consulting with and reporting to Member States on a Development and Stewardship framework to ensure appropriate consultation of Member States throughout the process. The WHO will set up a meeting in November 2017.

The WHO (HIV/TB/Malaria) is leading and coordinating the global response to drug-resistant HIV, TB, Malaria and NTDs. This includes policy development and guidance, coordination of technical support to countries, monitoring and evaluation, and impact assessment.

The OECD has several studies underway to contribute to future strategic development.

- Economic burden: calculating the current and future health and economic burden of AMR in selected OECD countries, which can be easily expanded to selected G20 countries.

- Health effects of decreasing effectiveness of antibiotics for prophylaxis in Europe: calculating the health impact of decreasing effectiveness of prophylactic antibiotic treatments for the 10 most common hospital interventions in Europe.

- Quantifying the economic impact of antimicrobial use in food animal production in OECD countries, estimating the benefits/costs of reducing the use of antimicrobials.

- Develop best practices to promote the prudent use of antimicrobials in food animal production, identifying alternative practices to the use of antibiotics.
Key question:

1. While there are many strategic planning activities reported, are all relevant sectors/domains covered?

2. One activity aiming to link AMR with SDG is underway by the WHO. Does this have a cross-sector nature? Is there room to develop overarching cross-sector strategic leadership?