

## 8.2 Coordinated action to combat AMR

### ***Working together to enhance capacities and catalyse investments for One Health/AMR National Action Plans and concrete implementation***

#### **What problem is your proposition addressing?**

Antimicrobials play a crucial role in the health of humans, animals and plants, as well as in food safety and food security. However, antimicrobial resistance is an ever-increasing global threat, driven by overuse and misuse of antimicrobials in human, animal and plant sectors. Good hygiene, biosecurity measures and strong environmental controls are effective counter-mechanisms, but must be implemented at scale, from farm to fork, as well as across human health systems.

Most countries have developed multisectoral AMR National Action Plans (NAPs) to address AMR and many have regulations to control antimicrobial use. Implementation at scale is however a major challenge, compounded by lack of awareness, resources, capacity and incentives to change behaviours. Collaboration between sectors is required to ensure that strategies take into account the needs and constraints of each sector to effect sustainable change.

Given the stark reality that global food production needs to increase to meet a growing population (predicted to reach almost 10 billion by 2050), combined with the fact that 75% of people in extreme poverty live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, measures to transform our food systems to become more sustainable and resource efficient are pressing. This includes measures to curb the risk of overuse and implement responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials in animal health, plant health and agriculture production in order to preserve the possibility of curing infectious diseases and co-manage our One Health for the future.

Addressing AMR as a component of the sustainable food production and food hygiene systems, and actively engaging with all stakeholders will help develop practices that strengthen hygiene and biosecurity measures from farm to fork. Understanding the opportunities and barriers to changing behaviours and supporting responsible use of antimicrobials will contribute to sustainable food production and livelihoods. This requires concerted coordinated action at all levels, from local to global, including support from the set of AMR Global governance structures, to support advocacy and multistakeholder momentum.

#### **How does your proposition address the problem?**

The Global [AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund](#) (AMR MPTF) is proving a valuable vehicle to support coordinated action on AMR. In addition, the [AMR Global Governance Structures](#), including the Global Leaders Group (GLG), Independent Panel for Evidence on Action against AMR (IPEA) and the Public Private Partnership Platform on AMR are also key components to effecting change.

The UN Secretary-General, has firmly recognized the AMR MPTF as the mechanism to ensure coordinated development funding to the Tripartite organizations (FAO, OIE and WHO). The core aim of which is to support countries in implementing their action plans against AMR and counter the global emergence and spread of resistance. The UNSG also called for the setup of AMR Governance Structures to advocate, bring the evidence and enable a movement for change across a broad spectrum of actors.

Through the AMR MPTF, the Tripartite, alongside a key group of development partners (The Netherlands, Sweden and UK Fleming Fund) is addressing AMR as a component of a sustainable food production system and supporting the multisectoral delivery of a One

Health NAPs across 11 countries \*focusing support to low and middle income countries).  
The expected results desired impacts include:

Expected Results	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risks and benefits related to AMU and AMR reflected in national budgets and in development/ multi-lateral partner sector-wide investments</li> <li>• Increased comprehensiveness, quality and intersectoral collaboration of the policy dialogue and practice</li> <li>• Evidence based/representative data on AMR/AMU improved for policy-makers and sectors implementing AMU best practices</li> <li>• Use of antimicrobials reduced, and used prudent in all sectors of the One Health spectrum</li> <li>• Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups</li> <li>• Multi-sectoral coordination strengthened at national level</li> <li>• Momentum on Global AMR Agenda sustained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data</li> <li>• Responsible and prudent AMU and associated practices sustainably improved in critical sectors</li> <li>• Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthened globally</li> </ul>

**Is this a new solution or an existing solution that needs scaling?**

This is an existing solution in need of upscaling, aiming to substantially scale up support to a broader spectrum of countries.

**Which organisation/s, institution/s or groups of individuals are associated with the solution?**

- Tripartite FAO, OIE, WHO
- AMR Global Leaders group
- UNGA Call to Action on AMR specifically flagged the need to “ Ensure a strong and relevant AMR focus as part of the work for the UN food systems summit in 2021,”
- AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund Resource partners ( Sweden Netherlands and UK Fleming Fund)
- Multipartner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) – Fund Administrator

**What is the scientific evidence that supports your proposition?**

- 3.8 percent loss in the world’s annual gross domestic product (GDP) predicted by 2050, in a high AMR-impact scenario (World Bank 2017)
- 133 countries report quantitative data on the intended use of the antimicrobial agents in animals to OIE (OIE 2021)
- 107 countries provide surveillance data on AMR and antimicrobial consumption in humans to WHO (WHO 2021)
- 143 countries have developed National Action Plans on AMR (WHO 2021)

One of the keys to implement National Action Plans on AMR is to have a functional Multi-Sectoral coordination group on AMR at the country level. The AMR MPTF provides an effective channel to finance cross sectoral support to One Health responses in low and middle income countries and at global level. Addressing AMR as a component of the

sustainable food production and food hygiene systems, and actively engaging with all stakeholders is a proven means to develop practices that strengthen hygiene and biosecurity measures from farm to fork. Understanding the opportunities and barriers to changing behaviours and supporting responsible use of antimicrobials will contribute to sustainable food production.

In the first instance, the Tripartite with partners through the AMR MPTF will aim to scale up country and global operations, to broadly:

- Leverage the collective expertise of the Tripartite and its networks collaborating on a One Health approach to bring about change at global, regional and national levels
- Enhance lesson learning internationally and locally (what can work and why)
- Catalyze greater public and private investments in One Health, particularly at country level, including through International Financial Institutions, national budgets and private sector investments, among others

The Fund is already providing support to 11 countries and providing critical global backstopping support on areas including data and surveillance, legal frameworks, environmental components with UNEP and on monitoring and evaluation for change. Demand from the country level calls for the AMR MPTF to expand and to catalyze broader investments for the countries themselves.

**Is this idea applicable to a particular geography, demography, landscape or other type of setting?**

Applicable to all regions and countries.

**Who are the main actors that would put this action into place?**

Policymakers (government), Private Sector, Civil Society, Public Health Authorities, Agricultural Extension services, Farmers/fisheries and Consumers (individuals)

**Source and process**

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- Rosa M. Peran i Sala, Netherlands
- Junxia Song (FAO), Olafur Valsson (OIE), Elizabeth Tayler (WHO), Tripartite Joint Secretariat (FAO, OIE, WHO)