



**World Health  
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

**Africa**

**One Health Approaches to AMR**

**09/22/2021**

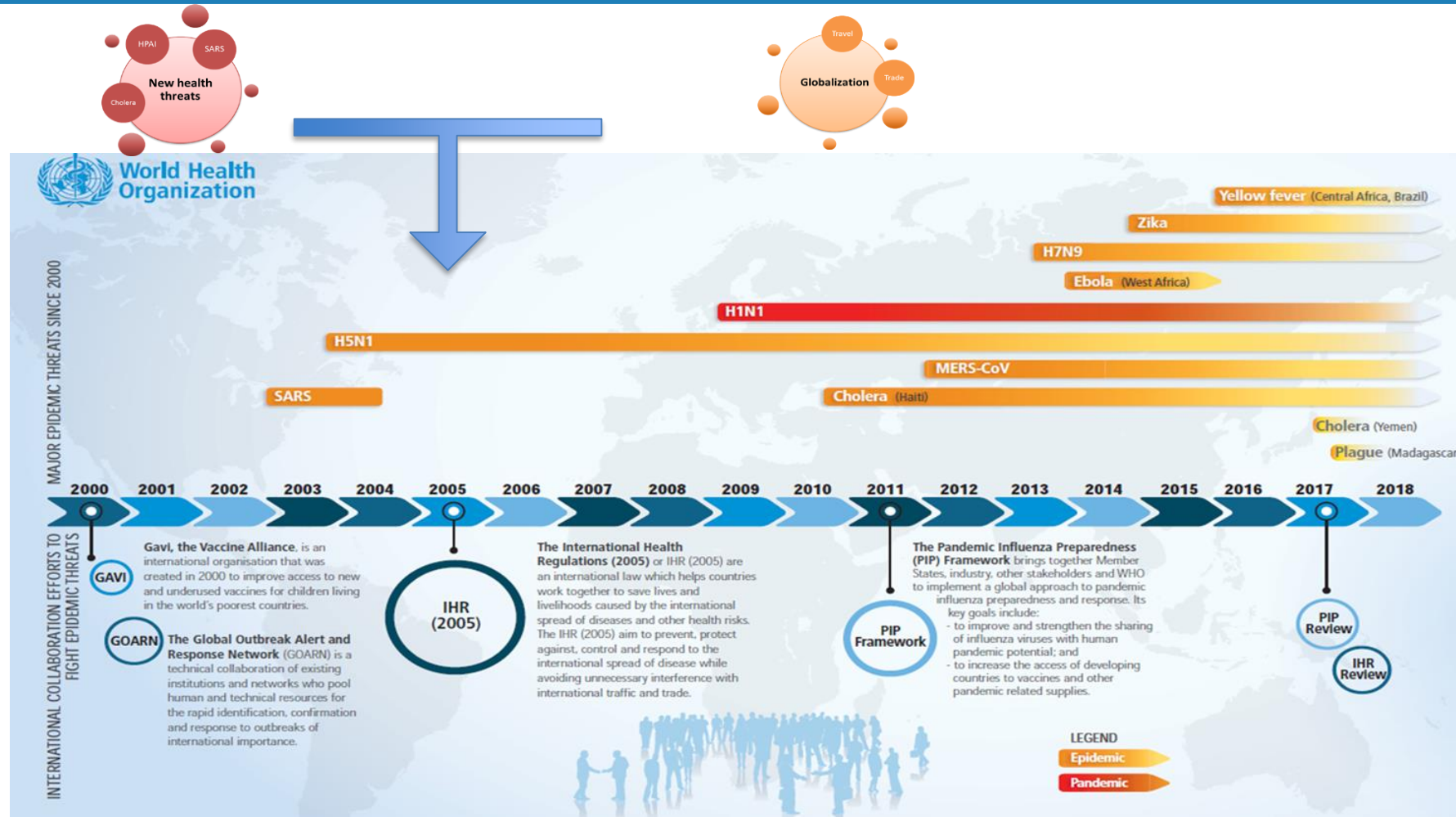
# **The Tripartite (+) partnership to combat AMR**

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# Presentation outline

- ☐ Brief overview: One Health Background
- ☐ One Health Tripartite Actions
- ☐ REC's and the AMR Agenda
- ☐ REC's and AMR Implementation
- ☐ Way Forward & Conclusion

# One Health concept



The world is changing and very few urgent public health risks stay solely within national boundaries. Coupled with increases in global traffic and trade, new microbes have appeared, and old diseases have re-emerged. The World Health Assembly has responded to these changes with a comprehensive IHR revision. International Pledging Conference on Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza, Beijing, China, 20 December 2005.

# Acknowledging AMR as a “One health” issue – Global Action Plan on AMR

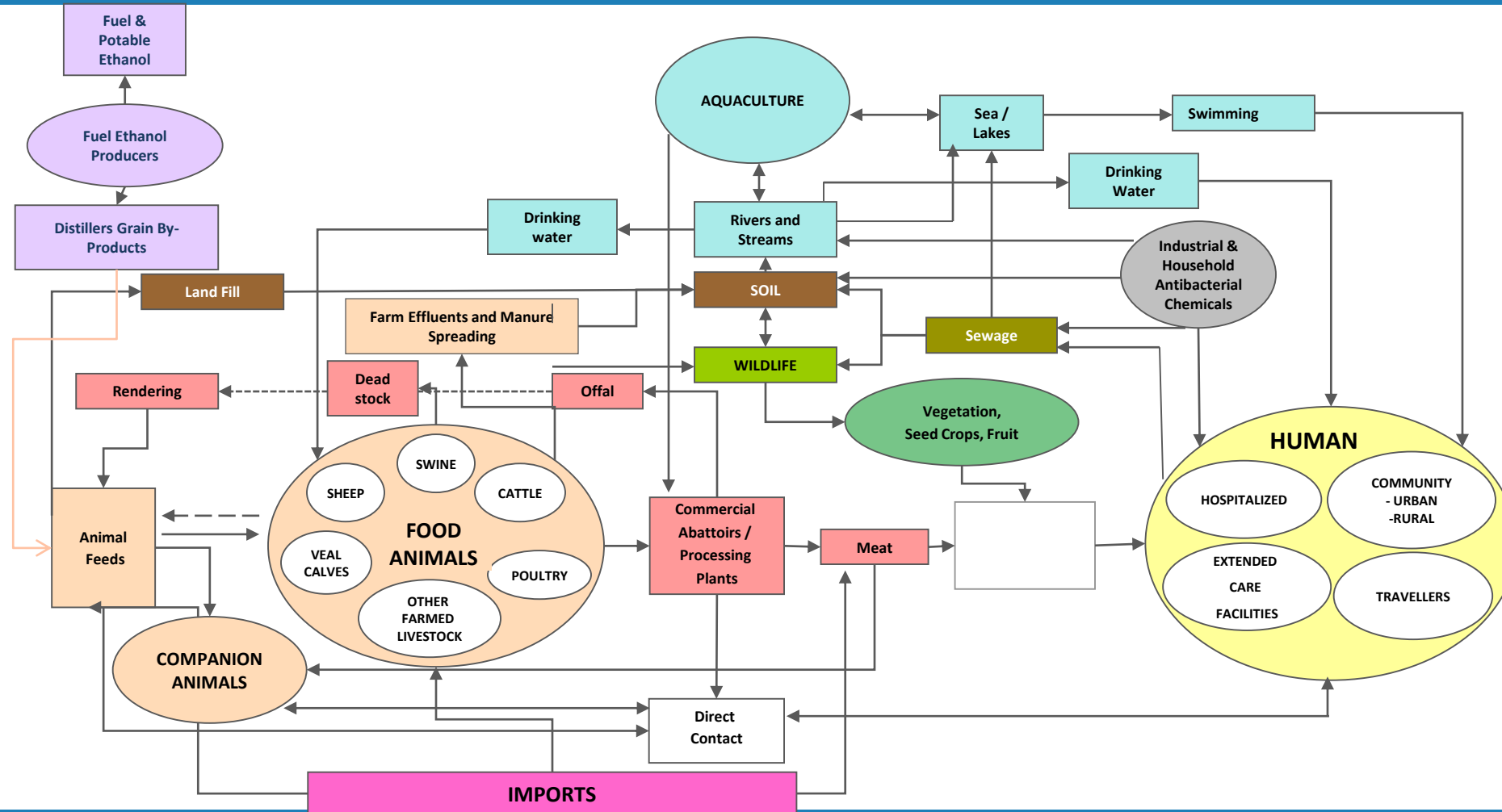


This action plan underscores the need for an effective “one health” approach involving coordination among numerous international sectors and actors, including human and veterinary medicine, agriculture, finance, environment, and well-informed consumers. The action plan recognizes and addresses both the variable resources nations have to combat antimicrobial resistance and the economic factors that discourage the development of replacement products by the pharmaceutical industry.

An all-out effort is needed. WHO will work with the United Nations to tackle antimicrobial resistance at the political level. Our strong collaboration with FAO and OIE will continue. A framework for monitoring and evaluating national activities is being developed. The objective is to have multisectoral national action plans in place by the 2017 World Health Assembly.

Antimicrobial resistance is a crisis that must be managed with the utmost urgency. As the world enters the ambitious new era of sustainable development, we cannot allow hard-won gains for health to be eroded by the failure of our mainstay medicines.

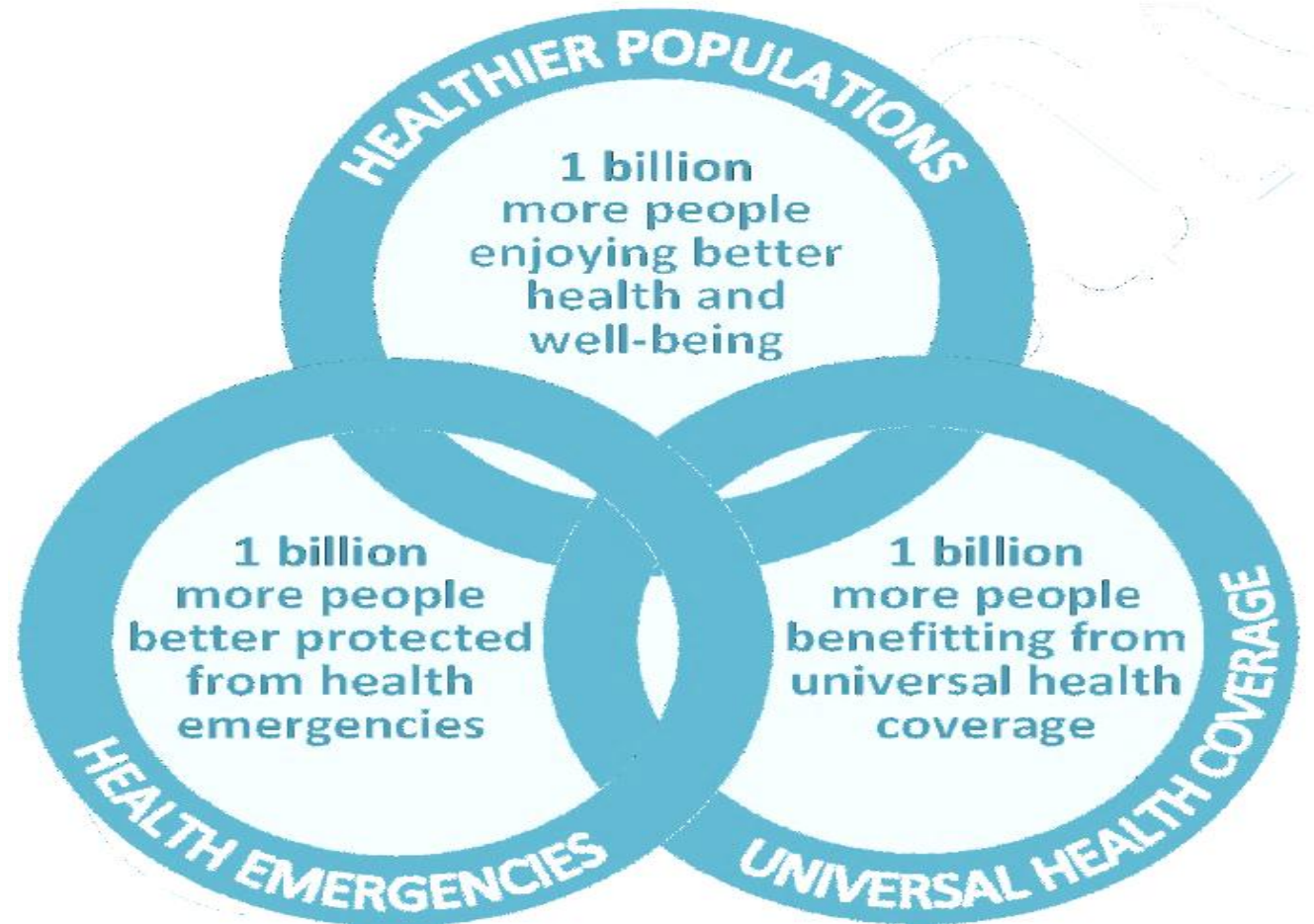
# COMPLEXITY OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



# WHO's 13th General Program of Work (GPW)

**Focused on the SDGs, UHC & WHO Impact Framework; By 2023**

- ❑ UHC coverage – **1 billion more** people with health coverage
- ❑ Health emergencies – **1 billion more** people made safer
- ❑ Health priorities – **1 billion lives** improved





# One Health Regional Tripartite + Actions-1

## Implementation of NAPs:

- ☐ Support Member States to develop, review and implement their National Action Plans: 36 countries so far have AMR NAPs
- ☐ Support development of SADC JTC workshop on AMR and development of SADC regional framework for AMR implementation
- ☐ Training of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) on AMR (FAO led)
- ☐ Joint risk assessment with WHO, FAO, OIE on AMR and Rabies
- ☐ Jointly (FAO,OIE,WHO) support application and implementation of Multipartner Trust Fund

## Awareness and behavioural change:

- ☐ Tripartite + Joint commemoration of World Antimicrobial Awareness Week at the continental (2019, and 2020) with the AUC (Africa CDC & AU-IBAR). Some countries have also carried out joint WAAW commemorations
- ☐ Continental AMR communications Strategy being drafted by the Tripartite + and AUC

# Regional Tripartite + Actions-1 (continued....)

## Surveillance and monitoring of antimicrobial resistance and use, stewardship and optimal use of antimicrobials;

- ❑ Assessment of country AMR surveillance system and laboratory capacity using FAO ATLASS
- ❑ Joint development and implementation of FF country grant: Surveillance and 'One Health' (Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone)
- ❑ **Integrated Surveillance System** to monitor **ESBL** producing **E. coli** in three main areas, human, food chain and the environment across Member States

## Monitoring and evaluation

- ❑ Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS)
- ❑ In line with the M&E framework of the GAP support member states to develop and establish M&E for their NAPs



# REC's and the AMR Agenda

- ❑ Main purpose is to facilitate regional economic integration between members of the individual regions and through the wider African Economic Community(AEC) (Abuja Treaty, 1991)
- ❑ REC's are closely integrated with the AU's work and serve as its building blocks
- ❑ In line with the Africa Health Strategy 2016-2030 REC's can be effective partners in driving One health AMR agenda at the Sub regional level

“The African Health Strategy 2016–2030 (AHS 2016–2030) policy framework is premised on a number of continental and global health policy commitments and instruments. Chief among these are Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want” and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including its Sustainable Development Goals. Other policy frameworks from which AHS 2016–2030 reinforces include the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Continental Policy Framework and its revised Maputo Plan of Action 2016–2030, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa (PMPA), African Regional Nutrition Strategy 2015–2025 (ARNS), the various AU Abuja commitments aimed at combating AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa, the Catalytic Framework to End AIDS, TB and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030 as well as the Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescent’s Health (2016–2030).”

# REC's and AMR Implementation

## ❑ ECCAS: Economic Community of Central African States

- ✓ Regional Disease Surveillance System Enhancement (REDISSE IV) to be implemented by ECCAS starting 2022 and we will be use as an opportunity to establish One health platform by ECCAS
- ✓ AMR awareness and sensitization missions conducted by the One Health for Central and Eastern Africa Organization (OHCEA) in Cameroon and Gabon
- ✓ Harmonization of National pharmaceutical policies, combatting illicit/ SF medicines, public health emergencies such as COVID-19

## ❑ EAC: East African Community

- ✓ Establishment of One health platform to address Health Threats at the Environment- Animal – Human Interface
- ✓ EAC Mobile Laboratories are to support AMR surveillance
- ✓ Regional study to document the burden on STIs, treatment practices and the existing guidelines on management of STIs

# REC's and AMR Implementation-2

## ❑ ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

- ✓ Provide technical support to mitigate trans-boundary animal disease (TADs) and zoonoses
- ✓ AMR awareness and sensitization activities focused on the negative consequences of overuse and misuse of antimicrobials across all sectors, including among farmers, the food industry, and regulators planned for 2021-2024
- ✓ Expert meeting to brainstorm and propose areas of capacity building and training on AMR

## ❑ SADC: Southern African Development Community

- ✓ Established coordination mechanism which includes Food safety, TADs, zoonoses, AMR, Pesticides, Fisheries, wildlife, Environment (SADC tripartite coordination and cooperation since 2018))
- ✓ Development of SADC AMR Framework which was finalised in December 2019 with support of the tripartite
- ✓ With support of the tripartite, hosted 1st and 2nd Regional AMR coordination meeting in 2018 and 2019 respectively

# What's Next/Way Forward

- ❑ Continue to strengthen one health multisectoral partnership for effective implementation: collaboration of the Tripartite with the African Union to form the African Inter Agency coordinating group on Antimicrobial Resistance. Ongoing development of a regional joint workplan on AMR
- ❑ Effectively leverage our capacities at regional and country level with a clear strategy to coordinate and implement in line with One health approach
- ❑ Tripartite has a key role in facilitating the building of One Health multisectoral governance structures at regional (with Recs) and at country level. We must work together to leverage the governance and political structures to ensure effective and coordinated implementation at country level
- ❑ Need to develop a clear and effective communication strategy that streamlines communication between our respective agencies and partners (Joint WAAW commemoration shows we can do this quite well)

# Need for alignment and coordination

**Stop TB Partnership**



President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)



Global Alliance to Eliminate Leprosy (GAEL)

Initiative on Public-Private Partnerships for Health



SECURE THE FUTURE®

Accelerating Access Initiative



Medicines for Malaria Venture



Global Polio Eradication Initiative



NetMark

Public-Private Partnership



Schistosomiasis Control Initiative

US Presidential Initiative  
**FIGHTING MALARIA**  
SAVING LIVES IN AFRICA





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**DR WALTER FULLER**

**THANK YOU!**