



# Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

*Antimicrobial Resistance One Health approach*

**RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL  
INITIATIVES ON AMR**

# BTSEF

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Food safety

**Malaga, Spain – 25-28 November 2018**

## Summary

### 1. United Nations and other international organizations:

- UNGA
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
- Codex Alimentarius

### 2. Other multilateral initiatives:

- Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Transatlantic Task Force AMR (TATFAR)
- G7 and G20, OECD

### 3. Other EU initiatives and Bilateral agreements

# 1. United Nations and other international organisations



Tripartite collaboration on AMR:



## 1.1. United Nations General Assembly

- Political Declaration on AMR at the General Assembly of the UN
- High Level meeting of the General Assembly on AMR
  - Commitment Heads of State
  - One Health approach
  - Reaffirms Blueprint AMR is GAP
  - Calls WHO, FAO, OIE to work together
  - Finalize a global development and stewardship framework
- Creation **Interagency Consultation Group (IACG)**
  - Chair: Deputy SG of UN
  - Co-chair: DG WHO
  - Objective: follow implementation GAP + political Resolution UNGA
- Link to the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals)

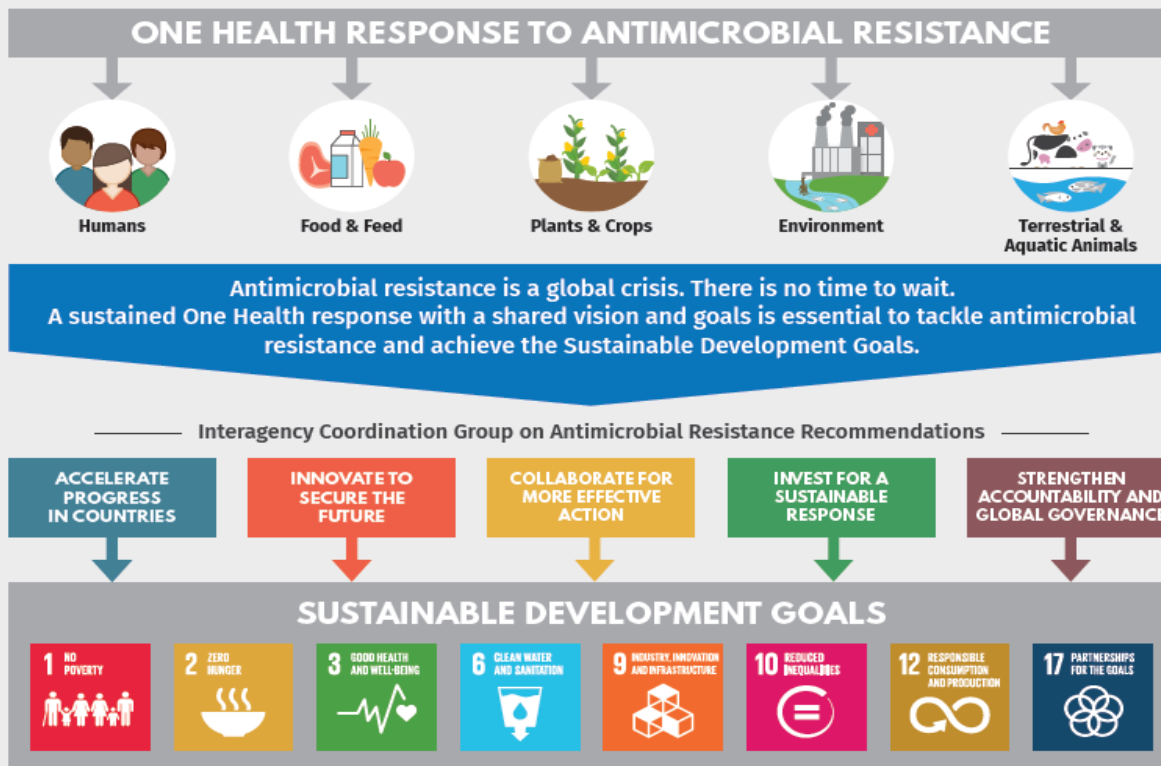


United Nations



# Interagency Consultation Group (IACG)

Fig. 2: One Health, IACG recommendations and the Sustainable Development Goals



## Interagency Consultation Group (IACG)



**NO TIME TO WAIT:**  
SECURING THE FUTURE  
FROM DRUG-RESISTANT  
INFECTIONS

REPORT TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

APRIL 2019

In April 2019, the IACG handed over its report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

As part of the recommendations on accountability and governance, the IACG recommended the urgent establishment of a **One Health Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance**, supported by a Joint Secretariat managed by the Tripartite agencies (FAO, OIE and WHO).

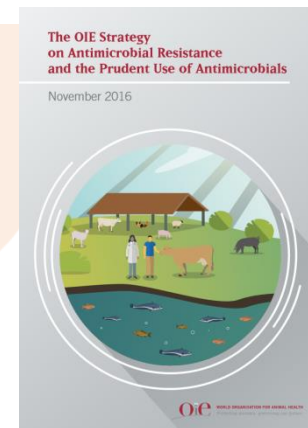
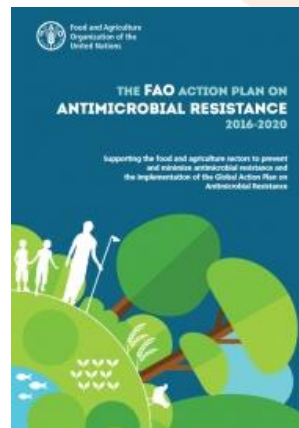
## One Health Global Leaders Group on AMR

### ■ **Objective:**

■ to provide advocacy and advisory functions to ensure that action is taken to address the challenges of AMR:

- **Public and political support to expand the work of the Tripartite organizations**
- **Monitor and report progress, gaps**
- **Advocate multi-stakeholder engagement**
- **Provide guidance for action on AMR**
- **Monitor the inclusion of AMR and One Health in Research programmes**

# Tripartite collaboration on AMR





## FAO/OIE/WHO Tripartite Collaboration on AMR



The WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) speak with one voice and take collective action to minimize the emergence and spread of AMR.

The aim is to:

- Ensure that antimicrobial agents continue to be effective and useful to cure diseases in humans and animals
- Promote prudent and responsible use of antimicrobial agents
- Ensure global access to medicines of good quality

## 1.2. World Health Organization

67<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly (May 2014):

- WHO Resolution on AMR (WHA67.25)
- STAG & FAO/OIE to develop an AP on AMR
- 3 Ministerial conferences (NL, NO, SE)

68<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly (May 2015):

- Adoption Global Action Plan on AMR (GAP)
- Supported by FAO and OIE
- Calling all Member States of the WHO to put in place national action plans against AMR by 2017



## The Global Action Plan

***“Treat and prevent infections diseases with effective and safe medicines”***

### Principles:

- Whole-of-society engagement
- Prevention first
- Access not excess
- Sustainability

### Call to action:

- MS of WHO to put in place NAP against AMR by mid-2017
- International & National Partners (FAO, OIE, etc.)
- Secretariat
  - Support MS to develop, implement, monitor NAP
  - Monitor development and implementation
  - Biennial progress reports (incl. tripartite collaboration)
  - Develop framework for monitoring and evaluation incl. measurable indicators of implementation & effectiveness



## The 5 objectives of the GAP



- **Objective 1**  
Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education and training
- **Objective 2**  
Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research
- **Objective 3**  
Reduce the incidence of infection through effective , hygiene and infection prevention measures
- **Objective 4**  
Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health
- **Objective 5**  
Develop the economic case for sustainable investment (sustainable investment)

# The 5 objectives of the GAP



## Objective 3: Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures

**Potential measures of effectiveness:** extent of reduction in the prevalence of preventable infections, and in particular the incidence of drug-resistant infections in health care settings

Member State action	Secretariat action	International and national partners' action
<p>Member States may consider the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• take urgent action to implement and strengthen hygiene and infection prevention and control in health care facilities;</li> <li>• include training and education in hygiene and infection prevention and control as core (mandatory) content in training and education for health care and veterinary professionals and in their continuing professional development;</li> </ul>	<p>Facilitate the design and implementation of policies and tools to strengthen hygiene and infection prevention and control practices, particularly to counter antimicrobial resistance, and promote the engagement of civil society and patient groups in improving practices in hygiene and infection prevention and control.</p> <p>Ensure that policy recommendations for new and existing vaccines take into account</p>	<p>Professional societies and accreditation bodies should support training and education on infection-prevention measures as a mandatory requirement in professional development, accreditation and registration.</p> <p>OIE should update its codes and manuals to take account of new developments in vaccines.</p> <p>FAO should continue to engage and support producers and stakeholders in the food and</p>

## Activities WHO

- **GLASS** promotes and supports a **standardised approach to the collection, analysis and sharing of AMR data at a global level** by encouraging and facilitating the establishment of national AMR surveillance systems that are capable of monitoring AMR trends and producing reliable and comparable data.

- **GLASS Objectives**

- foster national surveillance systems and harmonized global standards;
- estimate the extent and burden of AMR globally by selected indicators;
- analyse and report global data on AMR on a regular basis;
- detect emerging resistance and its international spread;
- inform implementation of targeted prevention and control programmes;
- and assess the impact of interventions.

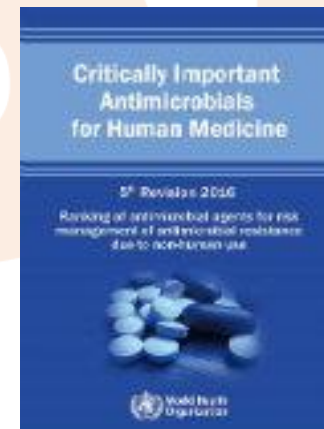
## Activities WHO

- **AGISAR** was established in December 2008 to support WHO's effort to minimise the public health impact of antimicrobial resistance associated with the use of antimicrobials in food animals.

### Integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance



### Critically Important AM





## 1.3. Food and Agriculture Organization

- Resolution on Antimicrobial Resistance (June 2015, 39th Conference of the FAO)
- FAO Action Plan on AMR (2016-2020)



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

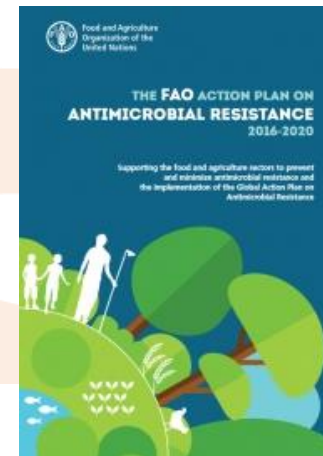
### FAO Action Plan on AMR – addressing the FAO AMR Resolution and the Global Action Plan



1. Improve systems **awareness** and advocacy on AMR and related threats
2. Develop capacity for **surveillance** and monitoring of AMR and AMU in food and agriculture
3. Strengthen **governance** related to AMU in food and agriculture
4. Promote **good practices** in food and agricultural and the prudent use of antimicrobials



Food safety



#### FAO ACTION PLAN FOCUS AREAS

	AWARENESS		GOVERNANCE
	EVIDENCE		GOVERNANCE
	PRACTICES		GOVERNANCE
	PRACTICES		GOVERNANCE
	PRACTICES		GOVERNANCE



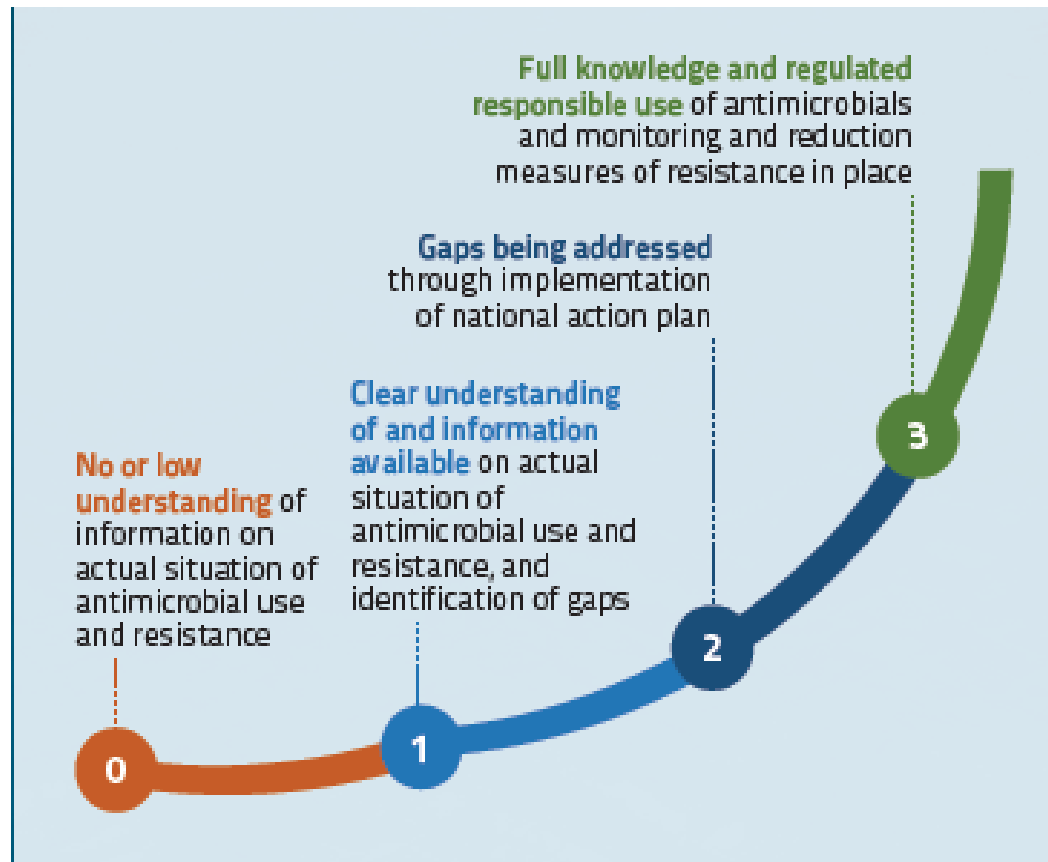
#### GLOBAL ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVES

- 1 Information, education and training
- 2 Surveillance, monitoring, record-keeping
- 3 Reduction of infection
- 4 Legislation, optimization of use
- 5 Sustainable investment for alternatives and reduced use

Source: FAO



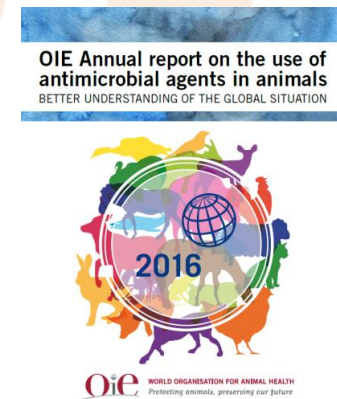
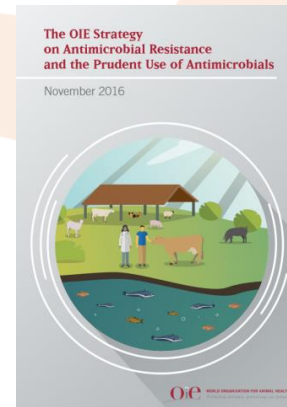
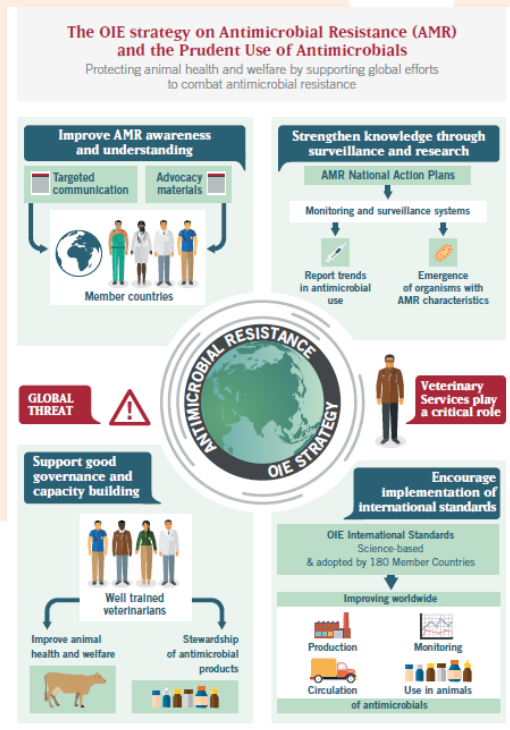
## 1.3. Food and Agriculture Organization



**Progressive Management  
Pathway on antimicrobial  
use and resistance.**

## 1.4. World Organisation for Animal Health

- Terrestrial/Aquatic Animal Health Code  
List of important medicines in veterinary medicine
- Resolution combating AMR and promoting prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals (May 2015, 83rd Gral. Session World Assembly of Delegates)
- OIE Strategy on AMR (2016-2020) → 4 objectives
- Report overview of the global use of antimicrobial agents in animals (Dec. 2016)



## 1.5. Codex Alimentarius

- Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme established by FAO and WHO
- Objectives: protect consumer health  
promote fair practices in food trade
- Development of standards, guidelines and codes of practice  
Adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)
- Reference in WTO trade disputes
- GAP call to Codex to update its standards/codes on AMR:

**Code of Practice to Minimise and Contain AMR (CAC/RCP 61-2005)**  
**Guidelines on Risk Analysis of Foodborne AMR (CAC/GL 77/2011)**

## Task Force Codex Alimentarius

- CAC 39<sup>th</sup> → Reopening Task Force AMR of Codex Alimentarius
  - Hosted by RoK, period 2017-2020
  - Revision CoP (Code of Practice) and new Guidelines on surveillance AMR
  - Working group to establish ToR
- CAC 40<sup>th</sup> → Adoption of the Terms of Reference (ToR) and establishment 2 Electronic Working Groups (EWG):
  - a) **Revision Code of Practice to minimise and contain AMR (CAC/RCP 61/2005)**  
**Chair: USA**
  - b) **New Guidelines on Integrated Surveillance of AMR in the food chain**  
**Chair: The Netherlands**
- 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Task Force AMR



## 2. Other multilateral initiatives

- 2.1. Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- 2.2. Transatlantic Task Force AMR (TATFAR)
- 2.3. G7 and G20
- 2.4. OECD

## 2.1. Global Health Security Agenda



***" A world safe and secure from global health threats posed by infectious diseases"***

Launched in February 2014 as a 5-year initiative

Growing partnership: 64 nations, international organizations, and non-governmental stakeholders.

GHSA pursues a multilateral and multi-sectorial approach to **help build countries' capacity to help create a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats and elevate global health security as a national and global priority**

Sustained country-level health security capacity

## Action Package AMR GHSA

### Five-Year Target:

Support work being coordinated by WHO, FAO, and OIE to develop an integrated and global package of activities to combat antimicrobial resistance, spanning human, animal, agricultural, food and environmental aspects (One-Health approach)

### As Measured by:

- **Number of comprehensive plans to combat antimicrobial resistance agreed and implemented at a national level**, and yearly reporting against progress towards implementation at the international level
- **Number of countries actively participating in a twinning framework**, with countries agreeing to assist other countries

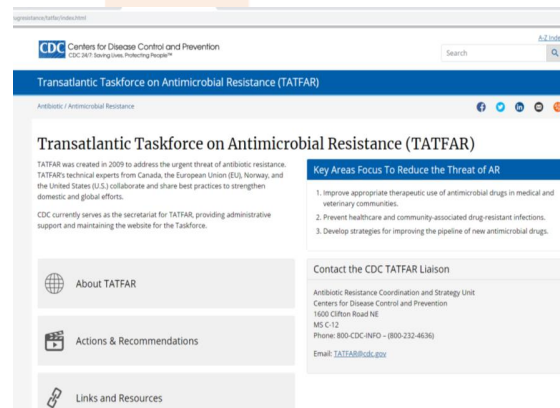
**Leading countries:** Canada, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, UK

**Contributing countries:** Australia, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, United States, Zimbabwe

**Contributing international organizations:** FAO, OIE, WHO

## 2.2 Transatlantic Task Force on AMR

- Established in 2009 US-EU Summit
- CDC currently serves as the secretariat for TATFAR, providing administrative support and maintaining the website for the Taskforce.
- Collaboration has led to: increasing information exchange  
understanding of best approaches and practices  
developing of peer relationships
- Currently: EU + US; and Norway + Canada



Transatlantic Taskforce on  
Antimicrobial Resistance:  
Progress report  
May 2014

Recommendations for future collaboration  
between the US and EU



### ■ 3 Key Areas (18 recommendations)

- i. Improve appropriate therapeutic use of antimicrobial drugs in medical and veterinary communities,
- ii. Prevent healthcare- and community-associated drug-resistant infections
- iii. Develop strategies for improving the pipeline of new antimicrobials

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**CDC** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People™

Transatlantic Taskforce on Antimicrobial Resistance (TATFAR)

Antibiotic / Antimicrobial Resistance

## Transatlantic Taskforce on Antimicrobial Resistance (TATFAR)

TATFAR was created in 2009 to address the urgent threat of antibiotic resistance. TATFAR's technical experts from Canada, the European Union (EU), Norway, and the United States (U.S.) collaborate and share best practices to strengthen domestic and global efforts.

CDC currently serves as the secretariat for TATFAR, providing administrative support and maintaining the website for the Taskforce.

### Key Areas Focus To Reduce the Threat of AR

1. Improve appropriate therapeutic use of antimicrobial drugs in medical and veterinary communities.
2. Prevent healthcare and community-associated drug-resistant infections.
3. Develop strategies for improving the pipeline of new antimicrobial drugs.

### Contact the CDC TATFAR Liaison

Antibiotic Resistance Coordination and Strategy Unit  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
1600 Clifton Road NE  
MS C-12  
Phone: 800-CDC-INFO - (800-232-4636)  
Email: [TATFAR@cdc.gov](mailto:TATFAR@cdc.gov)

About TATFAR

Actions & Recommendations

Links and Resources

Key Area I. Appropriate therapeutic use in human and veterinary medicine		
Action Number	Description	Implementer Organizations
1.1		
1.2		
1.3		
1.4		
1.5		
Key Area II. Prevention of drug-resistant infections		
Action Number	Description	Implementer Organizations
2.1	Consultation and collaboration on antimicrobial therapy development (HAI) The working group has or	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approaches to walk</li> <li>Best practices for u</li> <li>Use of prevalence i</li> <li>may need more att</li> <li>Areas for collabora</li> </ul>	
	Working group members prevalence survey metho facility prevalence survey	
2.2	Develop a common syste pathogens identified as u The working group is cur	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map current nation unmet public health provide added valu</li> <li>Identify priority tar data sharing system</li> <li>Map available biotin and analyzing genic duplication of effor</li> <li>Propose a system i genetic determinan</li> </ul>	
2.3	Develop a rapid alert syst This group is developi communicate new and er emerging and concerni	
Key Area III. Strategies for improving the pipeline of new antimicrobial drugs		
Action Number	Description	Implementer Organizations
3.1	Communicate on the development of a package of economic incentives that could effectively incentivize antibacterial therapy development This group has published <a href="#">two articles</a> focused on incentives. The most recent in June 2017 ( <a href="#">Ardal et al., 2017, Clinical Infectious Diseases</a> [7]), which examined various pull incentives to potentially incentivize antibacterial drug development. At present, there are few pull incentives implemented. Many experts argue that this is the remaining piece that requires action to create an ecosystem of incentives to mobilize industry to re-enter antibacterial drug discovery and development.	BARDA, CHR, DG RTD, DG SANTE, FHI, Industry Canada
3.2	Feasibility assessment of options for pull incentives and development of a coordinated approach The working group is exploring opportunities for collaboration.	BARDA, CHR, DG RTD, DG SANTE, FHI, Industry Canada
3.3	Foster international research and product development to address challenging problems in the management of AR The work within this action is ongoing and fruitful with regular communication focused on enhanced collaboration among funders and the research community, facilitating research/product development opportunities, and enabling clinical research.	BARDA, CHR, DG RTD, FHI, NIH
3.4	Regulatory agencies will continue sharing approaches regarding antibacterial drug development to ensure that convergence in the requirements and in the regulation of antibacterial agents is maximized. TATFAR partners regularly discuss antibacterial drug development programs, clinical trial designs for studying new antibacterial drugs, emerging safety issues, and coordinating efforts on scientific meetings to facilitate antibacterial drug development among TATFAR partners.	EMA, FDA, HC, NMA
3.5	Continue regular meetings between FDA and EMA to discuss common issues in the area of antibacterial drug development and regulation Action 3.4 encompasses this action.	EMA, FDA, HC, NMA
3.6	Exchange information on possible regulatory approaches to the development of alternatives for managing bacterial infections, such as bacteriophage therapy and vaccines for HAIs This working group continues to share information and working jointly on developing future public meetings to describe approaches for developing alternative approaches for treating	EMA, FDA, HC, NMA

## 2.3. G20 & G7

### **G7 engagement on AMR:**

Declaration by the G7 Health Ministers on AMR (Berlin, October 2015)

Declaration of G7 Agriculture Ministers (Niigata, 2016)

Japan international health concern

Japan (chair of the G7 in 2016) also prioritized AMR as a national and international health concern

### **G20 under German presidency:**

Declaration by the G20 Health Ministers and

Agriculture Ministers

Action Plan of G20 Agriculture Ministers (2017)

New R&D Collaboration Hub

### **OECD:**

Collaboration with G7, G20, EC

**ANTIMICROBIAL  
RESISTANCE  
IN G7 COUNTRIES  
AND BEYOND:  
Economic Issues, Policies  
and Options for Action**

Michele Cecchini, Julia Langer  
and Luke Slawomirski



### 3. Other EU initiatives and bilateral agreements

Bilateral relations: Strategic countries (BRICS)

EC DGs activities: DEVCO – international cooperation projects with development countries

DG RTD: Research agenda:

JPIAMR expanded globally with Egypt, India and South-Africa joining as new members (2017 )

Collaborative research with Sub-Saharan Africa (TB, HIV/AIDS and NID)



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