
COUNTRY PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE: WHO, FAO AND OIE LAUNCH GLOBAL TRIPARTITE DATABASE

Antimicrobial resistance poses a fundamental threat to human and animal health, development, and security. Common and life-threatening infections are increasingly becoming untreatable because of antimicrobial resistance. The high levels of antimicrobial resistance already seen in the world today are the result of overuse and misuse of antibiotics and other antimicrobials in humans, animals (including farmed fish), and crops as well as residues of these medicines in the environment. In 2015, the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance was adopted by all countries, through decisions in the World Health Assembly, the FAO Conference and the World Assembly of OIE Delegates. At the World Health Assembly, all Member States committed to address antimicrobial resistance and develop multisectoral national action plans, aligned with the global action plan by May 2017. This commitment to multisectoral action was reaffirmed in September 2016 by Heads of State at the UN General Assembly. Just two years after the adoption of the global action plan, significant progress has been made across the world.



Country self-assessment questionnaire

In 2016, WHO, FAO and OIE disseminated a self-assessment questionnaire to monitor countries' progress in tackling antimicrobial resistance. Countries were asked to assess their progress in: developing their national antimicrobial resistance action plans; working with multiple sectors; and implementing key actions to address antimicrobial resistance. The questionnaire was sent to all governments by WHO, through its regional and country offices, and was also circulated widely by FAO and OIE to Member Countries' contacts. Countries were requested to submit one consolidated response that addressed progress in all sectors.

"We very much welcome this demonstration of effective collaboration between the three organizations, but even more so the inter-sectoral action at country level in responding to these questionnaires and the efforts being made to address antimicrobial resistance in a One Health manner"

- Ren Wang, Assistant Director-General, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, FAO



Results of the country self-assessment questionnaire

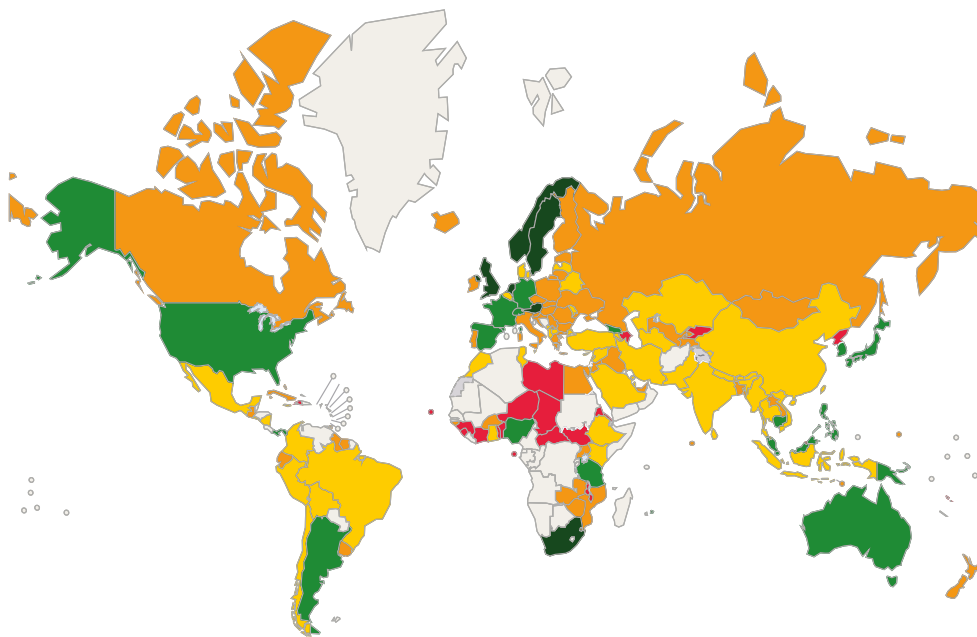
As of 29 May 2017, 147 countries had responded to the questionnaire. The overall findings show that countries have made significant progress in developing national action plans and implementing actions in the human and animal health sectors, in crop production, food safety and the environment. Responses from countries also highlight areas where specific assistance and support are required.

Accelerated development of national action plans

“It is very encouraging to see that the political commitment to addressing antimicrobial resistance that was demonstrated at the United Nations General Assembly has translated into action plans at country level. The challenge now is to ensure that these plans result in coordinated sustained action.”

- Hajime Inoue, Special Representative of the Director General for AMR, WHO

Country progress with development of a national action plan on antimicrobial resistance as of 29 May 2017.

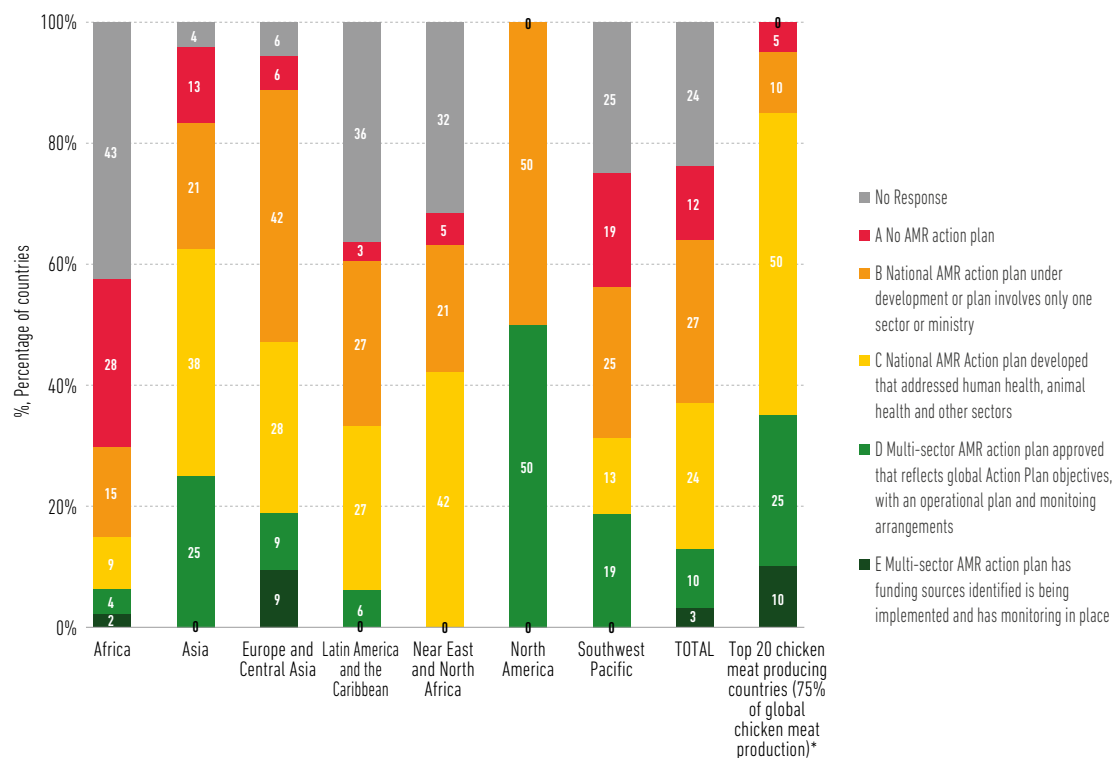


- A No national AMR action plan
- B National AMR action plan under development or plan involves only one sector or ministry.
- C National AMR action plan developed that addresses human health, animal health and other sectors.
- D Multi-sectoral AMR action plan approved that reflects Global Action Plan objectives, with an operational plan and monitoring arrangements.
- E Multi-sectoral AMR action plan has funding sources identified, is being implemented and has monitoring in place.

While not all 194 WHO Member States have managed to publish national action plans, there has been a great deal of progress in every region of the world. More than 6.5 billion people - or more than 90% of the world's population - now live in a country that already has, or is in the process of developing a national action plan. Nearly all of these national action plans cover both human and animal health. The map shows the status of development of national action plans for antimicrobial resistance as of 29 May 2017.



Country progress with development of a national action plan on antimicrobial resistance as of 29 May 2017.



* FAOSTAT, 2017

Progress across sectors and areas

Development of a national action plan is an essential first step for every country; the challenge now is implementation. Results of the survey show that there is already a wide range of activities ongoing in countries, including in low-resource settings.

“The OIE welcomes the results of this first tripartite assessment. The progress made by many countries in addressing antimicrobial resistance in the animal sector illustrates the growing involvement of veterinary services towards implementation of international standards. The OIE will continue to support countries and to conduct capacity building programs to make sure that the long-term commitment to manage AMR is sustained.”

- Matthew Stone, Deputy Director General “International Standards and Science”, OIE

The survey also shows the status of countries' systems in human and animal health for surveillance of antimicrobial resistance, national monitoring systems for antimicrobial use, antimicrobial stewardship and regulation, infection prevention and control practices, and efforts to raise awareness and improve education.

Global open-access database

All country responses are available in an open-access tripartite database being launched at the 70th World Health Assembly, and at the OIE General Assembly and the 40th FAO Conference. The database includes responses from countries received on or before 31 May 2017. After that date, all responses were locked in for the reporting year 2016-17.



This database provides access for the first time to baseline information on the status of countries' regarding the implementation of the global action plan and actions to address antimicrobial resistance across all sectors. WHO, FAO and OIE welcome governments and interested partners to take this opportunity to access the database to see all country responses, which are visualized through interactive maps and can be sorted by WHO, FAO and OIE regions and by World Bank income groups. The database can be accessed at: <http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/en/>

Need to maintain momentum

To ensure that we can continue to treat and prevent infectious diseases with effective and safe medicines, sustained action is required. The survey will be repeated annually with previous data available in order to track country, regional and global progress in the fight against antimicrobial resistance.

Contact details

For more information on the survey results, the database or work being done by WHO, FAO and OIE on antimicrobial resistance, please contact:

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