

How can the human health sector work better with other sectors to address AMR

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Global coordination and partnerships



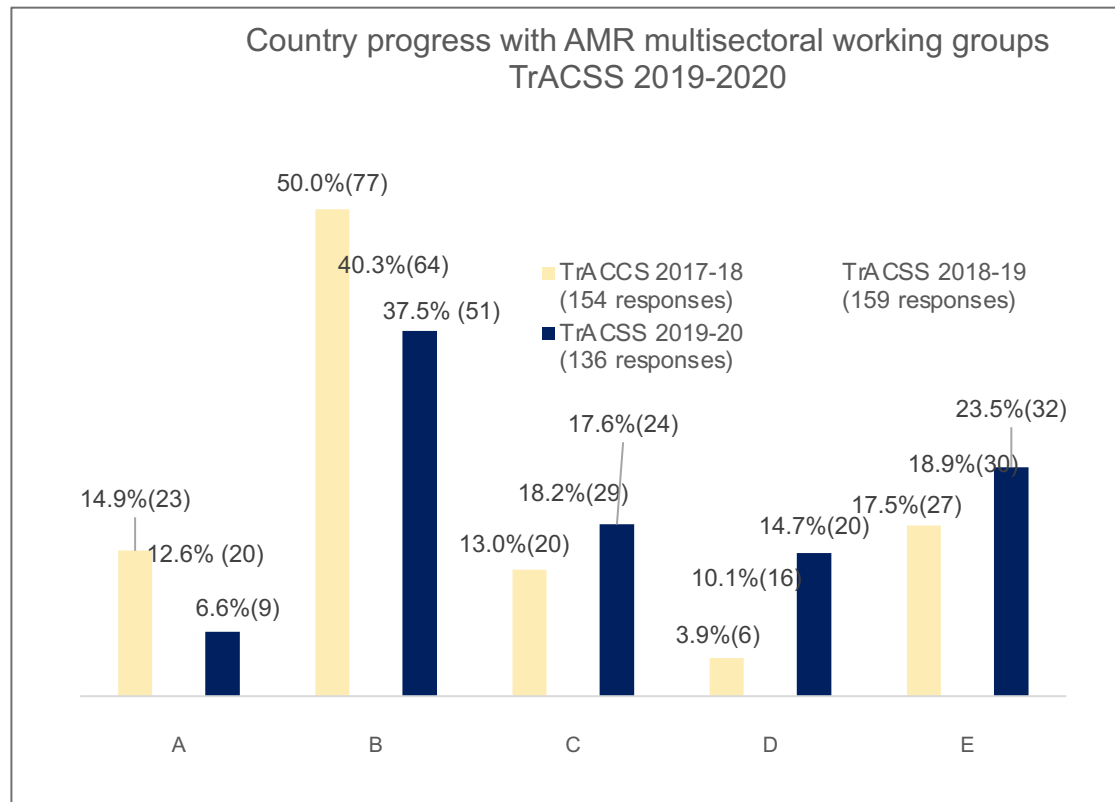
**World Health
Organization**

Outline of presentation

- Multisectoral collaboration is vital to address AMR (and many other health issues)
Effective governance structures are vital
- There has been substantial progress over the last four years , but still a long way to go.
- The urgency of the situation is greatest in human health, incentives to act better aligned.
- Whilst most countries have plans, implementation is a major challenge across sectors, particularly non human health.
- We need a One health approach overall , and for some core activities individual sectors need to take responsibility for implementation and scale up
- Continue to avoid “the blame game” but emerging evidence from human sector must be used to advocate for action and investment in priority one health areas.



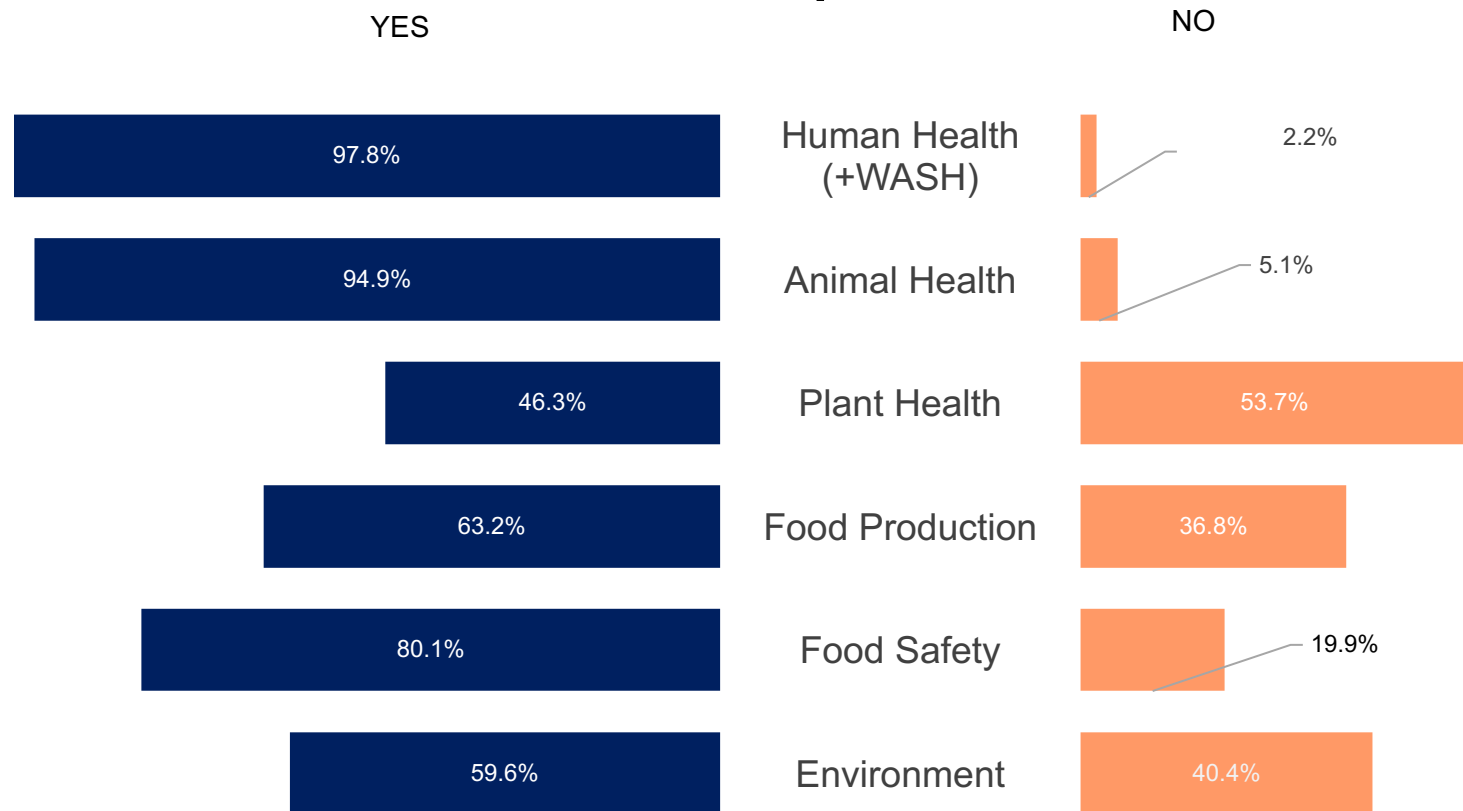
Countries progress in developing multisectoral working groups 2017-20 (TRACCS)



- A** No formal multi-sectoral governance or coordination mechanism on AMR exists.
- B** Multi-sectoral working group(s) or coordination committee on AMR established with Government leadership.
- C** Multi-sectoral working group(s) is (are) functional, with clear terms of reference, regular meetings, and funding for working group(s) with activities and reporting/accountability arrangements defined.
- D** Joint working on issues including agreement on common objectives.
- E** Integrated approaches used to implement the AMR NAP with relevant data and lessons from all sectors used to adapt implementation

<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>

Sectors Involved in NAP development and implementation



Progress on policies to optimize use

(But implementation frequently lags behind)

- **91.9% (n=125) countries reported having laws or regulations on prescription and sale of antimicrobials for human use.**
- **62.8% (n=81) countries have laws prohibiting the use of antibiotics for growth promotion.**
- **71.3% (n=97) of countries have policies to optimize use of antimicrobials in human health, such as guidelines for treatment and practices to assure appropriate antimicrobial use.**
- **55.1% (n=75) of countries have policies to optimize the use of antimicrobials in animal health, including national legislation that covers all aspects of national manufacture, import, and marketing of antimicrobials.**



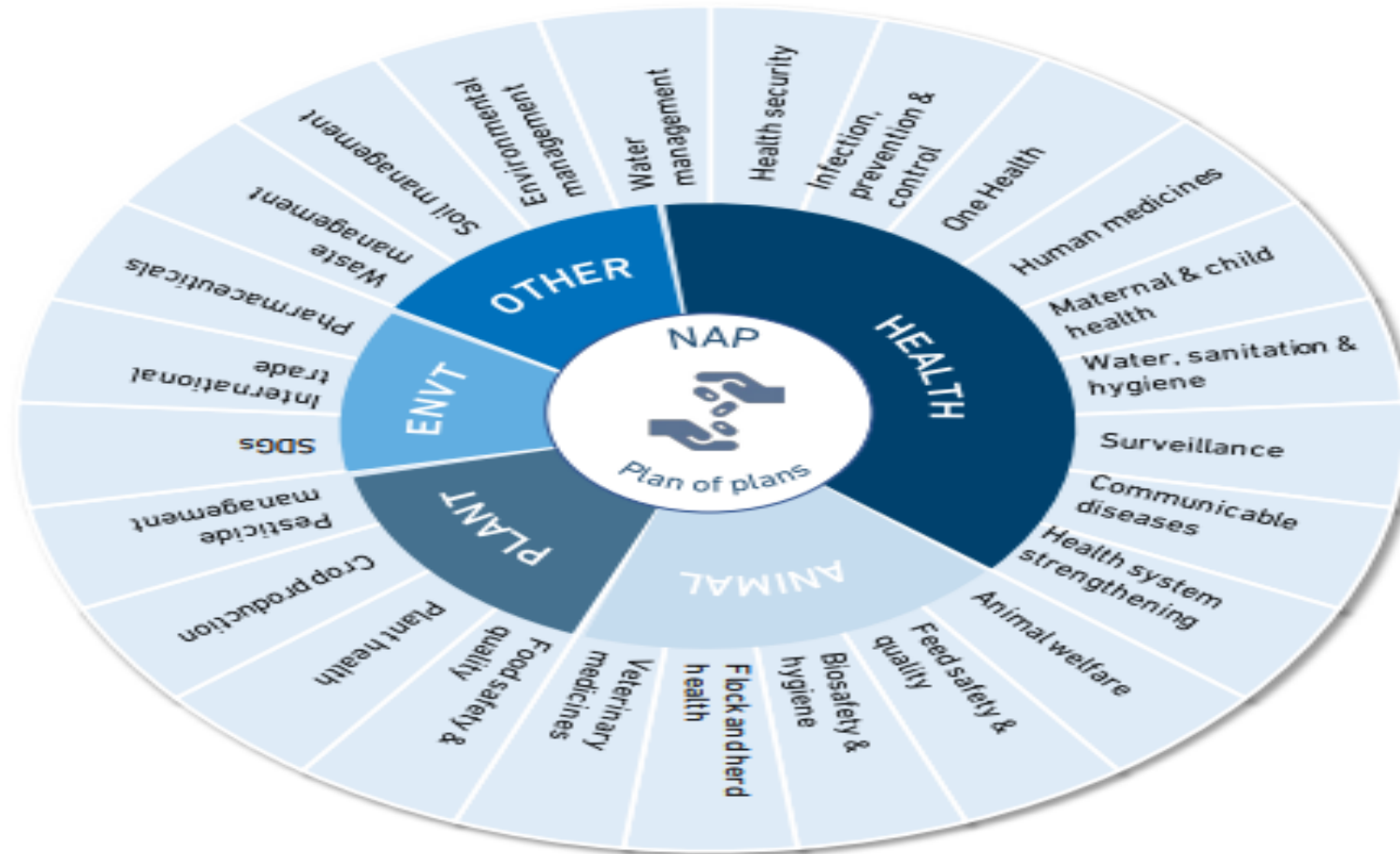
ONE HEALTH STRATEGY / PLAN

Implemented through sectoral action

REALISTIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BASED UPON
CONTEXT \RISK\ EVIDENCE\OPPORTUNITY



With links to many different national plans and strategies, NAPs are often a 'plan of plans'



What the human sector needs to do

- Appreciate the need to actively engage with other sectors at appropriate levels (national, state etc)
- Advocate for high level political engagement and investment. Build a compelling narrative to help engage other sectors
- Encourage prioritized, realistic, evidence based, context specific, prioritization of action in the implementation plan and accountability for delivery
- Invest the time and energy in integrated approaches and policy formulation where necessary
- Deliver at scale on AMR prevention and control activities within the human health sector
- Report back and encourage mutual accountability within Multisectoral group.