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Department Head

## Responsible & prudent use of antimicrobials – OIE Strategy



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# Antimicrobial Resistance - How did we manage to get there ?

## 1945

Fleming, Florey and Chain were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.



Laboratory workers in the development of penicillin, England (1943). By Ministry of Information Photo Division Photographer, Stone Richard [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons.

*"It is not difficult to make microbes resistant to penicillin in the laboratory by exposing them to concentrations not sufficient to kill them, and the same thing has occasionally happened in the body. The time may come when penicillin can be bought by anyone in the shops. Then there is the **danger that the ignorant man may easily underdose himself and by exposing his microbes to non-lethal quantities of the drug make them resistant.**"*

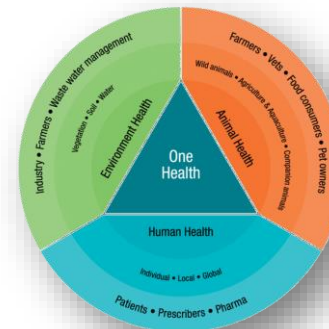
## 2022

### Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis

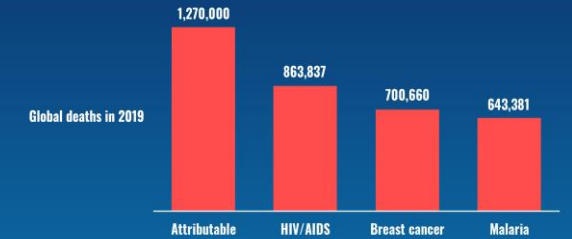
Antimicrobial Resistance Collaborators\*



Published Online  
January 20, 2022  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)02724-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)02724-0)



AMR requires urgent action from policymakers and the healthcare community to **avoid further preventable deaths**



Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis, *The Lancet*, Jan 2022



#AMRSOS

WP The Washington Post

#### Opinion | The shadow pandemic: Antibiotic resistance is growing

Another global health crisis is unfolding in the shadow of the coronavirus pandemic. Antimicrobial resistance, the tendency of bacteria and...

Il y a 6 jours



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# World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

- An Intergovernmental Organisation
- Mandate to Improve Animal Health, Welfare and Veterinary Public Health
- **Sets international standards recognised by the WTO**

264

Reference Laboratories

182

Members

75

Partner organisations

For each Member:

- 1 National Delegate to the OIE
- 8 National Focal Points on specific subject matter, *including one on Veterinary Products including AMR*

**Headquarters in Paris**  
158 staff

**13 Regional offices**  
74 staff

- Formed in **1924** as the *Office International des Epizooties* (OIE)
- Named as World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) since **2003**

MIDDLE EAST



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Website: <https://mideast.oie.int>



**...in 2022...  
...stay tuned !**



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# OIE work on antimicrobial resistance

Antimicrobial resistance was already discussed in the 20<sup>th</sup> OIE Session in 1952 and makes reference to an earlier report of 1948



— 776 —

2° Le praticien ne doit pas utiliser les antibiotiques au gré de sa fantaisie, mais en suivant les règles qui ont été fixées par l'expérience.

L'utilisation des antibiotiques contre des germes insensibles à leur action ou particulièrement résistants, l'emploi de doses trop faibles ou pendant un temps trop bref entraînent des dépenses inutiles, peuvent faire apparaître des germes résistants, retardent d'autant la mise en œuvre d'un traitement efficace et conduisent à des échecs qui nuisent à une méthode qui, lorsqu'elle a été judicieusement et correctement appliquée, a permis de sauver nombre de vies humaines et animales.



*"Practitioner must not use antibiotics at the discretion of his fantasy, but following rules that have been set by experience.*

*Use of antibiotics **against insensitive germs** or specifically resistant, **utilization of too weak doses** or through a **too short time frame**, can reveal resistant germs, delaying the set of an efficient therapy and **lead to treatment failures, harming a method that, when judiciously and correctly applied, has saved numerous human and animal lives**"*



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**Where are we today ?**

## The OIE Strategy on AMR and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials



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# The OIE Strategy on AMR & Prudent Use of Antimicrobials

The OIE Strategy supports the objectives established in the [Global Action Plan](#) on antimicrobial resistance and reflects the mandate of the OIE, through four main objectives:



# The OIE Strategy on AMR & Prudent Use of Antimicrobials

## 1 Improve awareness and understanding

- Development of **targeted communications and advocacy materials**
- Awareness of AMR to **encourage a professional culture** that supports the responsible and ethical use
- Professional development goals by **conducting workshops, conferences and symposia**
- Expand the portfolio of **OIE guidance, education and scientific reference materials**
- **Collaborate with WHO and FAO**

## 2 Strengthen knowledge through surveillance & research

- Developing and implementing **monitoring and surveillance systems**
- **Collecting data on the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing and companion animals**
- Developing **use and functionality of WAHIS**
- **Guide and support research into alternatives**
- Identify and pursue **public-private partnerships** in AMR research and risk management



## 3 Support good governance and capacity building

- Assist in implementing **National Action Plans**, promoting a “One Health” approach
- Provide **tools and guidance**
- Ensure **Veterinary Services capacity** through PVS Pathway
- Develop and modernise **legislation**
- Provide training of **Focal Points**
- Ensure that well-trained **veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals** are at the forefront

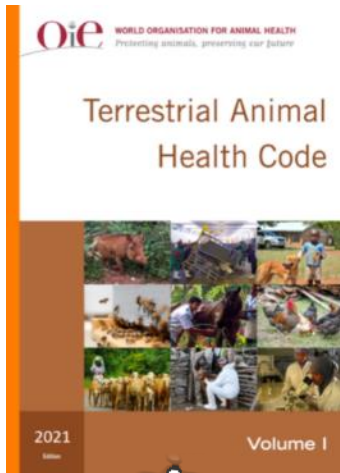


## 4 Encourage implementation of OIE standards

- Support Member Countries in their efforts to **implement OIE standards**
- Encourage adoption of recommendations in the **OIE List of Antimicrobials of Veterinary Importance**
- **Strengthen multilateral support** among policy makers
- Continue our **framework of quality, science-based standards**
- **Collaborate with WHO and FAO** to develop an aligned framework of standards and guidelines

# OIE Standards and Guidelines Related to Antimicrobial Resistance

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code



- Ch.6.7. **Introduction** to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance
- Ch.6.8. Harmonisation of national AMR **surveillance and monitoring** programmes (updated in May 2018)
- Ch.6.9. **Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns** of antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals (Agreement on definitions)

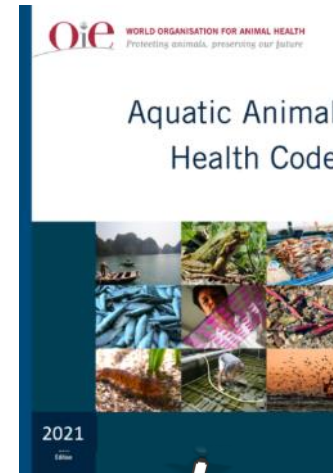
- Ch.6.10. **Responsible and prudent use** of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine

- Ch.6.11. **Risk analysis** for AMR arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

Recommendations for:

- regulatory authorities
- veterinary pharmaceutical industries
- wholesale and retail distributors
- veterinarians
- food-animal producers
- animal feed manufacturers

## Aquatic Animal Health Code



- Ch.6.2. Principles for **responsible and prudent use** of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals
- Ch.6.3. **Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns** of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals
- Ch.6.4. Development and harmonisation of national AMR **surveillance and monitoring** programmes for aquatic animals
- Ch.6.5. **Risk analysis** for AMR arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals

# OIE List of Antimicrobials of Veterinary Importance



**WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**  
*Protecting animals, preserving our future*

➡ **Criteria used for categorisation**

➡ **List of antimicrobial agents**

## OIE LIST OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS OF VETERINARY IMPORTANCE (June 2021)



The OIE<sup>1</sup> International Committee unanimously adopted the List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance at its 75th General Session in May 2007 ([Resolution No. XXVIII](#)).

The FAO<sup>2</sup>/OIE/WHO<sup>3</sup> Expert Workshop on Non-Human Antimicrobial Usage and Antimicrobial Resistance held in Geneva, Switzerland, in December 2003 (Scientific Assessment) and in Oslo, Norway, in March 2004 (Management Options) recommended that the OIE should develop a list of critically important antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine and that WHO should also develop such a list of critically important antimicrobial agents in human medicine.

## Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

Terms of Reference

Members' detail

Meeting reports



Date	Report	Document
October 2021	Report of the Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance	<a href="#">Report_Oct_2021</a>
April 2021	Report of the Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance	<a href="#">Report_Apr_2021</a>
October 2020	Report of the Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance	<a href="#">Report_Oct_2020</a>
April 2020	Report of the Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance	<a href="#">Report_Apr_2020</a>
October 2019	Report of the Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance	<a href="#">Report_Oct_2019</a>

Technical Reference  
Document Listing  
Antimicrobial Agents of  
Veterinary Importance  
for Poultry

## AMR Working Group (Since 2019)



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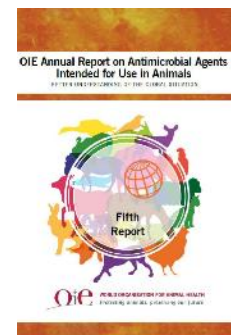
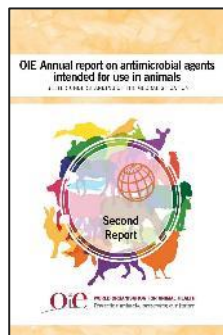
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**Relying on data**

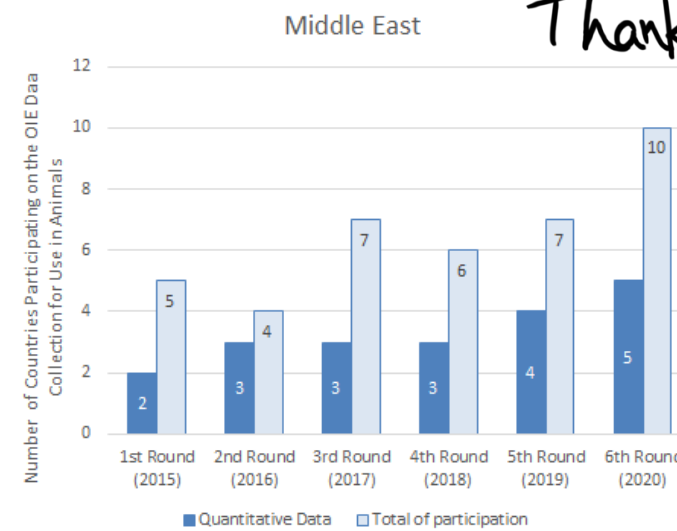
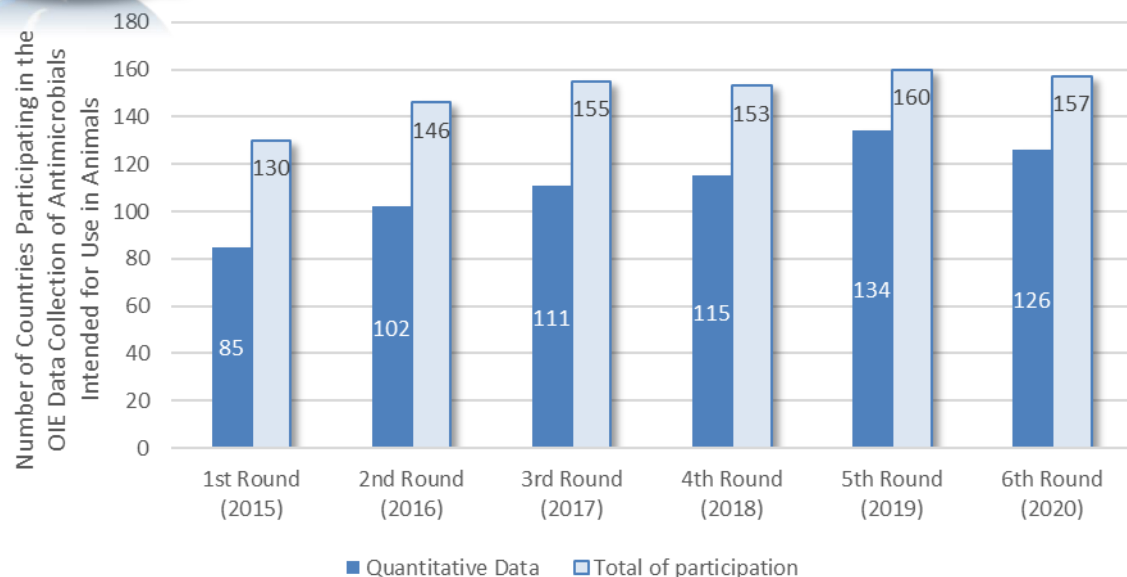
OIE Global Database on  
Antimicrobial Agents  
Intended for Use in Animals

# OIE Global database on antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals



COMING SOON

<https://www.oie.int/en/scientific-expertise/veterinary-products/antimicrobials/>



Thank you



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# OIE Global database on antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals

## Type of Reporting

### Qualitative Data

Baseline data designed to allow all countries to respond

### Quantitative Data

Reporting Options represent increased level of data detail

#### Option 1

- Antimicrobial agents
- Type of use\*

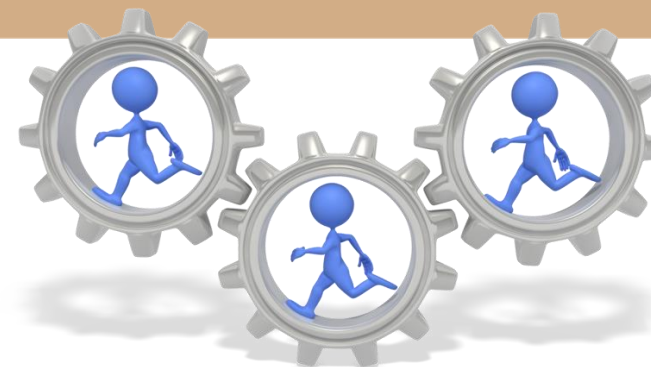
#### Option 2

- Antimicrobial agents
- Type of use\*
- Group of animals\*\*

#### Option 3

- Antimicrobial agents
- Type of use\*
- Group of animals\*\*
- Routes of administration

- \* Type of use: veterinary medical use or growth promotion
- \*\* Groups of animals: 'terrestrial food-producing animals', 'aquatic food-producing animals' or 'Companion animals'



## Peer-reviewed methodologies for data analysis

frontiers  
in Veterinary Science

### OIE Annual Report on Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals: Methods Used

Delly Góchez<sup>1</sup>, Margot Raicek<sup>2</sup>, Jorge Pinto Ferreira<sup>3</sup>, Morgan Jeannin<sup>4</sup>, Gerard Moulis<sup>5</sup> and Elisabeth Erlacher-Winkel<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Agence nationale de Sécurité Sanitaire, Alimentation, Environnement, Travail (ANSES), Ploufré, France

#### OPEN ACCESS

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**Specialty section:**  
This article was submitted to  
Veterinary Epidemiology and  
Economics,

a section of the journal  
Frontiers in Veterinary Science

**Received:** 20 March 2019  
**Accepted:** 04 September 2019  
**Published:** 26 September 2019

**Citation:**  
Góchez D, Raicek M, Pinto Ferreira J,  
Jeannin M, Moulis G and  
Erlacher-Winkel E (2019) OIE Annual  
Report on Antimicrobial Agents  
Intended for Use in Animals: Methods  
Used. Front. Vet. Sci. 6:317.  
doi: 10.3389/fvets.2019.00317

For over two decades, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has engaged in combating antimicrobial resistance (AMR) through a One Health approach. Monitoring of antimicrobial use (AMU) is an important source of information that together with surveillance of AMR can be used for the assessment and management of risks related to AMR. In the framework of the Global Action Plan on AMR, the OIE has built a global database on antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals, supported by the Tripartite (World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and OIE) collaboration. The OIE launched its first annual data collection in 2015 and published the Report in 2016. The second Report, published in 2017, introduced a new methodology to report quantitative data in the context of relevant animal populations, and included for the first time an annual analysis of antimicrobial quantities adjusted for animal biomass on a global and regional level. A continuing annual increase of countries participating in the data collection demonstrates the countries' engagement for the global development of monitoring and surveillance systems in line with OIE international standards. Where countries are not yet able to contribute their quantitative data, their reports also highlight the barriers that impede them in data collection, analysis and/or reporting. The OIE Reports show annual global and regional estimates of antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals adjusted for animal biomass, as represented by the quantitative data reported by countries to the OIE. The OIE advises caution in interpretation of estimates made in the first few years of reporting recognizing some important limitations faced by countries as they develop their monitoring systems. The OIE remains strongly committed to supporting its Members in developing robust and transparent measurement and reporting mechanisms for AMU.

#### INTRODUCTION

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has worked actively for more than two decades on veterinary products, including antimicrobial agents, and developed a coherent strategy for its activities in this area (1). Monitoring of antimicrobial use (AMU) is an important source of information that together with surveillance of AMR, can be used for the assessment

J Antimicrob Chemother  
https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkz441

### Comparison of different biomass methodologies to adjust sales data on veterinary antimicrobials in the USA

Ece Bulut<sup>1,2</sup> and Renata Ivanek<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Population Medicine and Diagnostic Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA

<sup>2</sup>Corresponding author. E-mail: ebulut@cornell.edu

Received: 31 January 2021; accepted: 4 November 2021

**Objectives:** The United States (US) FDA, European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption (ESVAC), Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) established methodologies that characterize antimicrobial sales for use in food animals by adjusting the sales by animal biomass. Our aim was to review and compare these methodologies on US-specific data.

**Methods:** Annual antimicrobial sales for cattle, swine, chickens and turkeys in the USA between 2016 and 2018 were adjusted by the FDA, ESVAC, PHAC and OIE methodologies. To better understand the advantages and disadvantages of the four methodologies, their biomass denominators were compared regarding the level of detail accounted for in the estimated US livestock biomass, their ability to observe temporal trends in animal biomass within a country and practicality in biomass estimation for comparing antimicrobial sales across countries.

**Results:** The four methodologies resulted in substantially different estimates of biomass-adjusted antimicrobial sales for use in US food animals. The 2018 estimates were the highest with the ESVAC methodology (314.7 mg of active antimicrobial ingredient of animal biomass), followed by PHAC (191.5 mg/kg), FDA (127.6 mg/kg) and OIE (111.5 mg/kg). The animal weight parameters used in each methodology had the most impact on the biomass-adjusted sales estimates.

**Conclusions:** In regard to the estimation of the animal biomass, no methodology was found to be perfect; however, the FDA methodology had the best resolution in characterizing the US livestock biomass, while the OIE methodology was best for biomass estimation for global monitoring of antimicrobial sales for use in food animals.

#### Introduction

Antimicrobial resistance is a global health crisis (1). While emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance is a complex, multifactorial evolutionary phenomenon, antimicrobial use in food animals is a contributor to this crisis and a potential source of antimicrobial-resistant infections in humans (2). Current evidence shows that antimicrobial-resistant organisms can be transferred from food animals to humans through direct contact (3), the food chain (4) and the environment (5), and shared between food animals and humans (6, 7). The expanding human population is becoming more reliant on animals for food, which induces large-scale intensive farming operations and expands antimicrobial use in food animals. This adds to the ongoing problem of overuse and inappropriate use of antimicrobials in food animals and increases the health risks in humans from resistant organisms (8, 9).

In response to the global public health crisis of antimicrobial resistance, several countries have introduced restrictions on the use of antimicrobials in food animals. For example, use of veterinary antimicrobials for growth promotion was outlawed, prohibited or voluntarily withdrawn in the EU, Canada and the USA (10–12). Currently, antimicrobials are only approved for use in food animals to treat, control and prevent disease in these countries (and member countries of the EU).

In addition to the restrictions in the use of antimicrobials, monitoring antimicrobial use in animals also supports the fight against antimicrobial resistance (13). Monitoring antimicrobial use can be used to assess whether the regulations aimed at antimicrobial use are successful, help determine whether there is excessive use of antimicrobials, guide future policies, provide a general understanding of veterinary antimicrobial use over time and, most importantly, help study the association between antimicrobial use

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Journal of  
Antimicrobial  
Chemotherapy

*“From OIE standards to responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials: supporting stewardship for the use of antimicrobial agents in animals”*

APPROVED

Journal of  
Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

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Frontiers in Veterinary Science | www.frontiersin.org

September 2019 | Volume 6 | Article 317



# OIE Global database on antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals

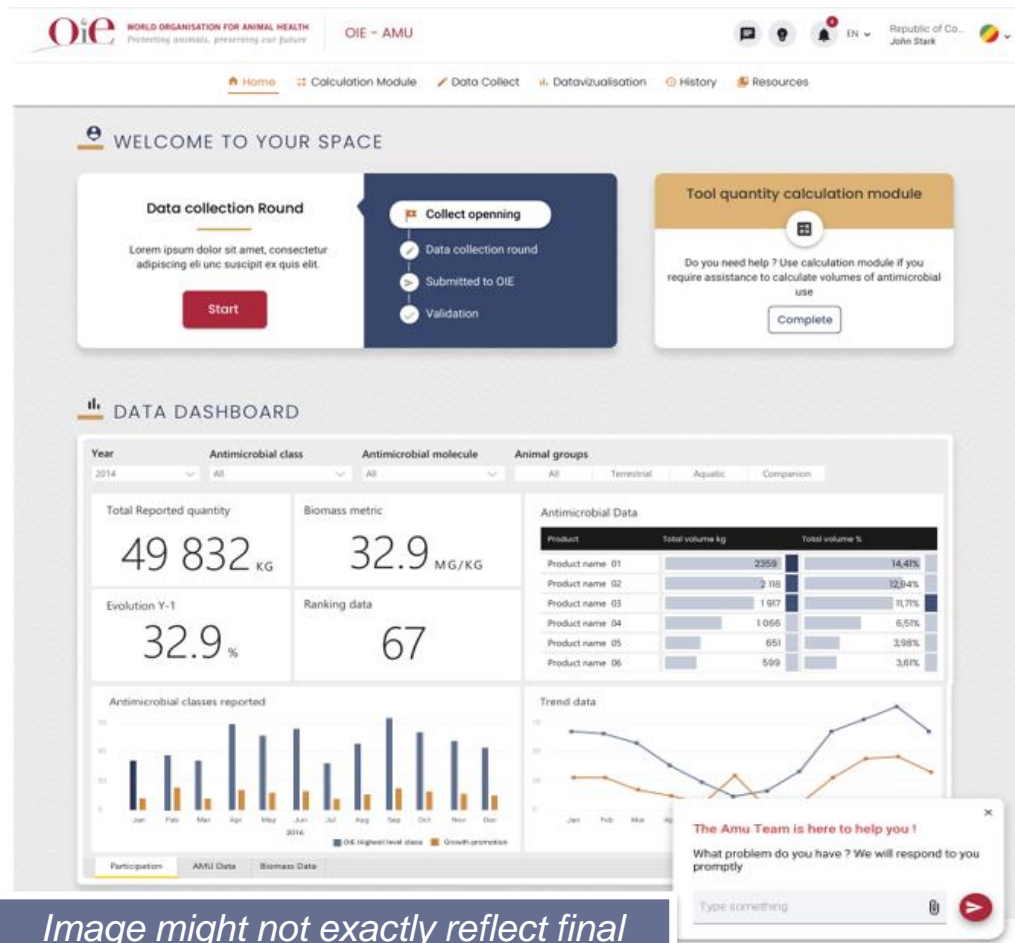
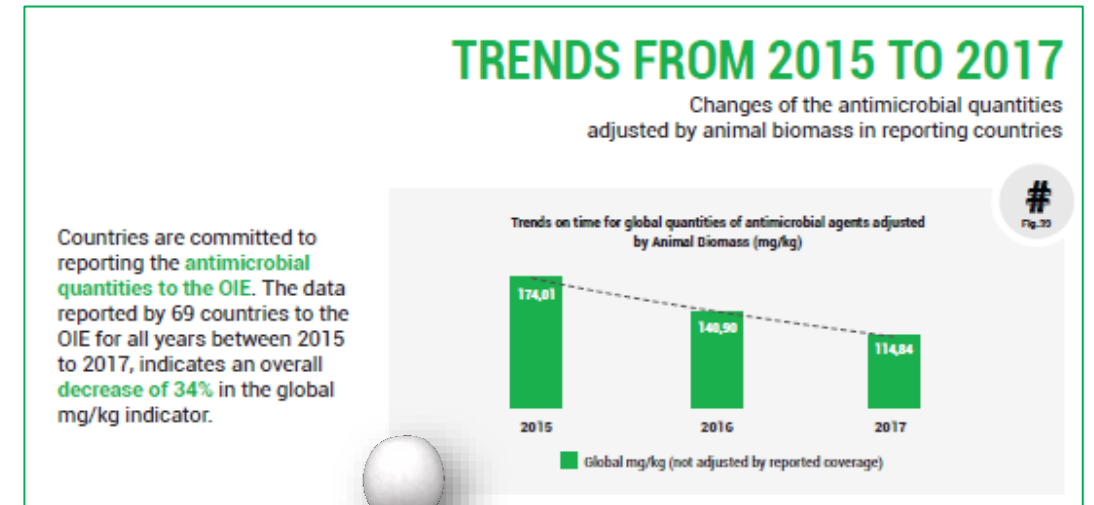


Image might not exactly reflect final OIE AMU Global Database Interface



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# Collective Intelligence

## The AMR - Tripartite



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

**Oie**  
WORLD ORGANISATION  
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

**UN**   
environment  
programme



World Health  
Organization

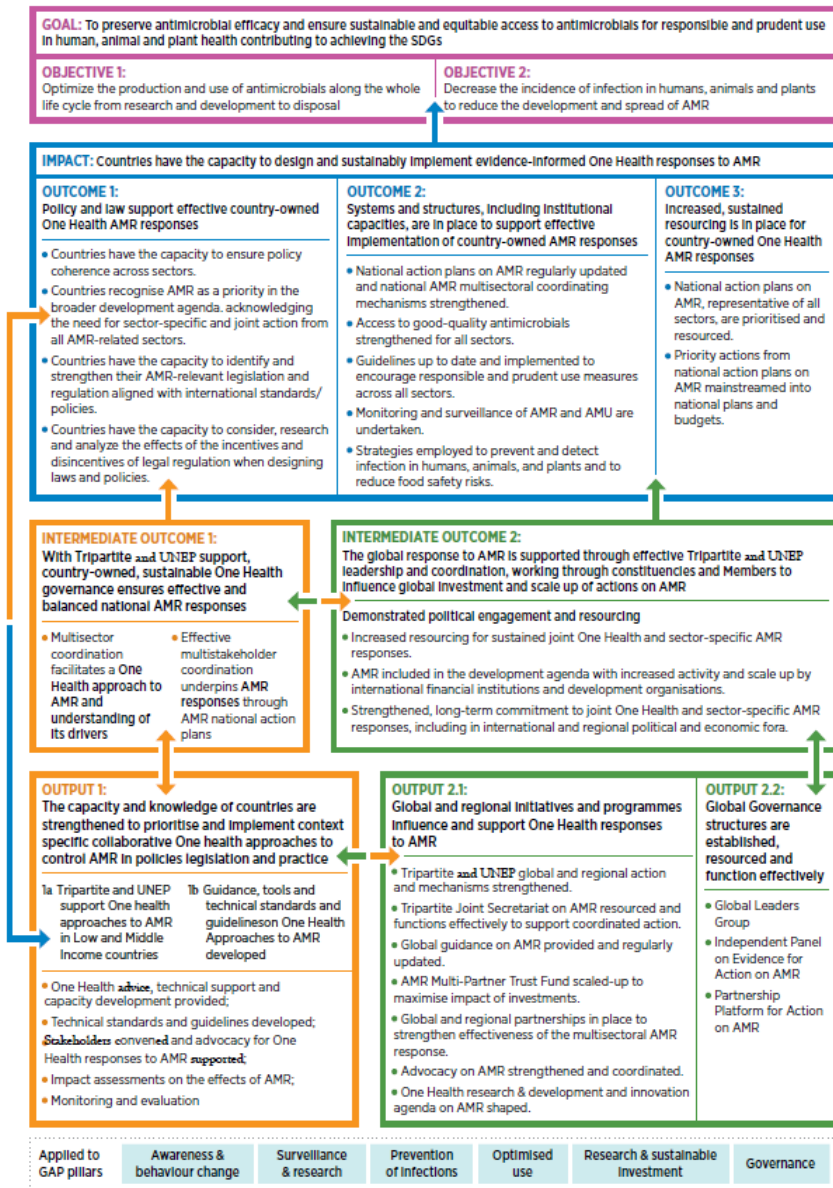
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*The Global Action Plan proposes interventions to control AMR, including **optimizing the use of antimicrobials in humans and in animals** and taking a One Health approach.*



## ToC FAO-OIE-WHO-UNEP collaboration on AMR

**GOAL:**  
to preserve antimicrobial efficacy and ensure sustainable and equitable access to antimicrobials for responsible and prudent use in human, animal and plant health, contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Applies to GAP Pillars + Governance

**IMPACT:**  
Countries have the capacity to design and sustainably implement evidence-informed One Health responses to AMR

# AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF)

Scale up efforts of One Health approaches to AMR

## 4 global projects

TISSA proposal	Global web-based repository on AMR & AMU data across humans, animals, food and agriculture sectors
Monitoring & Evaluation	Global-level monitoring and aggregation of indicator data at sectoral level <a href="#">Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS)</a>
Legal frameworks	Development of a Tripartite One Health assessment tool for AMR-relevant legislation
Environment	Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR

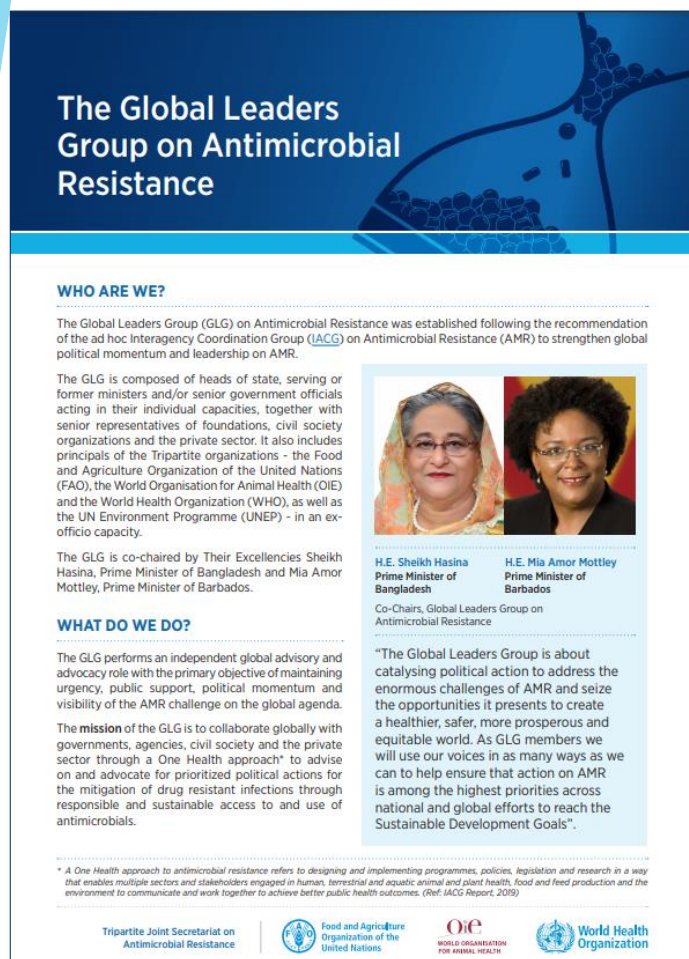
## Country projects



10 countries - **Morocco, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Ghana, Cambodia, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Peru and Tajikistan** - had their proposals approved in 2020/21 and have started implementing activities.

6 countries - **Bangladesh, Cameroon, Mongolia, Tunisia, Madagascar, and Kyrgyzstan** - were invited to submit concept notes in January 2022 for a second round of country projects.

# Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance





## The Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

### WHO ARE WE?

The Global Leaders Group (GLG) on Antimicrobial Resistance was established following the recommendation of the ad hoc Interagency Coordination Group (IACG) on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) to strengthen global political momentum and leadership on AMR.

The GLG is composed of heads of state, serving or former ministers and/or senior government officials acting in their individual capacities, together with senior representatives of foundations, civil society organizations and the private sector. It also includes principals of the Tripartite organizations - the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO), as well as the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) - in an ex-officio capacity.

The GLG is co-chaired by Their Excellencies Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh and Mia Amor Mottley, Prime Minister of Barbados.



H.E. Sheikh Hasina  
Prime Minister of Bangladesh

H.E. Mia Amor Mottley  
Prime Minister of Barbados

Co-Chairs, Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

"The Global Leaders Group is about catalysing political action to address the enormous challenges of AMR and seize the opportunities it presents to create a healthier, safer, more prosperous and equitable world. As GLG members we will use our voices in as many ways as we can to help ensure that action on AMR is among the highest priorities across national and global efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals".

### WHAT DO WE DO?

The GLG performs an independent global advisory and advocacy role with the primary objective of maintaining urgency, public support, political momentum and visibility of the AMR challenge on the global agenda.

The mission of the GLG is to collaborate globally with governments, agencies, civil society and the private sector through a One Health approach\* to advise on and advocate for prioritized political actions for the mitigation of drug resistant infections through responsible and sustainable access to and use of antimicrobials.

\* A One Health approach to antimicrobial resistance refers to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in a way that enables multiple sectors and stakeholders engaged in human, terrestrial and aquatic animal and plant health, food and feed production and the environment to communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes. (Ref: IACG Report, 2019)

Tripartite Joint Secretariat on Antimicrobial Resistance

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

OIE  
WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

World Health Organization

- ▶ **Background:** established following IACG recommendations to strengthen global political action and leadership on AMR
- ▶ **Members:** Heads of State, serving or former ministers/ senior government officials, representatives of foundations, civil society and the private sector
- ▶ **Co-chairs:** Prime Ministers H.E. Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh and H.E. Mia Amor Mottley of Barbados
- ▶ **Meetings:** Quarterly - next meeting 16 March 2022

 [Global Leaders Group website](#)

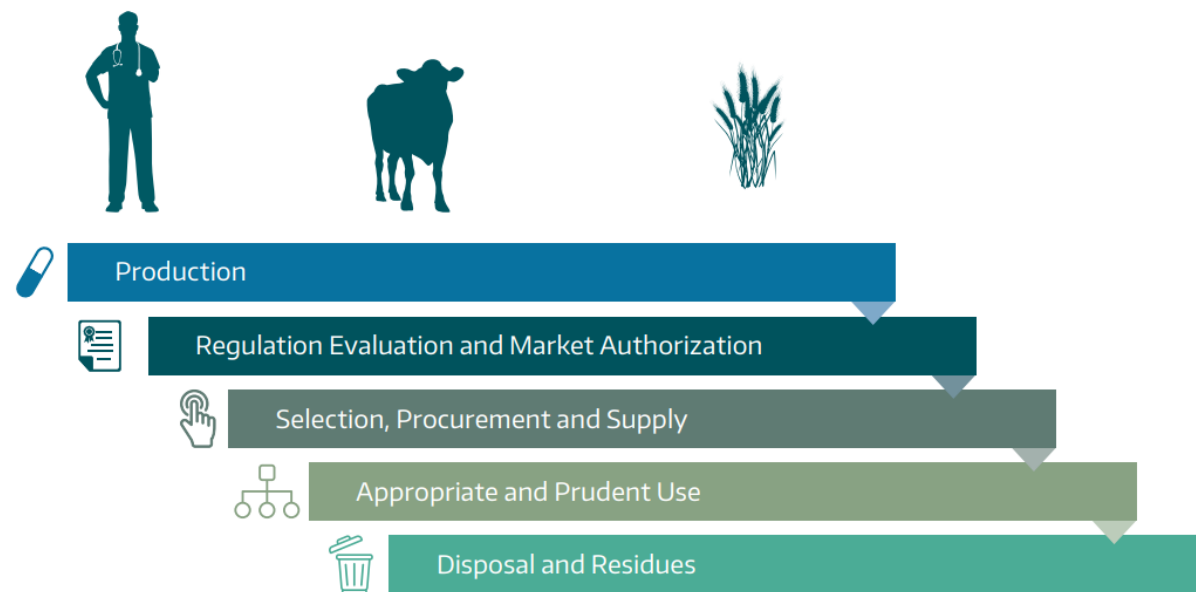


[@glgamr](#)

# Recent Tripartite Resources & Publications



**Fig. 1.** The antimicrobial life cycle: the series of stages through which antimicrobials pass, from production to disposal by the end user



# Recent Tripartite Resources & Publications

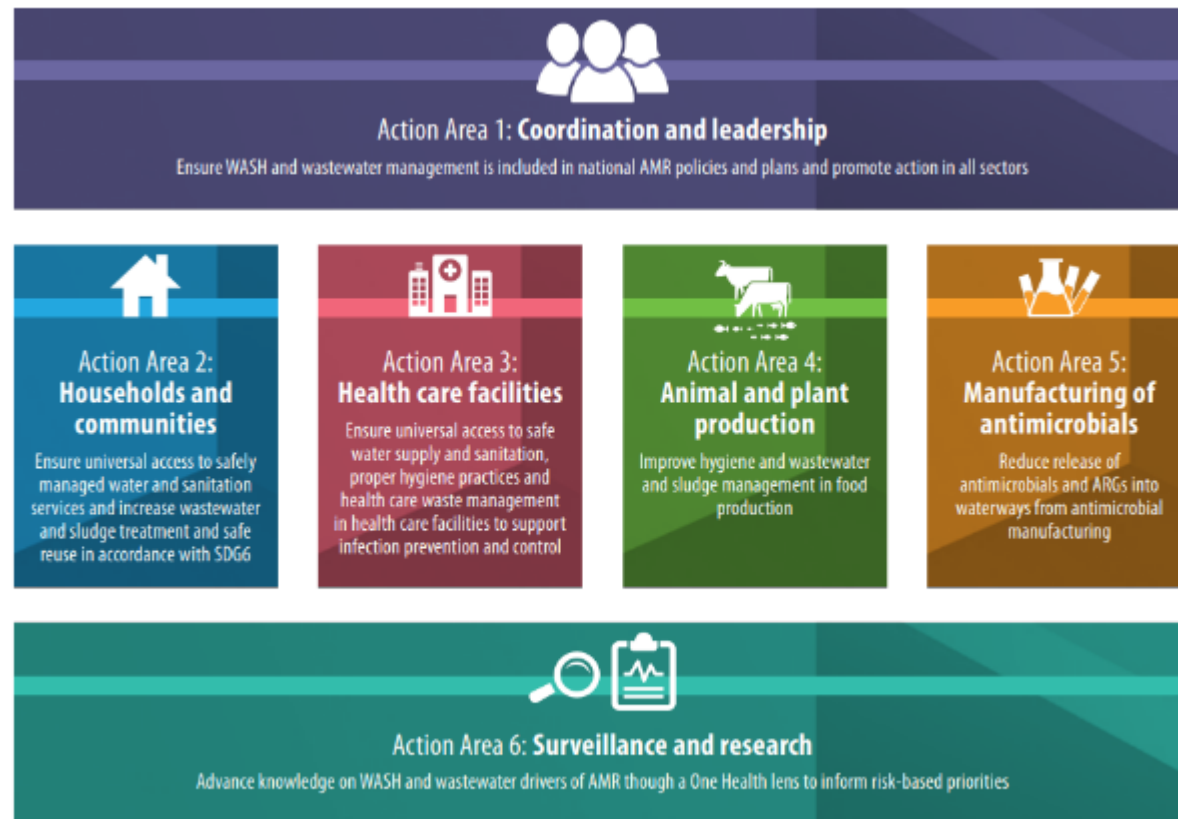


Figure 1: Actions areas for coordinated multi-sectoral action on WASH and AMR



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# Antimicrobial Resistance – we need each of you, now !

## 1945

Fleming, Florey and Chain were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.



Laboratory workers in the development of penicillin, England (1943). By Ministry of Information Photo Division Photographer, Stone Richard [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons.

*"It is not difficult to make microbes resistant to penicillin in the laboratory by exposing them to concentrations not sufficient to kill them, and the same thing has occasionally happened in the body. The time may come when penicillin can be bought by anyone in the shops. Then there is the **danger that the ignorant man may easily underdose himself and by exposing his microbes to non-lethal quantities of the drug make them resistant.**"*

## 2022 & beyond



Only use antimicrobials **when prescribed by a veterinarian**

Only obtain antimicrobials **from authorised sources**



Only use the **dosage and follow length of treatment and withdrawal period as prescribed**



Only use when associated with **good animal husbandry, vaccination and hygiene practices**

Only use when needed, **antimicrobials do not cure every infection**



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**Thank you for  
your attention!**

*My most sincere acknowledgements to all the AMR-VP Team at the  
OIE HQ office in Paris, as well as to Dr. Tariq Hassan Taha*



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