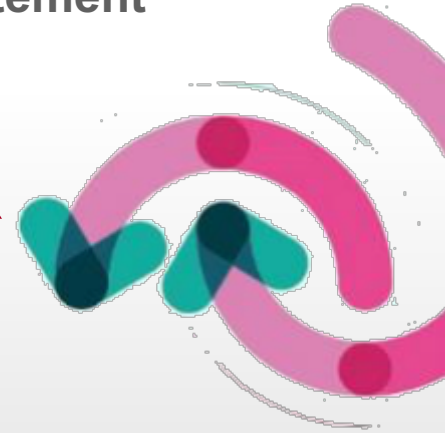




Dr Jorge Pinto Ferreira

Chargé de mission of Science and New Technologies Departement

OIE Tripartite activities on AMR



Prince Mahidol Award Conference

Addressing AMR using the One Health Approach-CORDS conference

Bangkok, Thailand, January 29, 2018

The “*Tripartite*” Collaboration



Tripartite agreement of 3 Directors

3 Priorities



Zoonotic influenzas

⇒ OFFLU, OIE/FAO
expertise network on animal
influenza

Antimicrobial resistance

⇒ The OIE action plan
contributes to the achievement
of certain issues in the WHO
Global Action Plan

Rabies Global control of canine rabies

⇒ WHO-OIE global
conference in
Dec. 2015

FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite 2nd Strategic Document released Oct. 2017



FAO, OIE and WHO reaffirmed their commitment to provide multi-sectoral, collaborative leadership in addressing health challenges. The scope of their collaboration will be enlarged to more broadly embrace the “One Health” approach recognizing that the human health, animal health and the environment are interconnected.

http://who.int/zoonoses/tripartite_oct2017.pdf



Tripartite Coordination

- 1. Annual high level meeting at executive level:
24th, OIE, February 21-22, 2018**
- 2. Technical Focal Points on AMR**
- 3. Identified areas for cooperation**
- 4. Developed common messages**
- 5. Participation in relevant *ad hoc* Groups, meetings, trainings and projects**
- 6. Common regional / sub-regional / country approaches and projects**

Ensure the Responsible & prudent use



OIE Annual Report on the use of antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals

First Year



www.oie.int/eng/AMUglobaldatabase2016

Global Analysis

- General Information
- Quantity of Antimicrobial Agents Reported

Analysis by OIE Region

- General Information by OIE Region
- Africa
- Americas
- Asia and the Pacific
- Europe
- Middle East

Second Year



http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/AMR/Annual_Report_AMR_2.pdf

Results of the Second Phase of Data Collection

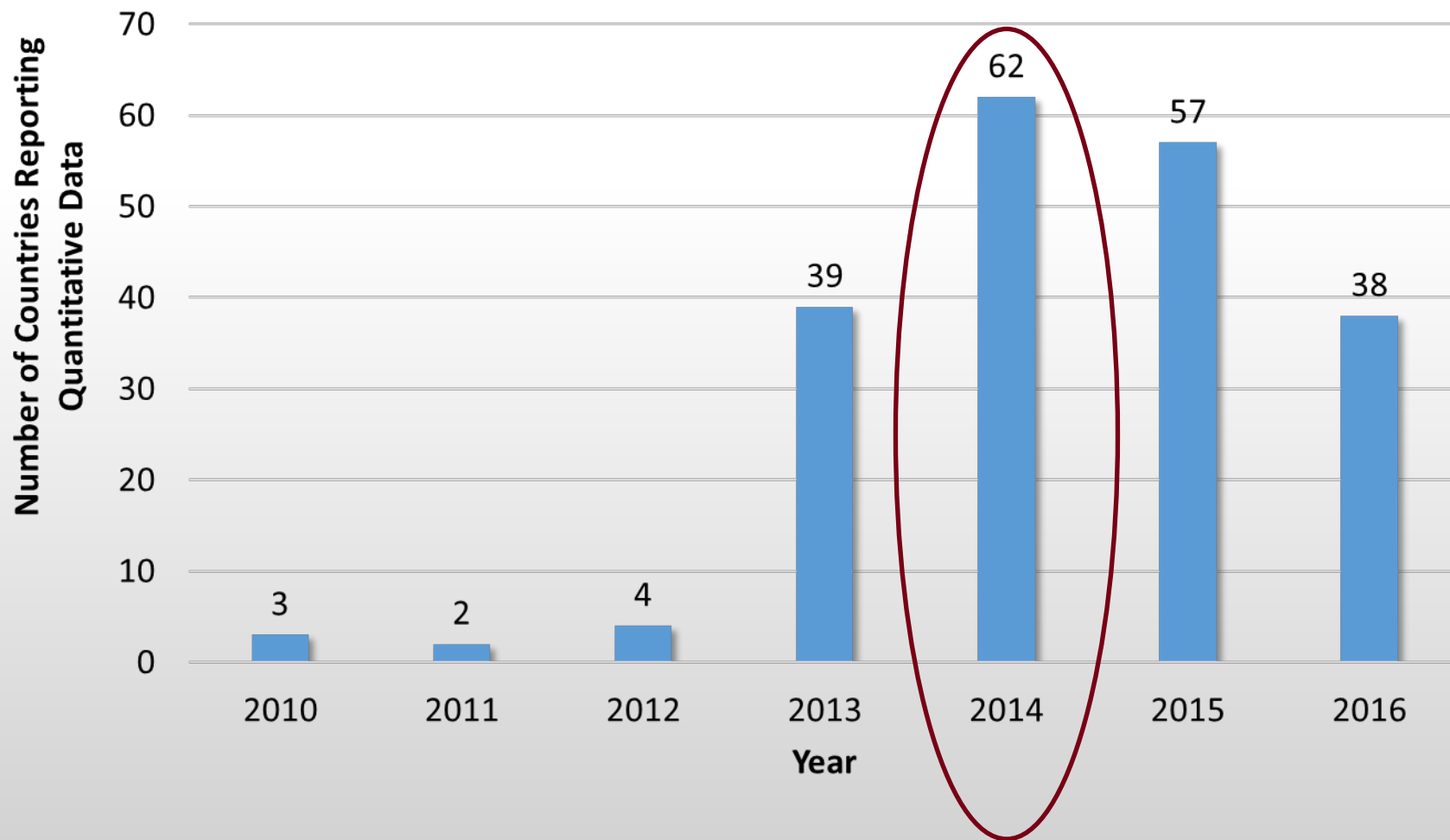
- Global Analysis
- Antimicrobial Quantities
- Analysis by OIE Region

Focus on 2014: Additional Analysis of Antimicrobial Quantities

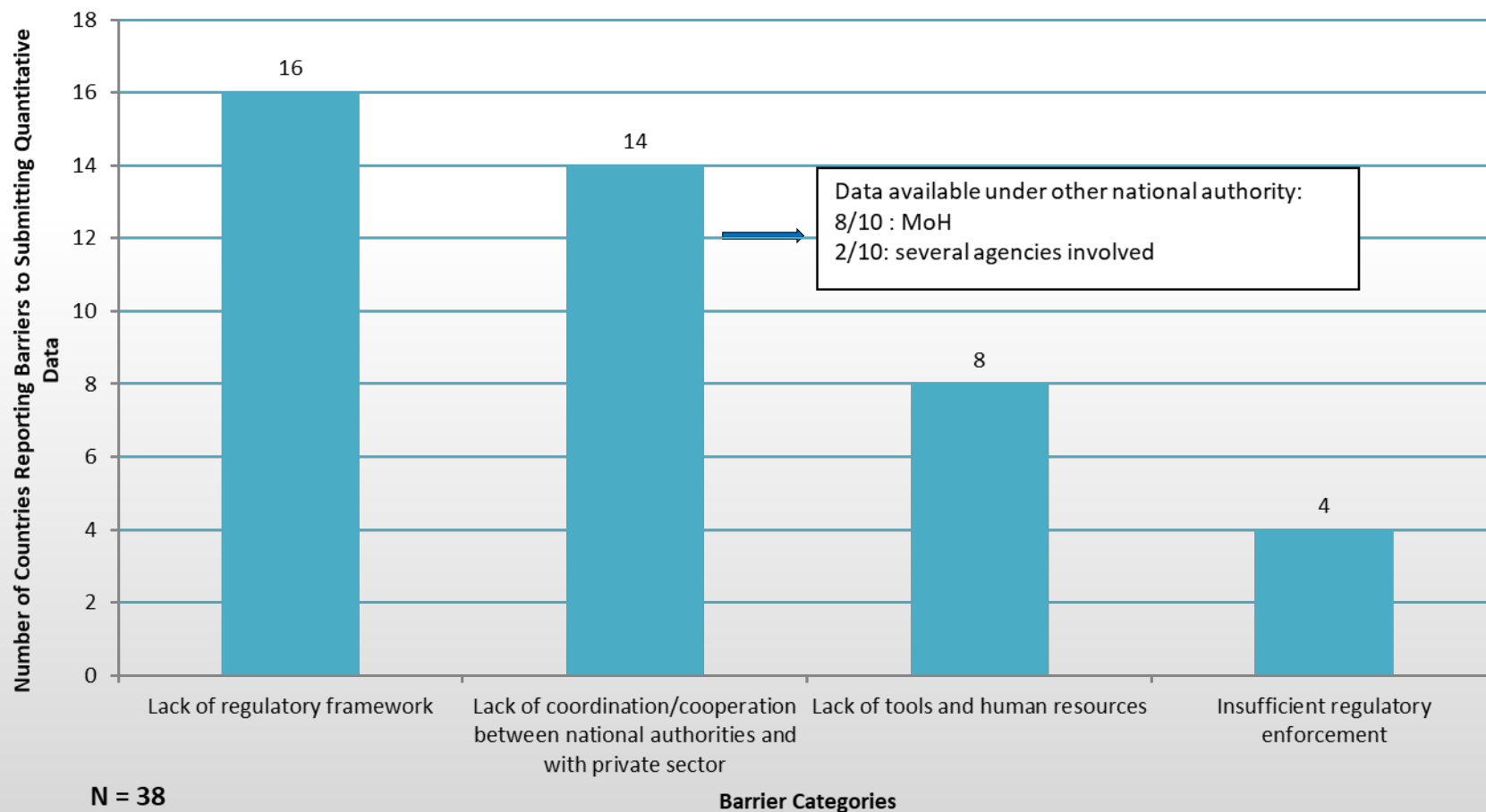
- Antimicrobial Quantities
- Animal Biomass
- Antimicrobial Quantities Adjusted for Animal Biomass

Annex: details by OIE Region

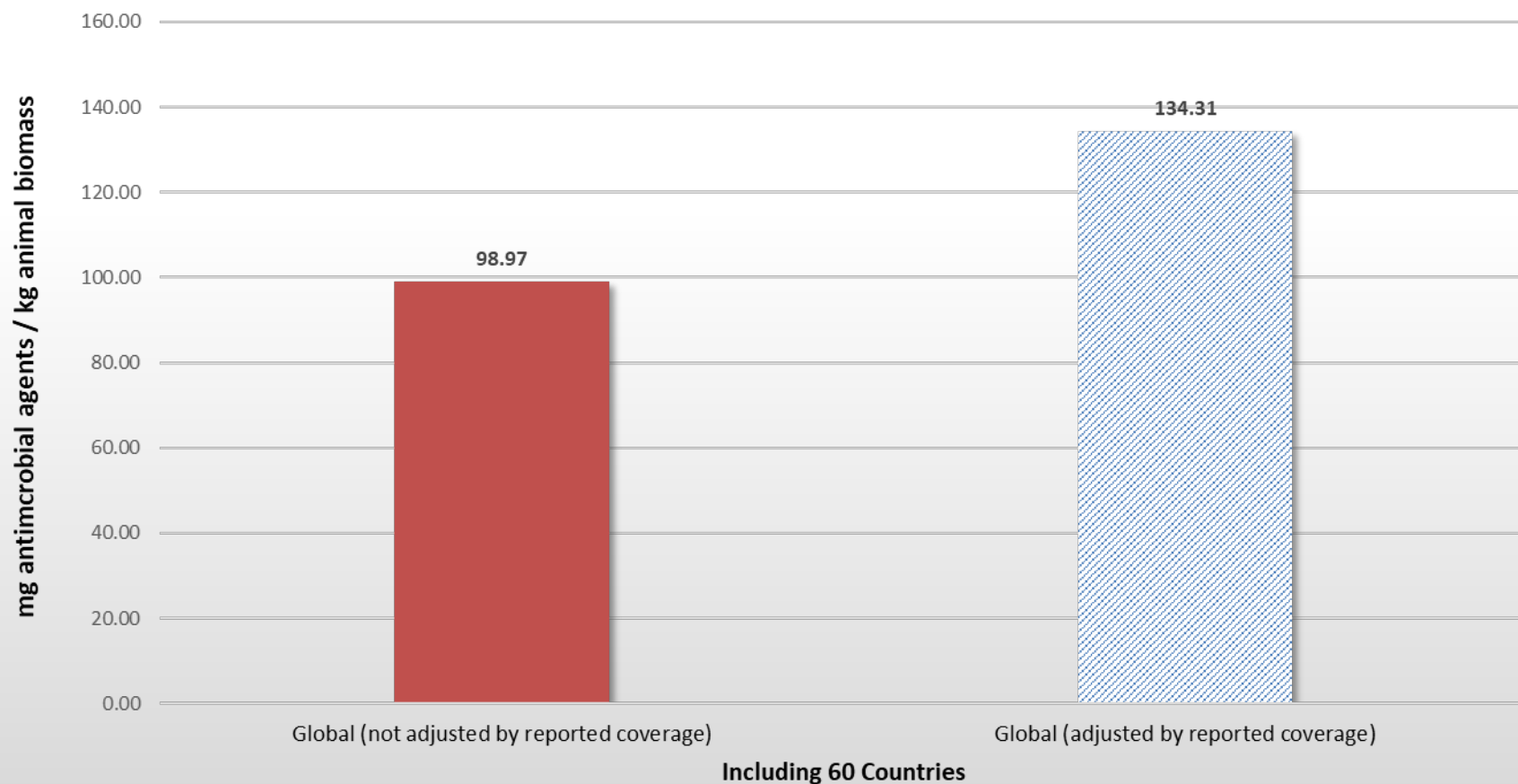
Number of Countries Globally Reporting Quantitative Data per Year from 2010-2016, During the First and Second Phases of Data Collection



Second phase of data collection: barriers for providing data on quantities of antimicrobial agents in animals



Global Quantities of Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals as Reported for 2014, Adjusted for Animal Biomass (mg/kg)



Materials for Tripartite communication on AMR

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

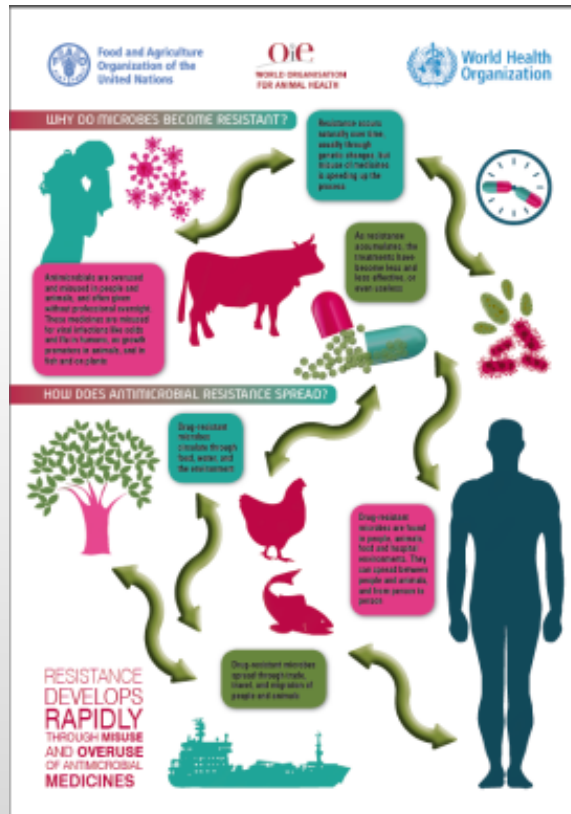
The overuse and misuse of antibiotics in livestock, aquaculture and crops is one key factor contributing to antibiotic resistance and its spread into the environment, food chain and humans. This is compromising our ability to treat infectious diseases and undermining many advances in medicine.

We must handle antibiotics with care so they remain effective for as long as possible.

WHAT THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR CAN DO

1. Ensure that antibiotics given to animals—including food-producing and companion animals—are only used to control or treat infectious diseases and under veterinary supervision
2. Vaccinate animals to reduce the need for antibiotics and develop alternatives to the use of antibiotics in plants
3. Promote and apply good practices at all steps of production and processing of foods from animal and plant sources
4. Adopt sustainable systems with improved hygiene, biosecurity and stress-free handling of animals
5. Implement international standards for the responsible use of antibiotics and guidelines set out by OIE, FAO and WHO

www.oie.int/antimicrobial-resistance
www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance
www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance



WHO, FAO, and OIE unite in the fight against Antimicrobial Resistance

THE FACTS

Antimicrobial agents are essential to treat human and animal diseases; should thus be considered as a public good.

Some microbes have demonstrated full or partial resistance to different antimicrobial agents. It is an inevitable consequence of antimicrobial use both in humans and animals. This phenomenon called antimicrobial resistance, AMR, is an increasing global concern for human and animal health.

The need for a 'One Health' approach

Addressing the rising threat of AMR requires a holistic and multifactorial ('One Health') approach because antimicrobials used to treat various infectious diseases in animals may be the same or be similar to those used in humans. Resistant bacteria arising either in humans, animals or the environment may spread from one to the other, and from one country to another. AMR does not recognize geographic or human/animal borders.

A public good to protect

The discovery of antibiotics and their development to treat bacterial infections in humans and animals was one of the most important achievements of the 20th Century. Since antimicrobials were first commercially produced, initially for use in human medicine and subsequently in veterinary medicine, their use has been associated with the risk of emergence of AMR. At the same time as the world has observed accelerated emergence of resistance, the discovery and development of new antimicrobial drugs has slowed down. The effectiveness of the existing antimicrobials should therefore be preserved as much as possible.

AMR does not recognize geographic or human/animal borders

AMR jeopardizes progress on health outcomes

www.oie.int/antimicrobial-resistance
www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance
www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance

OIE web portal on AMR
www.oie.int/antimicrobial-resistance



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Thank you for your attention

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France

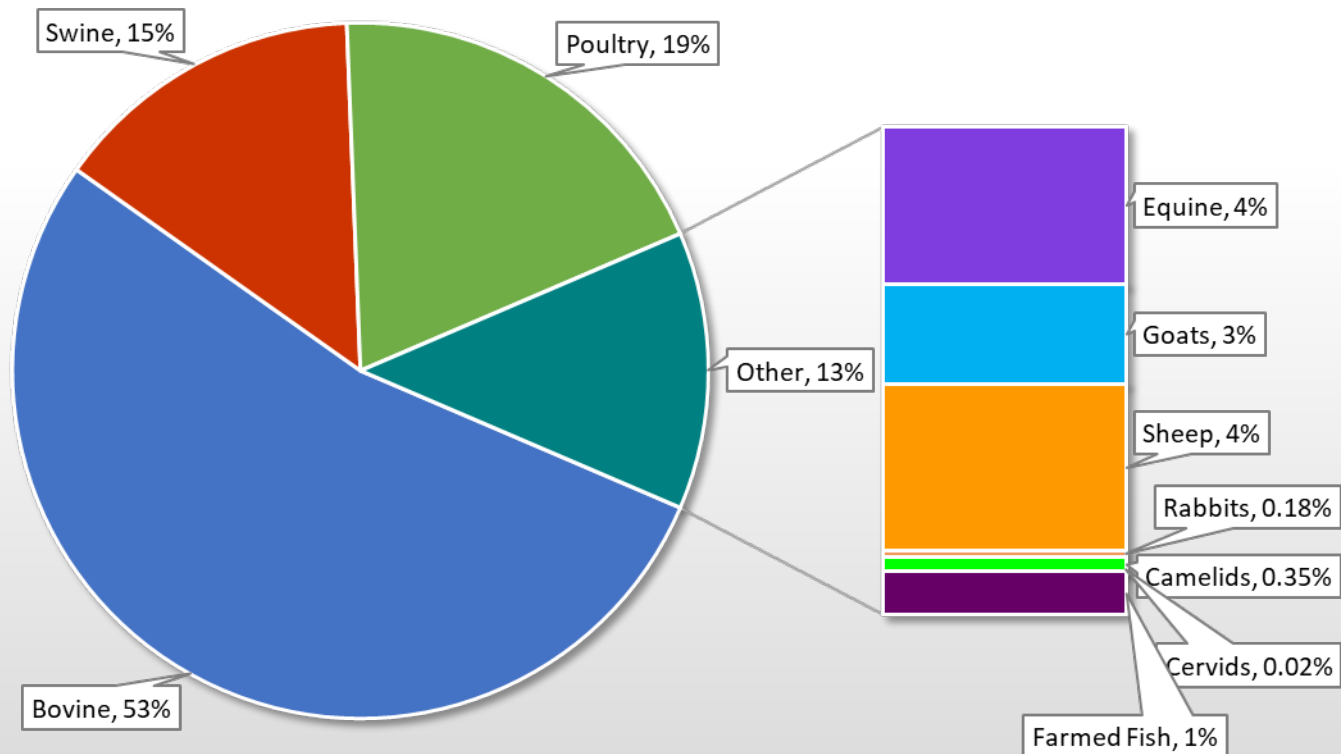
www.oie.int

media@oie.int - oie@oie.int

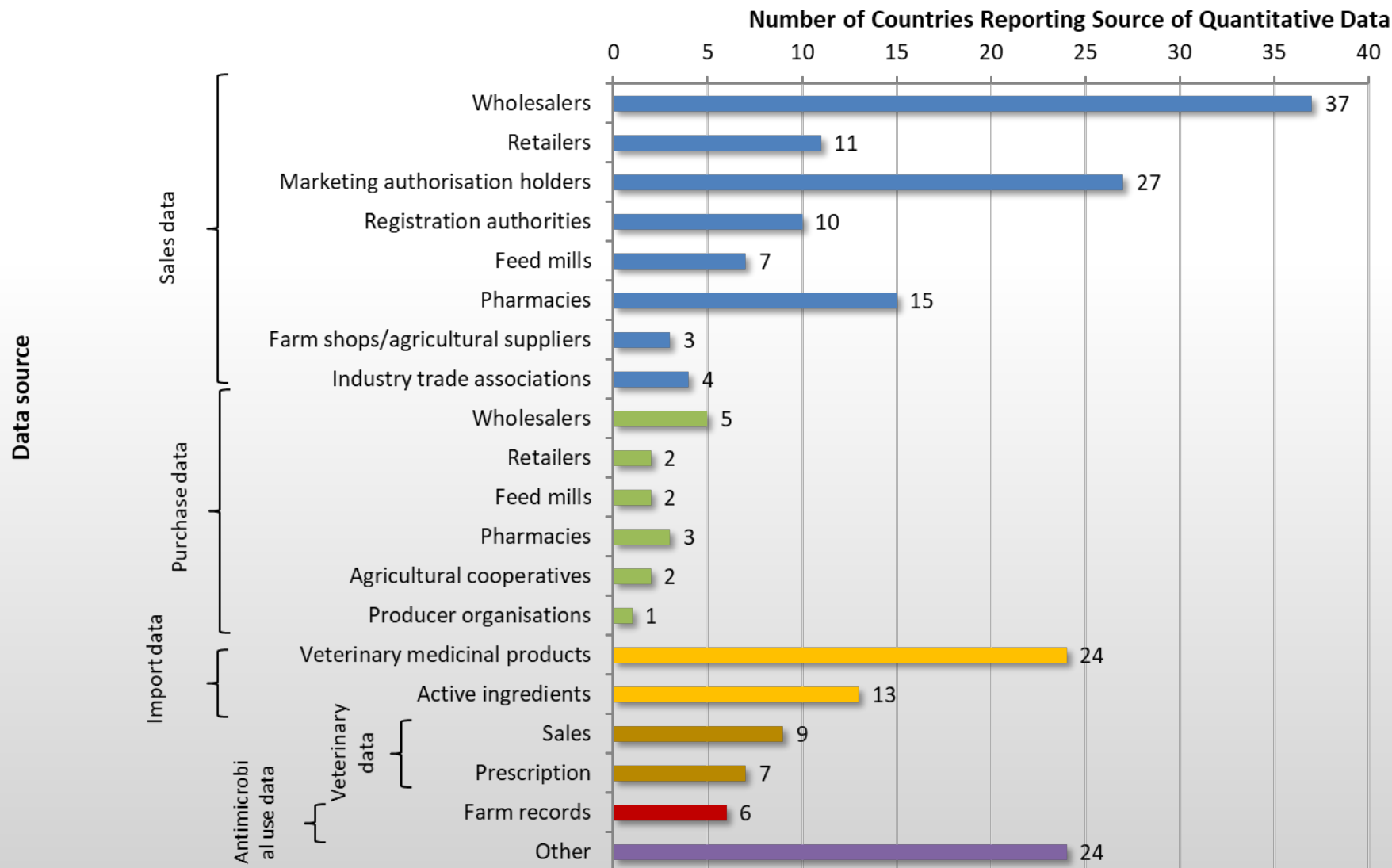


Extra slides

Species Composition of Animal Biomass for 60 Countries Reporting Quantitative Data for 2014



Data Sources Selected by 107 Countries Reporting Quantitative Data from 2013-2016 (Second phase)



The Tripartite: FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Global leader for
animal health and
welfare standards



World Health
Organization

Global leader for
human health

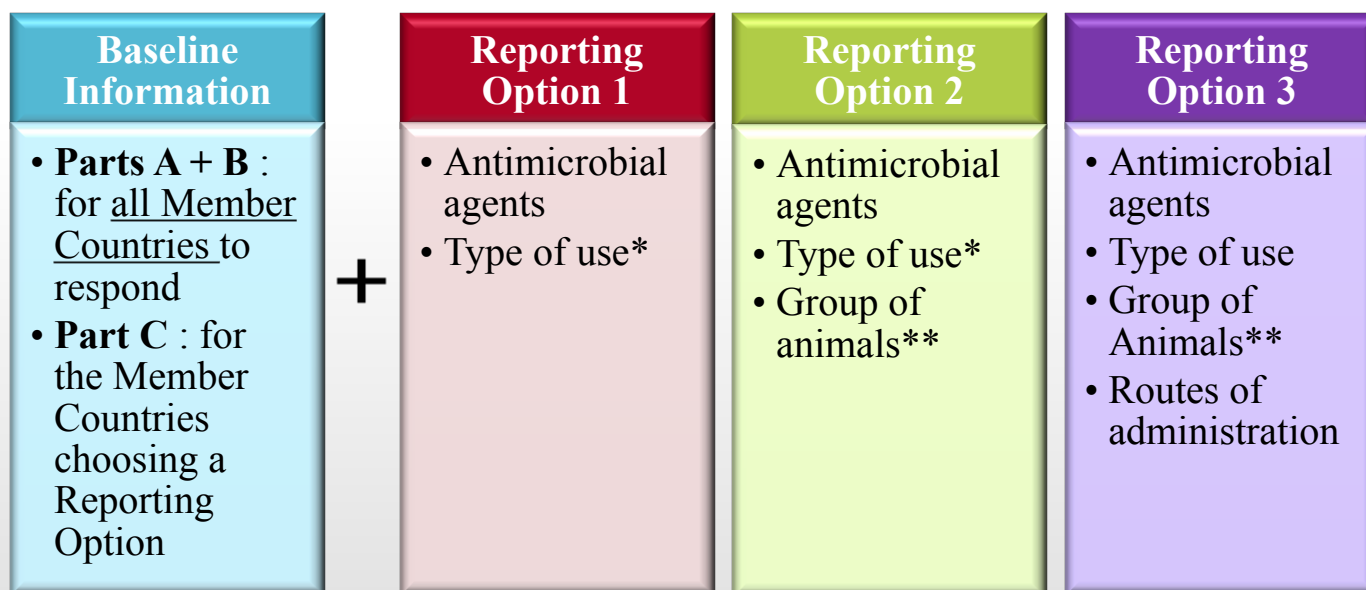
Joint priorities including on AMR

- Global Action Plan on AMR
- National Action Plan (NAP) development support tools
 - *Manual for developing NAP*
 - *Checklist to be used to assist with the development of NAP*
- Communication tools
 - Joint media statements
 - Antibiotic Awareness Week
 - Common trainings and presentations



Reporting Options

The sections of the OIE Template named 'Reporting Options' 1, 2 and 3, collect the quantities of antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals.



* Type of use: therapeutic or growth promotion

**For the purposes of the OIE database, animal groups means: 'terrestrial food-producing animals', 'aquatic food-producing animals' or 'Companion animals'