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Preamble

The 4th Nordic World Health Organization Simulation,

Having considered the report on antimicrobial resistance;

Reaffirming the important role of World Health Organization (WHO) in global health governance to provide critical solutions for tackling antimicrobial resistance (AMR) as a security (health) issue.

Noting with deep concern the long-term decline in innovation in antimicrobial development, particularly stagnation in development of novel classes of antimicrobials and antimicrobial alternatives,

Having devoted significant attention to this issue, we call for incentives for increased development into important sectors that can address the issue of AMR, such as diagnostics, antibiotic research, epidemiological studies and alternative and new treatments. Significant costs of development and long time-to-profit make these areas unattractive to the majority of the private sector, and restricts progress in national projects due to allocation of limited resources,

Confident that new business models are needed in order to foster innovation, research and development (R&D).

Recalling the sustainable development goal no. 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages”

Acknowledging the WHO Constitution which states that the right of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic, or social condition;

Guided by the WHO's Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance; **move to top**

Fully believing that every member state is a global steward for the management and use of antimicrobial medicines agents;

Deeply concerned that non-prescription (sharing of antibiotics and consumption of old antibiotics etc.) sale of antimicrobial drugs and falsified, poor quality (counterfeit and low quality) antimicrobial products contribute to the rise of AMR; (Rephrase)

Deeply concerned that the use of antibiotics by the agricultural sector, including but not limited to growth promotion, contributes to the global rise of AMR;

Recognizing the prior success of transparent interregional collaboration and public-private partnerships in addressing global health inequities;

Recalling the WHO Global Surveillance and Monitoring System for Substandard, Spurious, Falsely labelled, Falsified and Counterfeit Medical Products

Recognizing political instability of nations and regions as detrimental force against the efforts of building an organized health care system with public access.

Recognizing that currently antimicrobial policies in some nations are not sufficient in addressing the regulation of antibiotic use in humans and animals;

Deeply concerned that current health infrastructure is not sufficient to detect, monitor and survey human and animal populations in the context of environment change

Recognising that free access to medicine is a fundamental human right and that antimicrobial resistance affects all regions of the world;

Noting further that poor hygiene, infection prevention and control practices in hospitals can spread drug-resistant infections,

Recalling the importance of preventive measures, such as vaccinations, in reducing the transmission of infectious diseases, in humans as well as in animals,

Taking into account sustainable development goal number 6 in the sustainable development goals: "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all";

Further recalling the actions promoted by UNICEF's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH);

Bearing in mind that combating AMR requires prevention and awareness of a broad range of diseases, including those which are vector-borne or sexually transmitted;

Realizing the requirement of global sharing of data and expertise to increase information about and awareness of AMR management

Confident that programmes to raise awareness of AMR have shown remarkable success in the reduction of consumption and prescription

Fully aware that by tackling AMR, countries can prevent needless morbidity and mortality, mitigate economic losses, and contribute to social and economic development,

Deeply concerned by the lack of implementation about the global implementation plan, taking into consideration the recent launch of the global AMR action plan, but deeply concerned by the lack of implementation and the lack of a coordinated response to the rising threat of multiresistant microorganisms,

Emphasizing the international partnerships endorsed by the WHO, as reflected in sustainable development goal no. 17 on revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development,

Fully believing that reducing antimicrobial resistance requires strong political (commitment) will and leadership,

Research, development & innovation

1. *Strongly recommends* increased collaboration between all sectors at a national and international level, encouraging a broad, effective and accelerated response;

2. Encourages financial incentives to both the private and public sector at various stages of development in accordance with guidelines for all R&D sectors, particularly innovative and emerging technologies to encourage continued development of traditional antibiotics as well as accelerating access to new technologies and treatments; Through providing incentives for companies whose research projects adhere to the target product profiles; and encouraging clinical trials in LMICs.
3. Strongly emphasises that (dependence on prices should be reduced) Investment in R&D should be de-linked from price and the volume of sales to facilitate equitable and affordable access to (distribution and requirements of) new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other results from development in all countries.
4. (Emphasises the importance of) This would involve simplifying the drug approval process for pharmaceutical corporations, without compromising safety and efficacy;
5. *Requests* a separate “AMR Fund” controlled by an independent, international body for allocation of funds specifically for antibiotic development, antibiotic alternatives and diagnostic testing. To be funded voluntarily by all countries leading to increased access to essential and effective medicines across all nations , this will work in collaboration with other international organizations to optimize allocation of funds, with particular reference to Global Antimicrobial Resistance Development (GARD) Partnership, already working in partnership with WHO.
6. *Encourages* the international research community and NGO's to conduct studies which improve the understanding of the impact of AMR on agriculture, animal production, food and water security, as well as the impacts of agricultural practices on development and spread of AMR
7. *Calls for* the global community to encourage the development of diagnostics to target interventions, identify outbreaks, and monitor progress, which would enable disease control, elimination and eradication
8. *Encourages* increasing efforts to understand the degradation of antimicrobial products and how this can be prevented in order to ensure high standards of quality in all markets
9. *Encourages* the improvement of the application and research of antimicrobial agents for all points of the life course, particularly geriatric and immunocompromised persons.

10. Encourages tackling AMR through a lifecycle approach, with a particular emphasis on pediatrics, geriatrics and immuno compromised persons.

Surveillance and monitoring

1. Encourages all member states to cooperate in order to establish or strengthen a surveillance system intended for collecting, analyzing and sharing of data on AMR on a global level.
 1. This would ensure evidence based decision making and evidence based advocacy on all levels
 2. *Proclaims* the need to assess the impact of interventions, to highlight and bring the best practices.)
2. Requests the initiation of electronic data collection for surveillance of laboratories to affirm evidence based strategy.
3. *Encourages* Member States to create annual reports to create annual reports that would be available to the public and reviewed by NGOs and stakeholders to ensure transparency in health surveillance.
4. *Requests* that the WHO secretariat design customized strategies (of counterfeit drugs) suitable for every nation to combat the problem and determining priorities for implementation.
5. *Considers* Pharmaceutical companies full cooperation toward awareness campaigns and implementing firm strategies for inhibiting counterfeit drugs,
6. Further *recommends* developing programmes for inspection and investigation concerning counterfeit drugs
7. *Encourages* global health donors, international development bodies, aid and technical agencies to support countries in capacity building for the collection and analysis of data on the prevalence of AMR
8. *Encourages* the strengthening of surveillance in animal health and agriculture sectors by implementation of the recommendations of the WHO Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of AMR for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of foodborne pathogens and zoonotic diseases.

Health systems & infrastructure

1. With regards to the effects of the medicine supply chain and standard of care:
 1. Calls upon all low and middle income countries to strengthen their medicine supply chain and antimicrobial therapy management by applying *Project Last Mile*, in order to increase access to vital antimicrobials in both urban and rural areas.
2. Concerning the human resources in the healthcare industry:
 1. Urges all developed WHO Member States to set up policies to [put in place mechanisms that would make working in healthcare for low and middle income countries more incentivised for their own workers and to reduce active recruitment from high income countries as this will improve the capacity of low and middle income countries to combat AMR.
 2. Endorses rural-urban health care worker rotations between low and middle income countries to increase the capacity to combat AMR in poorer regions.
3. Recommends finding creative solutions to the issues of communication, awareness and the enforcement of national health plans in countries with rural areas of limited access.
4. Encourages transparency and support endeavours to tackle corruption in order to build confidence in government and governmental agencies working on AMR
5. Expresses its hope that vaccination banks [for use in human medical care and agriculture] and other prevention strategies will become widely adopted where they are not currently prevalent.
6. *Emphasizes* the development of national integrative AMR reference centres [which includes but is not limited to microbiological laboratories for global standardisation] and to ensure reliable resistance testing [of AMR bacteria] and the collection of relevant data.
7. Further *requests* comprehensive national annual reports on the prevalence of antimicrobial therapy use in both humans and animals in an environmental context;
8. Further *invites* the standardisation of antibiotic-consumption rates to fall in line with accepted international standards, such as the DDD (Defined Daily Dose) per 100 bed days;
 1. encourages member states to standardize the antibiotic- consumption rates to fall in line with set international standards.

Prevention of infection and WASH

1. *mphasizes* continuous efforts to achieve and maintain a high level of hygiene and sanitation including but not limited to medical facilities and agricultural sector and that budgets should be allocated to determine potential sources of contamination and to accordingly address these.
2. *Further proclaims* the implementation of vaccination programmes, in human and veterinary medicine.
3. With regards to water, sanitation and hygiene:
 1. *Draws* the attention of all WHO Member States to assist low and middle income countries in developing access to clean drinking water, sanitation facilities and eradicating open defecation in socially disadvantaged communities;
 2. *Calls* upon a coordinated response to address droughts and desertification caused by extreme climate events, that put at risk the basic standards of health and hygiene
4. Regarding the safe use of antimicrobials:
 1. *Recommends* the adoption of responsible prescription policies by doctors and veterinarians;
 2. *Encourages* the reduction in the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters in farming.
 3. Further *requests* that Member States strive for high quality and safe storage of pharmaceuticals as well as the development of a sustainable supply chain;

Education & awareness

1. With regards to the education and awareness:
 1. *Requests* all WHO member states to aware their health professionals (and veterinarians) on the 5 rights of broad range antibiotics administration;
 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of educating the citizens on safe usage of antimicrobial drugs and the effective use of health resources, particularly focusing on rural population;
 3. *Further invites* all Member States to raise awareness about the usage of antimicrobials in agricultural and farming industry;
 4. *Requests* all Member States to generate awareness among healthcare professionals and the general population about usage and the side effects of counterfeit drugs;

2. With regards to campaigns to raise awareness:
 1. *Encourages* the designing and distribution of tools for raising awareness of the risks arising from AMR;
 2. *Further invites* Member States to introduce tailored awareness material for age-appropriate target groups, respecting the national contexts;
 3. *Further recommends* the training of health care professionals, veterinarians and agricultural practitioners on biosafety and proper use of antimicrobials.

Professional guidelines & optimizing the use of antimicrobials

1. With regards to optimizing the use of antimicrobials:
 2. *Encourages* all Nations to have evidence-based prescribing and dispensing of antimicrobials as a standard of care;
 1. *Requests* the Member States to endorse regulating pre-treatment diagnostic tests to ensure treatments are specifically targeted
3. With regards to the need for standardised guidelines
 1. *Recommends* the countries to provide global standardized indicators to detect and analyze trends in the spread of AMR in a yearly report;
 2. *Encourages* the establishment and continued implementation of the national action plans and guidelines concerning the prescription and application of antimicrobial agents, with the aim of reducing their overall use, that includes health care sector, animal husbandry, agriculture and aquaculture.
 1. *Endorses* the establishment of Drug and Therapeutics Committees (DTCs) at major hospitals, allowing a forum to discuss the use of unnecessary and irrational prescriptions amongst healthcare workers.
 2. *Calls* upon all Nations to strengthen their laws to ban both over-the-counter sales and online sales of antimicrobial medicines;
4. *Endorses* the creation of guidelines to manage the control of outbreaks caused by antimicrobial resistant organisms;