

GARP Global Overview

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GARP-Bangladesh and GARP-Pakistan Inaugural Meeting

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CDDEP

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Disease Dynamics,
Economics & Policy

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Global
Antibiotic
Resistance
Partnership

The Global Antibiotic Resistance Partnership (GARP)

- GARP is a network of interdisciplinary working groups catalyzing the development and implementation of national action plans to address antimicrobial resistance.

GARP Partner Countries



India



South Africa



Kenya



Tanzania



Mozambique



Uganda



Nepal



Vietnam

Specific Aims

- Develop evidence base for policy action on antibiotic resistance through national situation analysis
- In close consultation with government, develop national action plans for antibiotic resistance and use consistent with WHO mandate
- Translate action plan into implementation plan, including all stakeholders taking responsibility for components, prioritizing activities and estimating costs over 3–5 years

General Aims

- Create enduring national capacity to follow the evolution of AMR and monitor interventions to control it
- Provide trusted advice to government and the private sector on AMR and other antibiotic-related issues
- Support education efforts for the public and healthcare professionals

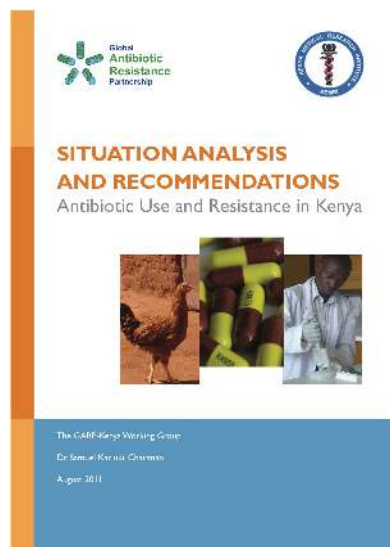
GARP Countries

Phase 1 2008-9	Phase 2 2012-15	Phase 3 2016-18
India	Mozambique	<i>Mentored by current groups</i>
Kenya	Nepal	Southern/East Africa: Rwanda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
South Africa	Tanzania	South Asia: Bangladesh, Pakistan
Vietnam	Uganda	Southeast Asia: Laos

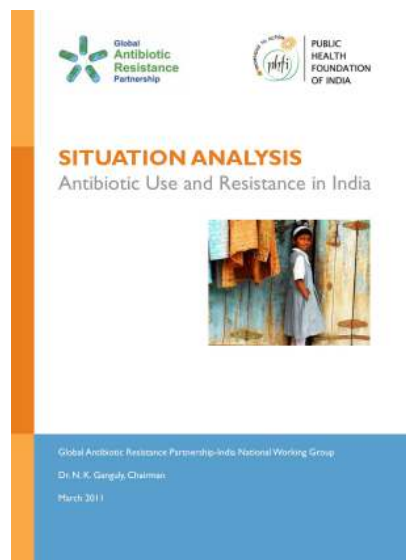
Key Elements

- National Working Groups of experts representing all sectors; human/animal; public/private; urban/rural (volunteer)
- Affiliations with premier medical and research organizations with government participation (but not leadership)
- Local coordinators (paid)
- CDDEP technical support and hub for global networking

Situation Analysis in Each Country



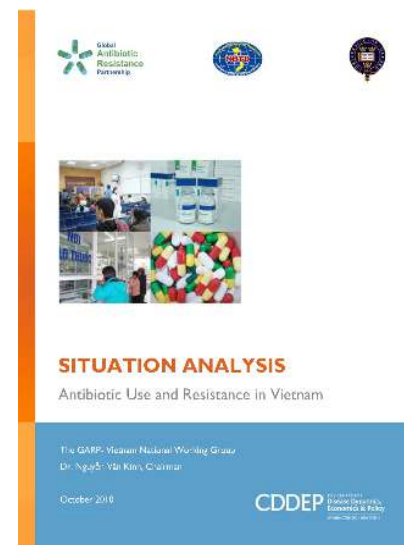
Kenya



India



South Africa



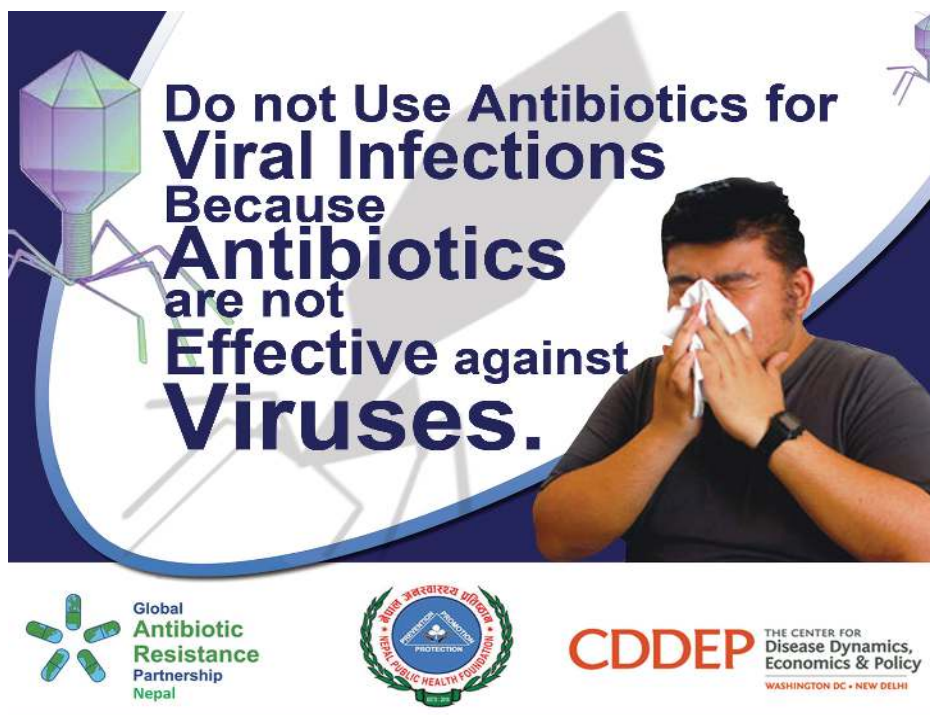
Vietnam

Achievements – national action plans

- South Africa: *Antimicrobial Resistance National Strategy Framework 2014–2024* (MoH)
- Kenya: national antibiotic stewardship advisory committee (NASAC), AMR focal point in MoH, action plan drafted with MoH
- Vietnam: developed and implementing national strategy to contain antibiotic resistance
- National action plans drafted or in progress by GARP and MoH in Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania and Uganda

Achievements – awareness and education

- Global antibiotic awareness week events 2015 – Kenya, Nepal, South Africa
- Train-the-trainers workshop and policy forum on antibiotic stewardship in hospitals – India 2014



Achievements - publications

- *State of the World's Antibiotics, 2015*
- *Lancet* series on antimicrobial resistance
- 50 + CDDEP publications on antibiotics published since GARP began
- Eight situation analyses published
- GARPNet News launched, 9 issues to date
- 100 + antibiotic-related blogs published by CDDEP since GARP began
- Op-eds, external blogs and media coverage

In this issue:

Feature: World Antibiotic Awareness Week 2015

–GARP Country Spotlight: Kenya

–GARP Country Spotlight: Nepal

The Lancet AMR Series launch

GARP in the News

New publications and media

GARP activities on the CDDEP blog

Contact information for the GARP Network

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World Antibiotic Awareness Week, 2015

Activities took place around the globe to celebrate the first ever World Antibiotic Awareness Week, November 16-22. The theme was "Antibiotics, Handle with Care."

GARP Country Spotlight: Kenya

Kenya hosted their third annual national antibiotic awareness week this year. Spearheaded by GARP-Kenya, the Ministry of Health, the Infection Prevention Network-Kenya (IPNET-K) and ReAct, the week's events included presentations on antibiotic resistance to medical students at the Veterinary School, University of Nairobi and at the Kenya Medical Training College, Nairobi and at the county referral hospital in Naivasha.

In addition, IPNET-K hosted a three-day meeting in Naivasha on "Implementing Infection prevention and control (IPC) practices for a safer world," which featured a session on antimicrobial stewardship (AMS). A two-day workshop focusing exclusively on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) was conducted following the IPNET-K conference.

Dr. Eveline Wesangula, AMR focal point and GARP-Kenya coordinator and Dr. Tom Munge, Ministry of Health and GARP-Kenya working group member, were among the presenters during the AMR session. A poster presentation on the Lancet series on antimicrobial resistance, described in detail later in this newsletter, was also featured at the conference.

AMR workshop sessions were chaired by Dr. David Silverstein, member, national antibiotic stewardship advisory committee (NASAC) to the Ministry of Health, Kenya; Dr. Gabriel Levy Hara, chair, antimicrobial stewardship working group, International Society of Chemotherapy and chief, infectious

resistance and private practice, veterinary practice and food safety and an interactive discussion featuring three clinical case studies. Two additional GARP countries were represented, by Professor Marc Mendelson, South Africa, and Dr. Khadija Msami, Tanzania, who presented on their



GARP-Kenya Chair Dr. Samuel Karuki and GARP-Kenya coordinator Dr. Eveline Wesangula present at the Kenya Medical Training College, Nairobi.

disease unit, C. G. Durand Hospital; and Professor Sam Kariuki, chief research officer and director, Center for Microbiology Research, KEMRI, Wellcome International fellow and GARP-Kenya chair.

Sessions covered the Kenyan situation, the global action plan, methods to improve antibiotic use, surveillance, and laboratory support, connections between

national policy formation experiences. CDDEP senior research analyst Molly Miller-Petrie presented on the State of the World's Antibiotics 2015, Global ResistanceMap, and findings from the Lancet series. The meeting closed with a discussion of the way forward for creating a national AMR policy in Kenya.

As Antibiotics Fail, We Need More Vaccines

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The global problem of antibiotic misuse that allows bacteria to become resistant can be solved in part by more use—not of antibiotics, but of vaccines and other compounds, which could reduce the occurrence of diseases that antibiotics are otherwise used to treat.

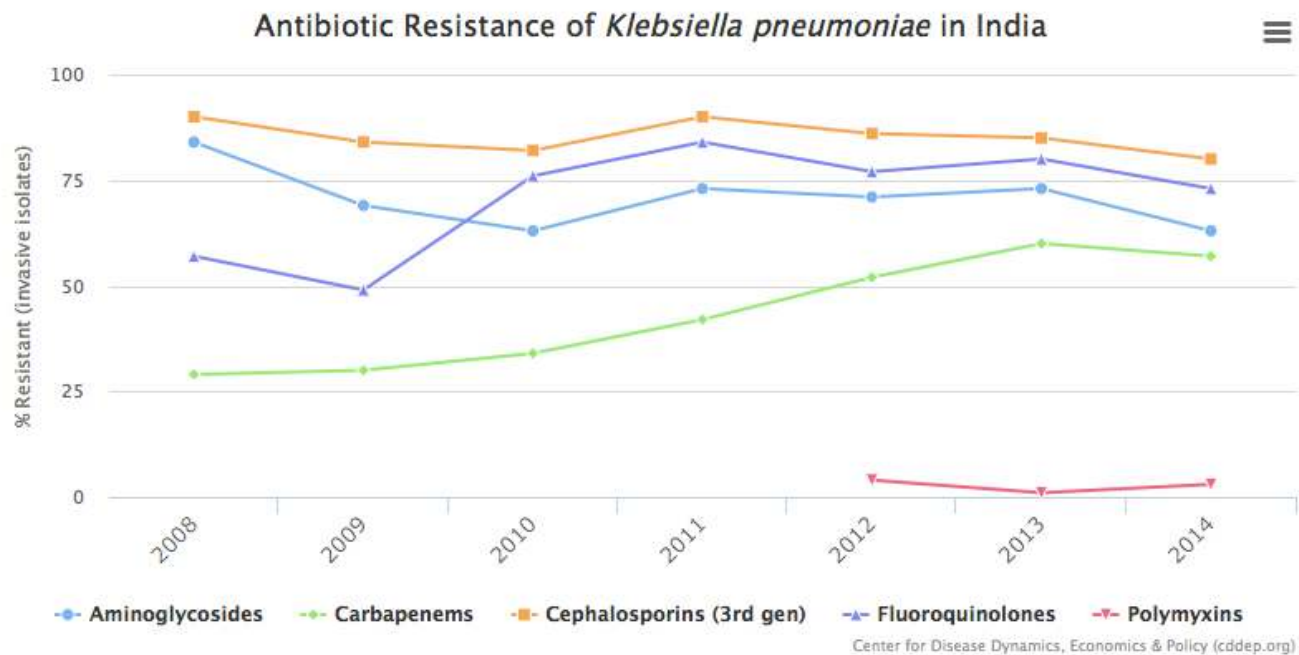


A patient receives a vaccination injection at Gorkha district hospital in Nepal. Photograph by Alex Treadway, National Geographic Creative

That is the latest piece of analysis of the worldwide resistance problem from the Review on AMR, the British project that is conducting a two-year examination of antibiotic resistance at the request of UK Prime Minister David Cameron. The

Achievements - tools

- ResMap collaboration: India, Kenya, South Africa, Vietnam
- DRI implementation India, Nepal, South Africa



Phase 3 – new context

- *WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance*, May 2015
- Countries committed to establishing national plans within 2 years
- WHO (including regional offices), FAO, OIE, ReAct, CDC, USAID now active in AMR policy sphere
- UNGA Resolution and Access Alliance

Phase 3 – new countries

- Government support from the start
- Focus on creating national action and implementation plans
- Support for costing national plans
- Less focus on research
- Long term sustainability, action on awareness raising, guidelines, etc.

Way Forward

- Inauguration of GARP–Bangladesh and GARP–Pakistan Working Groups
- Situation analyses
- National action and implementation plans
- Becoming part of the global GARP network

For research, updates and tools on drug resistance
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visit:

www.cddep.org



Thank you!

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