

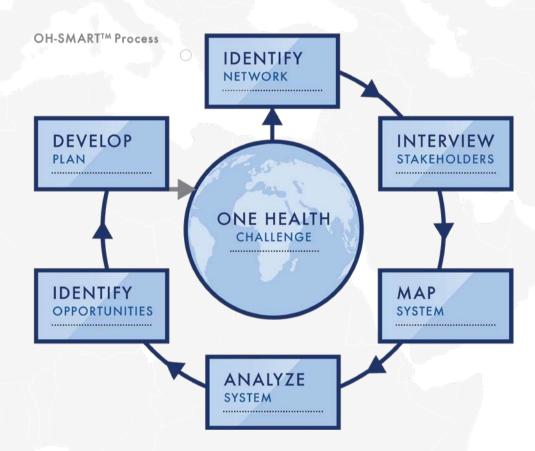
A New Tool for Supporting Multisectoral Antimicrobial Resistance Action Planning: **One Health Systems Mapping and Analysis Resource Toolkit**

Katharine Pelican¹, Amy McMillen¹, Linda Valeri¹, Peter Black², Carolyn Benigno², Ong-Orn Prasarnphanich¹, Bruce Ruscio³

I. Ecosystem Health Division, Department of Veterinary Population Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota; 2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 3. United States Department of State

INTRODUCTION

- The development of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) crosses many sectoral boundaries. To address this emerging crisis, it is important for government agencies, the private sector, intergovernmental agencies and academic institutions to coordinate effectively to better prevent, detect and respond to AMR emergence events: A One Health (OH) approach.
- There is a lack of systematic tools to help governments review, improve and develop multisectoral coordination mechanisms to address threats like AMR.
- A new tool, the One Health Systems Mapping and Analysis Resource Toolkit (OH-SMART™) provides a standardized process for analyzing and improving stakeholder interactions around One Health (OH) challenges.
- OH-SMART[™] is able to support multiple government agencies to work together to review existing collaborations, analyze how the interagency collaborations actually work, and then identify opportunities to fill gaps and build best practices to strengthen coordination.
- In 2017, a unique partnership including the Food and Agriculture Organization, the US Department of State and the University of Minnesota was formed to to support multisectoral teams trained in OH-SMART™ implementation from Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Myanmar to use the tool for National AMR Action Planning in their countries.



METHODOLOGY

- Adapted the 6-tool OH-SMART[™] Process for AMR Action Planning
- Held a half-day OH-SMART training module as part of Global Health Institute in Vietnam, Sept 2016
- Trained 25 OH-SMART implementers from multi-disciplinary government and academic sectors from Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand

OBJECTIVES

- Identify strengths and gaps in One Health practice
- Identify current One Health collaboration at national and local levels, and areas for improvement
- Improve understanding of LMI country leaders of the importance of improving cross-sectoral and regional collaboration and coordination around infectious disease threats
- Develop recommendations and a plan to strengthen One Health coordination



RESULTS

- Multi-sectoral Stakeholder and Systems Maps.
- Themes and gaps identified for AMR systems
- Multi-sectoral agreement on gaps, how to address gaps- and specific action steps identified to achieve resolution
- Updated AMR National Action Plans

LESSONS LEARNED

- Held 3 OH-SMART multi-sectoral implementation workshops
 - Thailand- Regional Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) policy workshop
 - Cambodia, Laos National AMR Action Planning
- Gaps in communication and coordination among agencies at the local, national and international levels exist for managing governance, practice, evidence and awareness scenarios. Action Plan included:
- Review and strengthen existing cross-agency coordination and communication agreements .
- Establish multi-sectoral working groups at the community level.
- Maps and resulting action plans indicated a general lack of awareness regarding infectious disease/AMR issues across all sectors and by the public and a lack of coordination among agencies on communication and training messages and approaches. Action Plan included:
 - Establish training working group across ministries to review existing training across sectors, develop joint training modules and simulation exercises and assure uniform messaging across human and animal health.
 - Support joint awareness activities at the community level.
- Limited infrastructure, awareness and capacity for testing and little sharing of surveillance lacksquareinformation or coordination across ministries. Action Plan included:
 - Establish coordinated testing across the MoH and MoA.
 - Establish a laboratory network through interministerial declaration.
- The policy and regulatory framework for antimicrobial production, distribution and use in human and animal health needs strengthening. Action Plan included:
 - Existing laws, legislation and regulations across agencies need to reviewed.
 - Multi-sectoral meetings should be hosted to jointly identify gaps and needs for new policies and regulations.



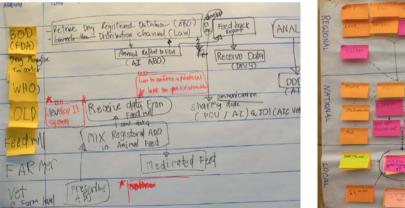


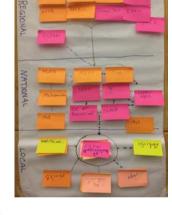


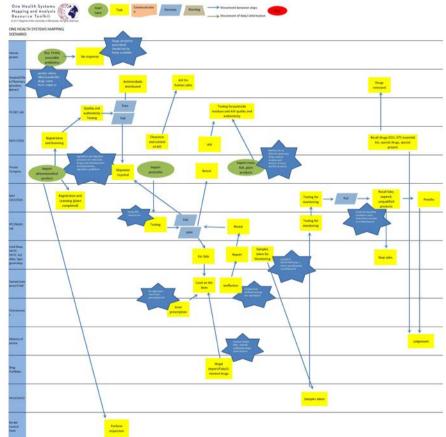
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA











Resolution*	Action Step identified*	Resources needed*	Responsible entity*	Time frame*	Point Person*
Develop communication and policy advocacy plan for zoonotic diseases including brucellosis.	1- Hire consultant to draft comm. plan	Consultant fee	P&R	Q4 2017	Kinani
	2- Workshop for discussion and validation of the comm. plan	Per diem, transport refund, Accommodation, conference facilities	P&R	Q4 2017	Kinani
	3- Dissemination of the comm. plan to different sectors for buy-in	Per diem, transport refund, Accommodation, conference facilities	P&R	Q 4 2017	Kinan
Communication mechanism between sector and reporting system that is accessed as soon as the information is available	1- Set up of cross- sectoral TWG on zoonoses including brucellosis	Workshop facilities	R-OHSC	Q1 2018	Chair ROHSC
	2- Streamlined cross-sectoral reporting platforms	Workshop facilities	R-OHSC	Q1 2018	Chair ROHSC
Develop brucellosis guideline for prevention, surveillance,	1 Technical working groups develops guidelines including developing standard		R OHSC		

© 2018 Regents of the University of Minnesota. All rights reserved.