13 June 2017 – The Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) was adopted in May 2015 by all of WHO's Member States at the Sixty-eighth World Health Assembly, the governing conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Assembly of Delegates of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) on the same year. Countries agreed that in May 2017 they would report back on their progress implementing the global action plan.

Accordingly a database on country progress was jointly developed by WHO, FAO and OIE, which includes information based on a country self-assessment questionnaire disseminated in November 2016. Countries were requested to consolidate responses across all sectors and submit the information via a country-specific electronic link.

The database displays country responses on their progress developing the national antimicrobial resistance action plans, working with multiple sectors, and implementing key actions to address antimicrobial resistance. Data can be visualized through maps and can be sorted by WHO, FAO and OIE regions and by World Bank income groups.

Altogether 14 countries from the Region have provided data including: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates.

The database currently contains data for the reporting year 2016–2017. The survey will be repeated annually and in 2018 countries' progress made on the implementation of their antimicrobial resistance action plans can be tracked. Country responses will also be used to guide follow-up actions and identify areas where assistance and support is required.

Related links

Country progress in the implementation of the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance: WHO, FAO and OIE global tripartite database

Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance

Friday 12th of July 2024 03:15:57 PM