

## Technical Specification – Combatting Antimicrobial Resistance (HP 11)

ASEAN recognises the critical importance of preventing the development and spread of AMR to achieving national, regional, and global health security, and the sustainable development goals for the human, animal, food, and environmental health sectors. Combatting Antimicrobial Resistance (HP 11) requires progress across all domains of health. Given the complexity of the problem and the variety of drivers, it is necessary to strengthen education and public awareness on AMR, to establish and strengthen surveillance systems for AMR, to strengthen infection prevention and control strategies, and to optimise the use of antimicrobials across relevant sectors. To achieve this, it will be necessary to strengthen use of One Health approaches at country and regional level, and to enhance regional coordination.

Projects intending to contribute to HP 11 should demonstrate that they have taken into account the following general, global, regional and national considerations:

### General

- Multi/cross sectoral: Use of One Health (Whole-of-Government) approach
- Overarching themes:
  - Reducing the need for, and unintentional use of antimicrobials
  - Optimising the use of antimicrobials (stewardship)
  - Investing in the development (and access to) new technologies to diagnose, treat, and prevent infections

### Global

- Refer to the [“Global Health Security Agenda 2028 Framework”](#) for details of the Agenda’s approach to AMR to inform activity planning
- Refer to the [“WHO’s Global Action Plan \(GAP\) on AMR,”](#) and the corresponding [“Monitoring and evaluation of the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance”](#) guideline, to identify priorities to consider
- Refer to the Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) [“Action Plan on AMR”](#) to identify priorities for initiatives in the animal health sector
- Use of [COMBAT-AMR Assessment Framework](#) for cross-sectoral capacity assessment
- Use of WHO’s [GLASS](#), guidelines and steps to inform surveillance enhancements and reporting
- Use of WOA’s [ANIMUSE](#) to report, access, analyse and communicate data on antimicrobials
- Use of the FAO-ATLASS – [“Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance Systems”](#) for assessing and defining targets to improve national AMR surveillance systems in the food and agriculture sectors

- Refer to details of [World Antimicrobial Awareness Week](#) for details of activities, events, and how to participate or support

### **Regional:**

- Refer to *"the AHC 2 Work plan for Cluster Priority 11"* and its relevant Programme Objectives (2021-2025) to identify priority activities
- Refer to the *"ASEAN Strategic Framework to Combat AMR (2019-2030)"* to align activities with its six strategic objectives
- Refer to the regional *"OH Joint Plan of Action"* to align activities with the six pillars.
- Reach out to WHO or FAO regional offices to learn of any relevant regional initiatives to complement or collaborate with
- Potential collaboration or support for relevant ASEAN health entities or tools: ACPHEED, ASEAN Clearing House Mechanism, ASEAN +3 FETN, etc.
- Potential scale out of support to other ASEAN member states as well

### **National**

- National Actions Plans for Global Health Security
- National AMR Actions Plan (with corresponding operational plan)
- National Multi-sectoral Surveillance Strategies
- National One Health Frameworks and Technical Working Groups
- National AMR stewardship policies and regulations
- Antibiotic prescription and use regulations issued by the National Regulatory Authority or Medicines Control Agency (human and animal use)
- National and subnational Infection Prevention and Control guidelines