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

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

Situation Analysis
Antibiotic Use and Resistance in Kenya

India

Situation Analysis
Antibiotic Use and Resistance in India

South Africa

Situation Analysis
Antibiotic Use and Resistance in 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
As Antibiotics Fail, We Need More Vaccines

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 Gorina 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.
Achievements - tools

- ResMap collaboration: India, Kenya, South Africa, Vietnam
- DRI implementation India, Nepal, South Africa
Phase 3 – new context

- 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 and other global health topics, visit:

www.cddep.org

Thank you!