



Third Global High-level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in Muscat, Oman

24-25 November 2022

Paving the way to bold and specific political commitments in the 2024 UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on AMR

THE MUSCAT MINISTERIAL MANIFESTO ON AMR (Version 1 – Sept 27, 2022)

This is a draft outcome document referred as The Muscat Ministerial Manifesto on AMR and proposed by the Government of Sultanate of Oman for discussion as an outcome of the Third High Level Ministerial Conference on AMR in Muscat, Oman on 24-25 November 2022. The Government of Oman will conduct virtual technical consultation on this draft document on **Monday, 17 October 2022, at 12: 00 Central European time** with representatives from Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Environment. Further details about the virtual consultation will be provided in due course. The purpose of this consultation will be to build consensus on the content of the Manifesto for its eventual endorsement by the Ministers of Health, Agriculture and Environment at the Conference. It is the intention of the Government of Oman that the content of the Manifesto will inform specific and bold commitments for the upcoming UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on AMR in 2024.

In the meantime, comments on this draft can be sent to muscatmanifesto@gmail.com.

We, participants of the **Third Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)**, gathered in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, 24–25 November 2022 under the theme of paving the way to bold and specific political commitments in the 2024 UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on AMR:

RECOGNIZE AMR is a continuous global challenge that is threatening the recent gains in human and animal health, food security and safety, economic growth, and development and causes at least 1.3 million human deaths every year;

RECOGNIZE the importance of accelerating the global, regional, and national political commitments in the implementation of one health action for controlling the spread of AMR and preventing its consequences on human and animal health, economic growth and development, and food security and safety;

RECOGNIZE the global progress in establishing a Global Action Plan on AMR in World Health Assembly 2015 and the commitment of global leaders in the 2016 United Nations High-level to tackling AMR and calling upon the Quadripartite (FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOA) to scale up support through a One Health approach;

RECOGNIZE that environment plays a significant role in the development, spread and transmission of AMR, and welcome and support UNEP's efforts to strengthen the environmental dimensions of the One Health response to AMR. Also, acknowledge UNEP's actions to tackle the pollution sources affecting AMR in the environment, namely



poor sanitation, sewage, and waste effluent, including from pharmaceutical manufacturing, healthcare and veterinary facilities, animal and crop production, and other contributing factors such as the climate crisis.

RECOGNIZE the fundamental importance of urgent, sustainable, well-governed one health approach for AMR at national, regional, and global level while strengthening the sector-specific responses to advance from policies and guidelines towards, implementation and impact with all stakeholders;

ACKNOWLEDGE the previous two High-level Ministerial Conferences held in the Netherlands (2014,2019) in accelerating and catalyzing political commitment and action to the global response to AMR;

RECALL In 2019, the UN Secretary-General had called upon Member States to deliver the urgent support and investment needed to scale up AMR responses at national, regional, and global levels, recommending that AMR be included in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework;

RECALL the Call to Action on Antimicrobial Resistance, which was launched during the closing session of the High-Level Interactive Dialogue on Antimicrobial Resistance on in 2021 and the decision of the UN General Assembly to conduct a High Level Meeting on AMR in 2024;

ACKNOWLEDGE the role of the Global Leaders Group, the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat of FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOA and the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund on coordinating global organizational and multisectoral AMR response, governance and leadership to support the efforts made by the countries in developing and implementing their AMR National Action Plans (NAP); however, there are major challenges in funding, implementing, scaling up, and sustaining the full range of essential coordination, programmatic and effective interventions;

NOTING the establishment of two AMR SDG indicators is a key milestone in recognizing the importance of monitoring AMR in the human health sector as part of the SDGs at national and global levels and catalyzing One Health action on AMR;

ACKNOWLEDGE the experience of COVID-19 pandemic, once again, demonstrates the critical linkages between humans, animals and the environment and that the pandemic has reiterated the importance of early investment in prevention, preparedness, and response towards hazards;

REAFFIRM our commitment to urgent one health actions addressing growing AMR threat and ensuring that the political momentum is translated into concrete coordinated actions at national and global levels for integrating strategies in emergency preparedness, response and recovery, health system strengthening, and effective delivery of SDGs;

WELCOME the establishment by the Quadripartite of the Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform on AMR and call for an increased cross-sectoral and inter-disciplinary coordination and collaboration within the Platform of multiple stakeholders across the human, animal, plant, and environment interface and at all levels (local, national, regional and global) to preserve antimicrobials as lifesaving medicines for humans, animals, and plants and for a shared global vision and widespread action on AMR through the One Health approach.

WE COMMIT TO

Review and revise our One Health National action plans for AMR with all relevant stakeholders to develop an implementation roadmap with financial resources, milestones and targets – including the AMR SDG indicators in



the human health sector;

Ensure reporting data into regional and global surveillance architecture of the Quadripartite including the WHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS), the International FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring (InFARM) and the WOAHA Animal Antimicrobial Use online system (ANIMUSE);

Reduce the total amount of antimicrobials used in the agri-food system at least by 30-50% by 2030 from the current level;

Zero use of medically important antimicrobials for human medicine in animals for non-veterinary medical use and in crop production for non-phytosanitary use in the agri-food systems;

Ensure that ACCESS group antibiotics are at least $\geq 60\%$ of overall antibiotic consumption in humans by 2030.

WE CALL UPON

Policy-makers in human and animal health and related fields, in agri-food system, environment to coordinate the implementation of one health action plan for AMR at national levels with civil society organizations and the private sector across the ONE Health spectrum;

All stakeholders to support and provide opportunities for collaboration and partnership between countries and international organizations to address AMR in the context of the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, particularly SDGs targets;

The Quadripartite organizations and their Joint Secretariat on AMR to provide the necessary sector-specific technical support, and normative and policy guidance for the implementation of the proposed targets and actions including through seeking provisions from their governing bodies;

All financing institutions and mechanisms (public and private) to dedicate, leverage and mobilize external financial resources for the implementation of National Action Plans and for effective innovations across all sectors including a sustainable pipeline for new antimicrobials (particularly antibiotics), vaccines, diagnostics, waste management tools, safe and effective alternatives to antimicrobials, and developing innovative and safe infection prevention tools and processes including environmental and human/animals decontamination.

