

11.8: Follow up to the high-level meetings of the UNGA on health related issues- AMR

This MMI statement is supported by PHM.

We appreciate the secretariat for the document. However, the document brings into doubt the potential for de-linkage to become a cornerstone of efforts to combat microbial resistance, as it invites stakeholders to increase efforts to develop approaches to research and development, including but not limited to affordable antimicrobials, alternative medicines, therapies, vaccines and diagnostic tools.

The document also introduces a potentially conflict of interests, as it requests the DG to consult regularly with “relevant stakeholders” to adjust the process and scope of the global framework for s&d. Engaging actors from the private sector will impede efforts to provide a framework that reflects the need for robust regulatory mechanisms and full accountability. PHM urges MSs to recognize that there are many functions which will not be put in place unless there are binding requirements arising from conventions, treaties or regulations. This can only be effective by a process independent and unleashed from the private interests.

Finally, there is no mention in the draft resolution, neither in the DGs report, of the challenges faced by low- and middle-income countries. These challenges will worsen if there is insufficient funding for MSs to finance their national action plans. MSs should set a deadline for WHO to finish the s&d framework, so it can help to mobilize finance for the implementation of MSs national action plans.

Total: 232 words