

# Canada



Canada is represented in JPIAMR by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) through the Institute of Infection and Immunity (III). CIHR has made substantial investments in discovery research focused on antibiotic resistance and III has supported several targeted initiatives in the areas of drug development, alternative therapies, combination approaches and infection control. Canada's interest in JPIAMR stems from a desire to combine the resources, infrastructures, and expertise of many countries to provide a value-added, collaborative approach that will fast track the development of effective solutions to antimicrobial resistance.

Canada, through CIHR-III, has also lead the development a JPIAMR Virtual Research Institute (JPIAMR-VRI), which will provide a platform to increase coordination, improve visibility of the AMR researcher base and facilitate knowledge exchange and capacity development across the globe, covering the full One Health spectrum.

## National AMR Action Plans

- [Antimicrobial Resistance and Use in Canada: A Federal Framework for Action](#) (2014)
- [Federal Action Plan on AMR and Use in Canada](#) (2015)
- Development of the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on AMR (ongoing)

## National AMR Research Calls

- JPIAMR Transnational Call 2020 – [JPIAMR Network Plus](#)
- JPIAMR Transnational Call 2019 – [Diagnostic & Surveillance call Transmission Dynamics](#)
- [Network for Global Governance Research on Infectious Diseases](#) 2019
- JPIAMR Network Call 2018 – [“Building the foundation of the JPIAMR-Virtual Research Institute”](#)
- [AMR Point of Care Diagnostics Phase II](#) 2018 - supports the development, evaluation, or implementation of point-of-care diagnostic tools.
- JPIAMR Prevention and Control 2017 – [“Prevention and Intervention Strategies to Control AMR Infections](#)

## Activities on AMR at national level

Between 2014-15 and 2018-19, CIHR invested over \$125 million to strengthen AMR research in areas such as antimicrobial discovery, target identification, alternatives, diagnostics, surveillance and stewardship. Additionally, the Genomics Research and Development Initiative AMR project (GRDI-AMR), which receives close to \$20M annually from the Government of Canada to carry out vital genomics research, launched the AMR project (2016-2021) with a total GRDI funding of over \$9M. This project uses genomics-based

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approach to understand how food production contributes to the development of AMR of human health concern, and to explore strategies for reducing AMR in food production systems.

In June 2020, Canada published the [Canadian Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System \(CARSS\) Report](#) which provides a detailed assessment of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Canada. This report also provides recent information on the amount of antimicrobials used in humans and animals, as antimicrobial use (AMU) is one of the key drivers of AMR.

In November 2019, the Council of Canadian Academies (CCA) issued the report "[When Antibiotics Fail](#)" which examines the current and future impact of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) on the health and wealth of Canada, and looks at how widespread resistance will influence the day-to-day lives of Canadians and explores promising strategies to mitigate the issue. The report presents new health and economic data for Canada through a One Health lens, recognizing the interconnected nature of AMR, from healthcare settings to the environment to the agriculture sector. It is the most comprehensive assessment of this global threat in the Canadian context.