Protecting people and animals from disease threats
FAO Regional Activities on Antimicrobials Resistance Containment

“6th Cycle regional training seminar for OIE focal points for veterinary products (Africa)”
Addis Ababa, 9-11 July, 2019
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Outline

Background

FAO focus areas of support to countries

- Situation analyses and NAP development
- AMR Awareness raising
- AMR Surveillance and Evidences
- Good practices pilots: ET, KE, ZI, ZA, TA, GH, SU
- Governance

Way forward
BACKGROUND
Global Impacts of AMR to Livestock and the Economy

- “... Livestock production in low-income countries would **decline by 11%** due to AMR by 2050 ...” \(^1\)
- Lower productivity & supply of livestock products & **increased prices** for major sources of protein, including milk, meat, eggs, and fish\(^1\)
- Additional number of **people living in poverty** will increase 8 to 24 million due to AMR\(^1\)
- AMR affecting **GDP**, 3.8% to 5.6% & may double by 2050\(^1\)
- “Without AMR Containment, the **SDGs for 2030** such as ending poverty, ending hunger, ensuring healthy lives, reducing inequality, and revitalizing global development partnerships-are less likely to be achieved ... And undermine hard-won achievements under MDGs” \(^2\)
- **However**, investment of 1$ on AMR containment will have 4-13 times return of the cost and Rate of Return of 31%\(^1\)

\(^1\)WB March 2017  
\(^2\)UNGA September 2016
Widespread AMU & misuse in Humans, Animals, and Plants are the main factors associated with AMR.

AMs residues in food & contamination of the environment give rise to AMR;

Environmental soil and water bacteria carry a pool of AMR genes.

AMR genes transfer between humans, animals, and the environment.

AMR Requires all of us to work together: One Health Approach

Addressing threats of AMR holistically and in multi-sectoral One Health approach is necessary.
1. Improve **awareness** and advocacy on AMR, AMU and related threats
2. Develop capacity for **surveillance** and monitoring of AMR and AMU in food and agriculture
3. Promote **good practices** in food and agricultural systems and the **prudent use** of antimicrobials
4. Strengthen **governance** related to AMU and AMR
Situational analysis and NAPs
Countries Situational analysis and NAPs

- Situational analysis (ET, KE, Sudan, Tanzania, Zim, Zam, Ghana, Lesotho)
- AMR policy (KE)
- AMR NAP (KE, Sudan, Tanzania, Zim, Zam, Ghana, Lesotho)
The president of Ghana, HE Akufo Addo, delivering his address at the launch of Ghana AMR policy and NAPn on AMR. Photo: Ministry of Health, Ghana.
Assessment workshops for francophone in West Africa, 4-5 March 2018, Ouagadougou Burkina Faso

- ECOWAS/WAHO, UEMOA, CILSS, ALG, 10 francophone countries in West Africa
- 4 delegates/ country: ministries of health, animal health/livestock/fishery, agriculture and environment, OIE, WHO, ReAct Africa
- National TV coverage, news paper publications, radio interview in 3 languages
- Initiation of REC AMR task force
- Initiation of West African One health AMR platform
AMR Awareness Raising
One-to-one treatment adherence counseling

Face-to-face group education at waiting areas

Social and behavioral change communications

Mass media campaigns

Mass walk programs

Mass media (electronic & Print): more than 600 broadcasts in more than 10 languages

Awareness alone does not lead to behaviour change
Kenya and Ethiopia WAAW 2018

- Kenya video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zepLLI0XSxA&t=142s

Joint activity of AMR stakeholders led by government & CSOs play key role, examples of INRUD and APUA
Tanzania AMR Awareness campaign
Zimbabwe AMR Awareness Raising

- Zimbabwe: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m4SFzL3Hgtw
AMU and AMR Surveillance and ATLASS
AMR & AMU Surveillance and Evidence


2. ATLASS Assessment and AMR surveillance system in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ghana


4. AMR surveillance Plan for the Agric-sector- KE,

5. Draft regional surveillance framework

6. Regional AMR-OH lab trainings – KEMRI (TZ, Zam, Zim, KE, ET, SU, UH, GH)

7. National trainings
Ethiopia AMU over years examples
VCIA, VHIA, VIA, VUOA and AWaRe

Vet AMU by route of Admin

AMU DDD per 1000 population for humans and veterinary

Veterinary medicines utilization by route of administration

- Oral 38%
- IM 46%
- SC 15%
- Topical 1%

DDD for selected antimicrobials for Human and Veterinary per 1000
Good Practices
Output 4: Good practices in the food and agriculture sector on AMU and AMR containment implemented

- Revised Ethiopia veterinary **medicines list**
- Drafted unfit for use veterinary medicines **safe disposal** guideline
- **KAP of animal owners/farmers on AMU, AMs residue and good dairy farm practices**
- Disseminations and **interventions**: mastitis prevention and prudent AMU: dissemination, audit and feedback, field experiences sharing, **BCC guides**

*S. aureus* resistance to:
- Penicillin decline by 20% from 63%, 53%, to 43% in the first to second to third round measurements, respectively.
- Streptomycin declined by 30% from 94%, 89% to 64% in the first to second to third round measurements, respectively.
Promote good practices in food and agricultural systems

- Harmonized behaviour change interventions
  - Dairy – ET & Sudan
  - Agrovets, vets – Sudan
  - Poultry- KE, Ghana, Zim, Zam
  - Pastoralism - Tanzania

- KAP studies
  - Design of interventions based on gaps identified
  - Implementation of interventions – mixed approach Farmer Field Schools and others
Governance
Governance

- OH Legislations Review Relevant for Antimicrobial Use, Antimicrobial Resistance and Containment (ET, KE, TZ, Sudan)
- Regional VMP Regulation harmonization Guidelines (SADC) to regulatory systems in Southern African countries
- Mapping of the drug supply chain (KE)
- Updated the Ethiopian Veterinary Medicines-ET
- Safe disposal guideline for unfit for use veterinary medicines and animal feed (ET)
- Drafting a generic veterinary pharmaceuticals management and use training manual (ET)
- Updating the Ethiopian veterinary standard treatment guidelines for veterinary clinics (ET)
Strengthen governance: Legislation workshop for francophone West Africa, 6-7 March 2019, Burkina Faso

- Supporting the development of One Health National Action Plans (NAP)
- Supporting AMR and AMU regulatory framework assessment
- Legislation workshop in West Africa for francophone countries, 6-7 March 2019

Progressive Management Pathway tool

- First pilot exercise: Ghana in March 2019, multi-sectoral panel
- Contribution of WHO, OIE and UNEP in the development of the tool
Regional strategies/activities

- Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) member states have gathered to come up with an AMR Strategy, to be collectively implemented by the 15 countries. The SADC AMR Strategy is premised on One Health approach so as to realize synergies and opportunities within the human, animal, crop and environmental health sectors.

- Draft AMR surveillance strategy –EA
- Regional AMR network –EA
- AMR-OH institutionalization analysis – KE
Way forward

- Assist AMU and AMR containment situation analyses
- Assist countries to draft their OH AMR containment strategies
- **ATLASS** AMR surveillance & lab capacity assessment
- Capacitate for integrated AMR & AMU & Residues surveillance and post-marketing surveillance
- Support countries to integrate AMR containment in plans
- One Health legislation review
- Promoting **good practices and prudent use** in countries on AMR
- **AMU tool standardization**: aggregate and granular
- Sharing experiences among the countries
Thank you

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