

AFRICA CDC

Centres for Disease Control and Prevention

Safeguarding Africa's Health



AFRICAN UNION FRAMEWORK FOR ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE CONTROL, 2020-2025

Training Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products

11 July 2019

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Antimicrobial Resistance in Africa

- Global and regional recognition that AMR presents an urgent threat to health, security, and economic growth
- Limited resource, shared by humans for benefit of humans, animals, and environment
- Challenges
 - Complex to measure and monitor
 - Threat is distant
 - Actions incur cost
 - Benefit does accrue directly or immediately to the institutions taking the action and incurring cost

Antimicrobial Resistance in Africa

- What we know
 - Well-documented problem for big “3”: TB, malaria, HIV
 - Gram-negative bacteria – in selected settings
 - Drivers of resistance multifactorial: antimicrobial use in animals, environment, humans
- What we do not know
 - How widely distributed
 - How rapidly is resistance emerging or worsening
 - How best to delay emergence
 - How severe are the human health consequences
 - How best to mitigate harm

Developing an African Union Framework for AMR Control, 2020-2025

2017

- January: Africa CDC inaugurated
- March: Africa CDC convenes strategic planning meetings; AMR identified as high priority for action
- October: Africa CDC releases Framework for AMR Control

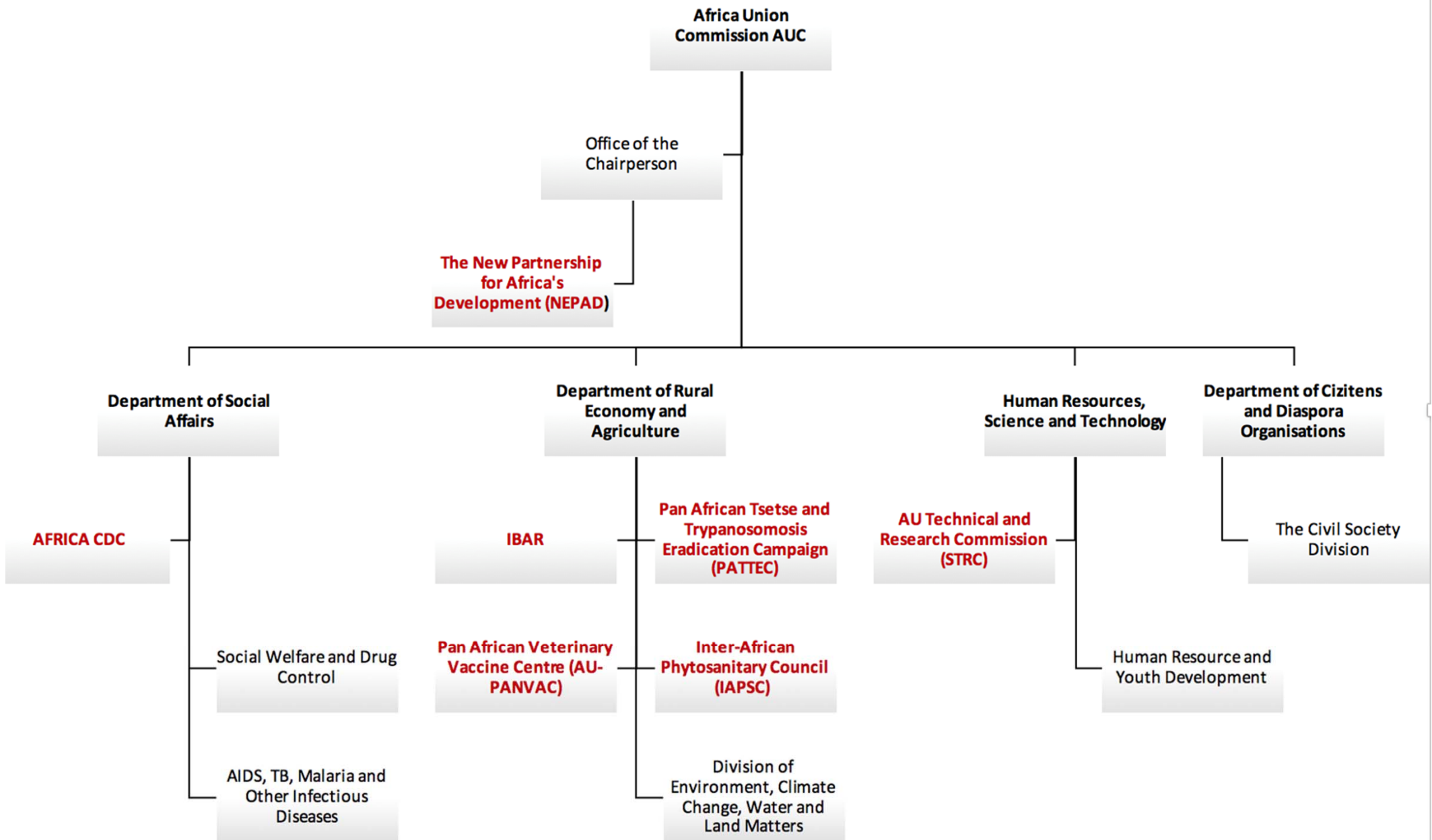
2018

- April: Africa CDC convenes Member States, regional economic communities, partners → strong recommendation to develop AU-wide Framework with One Health approach
- June: AU agencies endorse concept of AU AMR Task Force

2019

- April: Draft AU Framework developed and reviewed
- June-July: Framework under review by AU agencies, Member States and partners

African Union Task Force on AMR



African Union Framework for Antimicrobial Resistance, 2020-2025

- Primary goals
 - Improve surveillance of AMR organisms among humans, animals, and plants
 - Delay emergence
 - Limit transmission
 - Mitigate harm among patients infected with AMR organisms
- Critical underlying principles
 - Act now
 - Involve human, animal, environment agencies
 - Improve monitoring of antimicrobial use, AMR prevalence
 - Ensure strict adherence to guidelines for appropriate use
 - Strengthen measures for limiting transmission among and between humans, animals, environment

African Union Framework for Antimicrobial Resistance, 2020-2025

- Framework focused on actions that AU agencies will perform
- With close consultation and support from Member States
- In close partnership with WHO, FAO, OIE, other UN agencies, and all other implementing agencies

Improve surveillance of AMR organisms among humans, animals, and plants

- Increase the number of tests performed on samples from humans, animals, and/or plants for AMR organisms
- Increase the proportion of clinical, veterinary, and plant diagnostic laboratories with quality assurance programs
- Increase the proportion of public health laboratories with quality assurance programs and international accreditation
- Increase the number of public health laboratories conducting surveillance for AMR using standardized protocols
- Increase the number of Member States that continuously collect, analyze, report, and disseminate data about AMR for high priority pathogens in their respective countries

Delay emergence of AMR

- Increase the proportion of physicians and other human health providers adhering to antimicrobial use guidelines
- Increase the proportion of veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals, and food producers adhering to prudent antimicrobial use guidelines
- Reduce availability and sales of sub-standard and counterfeit antimicrobials

Limit transmission of AMR

- Increase the proportion of healthcare facilities implementing infection control and prevention programs
- Strengthen biosecurity, husbandry, and vaccination on farms that raise animals for food
- Increase the availability and sales of products from animals raised with prudent antimicrobial use
- Reduce the use of antimicrobials in plant-derived food and feed, including the contamination of environment with antimicrobials

Mitigate harm among patients infected with AMR organisms

- Increase the number of healthcare facilities with quality diagnostic tests for infection and AMR
- Reduce the availability and use of substandard diagnostic tests and supplies
- Increase the proportion of physicians and veterinarians adhering to guidelines for treatment of susceptible and AMR infections
- Maintain access to essential antibiotics

Activities to Enable Implementation

- Advocate for policies and laws to enable long-term prevention and control
- Engage civil society
- Develop human resources for AMR surveillance and control

Next Steps

- August 2019: Present to Member States and partners at “Validation Workshop” in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
 - Consult extensively with Member States and partners
- Present to AU Specialized Technical Committee in October for official AU endorsement
- Challenges
 - Sustaining political commitment and interest
 - Sustaining financing