



**World Health  
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

**Africa**

**Subregional Workshop on Antimicrobial Resistance  
(AMR) in Aquaculture**

**Durban, South Africa**

**26-28 November 2019**

***WHO AFRO-Regional perspective on AMR:  
Development and Implementation of AMR  
National Action Plans***

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*HSS/HTI*

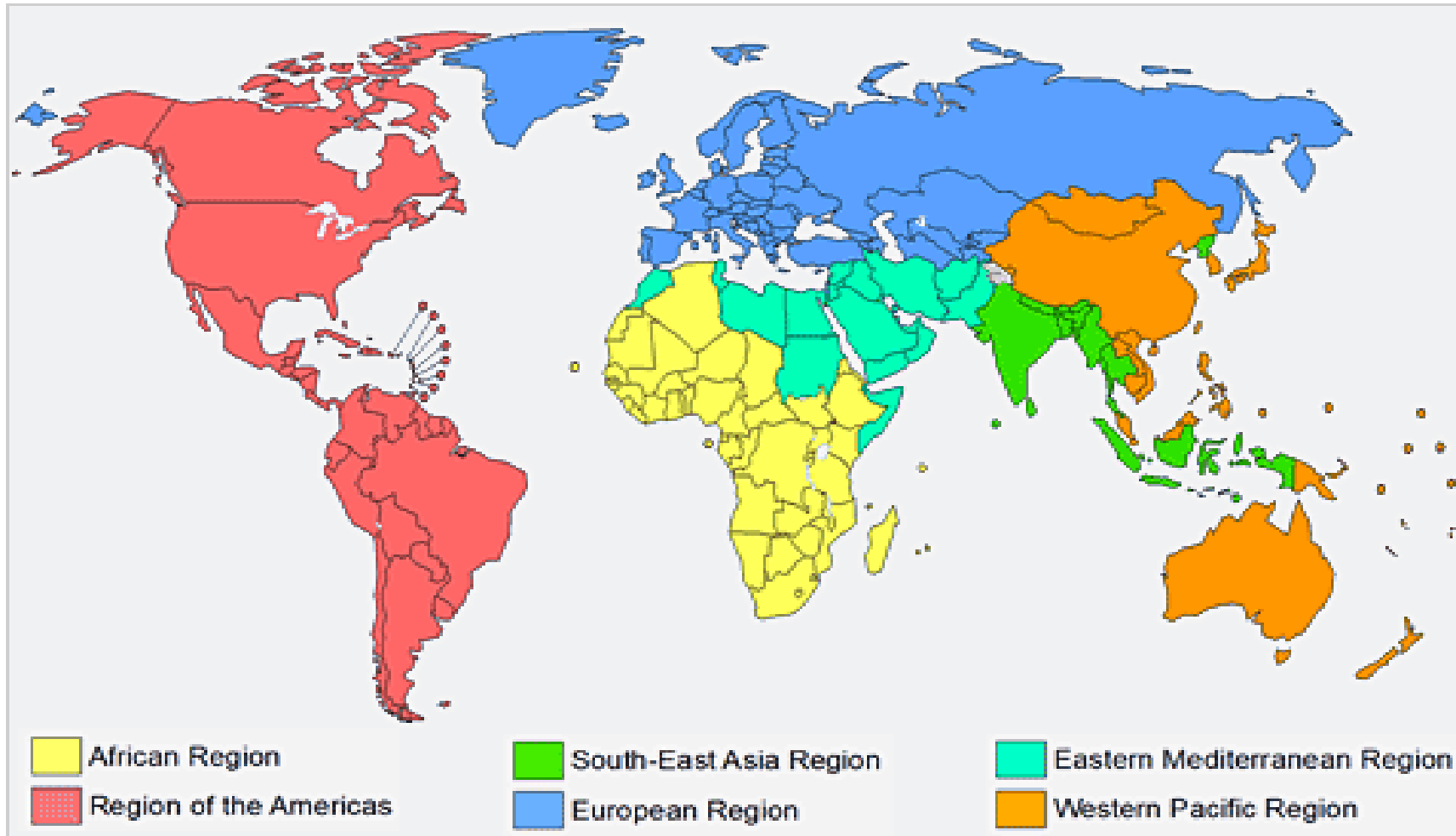
*WHO/AFRO – BRAZZAVILLE, CONGO*

# Presentation outline

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- **Introduction/Context :**
- **WHO GPW13, Global & Regional Priorities**
- **Challenges in Africa**
- **WHO AFRO regional perspective**
- **Summary**
- **Conclusion**

# WHO Regions



# WHO Africa Region

AFRO regional office is in Brazzaville and has 3 AFRO Inter country support teams (IST) - offices in Harare, Libreville and Ouagadougou

- **Eastern and Southern Africa(ESA) -20 countries:** Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
  - 15 countries of Eastern Africa are covered by IST ESA
  - 1 country is covered by CA(Burundi)
  - 4 are not covered by AFRO(Djibouti, Somalia, Mayotte, Reunion)
  
- **Central Africa (CA)-10 countries:** Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe.
  
- **West Africa - 17 countries:** Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo

# GAP endorsed by three resolutions

- **68th World Health Assembly** (May 2015): Adoption of the Global Action Plan (GAP) on antimicrobial resistance (FAO and OIE contribution)-Resolution 68.7
- **83rd World Assembly of the OIE Delegates** (May 2015)-Resolution No. 26 on AMR: “Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals”
- **39th Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference** (June 2015)-Resolution 4/2015 on AMR - “Antimicrobial Resistance in food, agriculture and the environment



# Global Action Plan's 5 Strategic Objectives

1. Improve awareness and understanding
2. Strengthen knowledge through surveillance & research
3. Reduce the incidence of infection
4. Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines
5. Ensure sustainable investment in R&D



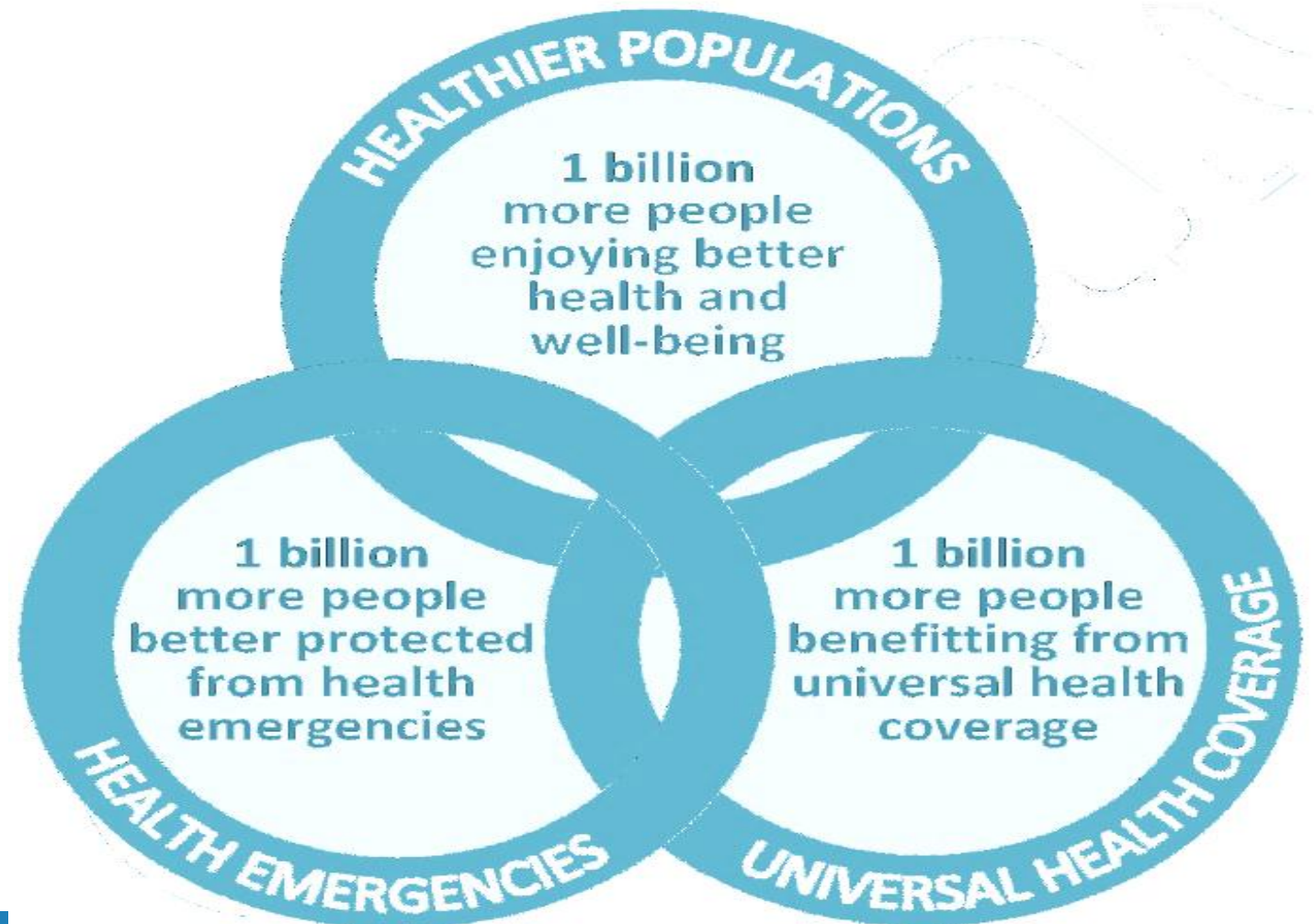
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# Global and Regional Priorities

# WHO's 13th General Program of Work (GPW).

Focused on the SDGs, UHC & WHO Impact Framework; By 2023

- UHC coverage – **1 billion more** people with health coverage
- Health emergencies – **1 billion more** people made safer
- Health priorities – **1 billion lives** improved





# AMR Threatens SDGs Critical to Development



AMR strikes hardest on the poor  
→ Rate of resistance is high  
→ Lack of affordable treatment  
→ Poor infection prevention



Untreatable infections in animals threaten sustainable food production for our population



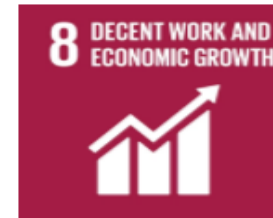
Antimicrobials are fundamental components of all health systems



All of which require multi-stakeholder partnerships



Antibiotic residues from hospitals, pharmaceutical companies and agriculture contaminate the water



\*Cumulative costs of AMR is predicted to be US \$120 trillion by 2050



It is crucial to balance access, innovation and conservation of antimicrobials to contain AMR

\*World Bank Group Report on Drug-Resistant Infections (March 2017)

**SDG 3 includes a commitment to achieve UHC by the year 2030. This implies significant increases in access to healthcare, including treatment of infections.**

**« Ensuring as long as possible continuity of successful treatment of infectious diseases and prevention of infectious diseases with effective and safe medicines.... »**

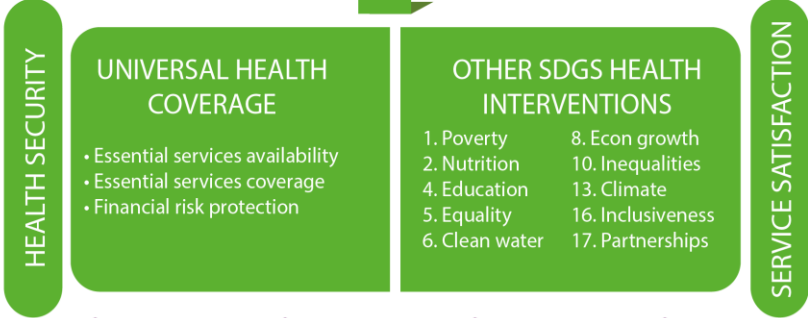


IMPACT  
SDG 3 goal



# HEALTHY LIVES AND WELLBEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

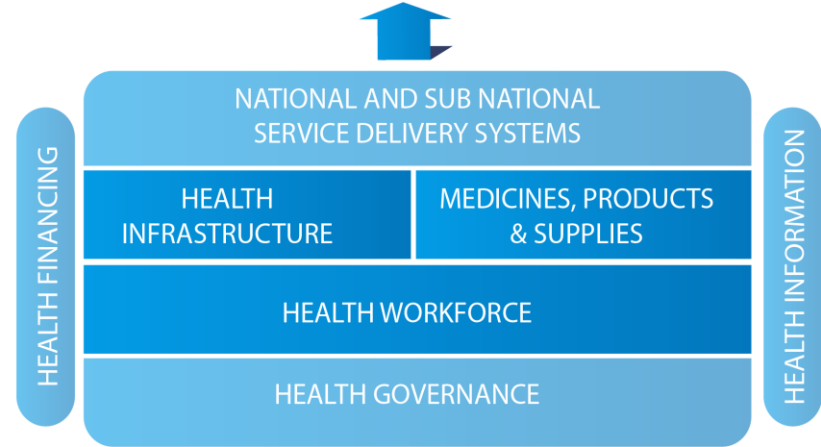
OUTCOMES  
Essential services  
utilization



OUTPUTS  
Health system  
performance



INPUTS /  
PROCESSES  
Health system  
building block  
investments



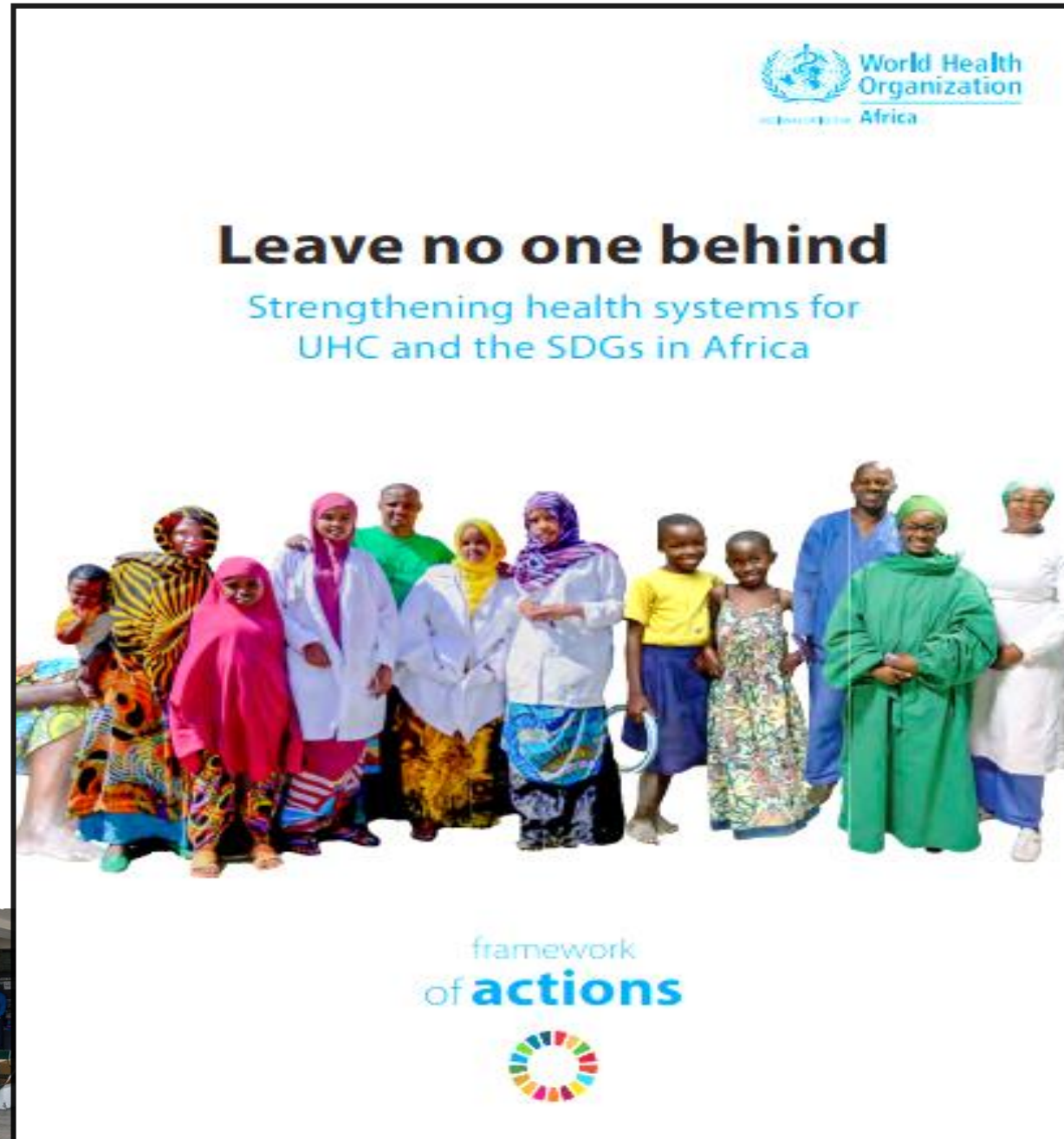
# The Actions Framework

**By 2030:**  
at least 80% of Member States will have health systems that are performing optimally\* for effective delivery of essential package of health and related services.

all Member States will have at least 80% of their populations utilising the identified essential package of health and related services

all Member States will have in place and be implementing the investments plans needed to align their health systems to the SDGs

# Moving forward with actions



The image shows the cover of a report titled "Leave no one behind: Strengthening health systems for UHC and the SDGs in Africa". The cover features the WHO Africa logo at the top right. The title is in large, bold, black font, with the subtitle in a smaller, blue font. Below the text is a photograph of a diverse group of people, including healthcare workers in white coats and colorful traditional attire, and children. At the bottom of the cover, the text "framework of actions" is written in blue, with a colorful circular logo below it.

World Health Organization  
Africa

## Leave no one behind

Strengthening health systems for  
UHC and the SDGs in Africa

framework  
of actions



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# Challenges

# Challenges to Addressing AMR in the African region

- High burden of Communicable diseases (respiratory tract infection, diarrhoea and HIV/AIDS).
- More than 40% of countries do not have AMR data.
- Recurrent disease outbreaks and other public health emergencies, antimicrobial resistance is a **health security threat** in the WHO African Region.
- Millions of people in Africa **lack equitable access to healthcare** and effective antimicrobial medicines, or are impoverished as a result of health spending\*.
- **Weak regulatory systems, weak governance and procurement systems and unscrupulous distributors** created fertile ground for proliferation of substandard and falsified medicines in many African countries.
- **Poor collaboration** at regional and subregional level which negatively impacts the fight against AMR



## Challenges of AMR in the African region(2)

- People can buy these from street corners and markets, taking enormous risks for health, jeopardising global health security, and draining economies.



World Health  
Organization

**WHO AFRO-Regional perspective on AMR:  
Development and Implementation of AMR National  
Action Plans**



# Strategies in place aim to ensure:

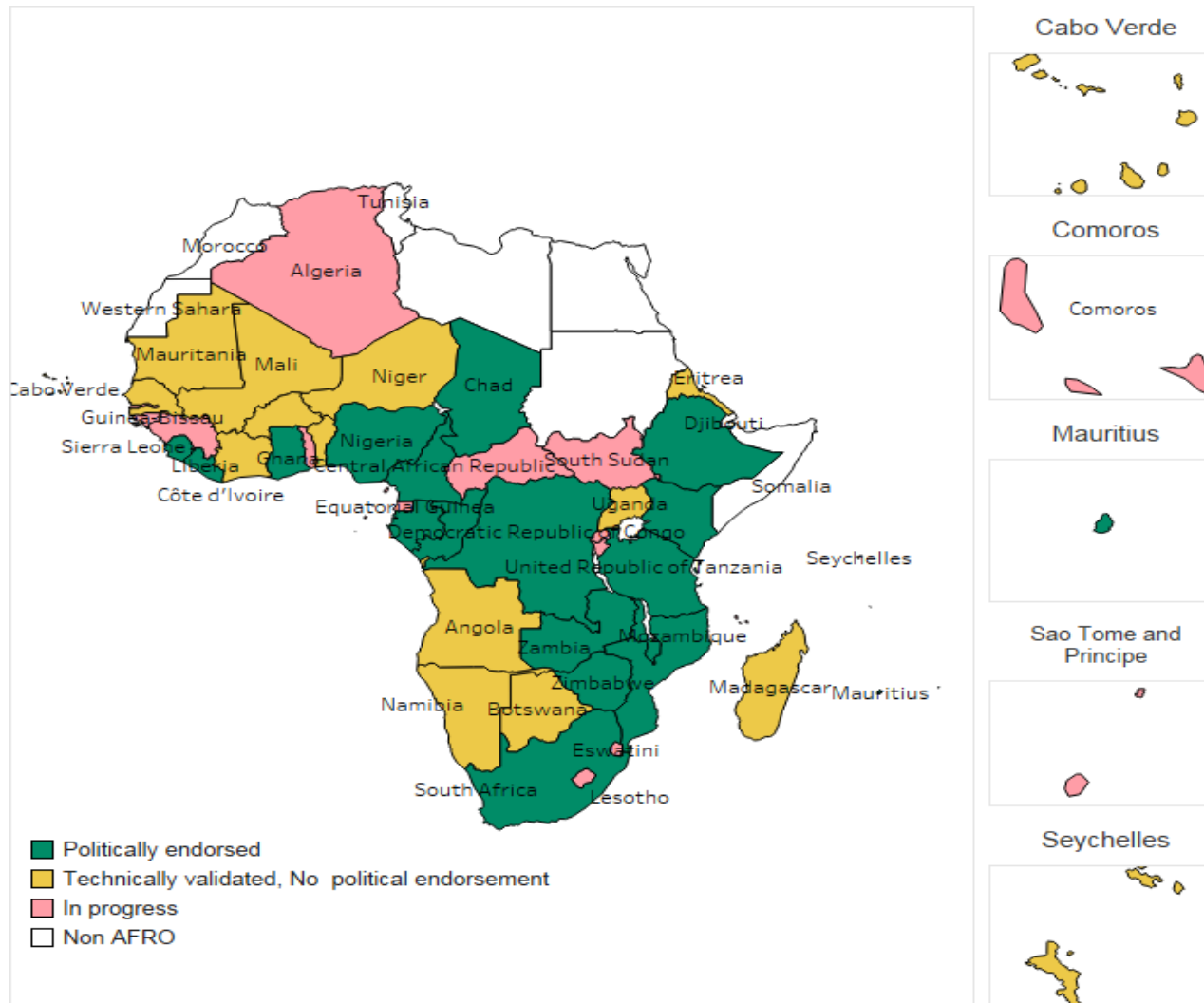
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1. All countries have essential capacity to implement **national action plans**, to monitor, prevent and reduce infections caused by AMR
2. **Appropriate use and availability** of antimicrobial medicines in **human** health and **food** production settings as a contribution to improving access to and maintaining effectiveness of treatment
3. High level **political commitment** sustained and effective **coordination** at the regional level to combat AMR in support of the SDGs

# Development of National Action Plans

- **Capacitate and sustain governance support for**
  - Situation analysis
  - Development of National Action Plans under “One Health” approach
  - Multisectoral coordination
  - Links with JEE & global health security agenda
  - Getting AMR into plans and budgets
- **33 countries have developed National Action Plans for AMR using the “One Health” approach; 18 AMR plans have already been approved by national authorities.**
- **Monitoring – using existing systems and indicators where possible**
  - Annual Tripartite Country AMR Self-assessment Survey

# Progress of NAPs-November 2019



# Implementation of National Action Plans

- 1. Awareness, Education & Infection Prevention Control (IPC)**
- 2. Strengthening medicines regulatory systems**
- 3. Strengthening surveillance and data availability and rational use**
- 4. Partnership and collaboration**

# Raising Awareness, Education and IPC

- **World Awareness Antibiotic Week (WAAW); Hand Hygiene campaigns**
  - Dissemination of awareness material
  - Sensitization of journalists
- **Awareness campaigns—public, policy makers, Human, Animal, Environment & agricultural sectors.**
  - Nigeria: DRASA Foundation; Pilot project across 10 secondary schools in Lagos which focuses on young boys and girls ages 10-18 and uses basic knowledge of AMR and IPC to understand the antecedents of behaviour change. Ogun State is Next.
- **Training and dissemination of IPC tools and guidelines**
- **Monitoring of Hospital Acquired infections(HAIs):**
  - Madagascar: launching a project in Madagascar ( support from Robert Koch Institute, Germany)
- *DRASA : Dr. Ameyo Stella Adadevoh*



# Strengthening medicines regulatory systems

- **Requires political leadership:**

- AFRO convened a high level side event during the UN General Assembly in September 2018 which drew together the governments and leadership of 12 countries in support of quality medical products in the African Region.

- **To strengthen regulatory capacity:**

- WHO AFRO and the African Union spearheaded the establishment of the **African Medicines Agency** which will enhance regulatory system strengthening.
- WHO has trained over 300 African regulatory personnel to strengthen the ability of regulatory authorities to prevent, detect and respond to **substandard and falsified medical products**.
- 34 countries have **quality control laboratories** in place; 21 of them are involved in market surveillance.



# Strengthening medicines regulatory systems

- **Strong collaboration with IGAD, EAC – promoting harmonization**
  - The EAC sub-region is successfully implementing the African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization initiative (AMRHI). The regulators in the 6 countries collaborate through harmonized regulatory tools, joint inspections, information-sharing and exchange of expertise.
- **WHO has developed an external benchmarking tool for assessing the capacities and needs of regulatory systems to determine their maturity level, and to address gaps through a joint development plan**
  - An external evaluation conducted in November 2018 confirmed that Tanzania Food and Drug Authority had achieved the optimal maturity in medicines regulation.
  - Other countries - including Kenya - are developing comprehensive legislation to ensure better functioning of the regulatory systems, including for antimicrobials



# Strengthening surveillance and data availability

- **Establishment/reinforcement of national surveillance systems, diagnostic and laboratory quality assurance capacities**
  - 19 countries are enrolled into the WHO Global AMR Surveillance System (**GLASS**)
  - Stepwise Laboratory Improvement Process Towards Accreditation (**SLIPTA**)
  - External Quality Assurance(**EQA**) for Microbiology Laboratories re-initiated and aligned with GLASS
  - Capacity building of reference laboratories on **Integrated Surveillance of Foodborne diseases and AMR** (8 countries)
  - 5 countries are implementing AMR **integrated surveillance** projects on AMR (across **human, veterinary/food sectors and the environment**): Ghana, Madagascar, Zambia, Zimbabwe and, Senegal



# Strengthening surveillance and data availability(2)

- **Regional trainings to monitor antimicrobial consumption/use to support the establishment of antimicrobial stewardship programs that promote the optimal use of antimicrobials in line with international standards.**
  - **AMC-Experts** from 33 countries trained , 8 countries supported for national surveys; 7 submitted data; the first WHO report on surveillance of Antibiotic consumption was launched in November 2018.
  - **AMU-20** experts from 10 countries trained, Seychelles, Ghana and Tanzania conducted surveys in antimicrobial use in hospitals using WHO methodology, which will inform the appropriate use of antibiotics and access to these medicines
- **In 2018, Launch of the African prices and availability medicines platform (APRAMED), aiming to regularly monitor and inform decision-making for pricing regulation and scaling-up of medicines availability.**
  - National Focal Persons from 14 countries trained on the use of APRAMED

# Partnership and collaboration

- **Strengthening Multisectoral partnerships to combat AMR with FAO, OIE, Africa CDC, UK; Canada; KOICA, ReAct Africa, Academic institutions; other partners**
  - AFRO Senior Technical Advisory Group (STAG): 1<sup>st</sup> meeting in July 2018 with regional stakeholders in attendance -Regional Action plan proposed.
  - Regional Tripartite Alliance: 1<sup>st</sup> meeting in April 19(AMR component)-regional priorities set
  - Annual course on Antimicrobial stewardship for francophone countries in Burkina Faso
  - AMR Lessons learning workshop in July 2019 in Douala, Cameroon.
  - Regional Tripartite coordination of WAAW: 1<sup>st</sup> of its kind to ensure High level political advocacy on AMR
- **Support to sub regional/regional initiatives: SADC, EAC, WAHO**
- **WHO Collaborating Centers on AMR surveillance**



# Summary

## **WHO-Afro provides support to address the multiple challenges of the 47 Member States by**

- Supporting the development and implementation of NAPs under “One Health” approach while
- Sustaining high level political commitment and effective coordination at the regional level to combat AMR in support of the SDGs and,
- Leveraging major global agendas(SDGs, UHC, GHSA, PHC); GAP on AMR; WHO Global Program of Work ; AFRO priorities.

**Major issues are competing Priorities; weak multisectoral coordination & collaboration; poor country ownership of NAPs and, financial constrains.**

# Need for alignment and coordination



The collage features the following logos and banners:

- FIND** (Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics)
- GAEL** (Global Alliance to Eliminate Leprosy)
- Concept Foundation**
- Accelerating Access Initiative** (with a red ribbon)
- PEPFAR** (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief)
- SECURE THE FUTURE** (with pills)
- Medicines for Malaria Venture**
- APOC**
- AFUTURE FREE OF FLU** (Global Alliance)
- TREAT million by 2015** (with a red ribbon)
- RBM** (Roll Back Malaria)
- gain** (Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition)
- Clinton Foundation**
- GAVI Alliance**
- GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR TB DRUG DEVELOPMENT**
- MTCT PLUS**
- ACHAP**
- Global Polio Eradication Initiative**
- International Trachoma Initiative**
- GBC**
- HIV VACCINE TRIALS NETWORK**
- EMVI** (The European Malaria Vaccine Initiative)
- step forward** (A GLOBAL CARE INITIATIVE from ABBOTT and the ABBOTT FUND for ORPHANS and VULNERABLE CHILDREN)
- Children's Vaccine Program**
- Global Health Council**
- NetMark** (Public-Private Partnership)
- Global Campaign for MICROBICIDES**
- Hope for African Children Initiative**
- MECTIZAN DONATION PROGRAM**
- Schistosomiasis Control Initiative**
- US Presidential Initiative FIGHTING MALARIA** (SAVING LIVES IN AFRICA)
- The Micronutrient Initiative**
- Pediatric DENGUE VACCINE INITIATIVE**

# Conclusion

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**There are opportunities to build strong value proposition(s) to accelerate and effectively address AMR in Africa:**

- Investments for interventions with **high impact, low complexity, low level of resources** that build resilient systems should be prioritized to include robust data on and for access and surveillance
- **Coordination, harmonization, convergence and joint efforts must be promoted**
- Important shift needed: Move from managerial attitude that encourage silos to **leadership attitude built on** shared vision, anticipatory and pre-emptive action, partnership, strategic communication and accountability : **Thinking about strategies that fit with country systems and complexities.**



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***THANK YOU!***