



# ECOAMR

## Forecasting the fallout from AMR - Economic impact of antimicrobial resistance in food-producing animals

Marco Hafner & Morgan Jeannin

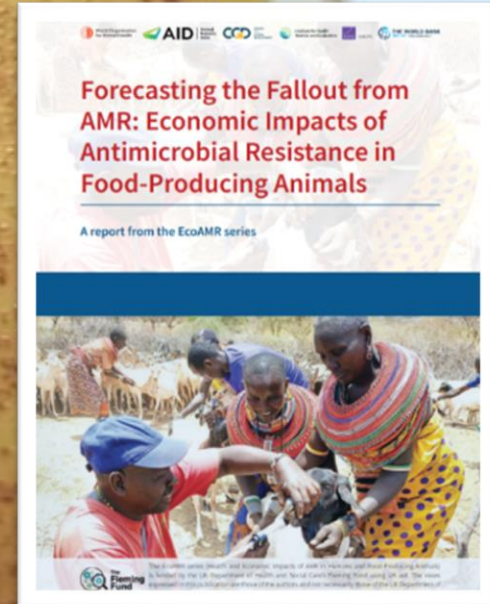
3rd February 2025 | Africa Regional Workshop on the  
Implementation of the 2024 UNGA-adopted AMR  
Political Declaration





**From 2025 to 2050, the spillover of resistant pathogens from livestock to humans could reduce global GDP by ...**

**\$**

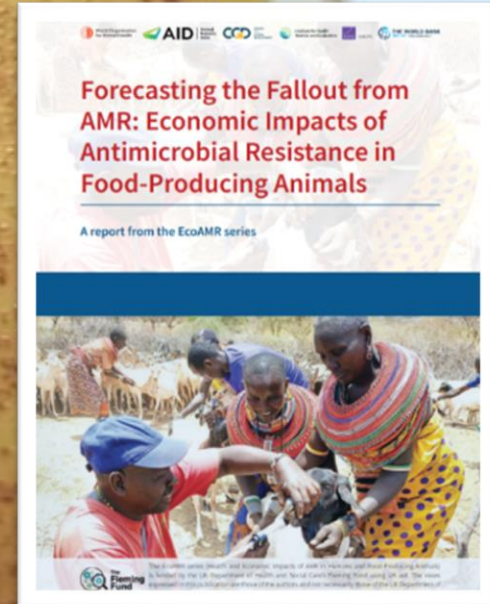




**From 2025 to 2050, the spillover of resistant pathogens from livestock to humans could reduce global GDP by ...**



**\$5.2 trillion**



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**\$ 5.2 trillion**

$$2 \times =$$



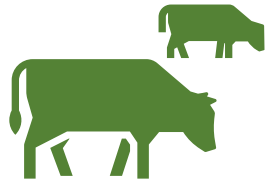






# Objectives

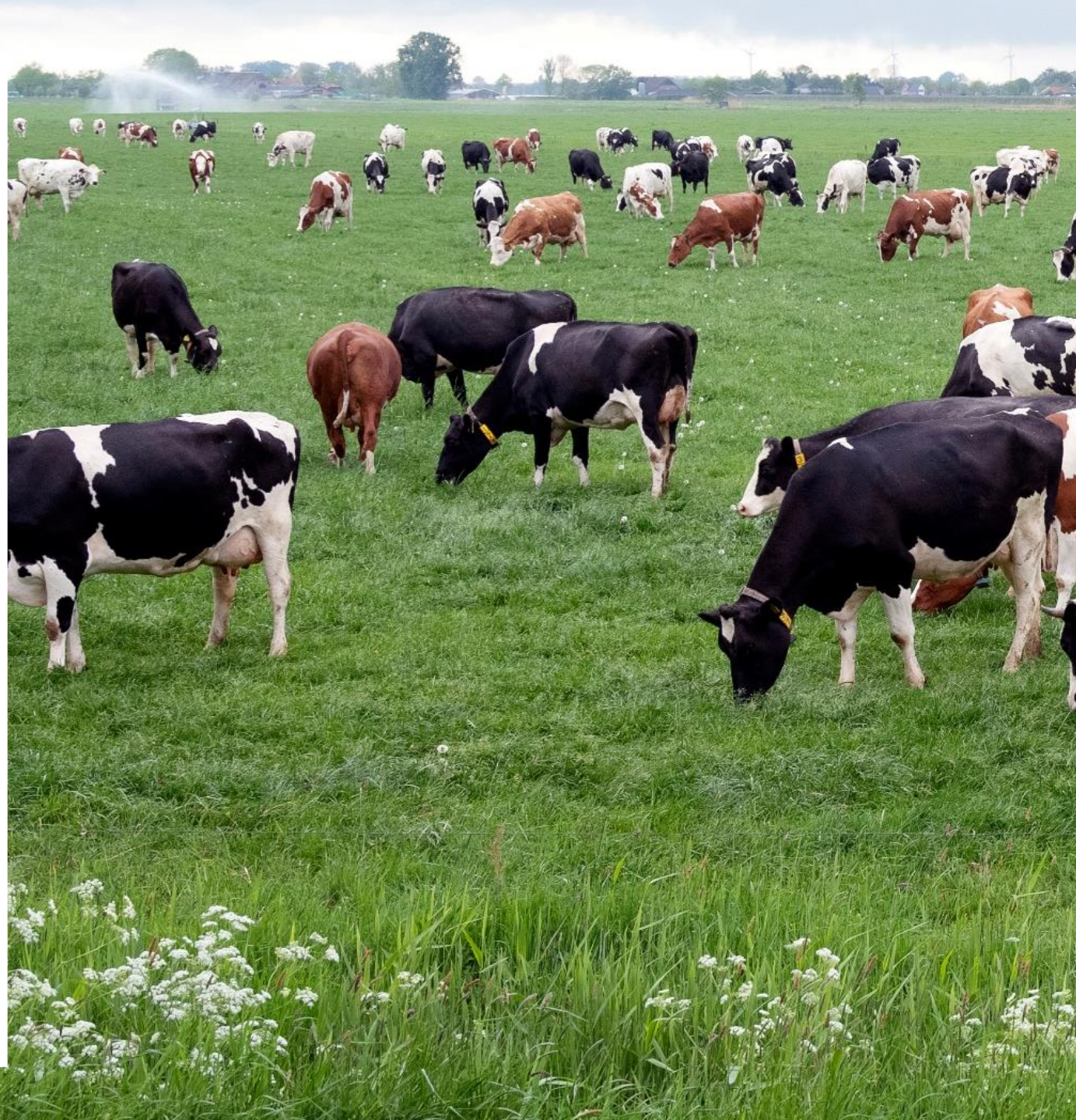
## Focus of the research:



Understanding the burden of antimicrobial resistance in livestock production



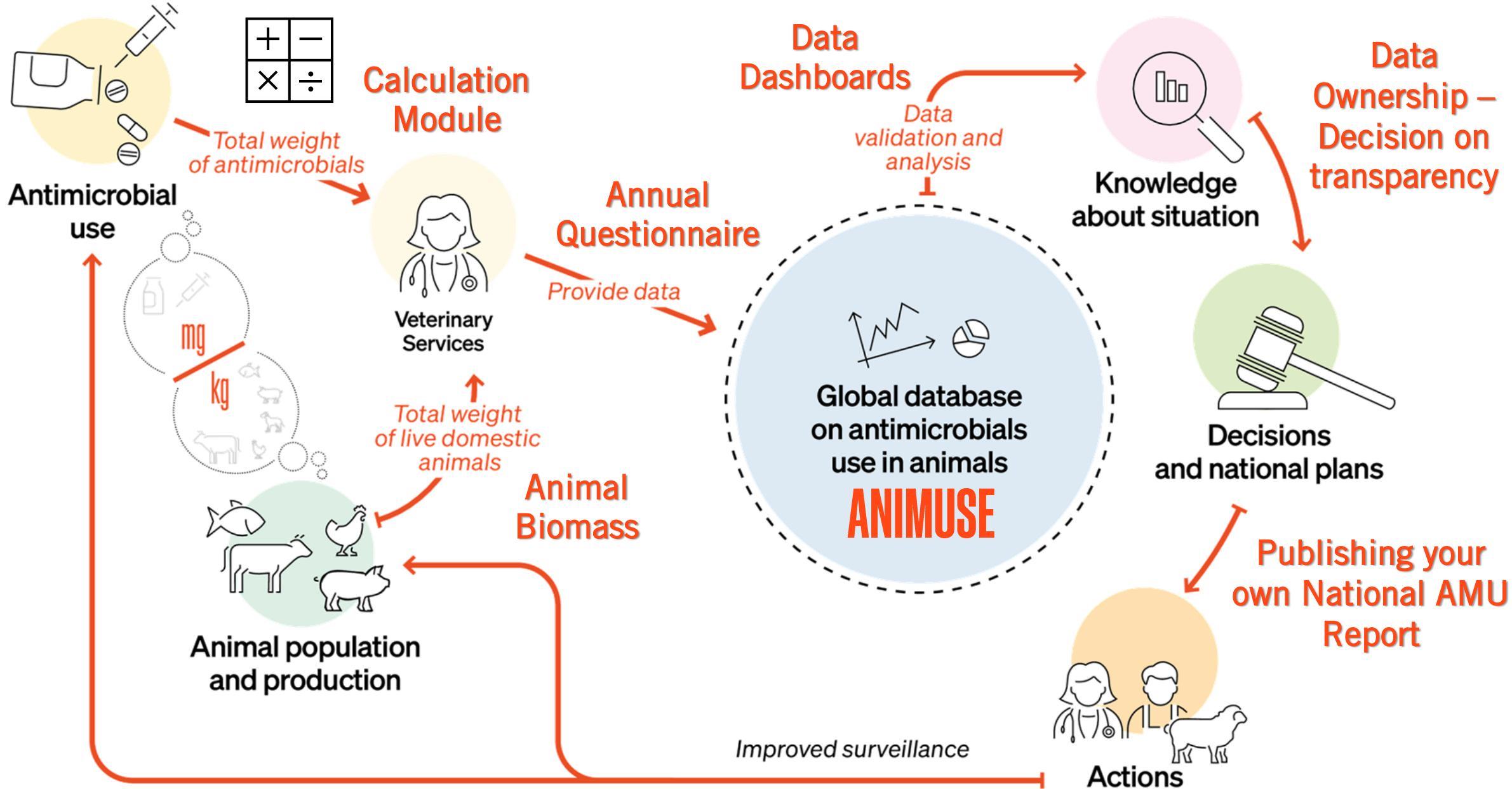
Estimating the economic value of interventions to reduce antimicrobial use







# ANIMUSE – From AMU Data to Action





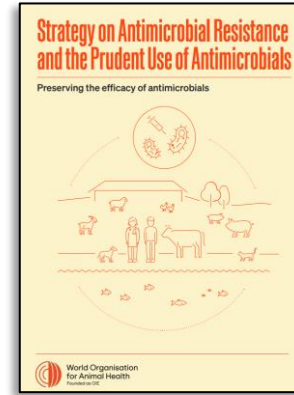
**1<sup>st</sup> Global Conference  
AMR**



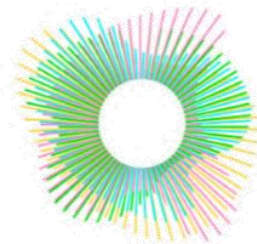
99. Encourage all countries to report quality surveillance data on antimicrobial resistance and **antimicrobial use** by 2030, through existing global surveillance systems, including the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS), **Global Database for Antimicrobial Use in Animals (ANIMUSE)**, and International FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring (InFARM) platform [...]



**Global Action  
Plan on AMR**



**WOAH's AMR  
Strategy**



Fourth Global High-Level Ministerial  
Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance

## Jeddah Declaration

4) **Support collection of accurate data and report regularly** into global surveillance systems including GLASS AMR/AMC, **ANIMUSE** and INFARM as appropriate [...]

**Resolution 36** “Combating AMR through a One Health Approach: Actions and OIE Strategy”

The OIE actions to be compiled and consolidated within the OIE Strategy on antimicrobial resistance include:

**84  
SG  
2016**  
From 22-27 may mai mayo

The **establishment and the management of a database for the collection of data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals as well as the development of interpretation indicators**

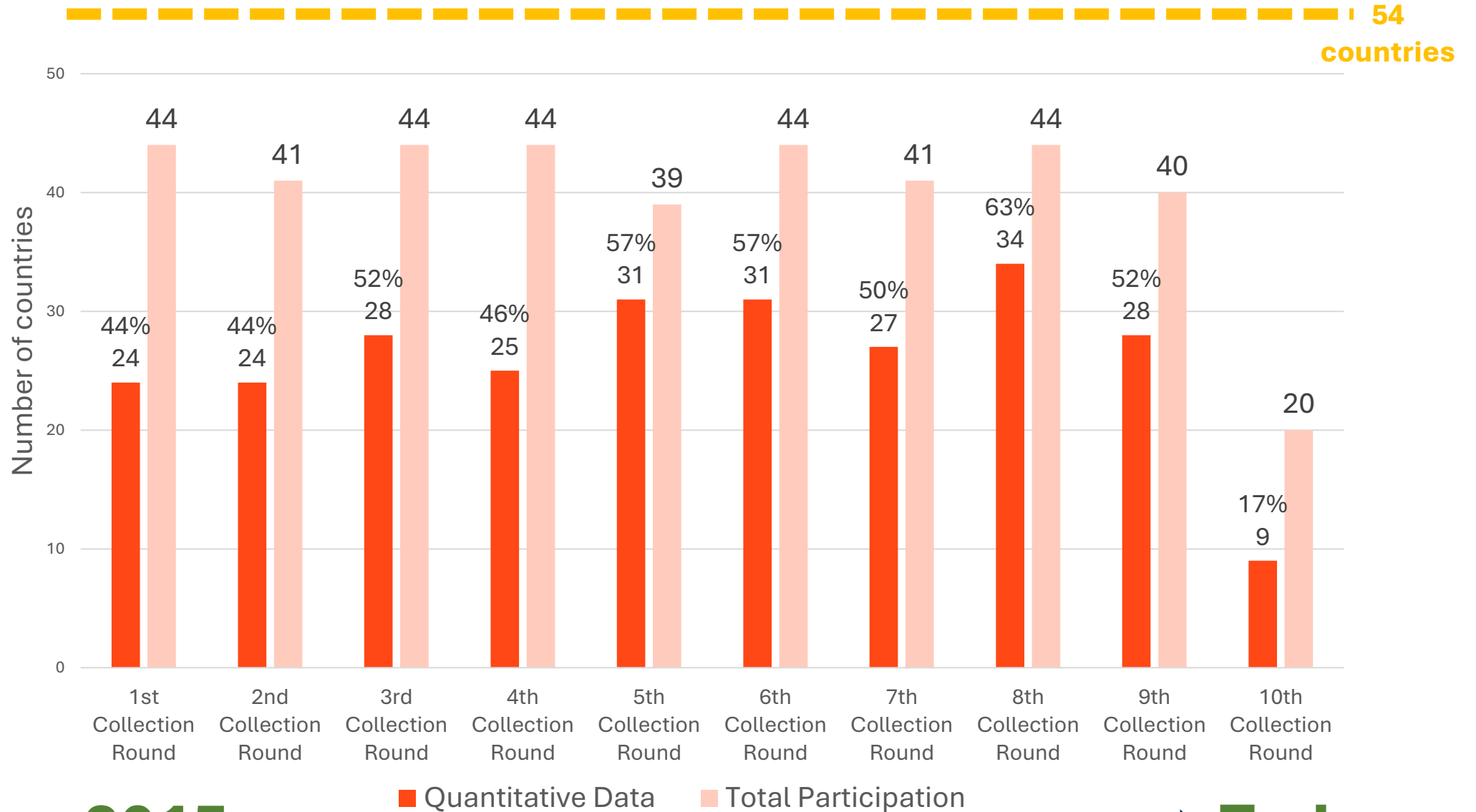
**83SG 2015**

**Resolution 26** “Combating AMR and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals”

The OIE develops a procedure and standards for data quality for **collecting data annually from OIE Member Countries on the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing animals with the aim of creating an OIE global database...**



Participation to **ANIMUSE** by Africa Region



2015

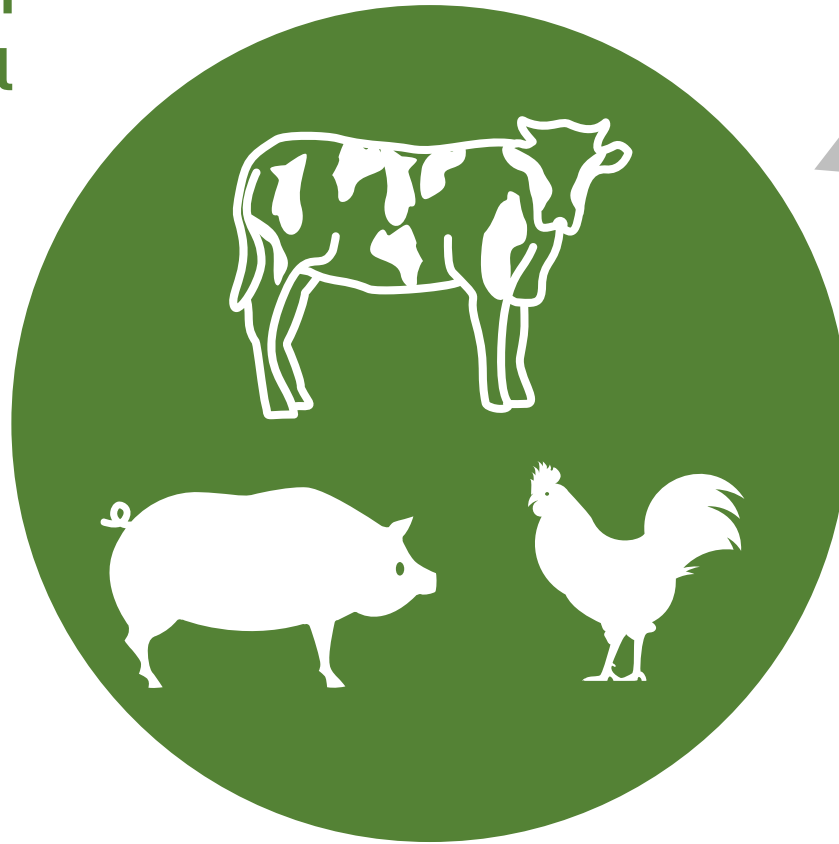


Today



# Modelling the cost of resistance in livestock production

Livestock production  
disease (LPD) model



**Livestock sector and  
disease inputs:**

- Animal stocks
- Production parameters
- Disease incidence

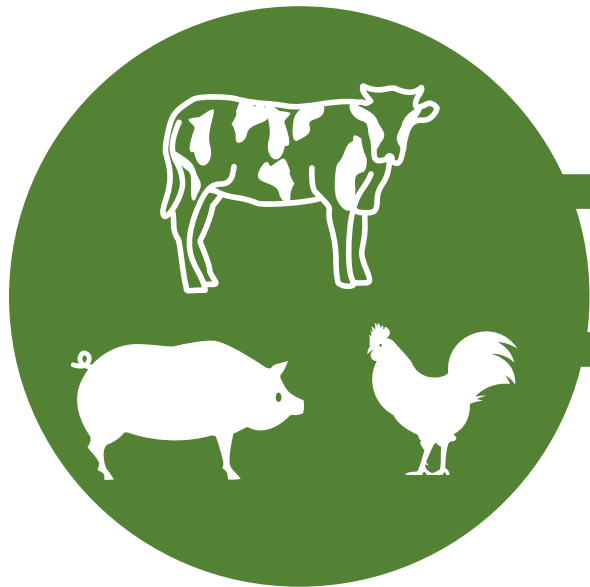
**Link between  
antimicrobial use and  
resistance:**

- **ANIMUSE**
- Resistancebank

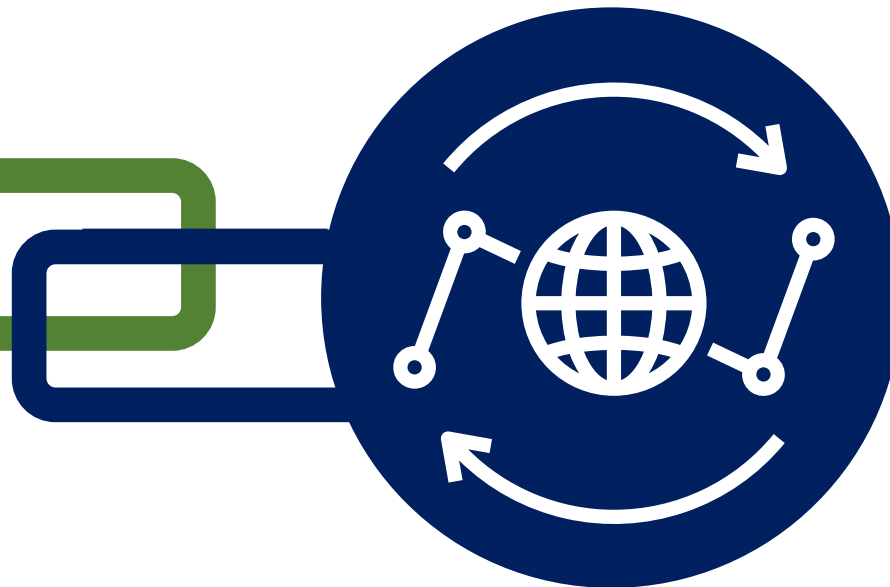


# Modelling the cost of resistance in livestock production

Livestock production  
disease (LPD) model



Dynamic computable general equilibrium  
(DCGE) macroeconomic model



## Economic inputs:

- Consumption of intermediate and final goods and services
- Bilateral trade flows factor use tables
- Transport, taxes and subsidies



# Business as usual and other “what-if” scenarios



## **Business as usual case:**

Resistance projected based on historical rates; **business as usual antimicrobial use**



## **Pessimistic scenario:**

Higher AMR-attributable disease burden

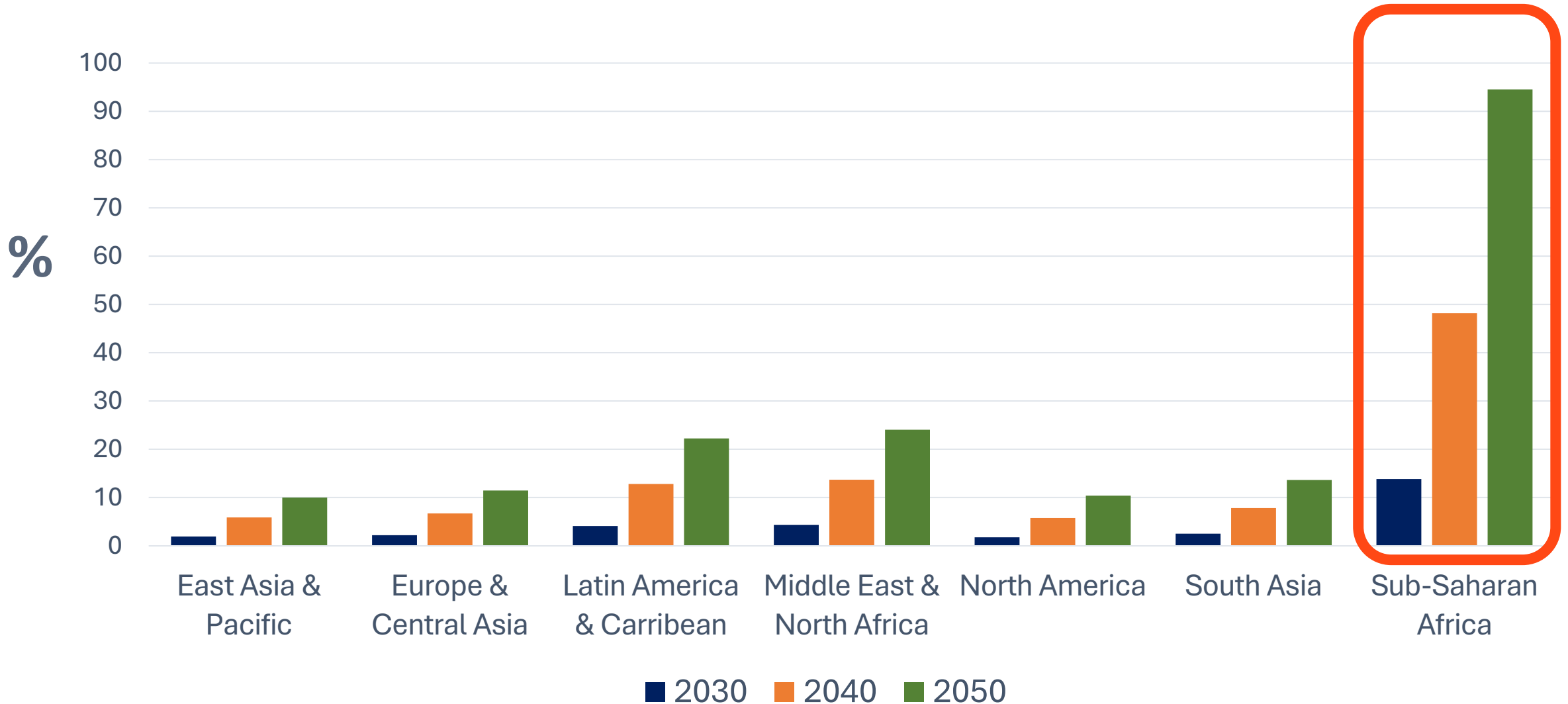


## **Human spillover scenarios:**

Moderate spillover effects from animal antimicrobial use on humans

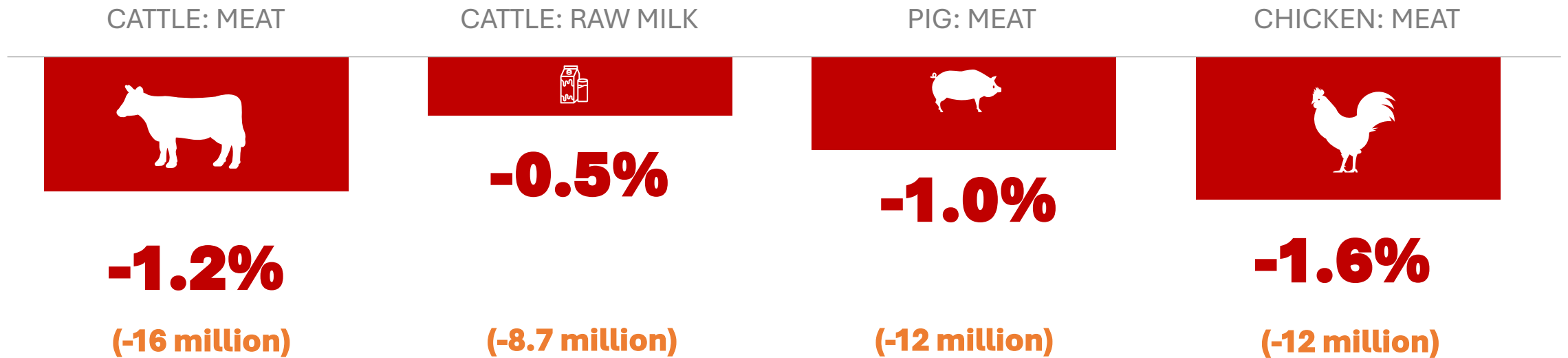
# Predicted changes in antimicrobial use by 2050

(business as usual) – using FAO livestock production trend data





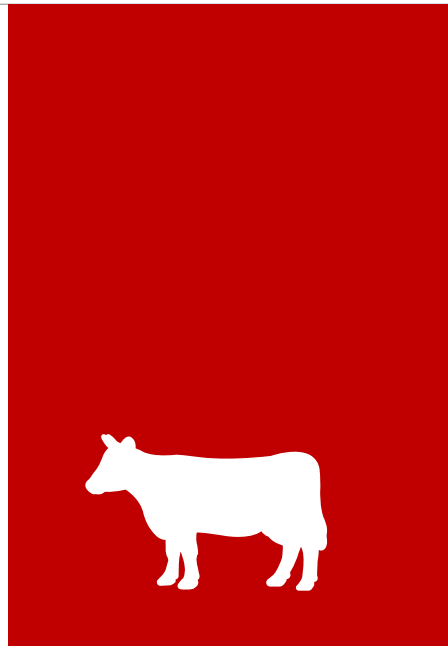
# Estimated production losses in livestock sectors attributable to resistant infections in 2025 – Sub-Saharan Africa



Consumption equivalent based on per capita consumption

# Estimated global production losses in livestock sectors attributable to resistant infections in 2050 – Sub-Saharan Africa

CATTLE: MEAT



**-9.4%**

(-253 million)

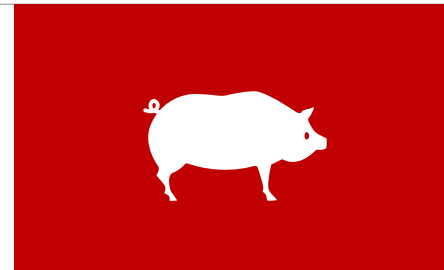
CATTLE: RAW MILK



**-5.5%**

(-224 million)

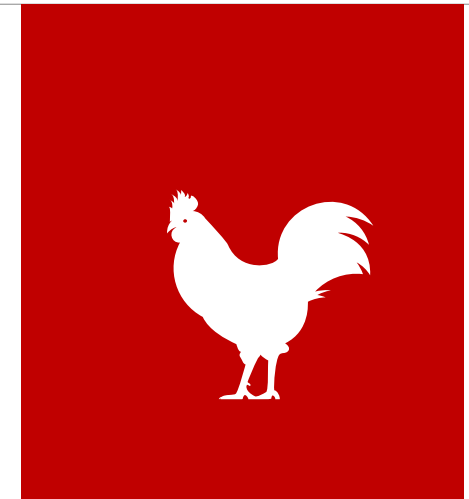
PIG: MEAT



**-4.0%**

(-115 million)

CHICKEN: MEAT



**-6.8%**

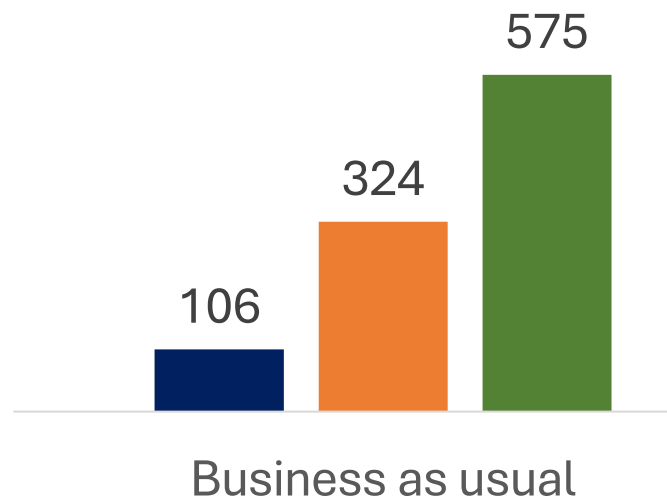
(-170 million)

Consumption equivalent based  
on per capita consumption



# Global cumulative GDP loss attributable to AMR in livestock sectors (\$ billion)

■ 2030 ■ 2040 ■ 2050



2024

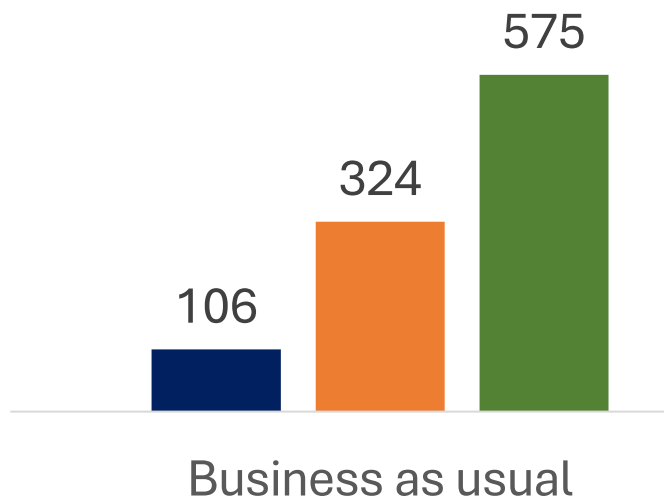


2024



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2024



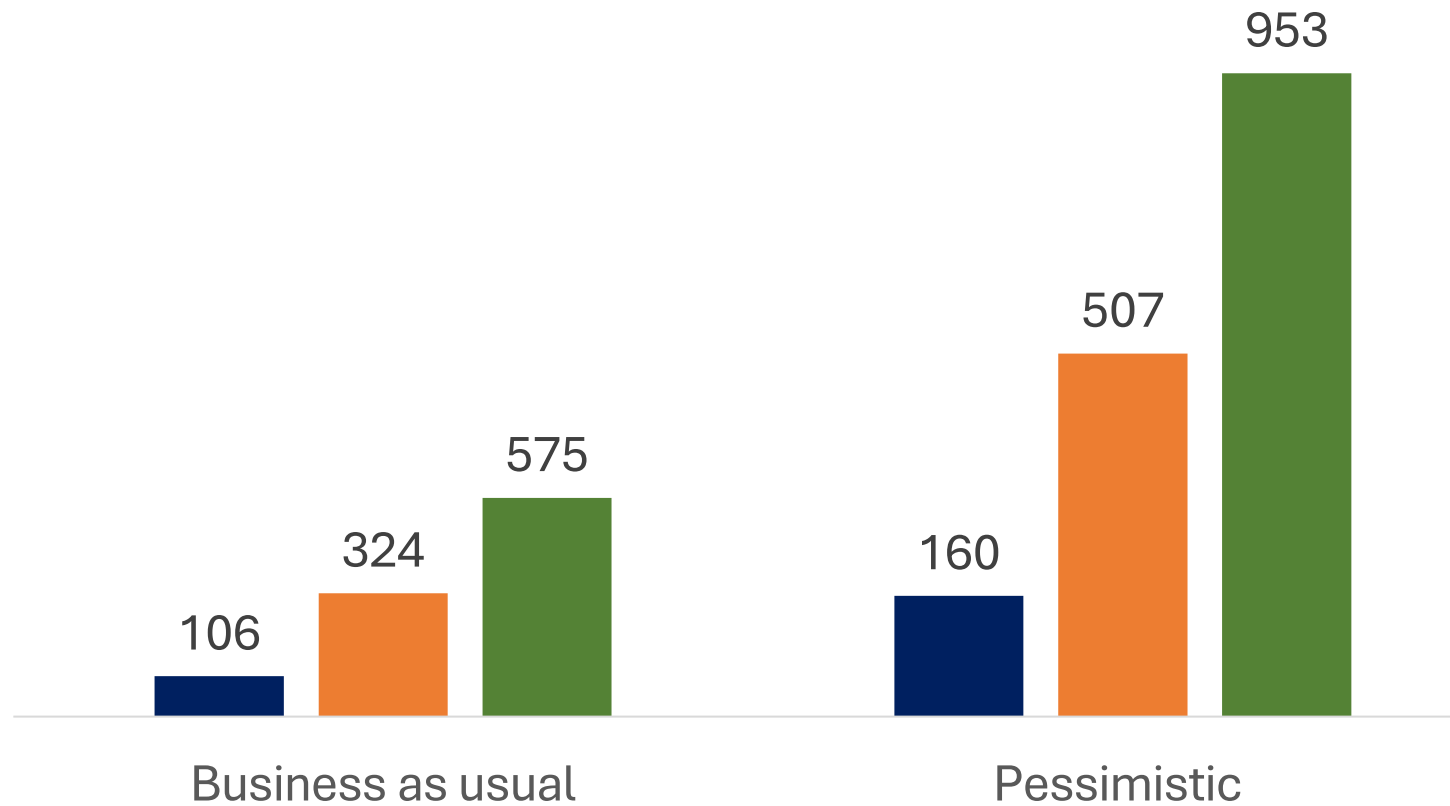
2024





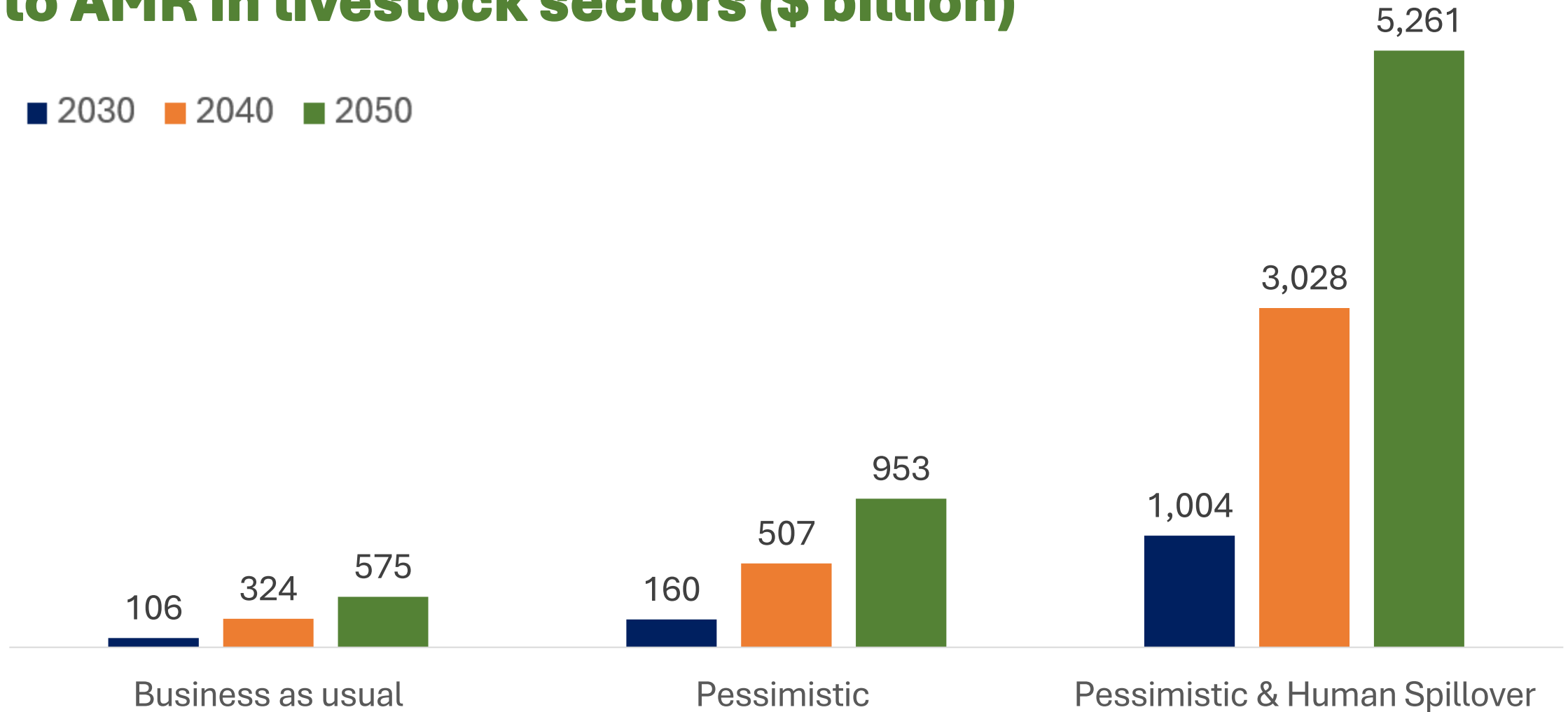
# Global cumulative GDP loss attributable to AMR in livestock sectors (\$ billion)

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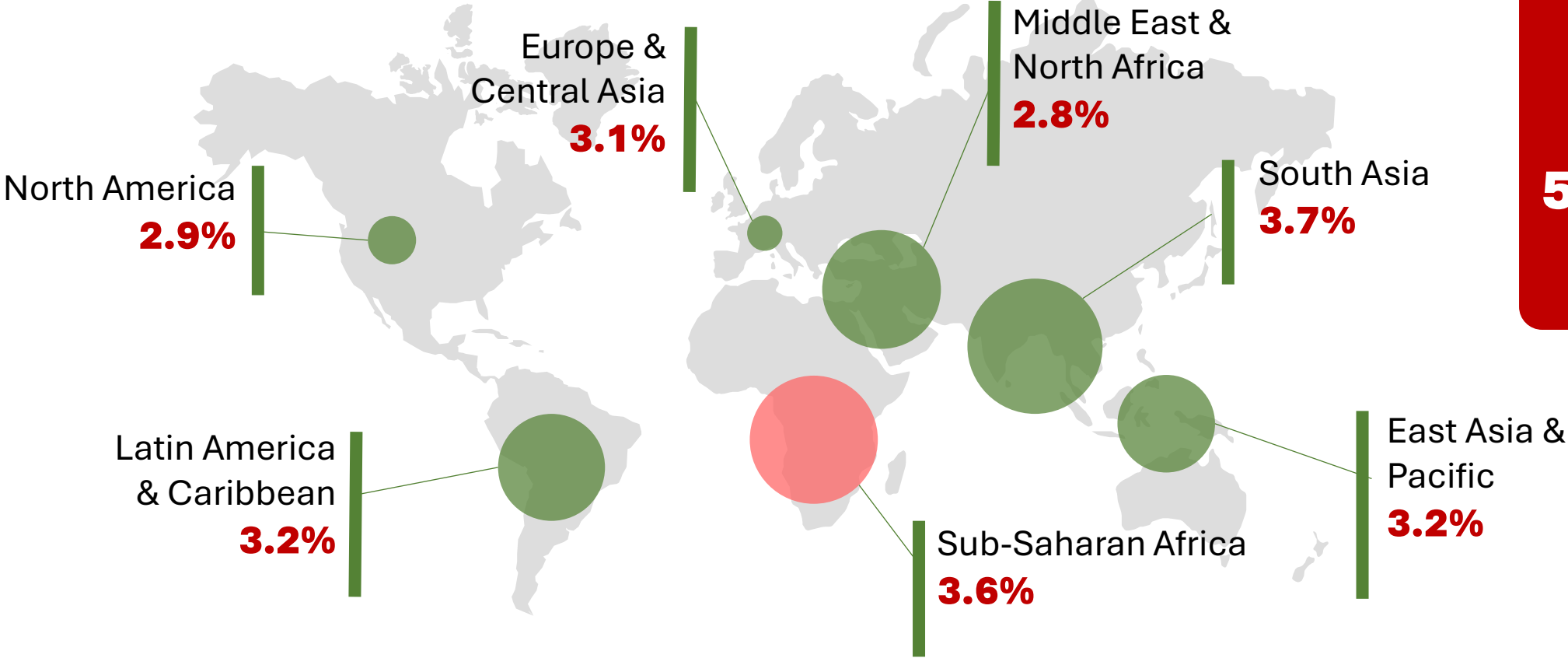
# Global cumulative GDP loss attributable to AMR in livestock sectors (\$ billion)

■ 2030 ■ 2040 ■ 2050





# Cumulative GDP loss attributable to AMR in livestock sectors by 2050



**WORLD**  
**5,261 \$bn**  
**3.2%**

## What to do next?



Mobilise  
investments



Aim policies  
at prevention



Foster R&D  
across the One  
Health Approach



Let data  
flow

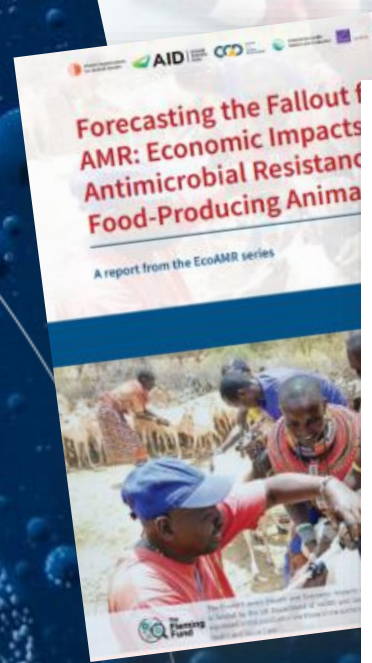
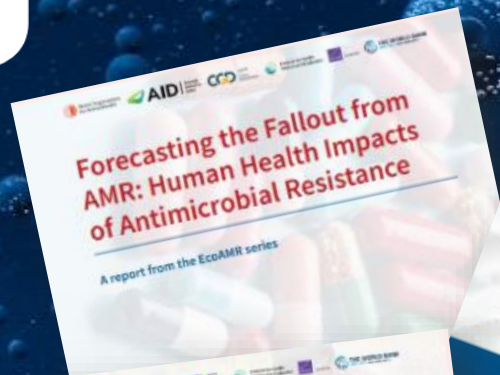


# THANK YOU



EUROPE

EcoAMR Reports :



World Organisation for Animal Health