





Highlights of previous workshops—AMR in Aquaculture

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Workshops Held

- Durban, South Africa
 - Nov 2019
- Maputo, Mozambique.
 - October 2022
- Entebbe, Uganda
 - June 2023
- Kigali, Rwanda
 - October 2023
- Arusha Tanzania
 - September, 2024







Durban, South Africa







Durban, South Africa

- Purpose: Raise awareness on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in aquaculture, Address aquatic animal disease challenges of the sub-regions and explore risk analysis tools for decision-making
- Organizers: OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) in collaboration with SADC, WHO, and FAO
- Participants: 64 attendees from 16 SADC countries, including veterinary/fisheries officials, OIE experts, and international collaborators.

Focus Areas:

- OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code
- Risk analysis methodologies for AMR mitigation
- One Health approach to combat AMR in aquaculture











Key Highlights

Country Insights:

- Most SADC countries reported emerging aquaculture sectors but recognized AMR risks from intensification
- Weak enforcement of antimicrobial use (AMU) regulations highlighted.

Training Impact:

- Interactive sessions (field trips, group work) improved understanding of risk assessment and biosecurity
- Post-test results showed significant knowledge gains (e.g., AMR drivers, OIE standards).

Challenges:

Limited time for technical content











Next steps and strategic actions

For OIE/Tripartite:

- Support AMR surveillance plans and lab capacity building in aquaculture.
- Develop treatment guidelines and promote vaccine use

SADC Countries:

- Integrate AMR into National Action Plans (AMR-NAPs).
- Strengthen cross-sectoral communication and regulatory frameworks.

SADC Secretariat:

 Finalize regional AMR framework and advocate for aquaculture inclusion in NAPs.

"AMR requires a One Health approach—synergies between human, animal, and environmental sectors are critical."











Maputo, Mozambique











Maputo, Mozambique

Purpose:

- Revisit 2019 Durban workshop recommendations on AMR in aquaculture
- Address aquatic animal disease challenges of the sub-regions
- Advocate for WOAH's Aquatic Animal Health Strategy (2021–2025)
- Strengthen national focal points (FPs) and fisheries officers' roles in AMR/Aquatic Health
- Demonstrate the need for reliable data as a foundation for risk management decisions

Organizers:

- WOAH (World Organisation for Animal Health) with SADC, AU-IBAR, FAO, and WHO.
- Hosted by Mozambique's Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development.

Participants:

- 21 of 26 invited countries attended (e.g., Angola, Kenya, Zambia).
- 64 attendees: FPs, fisheries officers, WOAH experts, and international partners.











Key Outcomes

Key Sessions:

- AMR in Aquaculture: Updates on surveillance, data collection, and risk analysis.
- Aquatic Animal Health: Disease management (e.g., Tilapia Lake Virus, EUS).
- Field Visit: Practical insights at an integrated aquaculture farm.

Successes:

- Participants called for implementation of an aquatic animal health workplan on AMR and AMU
- High engagement in group work and SWOT analysis.
- Strong advocacy for WOAH standards and One Health collaboration.

Challenges:

- Limited progress on 2019 Durban recommendations due to COVID-19.
- Time constraints for technical content











Strategic Actions for AMR & Aquatic Health

For WOAH/Tripartite:

- Support AMR surveillance plans and lab capacity in aquaculture.
- Develop treatment guidelines and promote vaccine use

For Member States:

- Integrate AMR into National Action Plans (NAPs)
- Strengthen cross-sectoral communication (veterinary, fisheries, environment)

For Regional Bodies (SADC/EAC):

- Finalize regional AMR frameworks and include aquaculture in AMR-NAPs
- Use WOAH FPs as regional focal points for harmonized efforts.

"Effective AMR control requires collaboration across human, animal, and environmental sectors."











Kigali, Rwanda















Kigali, Rwanda

Purpose:

- Strengthen AMR (Antimicrobial Resistance) strategies in aquaculture.
- Align with WOAH's Aquatic Animal Health Strategy (2021–2025) and AMR-NAPs
- Foster collaboration between veterinary and fisheries sectors through a One Health approach.

Context:

- Third in a series (Durban 2019, Maputo 2022).
- Focus on English-speaking African countries, including first-time participants (e.g., Ghana, Liberia)

Participants:

- 25 of 28 invited countries attended (excl. Botswana, Mauritius, Sudan).
- Quadripartite partners (WHO, FAO, UNEP, AU-IBAR) and Fleming Fund represented









Key Outcomes & Challenges

Key Deliverables:

- **Group Work:** Identified priority interventions for AMR-NAPs (e.g., AMU monitoring and regulation, waste management, AMR surveillance systems, vaccination, best production practices with enhanced farm biosecurity)
- Presentations: FAO/WHO/UNEP emphasized One Health; AU-IBAR shared regional AMR workplan.
- Successes: Nigeria showcased advanced AMR frameworks; strong crosssectoral engagement

Challenges:

Varied progress among countries in integrating aquaculture into AMR-NAPs











Recommendations and next steps

For Countries:

- Develop AMU regulations and biosecurity guidelines for aquaculture
- Strengthen collaboration between veterinary and fisheries departments

For WOAH & Partners:

- Support AMR surveillance systems and lab capacity building
- Organize follow-up workshops with extended timelines and broader stakeholder engagement

For Regional Bodies:

- Advocate for funding and integrate aquaculture into AMR-NAPs
- Leverage partnerships (e.g., Fleming Fund Phase II) for technical/financial support

Quote:

"AMR in aquaculture demands a One Health approach—bridging human, animal, and environmental health."









Action Points

- As a result of identified Gaps,
- In Eastern Africa, working with EAC, technical committee on Mutual recognition agreement and GALVmed Developed Guidelines for Use Veterinary Products in Aquatic animals



Regional Guidelines for the Registration of Aquatic Animal medicine in EAC Partner States.









Action Points

Draft guidelines for use of veterinary products























