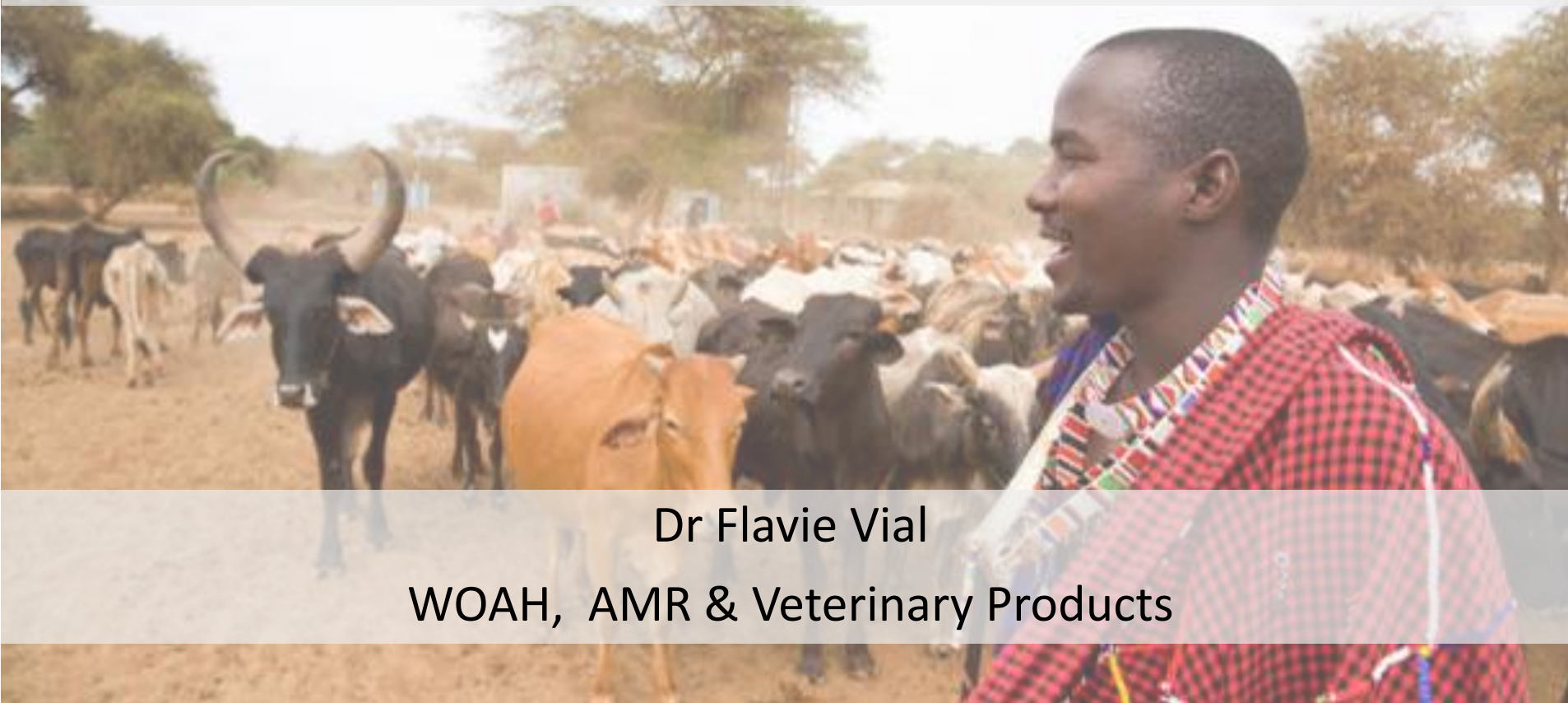


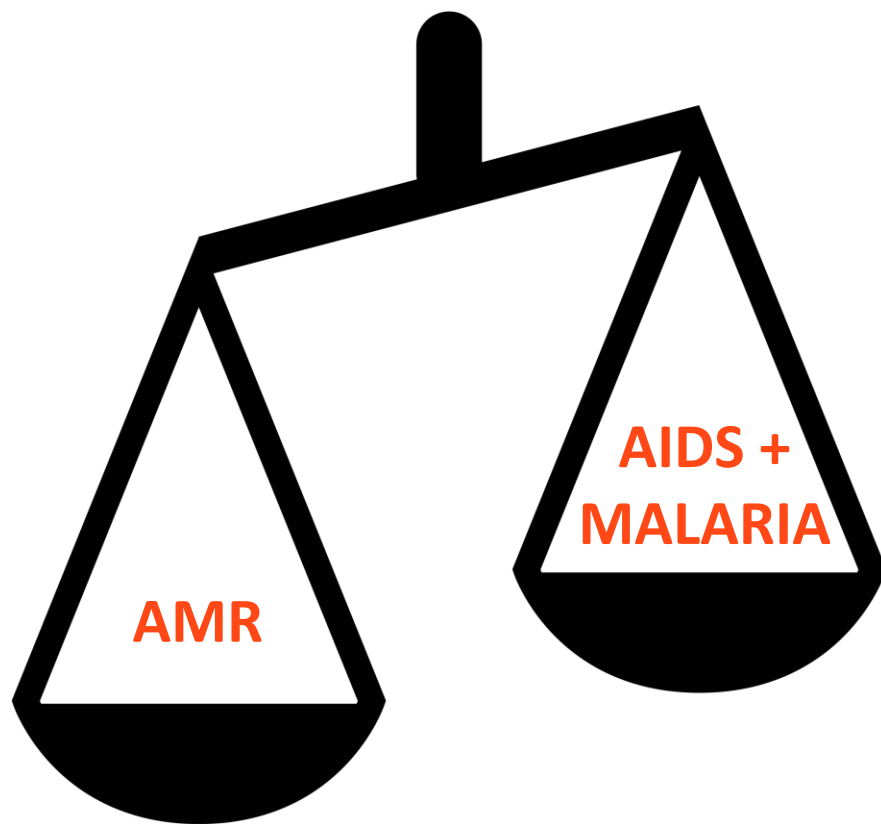


2024 UN Political Declaration on AMR: time for implementation



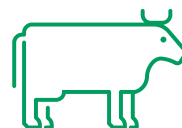
Dr Flavie Vial

WOAH, AMR & Veterinary Products



2021 : leading directly to **1.14 million deaths** and playing a role in a further 4.71 million deaths.

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(24\)01867-1/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(24)01867-1/fulltext)



AMR-related mortality data - unknown
AMR prevalence data – partial but growing

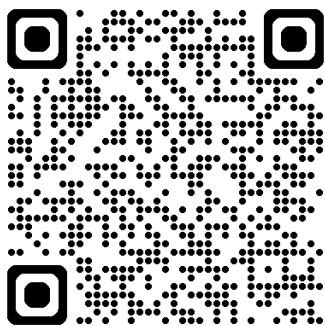


Need for improved health and production data collection to accurately produce AMU and AMR burden estimates.



You can influence this!

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S235277142400243X>



WOAHA List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance (January 2025)

The WOAHA¹ International Committee unanimously adopted the List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance at its 75th General Session in May 2007 ([Resolution No. XXVIII](#)).

1. Background

Antimicrobial agents are essential drugs for human and animal health and welfare. Antimicrobial resistance is a global public and animal health concern that is influenced by both human and non-human antimicrobial usage. The human, animal and plant sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise antimicrobial resistance selection pressures on both human and non-human pathogens and reduce the spillover of antimicrobial resistance into the environment.

Year Analysis

27

No. Participants

Year

2021

Antimicrobial

Tout

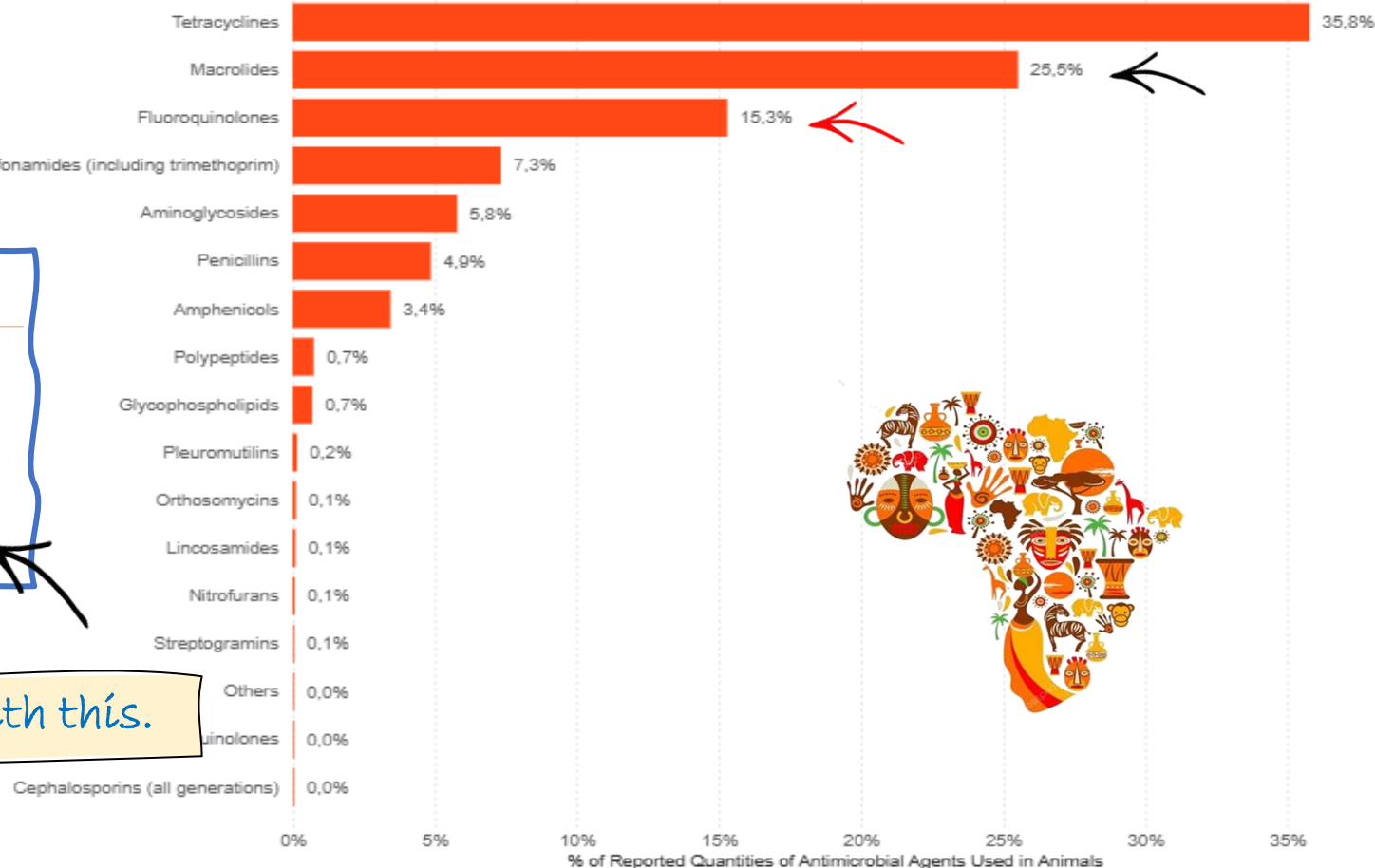
WOAHA Region

Africa

- ☒ Africa
- ☐ Americas
- ☐ Asia
- ☐ Europe

Aquatic Food-Producing Animals

Non-Food-Producing Animals



You should be familiar with this.



'Because we share One World, we all share One Health.'



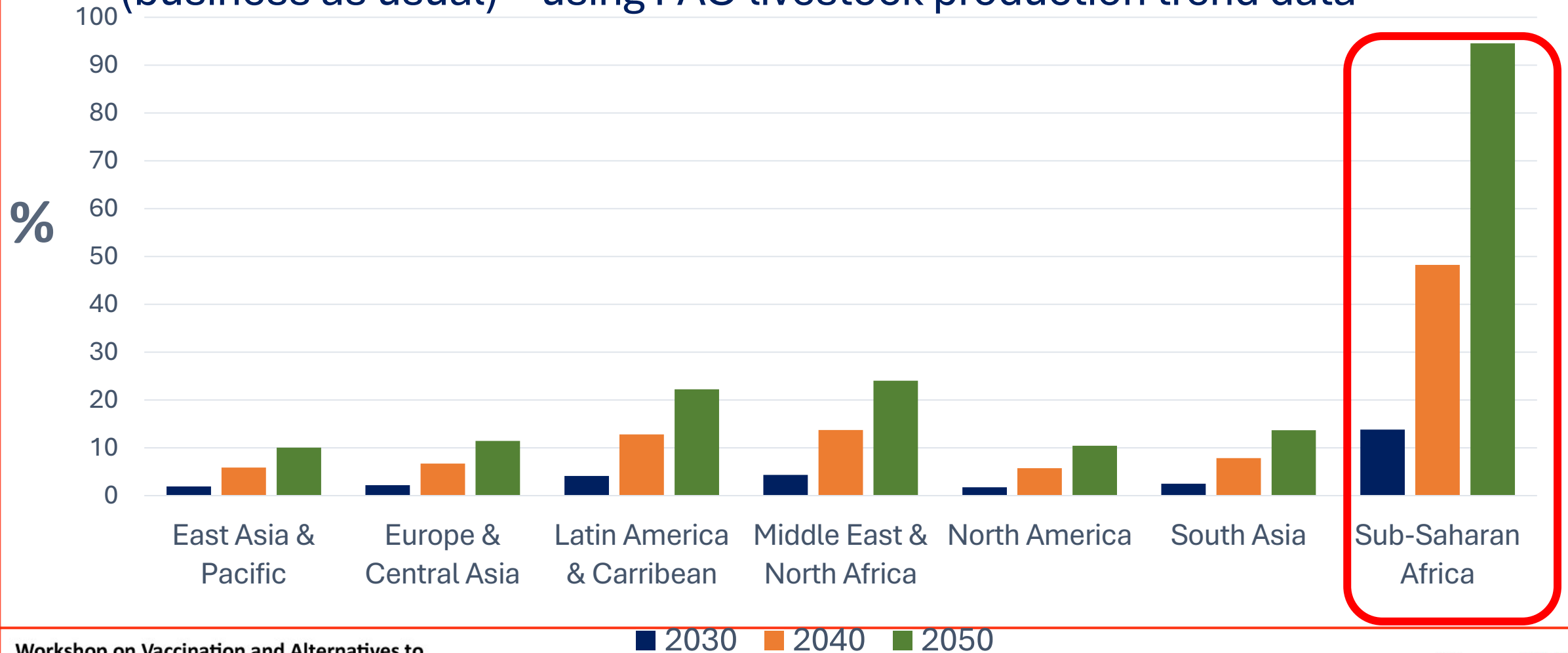
The animal health sector is a key player in the fight against AMR:

- Pathogens that are resistant to antimicrobials can be **transmitted** between animals, humans, plants and the environment.
- Many antimicrobials used in veterinary medicine are **also used** in human medicine and plants.
- Effective antimicrobials are critical to ensure animal health and thus local and global **economies**, enabling access to nutritious and safe **food**, essential for **human health**.



Predicted changes in antimicrobial **use** by 2050

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





World Organisation
for Animal Health

What is the cost of AMR from a One Health perspective?



CENTER
FOR
GLOBAL
DEVELOPMENT



EUROPE



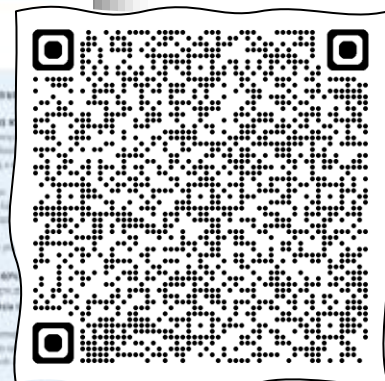
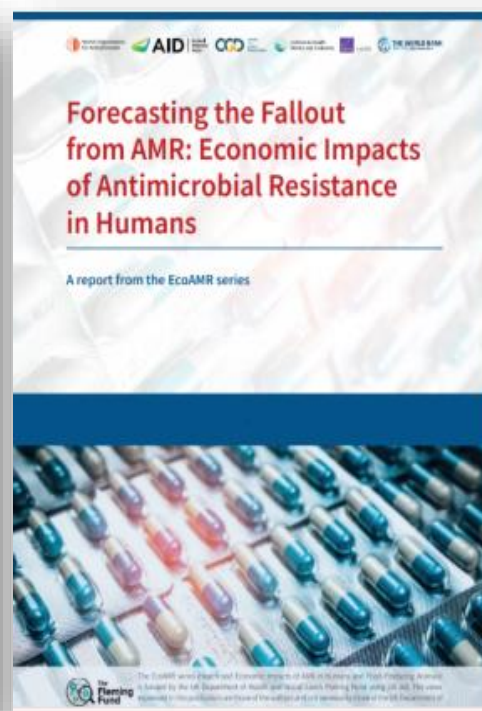
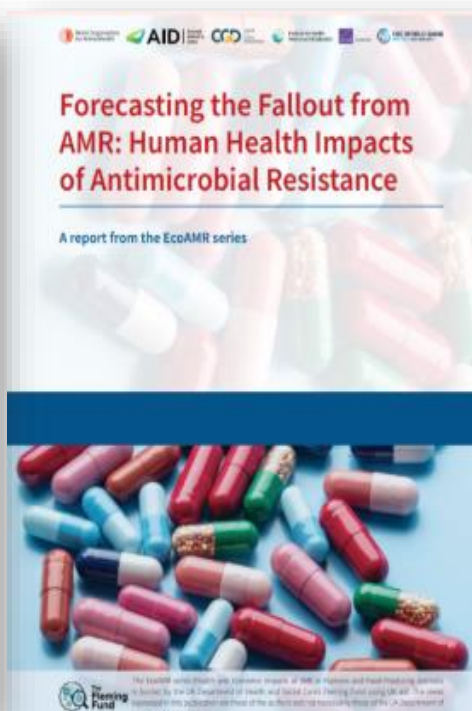
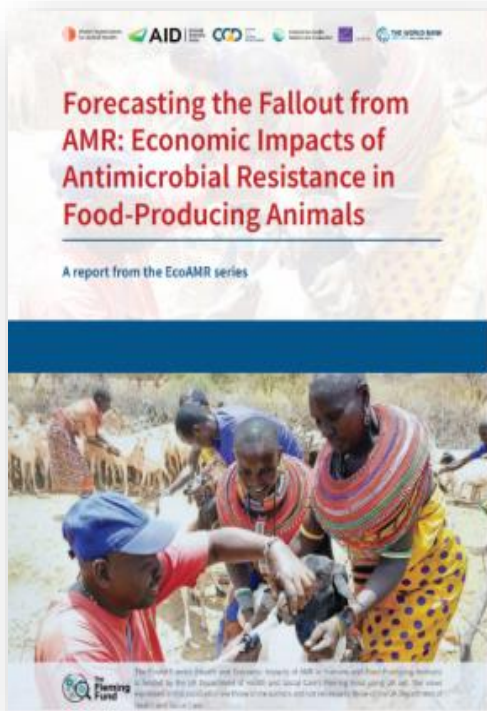
Institute for Health
Metrics and Evaluation



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded as OIE

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada como OIE



<https://www.woah.org/en/superbugs-could-jeopardise-food-security-for-over-two-billion-people-and-increase-annual-health-care-costs-by-us-159-billion-annually-by-2050-finds-most-extensive-modelling-to-date/>

Workshop on Vaccination and Alternatives to
Antimicrobials for English Speaking Africa

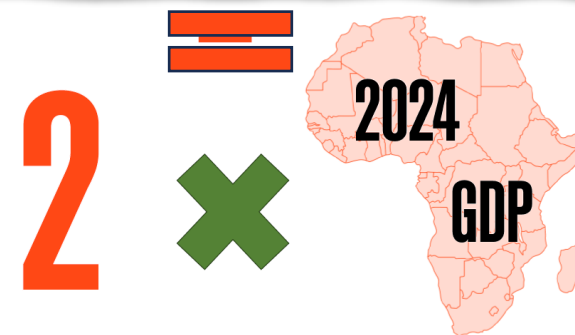
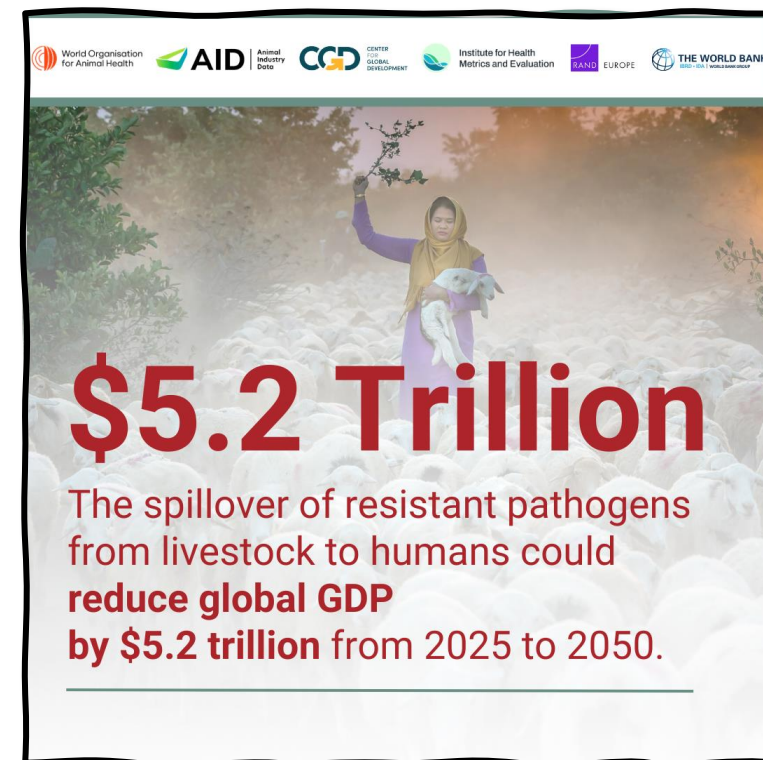
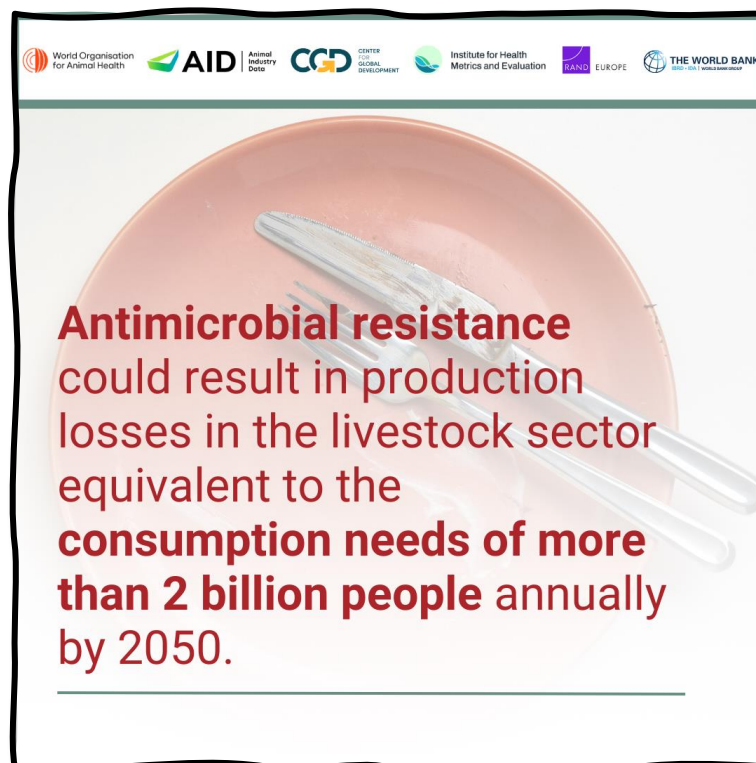
28 - 30 October 2025, Entebbe, Uganda





3 deaths per minute

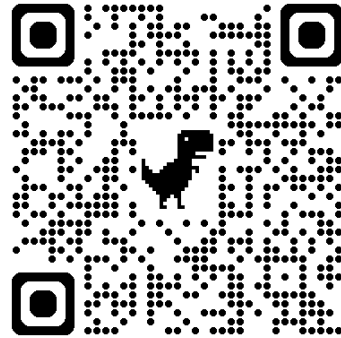
From now to 2050...



UN Political Declaration on AMR.- Commitments

Four commitments for the animal health sector by 2030

As a member of the national Veterinary Services, your work plays a central role in ensuring their achievement.



Reduced quantities of antimicrobials used in animals

69. 'Strive to meaningfully reduce [...] the quantity of antimicrobials used globally in the agri-food system [...] taking into account the [...] standards, guidance and recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health.'

Prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animals

70. 'Commit to ensure that the use of antimicrobials in animals and agriculture is done in a prudent and responsible manner in line with [...] the standards, guidance and recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health.'

Prioritisation of prevention with a focus on animal vaccination strategies

72. 'Ensure [...] that animal vaccination strategies are defined with an implementation plan [...] taking into account WOA's list of priority diseases for which vaccines could reduce antimicrobial use [...].'

Investment to ensure access to essential veterinary services

73. 'Invest in animal health systems to support equitable access to essential veterinary services, improve animal health and appropriate management practices to prevent infections [...].'

(X): number of the commitment in the AMR Political Declaration.

AMR is an urgent threat, for ALL SECTORS.

How to contain it?

1. By investing in animal health systems (#73),
2. Prioritising prevention (#72),
3. while implementing antimicrobial stewardship principles (#69 & #70).

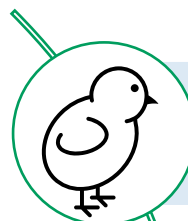
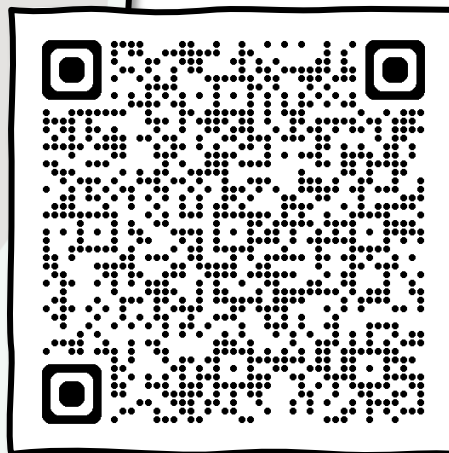
<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/292/73/pdf/n2429273.pdf>

2024 UN Political Declaration on AMR: Key takeaways for Veterinary Services

For the second time in history, UN Member States have adopted a [Political Declaration](#) on antimicrobial resistance (AMR). During the 79th United Nations General Assembly in September 2024, they reached consensus on 44 commitments. Almost half of them consider animal health matters, including four setting specific goals for our sector. Such recognition marks a significant milestone of our efforts to contain AMR.

This memo summarises the key outcomes that Veterinary Services need to consider and implement as their essential contributions to ensure that the global effort translates into successful outcomes.

You should be familiar with this.



Prevention



Cross-sector coordination



Surveillance

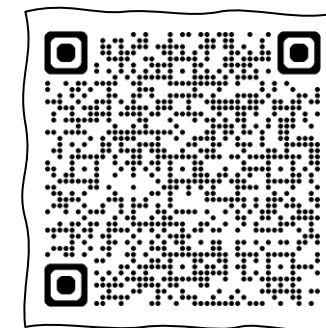


Sustainable financing

<https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2025/02/2024-un-political-declaration-on-amr-takeaways-for-vs.pdf>

<https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2024/04/2425-accelerating-action-against-amr-closing-gaps-in-the-ah-sector.pdf>

A WOAHA-organized advocacy workshop focused on AMR and countries' commitments to the United Nations political declaration on AMR, with emphasis on veterinary services and One Health implementation across animal health sectors.

**Key Objectives:**

- Increase awareness of AMR threats;
- Understand UN commitments and the role of veterinary services;
- Share experiences and learn from each other;
- Develop a joint action plan for implementing animal health commitments.

13 recommendations

<https://rr-africa.woah.org/en/news/amr-in-focus-advocacy-on-commitment-towards-the-high-level-meeting-unga-hlm-on-amr/>

Invest in and prioritise preventative measures :

- the effective implementation of **biosecurity** measures and good animal **husbandry** practices
- The use of alternatives to antimicrobials, including **vaccines**

Strengthen Veterinary Services to improve prevention, diagnosis, treatment and antimicrobial stewardship

The key recommendations from the AMR advocacy workshop (Addis Ababa, 2025) were:

R3

WOAH to provide recommendations and guidelines on prevention and antimicrobial stewardship applicable in pastoralist populations, and field level AMU data collection.

R8

WOAH to further engage with pharmaceutical to foster R&D around alternatives to antimicrobials (i.e., probiotics, phage therapy, etc.)

R9

Delegates to leverage on the national disease control priorities in consideration for inclusion of diseases on the WOAHA list of diseases for which vaccination could reduce the use of antimicrobials as a measure to reduce AMU and consequently reduce AMR.



Reduced quantities of antimicrobials used in animals

69. 'Strive to meaningfully reduce [...] the quantity of antimicrobials used globally in the agri-food system [...] taking into account the [...] standards, guidance and recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health.'



Prioritisation of prevention with a focus on animal vaccination strategies

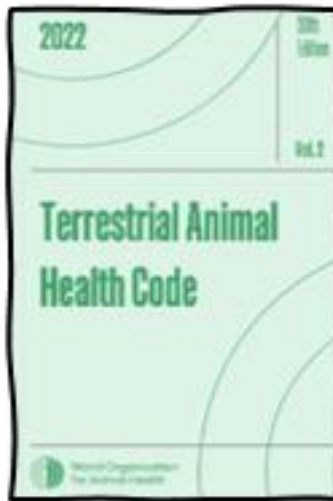
72. 'Ensure [...] that animal vaccination strategies are defined with an implementation plan [...] taking into account WOA's list of priority diseases for which vaccines could reduce antimicrobial use [...].'



We (mostly) know what works and how to do it. Be a prevention champion, use the tools and share best practices widely.

1

PROPER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

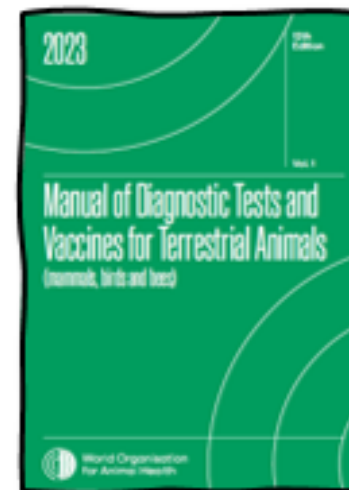


2

BIOSECURITY STANDARDS

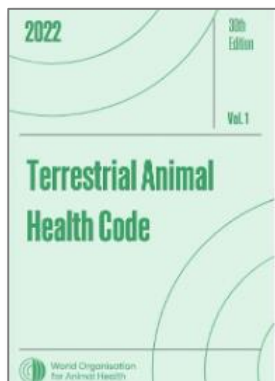
3

VACCINATION



On antimicrobial stewardship

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

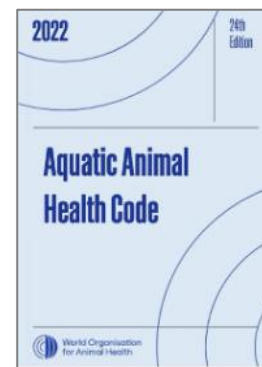


- 6.8 – AMR Surveillance being updated
- 6.9 – Veterinary medical use vs. Non-veterinary medical use
- Technical Reference Documents
- Under design – VetAWaRe List
- Ch.6.10. **Responsible and prudent use** of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine

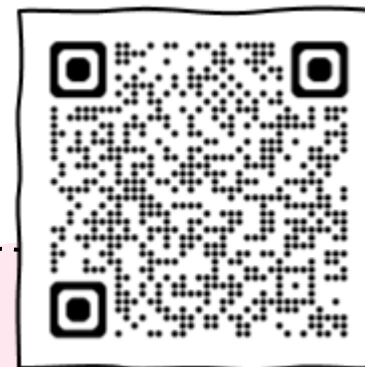
New in
2024

- **Extension** to non-food producing animals
- **Inclusion** of national action plans and need for One Health approach
- **Strengthening** environmental impact of antimicrobial use
- **Clarifying** and detailing responsibilities & actions for all concerned actors
 - ☐ Competent authorities
 - ☐ Pharmaceutical industry
 - ☐ Wholesale & retail distributors
 - ☐ Veterinarians
 - ☐ Animal feed manufacturers
 - ☐ Food animal producers
 - ☐ Owners of non-food producing animals

Aquatic Animal Health Code



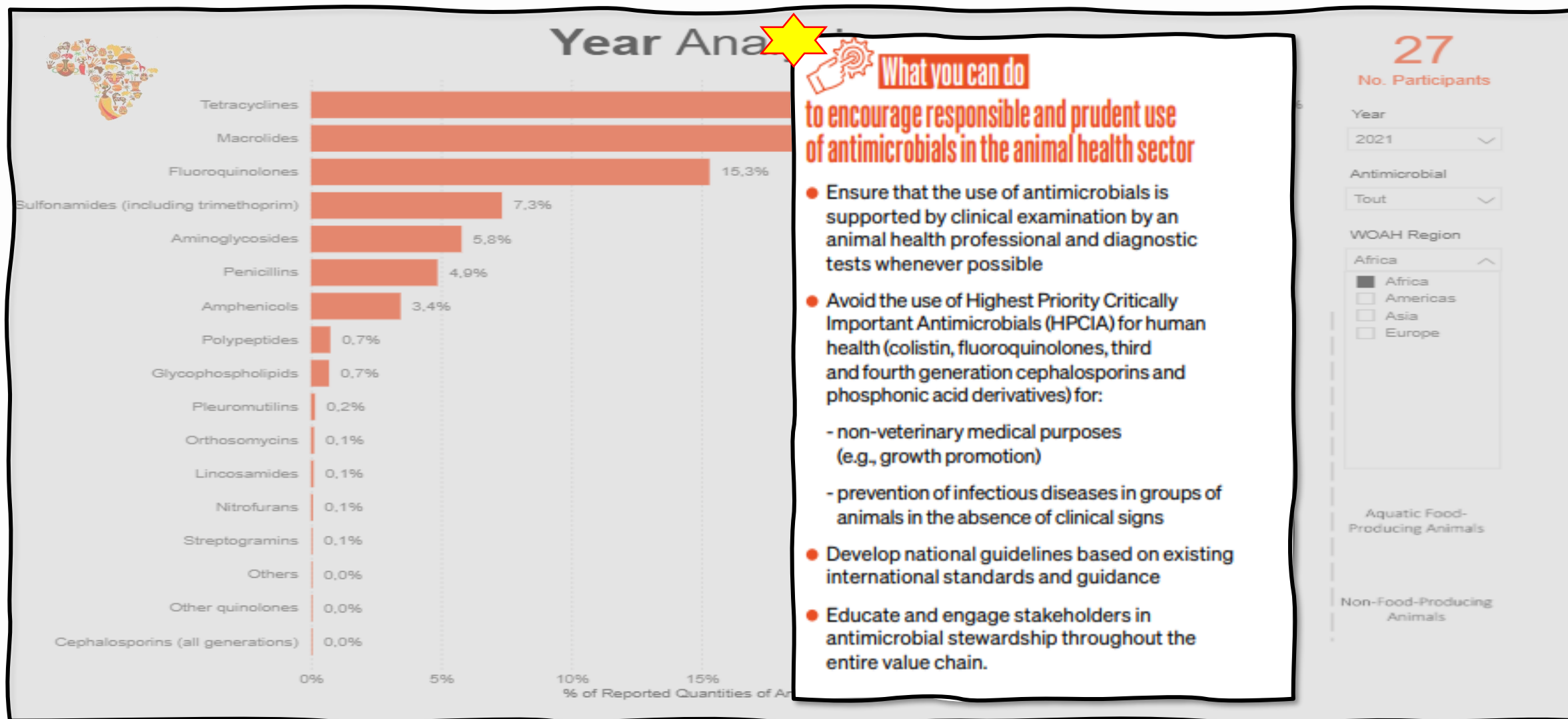
- Ch.6.2. Principles for **responsible and prudent use** of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals
- Technical Reference Documents
- Field level AMU data collection guidance soon to be published



STANDARDS



TRDs



On vaccination

An underutilised tool in disease prevention and control.



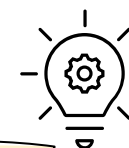
What national vaccination strategies is your country already implementing?

Are you involved in the production of vaccines?

What plans are in place to improve the implementation of the standards for vaccine quality, safety, and efficacy?

If NOT,
WHY NOT?!

Can you identify gaps in the management of diseases of national importance for which vaccines could reduce AMU?



These 2 lists are a
good starting
point.

National surveillance systems must be strengthened and institutionalised to support informed decision-making and should be shared across sectors to support decision making under a One Health approach.

The key recommendations from the AMR advocacy workshop (Addis Abeba, 2025) were:

R4

Delegates to join VSAFE-pilot WOAHA's system on substandard and falsified veterinary products (vaccines, diagnostics and medicines), as well as updating and implementing regulatory controls and pharmacovigilance.

R7

Delegates to continue strengthening AMR/AMU surveillance programs, regularly reporting to ANIMUSE and transforming ANIMUSE data into national reports and policy briefs to inform and influence political decision-making levels, in collaboration with WOAHA.

R11

Delegates to encourage their AMR teams to publish and use national AMR and AMU reports in developing economic cases using evidence-based data to convince politicians on the need for domestic investment in implementation of AMR National Action Plans, the cost of inaction and the projected return on investment.



What you can do to increase surveillance in animal health systems

- Report data on antimicrobial use through national surveillance reports to inform sector-specific and cross-sectoral decision-making
- Advocate for and inform national target setting for antimicrobial use
- Publish data on antimicrobial use
- Report more accurate quantitative data on antimicrobial use to ANIMUSE



The tools you can use

- Existing databases to monitor AMR and report on their use include the Global Database for Antimicrobial Use in Animals ([ANIMUSE](#)) – WOAHA
- International Standards on surveillance ([terrestrial](#), [aquatic](#)) and [bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing](#) – WOAHA
- [Pocket guide for political decision-makers on integrated surveillance](#) – AMR Global Leaders Group (GLG)
- [Guidance on integrated surveillance](#) (to be issued in 2025) – FAO, WHO, WOAHA, UNEP



And most importantly, use your national data on AMU/AMR in animal health policy decisions including national vaccination strategies

Multi-sectoral National Action Plans on AMR are key:

- clearly **identifying** and **funding** priority needs for every sector, **including** animal health,
- ensuring the establishment of efficient cross-sectoral **coordination** mechanisms.



The key recommendations from the AMR advocacy workshop (Addis Abeba, 2025) were:

R1

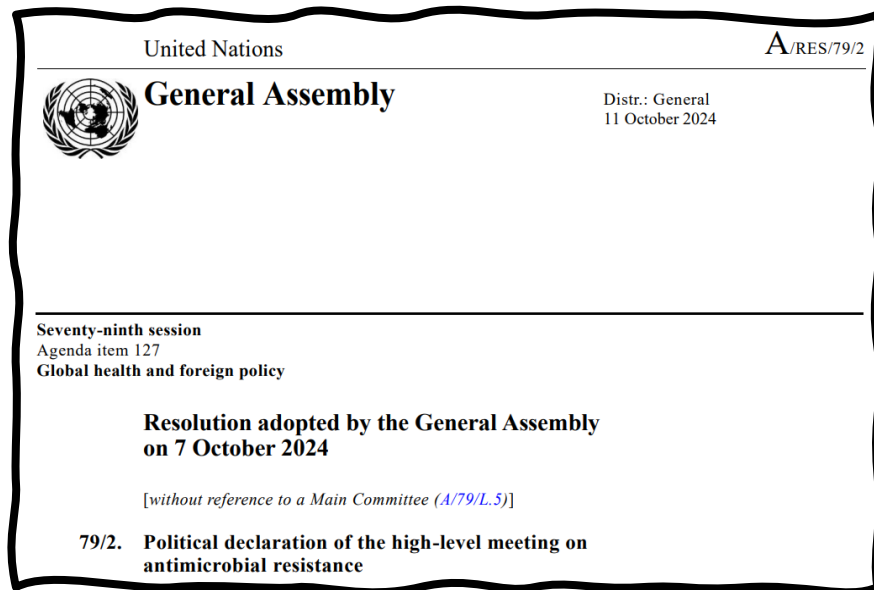
Delegates to contact the Nigerian Delegate to share ideas, thoughts and suggestions to shape the agenda of the fifth Ministerial meeting on AMR planned to be held in Nigeria in 2026.

R2

Delegate, or veterinary services staff to link up with colleagues from Ministry of Health working on AMR, and synergies around common issues like; a) behavioural change around vaccination b) the cost-effective implementation of diagnostics (pathogens identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing) and c) successful implementation of vaccination programmes.

R5

WOAH & Delegates to develop and run awareness campaigns at schools and among general public, looking to better involve civil society, credible influential figures and media, turning all of them into allies for positive advocacy.



'By 2030, all countries must have multisectoral National Action Plans on AMR with national targets set and under implementation (24)'

All relevant stakeholders -farmers, animal health professionals, academia, volunteers, civil society, private sector, and youth - should be involved in the development and implementation of these plans.



Do you know your counterpart in the Ministry of Health/national public health system?

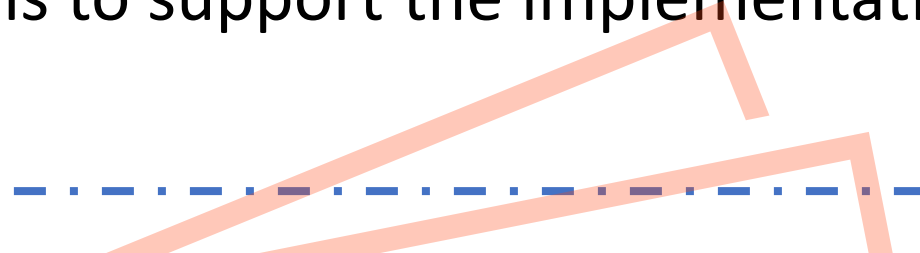
How often do you speak with them /exchange information?

If NO,
GO AND FIND OUT!

Do you know if your country has an AMR NAP? Have you read it?

Think about all the stakeholders that should be involved in the development and implementation of the NAP in your country and share your ideas with your leaders.

Sustainable and predictable sources of funding need to be established at national and global levels to support the implementation of National Action Plans on AMR.



The key recommendations from the AMR advocacy workshop (Addis Ababa, 2025) were:

R6

Delegates to get informed about their country partnership framework with the World Bank (WB), to identify and connect to the agriculture/livestock attaché at the WB national office, so more efficient exchanges and roadmaps can be proposed to country ministry of finances to strengthen animal health systems.

R10

Delegates to consider public private partnerships in sustaining the accessibility of vaccines and vaccination programmes while prioritising animal disease prevention through farm biosecurity measures.

R12

Delegates to use PVS recommendations as supportive evidence for investments to veterinary services as an essential contributor to public health, food security and trade.



What you can do to secure sustainable funding

- Cost and budget activities included in national action plans on AMR
- Advocate with your government to prioritise investments in animal health and Veterinary Services
- Use recommendations from [PVS missions](#), including targeted PVS components, to prioritise interventions by cost-effectiveness
- Explore Public-Private Partnerships with pharmaceutical and commercial laboratory companies at national and regional levels
- Promote incentives to harmonise regulatory frameworks for marketing authorisations of veterinary medicines and diagnostic tests



The tools you can use

- [PVS evaluation mission reports](#) – WOAHH
- [Guidelines on Public-Private Partnerships in the veterinary domain](#) – WOAHH
- [Economic Impacts of AMR in Food-Producing Animals \(Report\)](#) – EcoAMR series
- [Averting the Health and Economic Impacts from AMR through One Health Policy and Investment \(Policy brief\)](#) – EcoAMR series
- [Pocket guide for Ministers on how respond to AMR](#) – AMR Global Leaders Group (GLG)



Investment to ensure access to essential veterinary services

73. 'Invest in animal health systems to support equitable access to essential veterinary services, improve animal health and appropriate management practices to prevent infections [...].'

Consider developing a national essential veterinary medicine list and argue for better access to these products.

At your level, how can you help make the case to Treasury/Ministry that investments in animal health & veterinary services should be a priority?



1. AMR arises out of **deficiencies in our systems**. We must **strengthen these urgently** as the full toll of AMR on people, livestock and the economy is unacceptable.
2. We must **meaningfully reduce and justify our use with** a strong focus on highest priority medically important antimicrobials.
3. We have a **responsibility** to invest in and **prioritise preventative measures** such strong biosecurity , good animal husbandry practices and vaccination.
4. We must do **better at using our national data** on AMU/AMR to **inform animal health policy** decisions including national vaccination strategies.
5. **Everyone**, regardless their role within the veterinary services, **has a role to play**.
6. **Tools exist. Use them, educate, advocate and act NOW !**

Thank you

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