



World Organisation
for Animal Health

Integrating Antimicrobial Resistance Mitigation into Beekeeping Practices in Eastern Africa

Jane Lwoyero
Programme officer: AMR & Food Safety

Nairobi, Kenya

2 - 4 September 2026



Ministry of Agriculture &
Livestock Development



The
Fleming Fund



Funded by
UK Government



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Reporting on AMU to ANIMUSE

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Four pillars to curb the spread of AMR

**Support good
governance and
capacity building**

**Encourage
implementation of
International
Standards**

**Strengthen
knowledge
through
surveillance and
research**

**Improve AMR
awareness and
understanding**

Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials

Preserving the efficacy of antimicrobials





Tracking AMU in animals



Ch.6.9. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals

Ch.6.3. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals



Country: Tracking AMU in animals

Delegates

A Delegate is appointed by the national government and is most frequently the Member's Chief Veterinary Officer

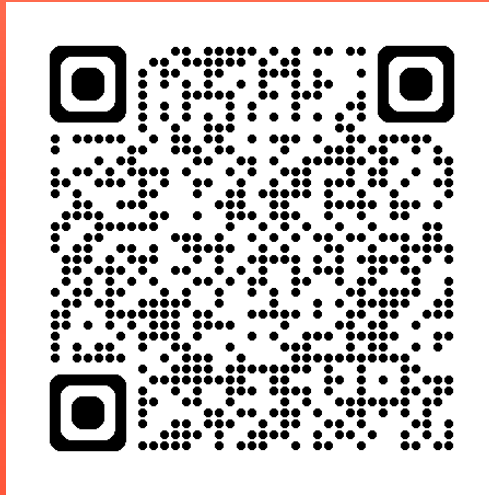
Focal Points for Veterinary Products (FPVP)

A Focal Point for Veterinary (FPVP) is appointed by the Delegate and is often the head of the regulatory authority for veterinary products

Other National Authority (ONA)

Regulatory authority for veterinary products if the FPVP is not part of that agency

ANIMUSE: A digital tool for global monitoring of antimicrobial use in animals



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Why do we need ANIMUSE?

The Antimicrobial Resistance Crisis

Key figures:

- In some regions, up to 90% of antibiotics (by volume) are used in animals
- Resistance knows no borders: it spreads through travel, food, and the environment

The motto: “If you can’t measure it, you can’t manage it.”

Goal: To curb AMR by encouraging the prudent use



What is ANIMUSE?

ANIMUSE =ANImal antiMicrobial USE,

- a web-based digital platform
- Collect data on the amounts and reasons for antimicrobial use in animals.
- Serve as the official global database for veterinary AMU

Core Feature:

- Interactive Dashboards for data visualization



What is ANIMUSE?

Key features:

- Interactive dashboards for data visualization
- Automated error checks to flag inconsistencies (e.g., incorrect units or overestimation)
- Flexible reporting options to accommodate countries with varying monitoring capabilities



ANIMUSE: Reporting Options

One of the platform's key strengths is that it allows countries to start reporting their data regardless of their current infrastructure

Option 1 – Basic:

- Total quantity of antimicrobials used (general quantity)
- No distinction between animal species

Option 2 – Intermediate:

- Data broken down by animal group (e.g., food-producing animals vs. non-food-producing animals)
- Breakdown by antimicrobial class





The “Flexibility” Feature: Reporting Options

Option 3 – Advanced:

- Detailed data by species (e.g., cattle vs. pigs vs. poultry)
- Data on the route of administration (oral, by injection, topical)
- Data on the reasons for use (treatment, metaphylaxis, or growth promotion)

Option 4 – Coming soon:

- Fully stratified data by specific animal species (e.g., dairy cows vs. beef cattle)
- Field-level data



How It Works

The reporting process

- Data collection (at national level)

Countries collect data from various sources: sales data (wholesalers), import/export registers (customs) or farm registers

Challenge: avoid duplicate counts (e.g., counting imported and sold medicines twice)





How It Works

2. Submission via ANIMUSE

- Users can either download an Excel template or enter data directly online
- The system automatically calculates the number of kilograms of active substances (using an integrated “calculation module”)

3. Validation and analysis

- OMSA staff review the data for anomalies (a deviation greater than 25% triggers a review)
- Data is marked as “validated” and can be made public or kept private (at the discretion of the country)





Data Visualization and Dashboards

After the data is submitted, ANIMUSE generates interactive dashboards

- Country trends: Compare usage in your country year over year
- International comparison: See where your usage (mg/kg of biomass) ranks globally
- Adjustment based on biomass: The platform adjusts usage based on “animal biomass” to enable fair comparisons between large and small countries



Examples of information

Global utilisation

- Tetracyclines (28.3%), penicillins (17.8%), and macrolides (10.6%) are the most widely used classes of antibiotics worldwide

Aquaculture

- There is a higher proportion of “critically important” antibiotics (such as colistin and fluoroquinolones), underscoring the need for a targeted policy



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Annual Reports

Annual Report on Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals

8th Report



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Annual Report on Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals

9th Report



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for Animal Health

2020 Report

English Version

The state of the world's animal health

Tracking and managing
antimicrobial use through
ANIMUSE

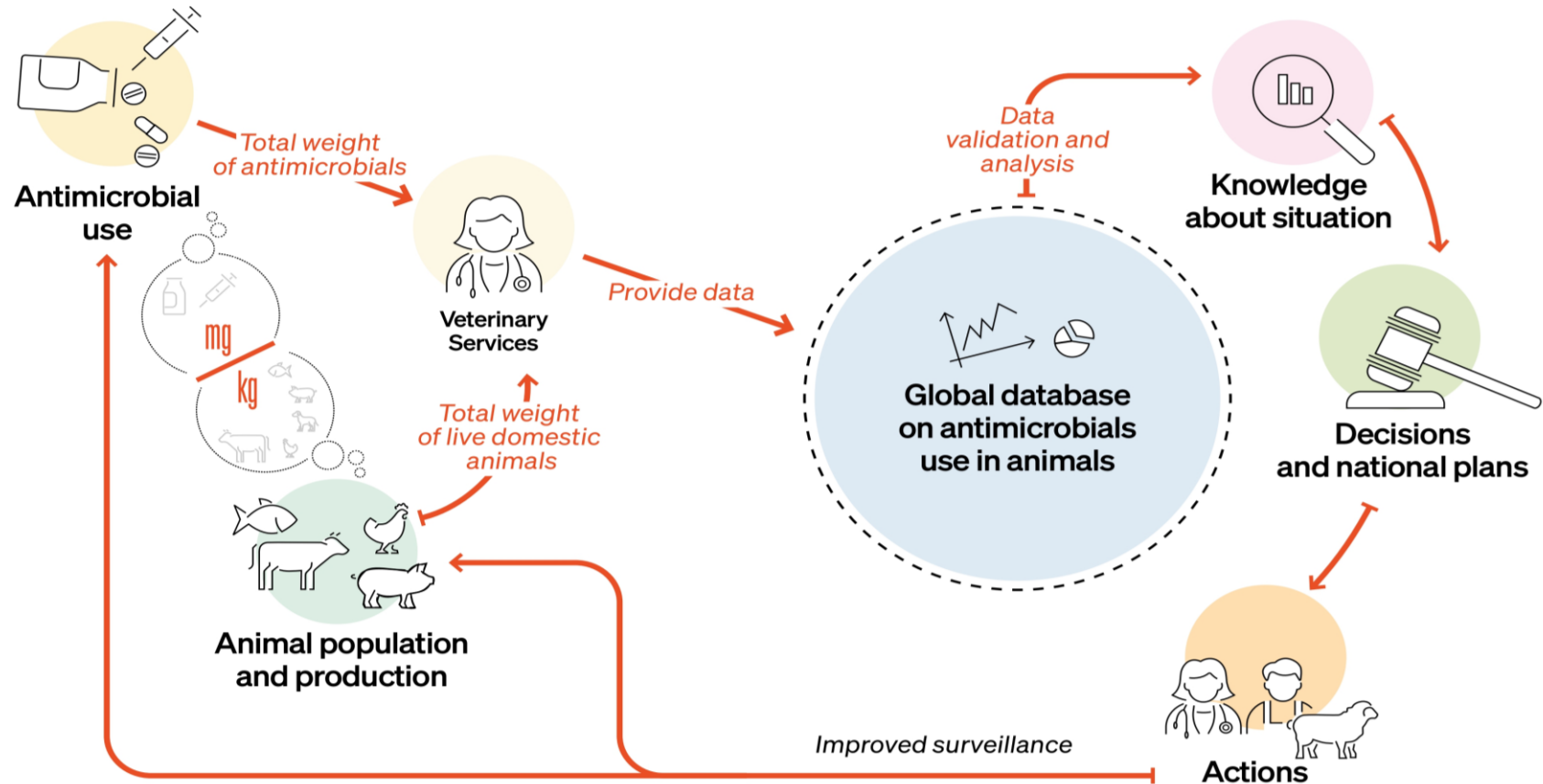


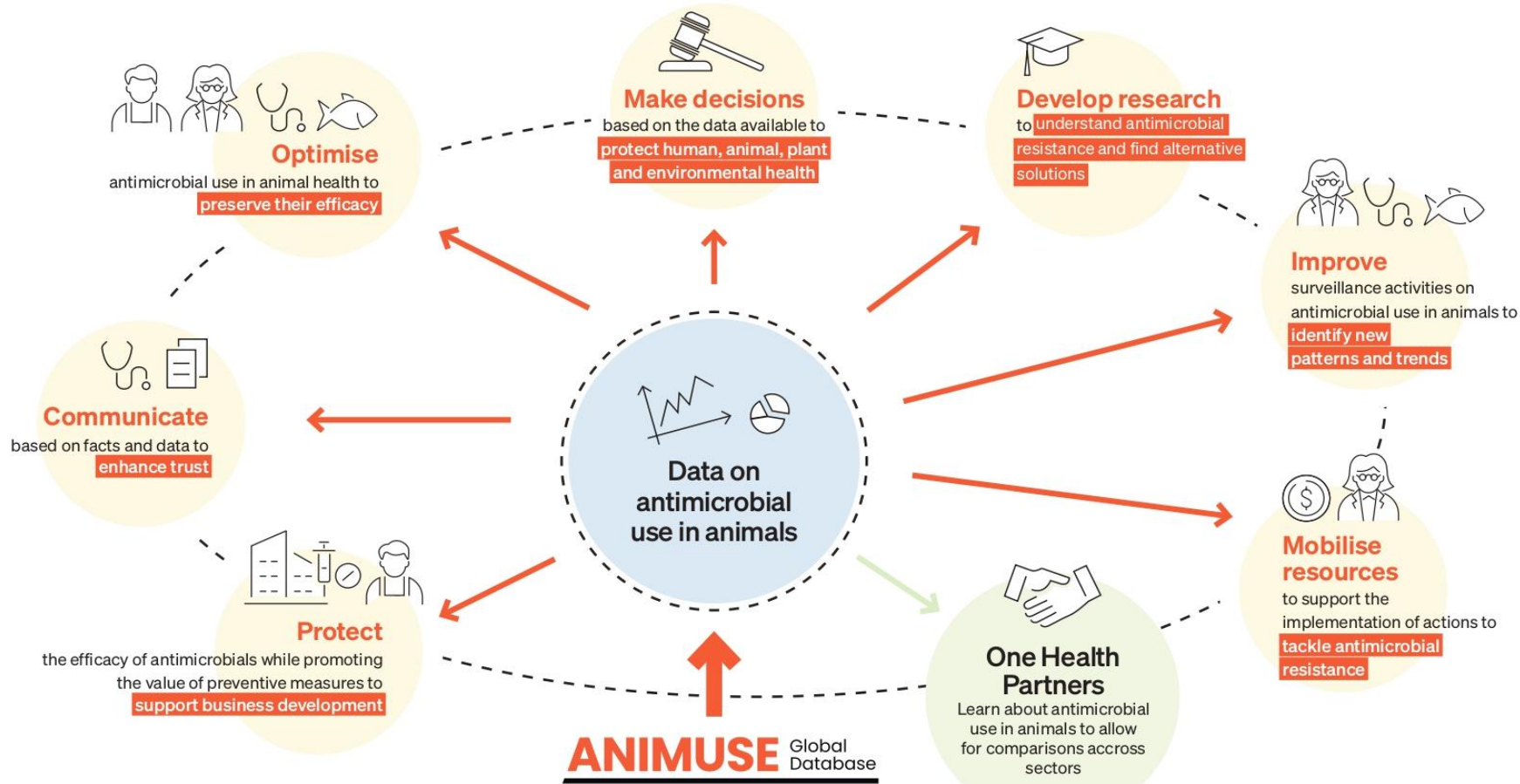
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Antimicrobial Use: from Data to Action







Summary: ANIMUSE

- ❖ It enables veterinary services to make evidence-based decisions to combat AMR
- ❖ If your country does not yet report data: start with Option 1
Use import data as your primary source
- ❖ If you already report data: aim for Option 3 and ensure your data is validated
- ❖ Use the data: don't just submit it—use the dashboards to inform your national policies!

Thank You

www.woah.org woah@woah.org



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