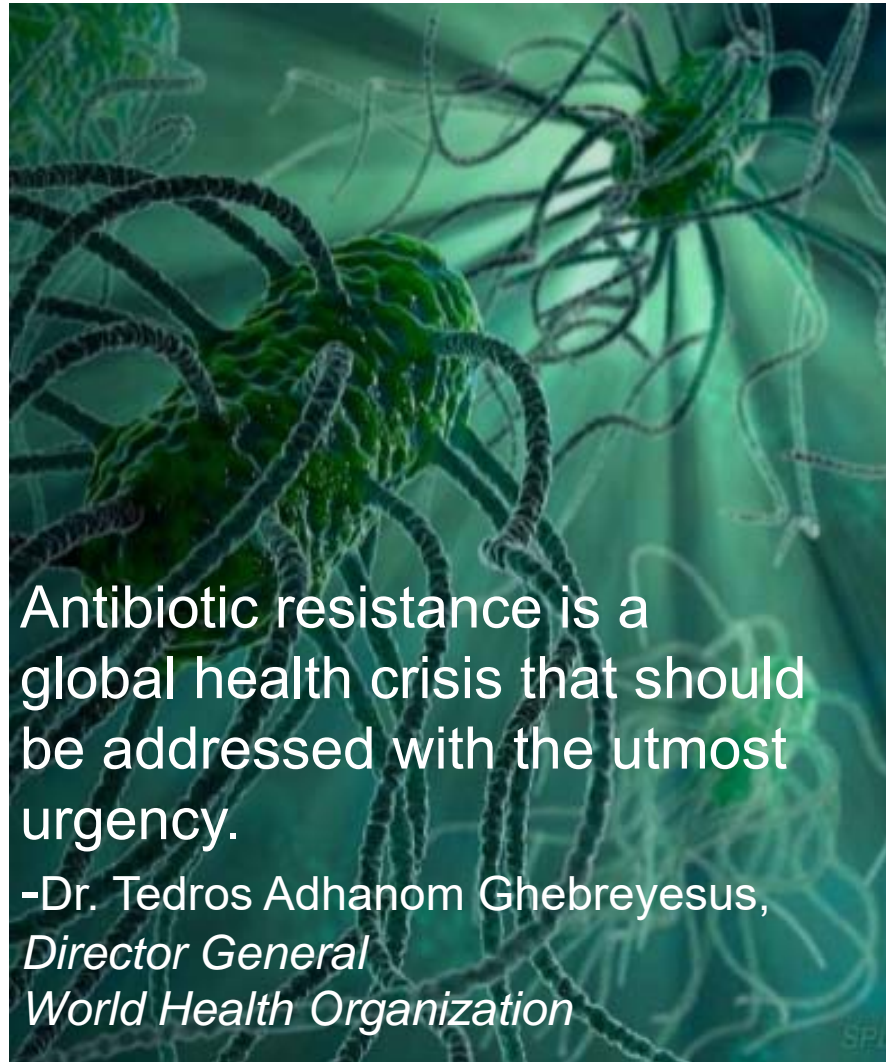


Implementation of NAP on AMR in Africa

Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products
Cycle V

Dr. Walter Fuller MS.,MD.,MBA. - Consultant WHO-AFRO

AMR is the Greatest Threat to Modern Medicine



Antibiotic resistance is a global health crisis that should be addressed with the utmost urgency.

-Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus,
Director General
World Health Organization

AMR Threatens Global Progress



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



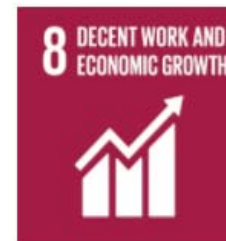
Antimicrobials are fundamental components of all health systems



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

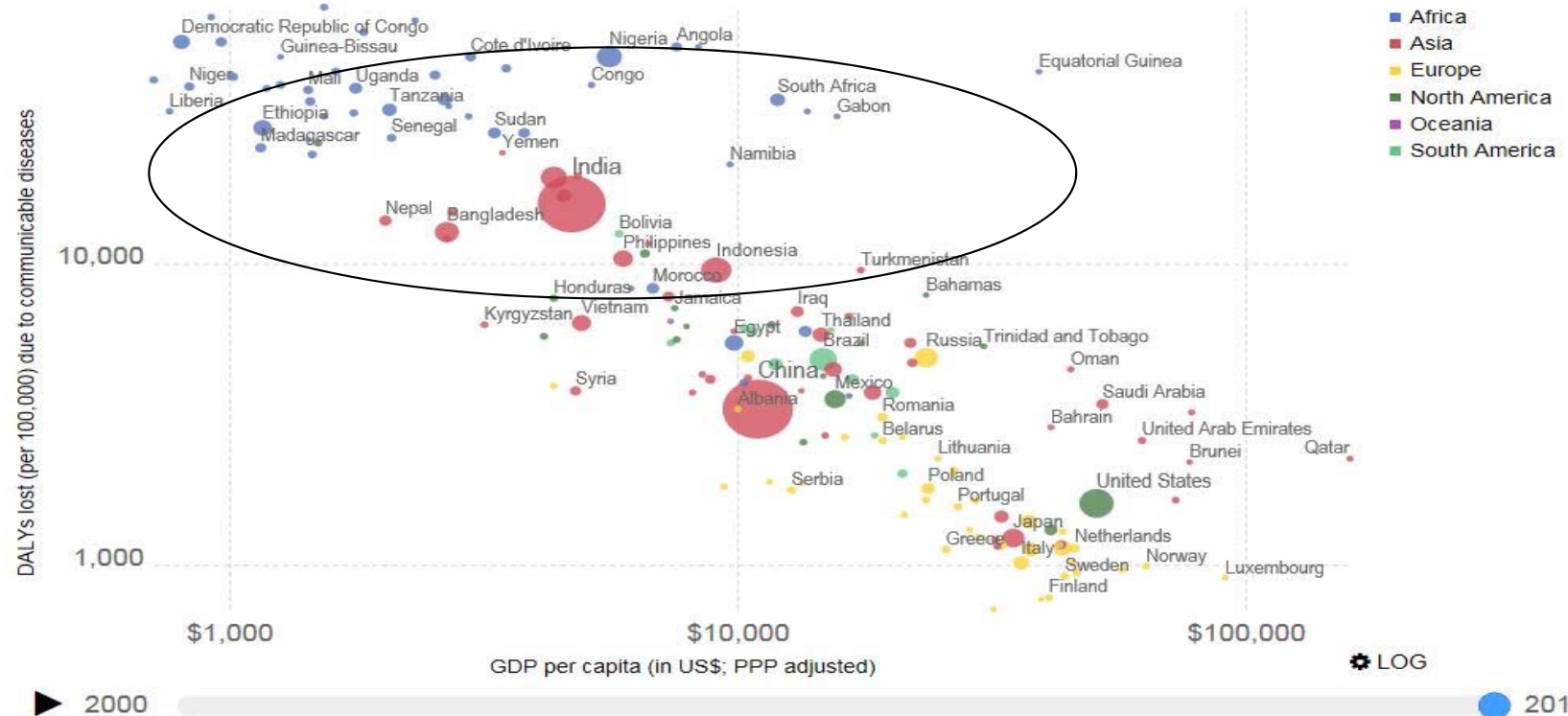
*World Bank Group Report on Drug-Resistant Infections (March 2017)

Global Burden of Disease

Health burden due to communicable diseases vs. GDP per capita, 2012

The health burden of communicable diseases is measured by Disability Adjusted Life Years lost due to communicable diseases.

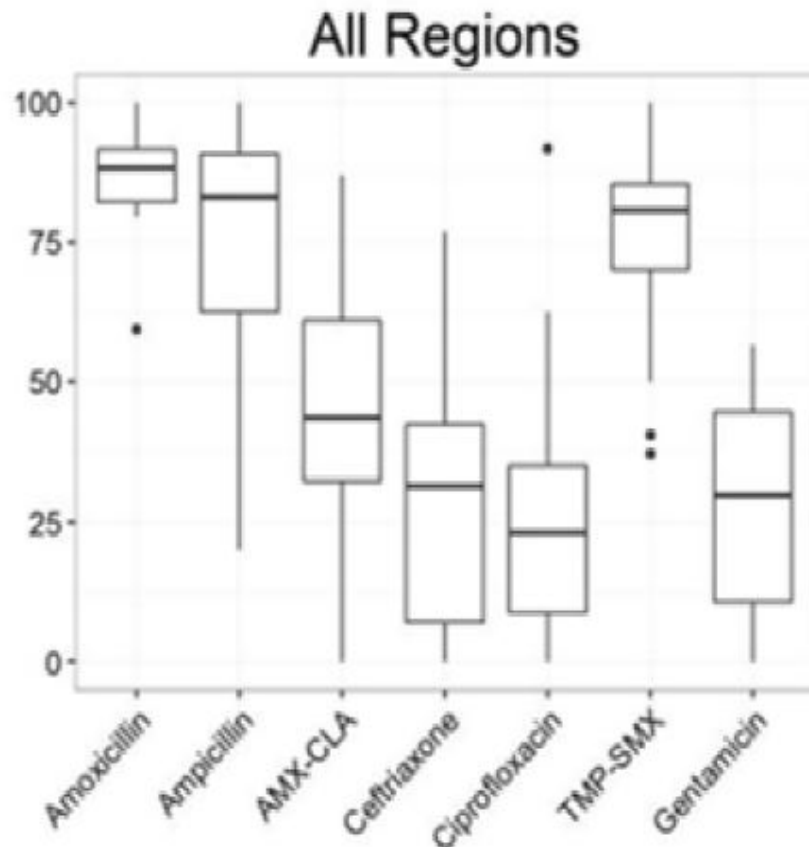
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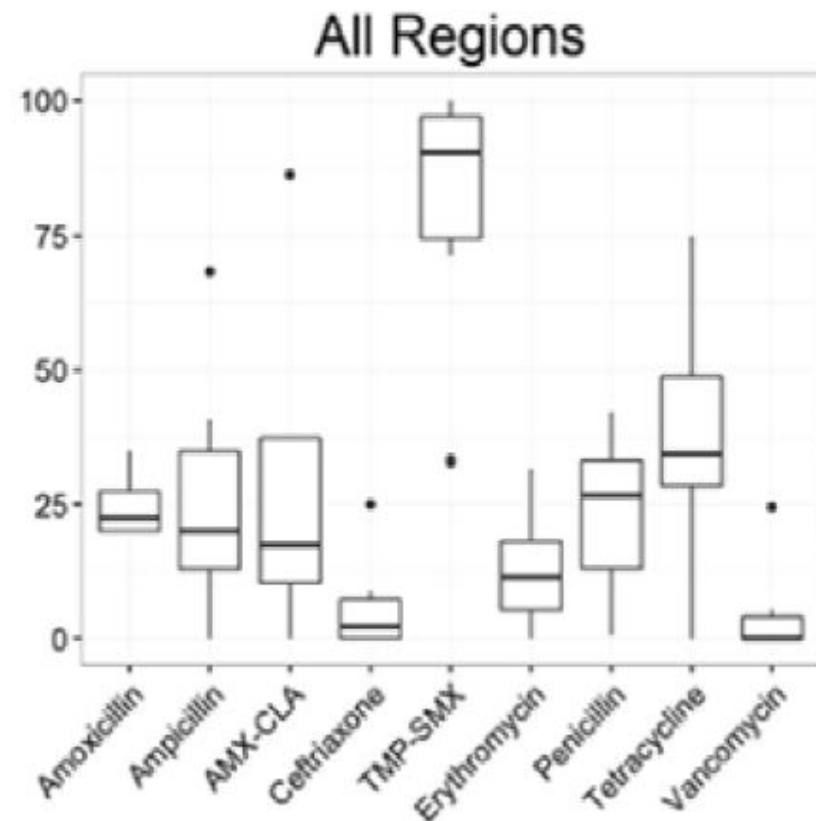
Source: Penn World Table 9.0, Communicable Diseases – Disability Adjusted Life Years (per 100,000)

Resistance Levels throughout Africa

Interpret with Care



Resistance of *E. coli* to commonly prescribed antibiotics in all regions of Africa



Resistance of *S. pneumoniae* to commonly prescribed antibiotics in all regions of Africa

Tadesse et al.,
2017

Context: 47 Member States

-  Algeria
-  Angola
-  Benin
-  Botswana
-  Burkina Faso
-  Burundi
-  Cameroon
-  Cape Verde
-  Central African Rep.
-  Chad
-  Comoros
-  Congo
-  Cote d'Ivoire
-  Dem. Rep. of Congo
-  Equatorial Guinea
-  Ethiopia
-  Eritrea
-  Gabon
-  Gambia
-  Ghana
-  Guinea
-  Guinée-Bissau
-  Kenya



-  Lesotho
-  Liberia
-  Madagascar
-  Malawi
-  Mali
-  Mauritania
-  Mauritius
-  Mozambique
-  Namibia
-  Niger
-  Nigeria
-  Rwanda
-  Sao Tome & Principe
-  Senegal
-  Seychelles
-  Sierra Leone
-  South Africa
-  South Sudan
-  Swaziland
-  Togo
-  Uganda
-  United Republic of Tanzania
-  Zambia
-  Zimbabwe

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



AFRO Support to Countries

- **Help provide and sustain governance support for**
 - situation analysis
 - development of National Action Plans
 - Multisectoral coordination
 - Links with JEE & global health security agenda
 - Getting AMR into plans and budgets
- **Monitoring** – using existing systems and indicators where possible
- **Awareness campaigns**—public, policy makers, & agricultural sector

WHO-AFRO:summary of activities conducted So far

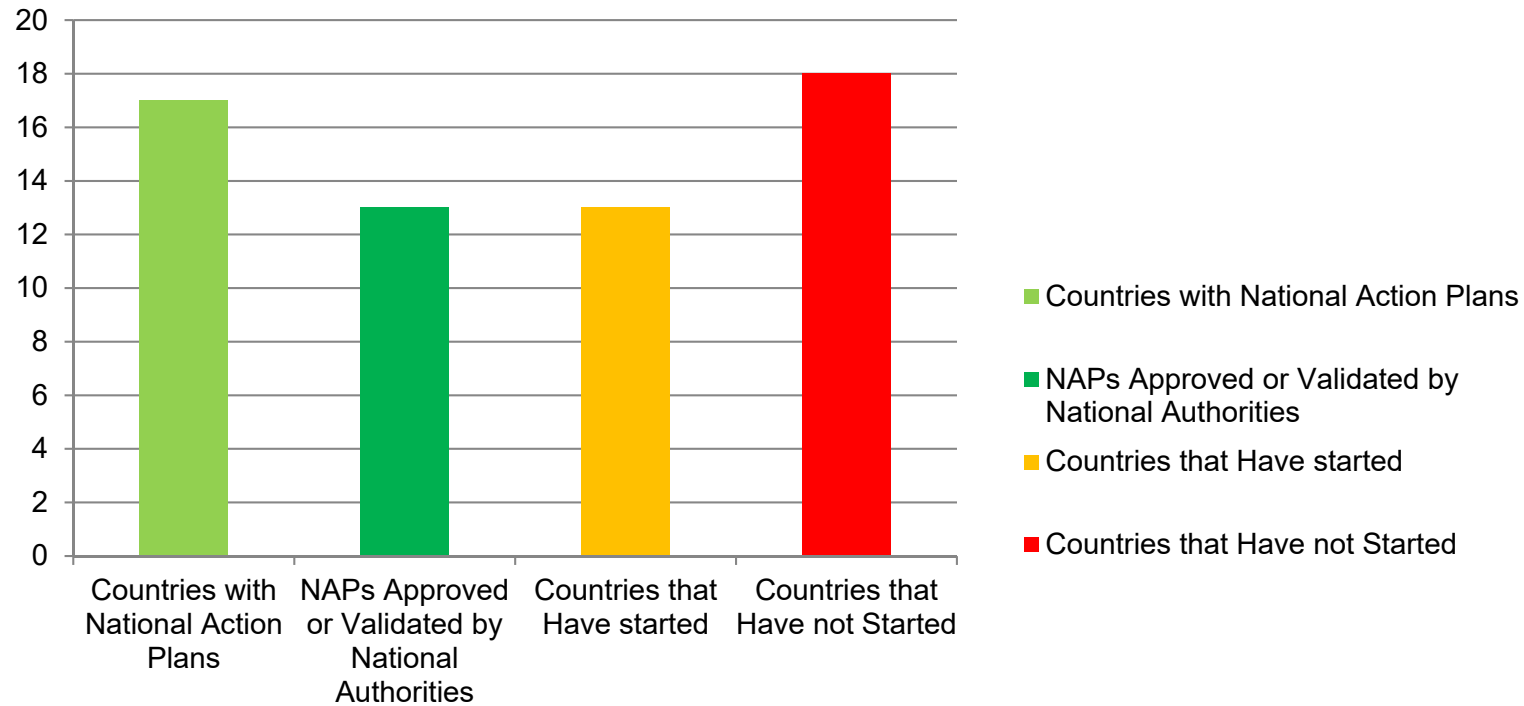
- Planning: Biennium Planning (2018-2019) including activities have been mapped out.
- Human Resources: Recruitment of 1 TO-AMR and Consultant at RO level; Training of ~30 resource persons who could support Member States
- Capacity building of Member States: Over 295 delegates from 44 countries trained to develop NAPs using one Health Approach.
- Financial & Technical Support for Awareness and Sensitization (WAAW 2017 activities)

WHO-AFRO:summary of activities conducted So far Continues;

AMR Surveillance:

- AMR collaborating Centre designated: NICD Johannesburg
- 10 countries updated during the 2nd high level meeting on GLASS in Stockholm
- 11 countries initiated their enrollment in GLASS-8 approved
- WHO Integrated Global Survey on ESBL-producing E. coli using a "One Health" approach, "The Tricycle Project" e.g Ghana selected to pilot Tricycle project on ESBL
- Mali selected to benefit from Korean support-KOICA project on strengthening Lab and AMR surveillance
- AFRO-HQ meeting on AMR surveillance

View of Current Situation of NAP Development in AFRO



NEEDS: Supporting AMR Implementation

- **Laboratory and surveillance** capacity building for antibiotic sensitivity testing and reporting
- **Infection prevention and control** in health facilities, including hand hygiene campaigns/WASH provision
- **Antibiotic consumption studies**
- **Antibiotic stewardship programmes** in hospitals, and programmes to support appropriate use in primary care, maternal, and child health
- **Antibiotic regulation** at national level for humans and animals
- **Antibiotic supply chain management**

Collaboration

- WHO- UK Partnership: Fleming Fund has Prioritized support to combat Antimicrobial Resistance and WHO-AFRO framework 2016-2020 which aims to focus on AFRO specific priorities which include health systems strengthening, building diagnostics and surveillance capacity and combating AMR.
- WHO-AFRO and CDC Africa collaboration: To build a Surveillance network to help combat AMR
- WHO-FAO-OIE: To use a one health approach in combating AMR
- Canada Funds since 2017: Support low and middle income countries to Implement “One Health” NAPs on AMR.

Future Plans

- Future plans will focus on the main agenda for the Biennium 2018-2019 to include;
- Building/Strengthening the WHO-FAO-OIE Tripartite Alliance at regional level” and Supporting countries in establishing/strengthening the alliance
- Work to ensure that countries have the capacity to implement NAPs, Prevent and reduce infections due to AMR.
- Improving access and maintain effectiveness of antibiotics in animal health and food production settings
- Promote high level political commitment in a sustained manner with coordination at a global level to combat AMR in support of SDGs.

Acknowledgements

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- Government of Canada
- AMR country teams, FAO and OIE colleagues
- WHO Country offices and EDM NPOs
- WHO AFRO and HQ