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Progress in developing and implementing AMR National Action Plans in Africa

Virtual



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- The overuse and misuse of antimicrobials in humans, animals and plants have accelerated the development of AMR.
- A significant decrease in the trade of livestock and livestock products due to AMR has been projected
- In human health, AMR could derail the SDGs causing extreme poverty and deaths



AMR National Action Plan (NAP) Implementation



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AMR National Action Plan (NAP) Implementation

- WHO, supported by the OIE and FAO, developed a Global Action Plan on AMR (GAP) in 2015 to combatting AMR.
- All countries approved the GAP and agreed to develop and implement national action plans on AMR by 2017.
- NAP implementation progress is monitored by an annual Tripartite AMR country self-assessment survey (TrACSS) jointly administered by FAO, OIE and WHO since 2016.



Global Database for the Tripartite Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS)



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Country participation in the Global survey

2018-2019



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Country participation in the Global survey

2018-2019

2019-2020

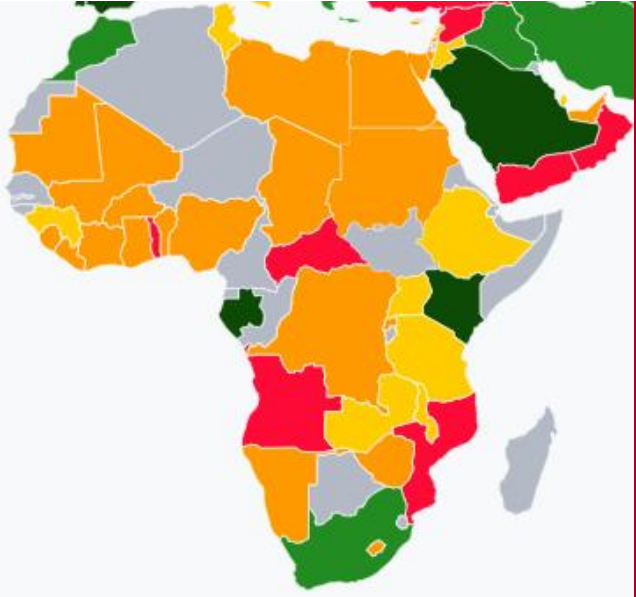


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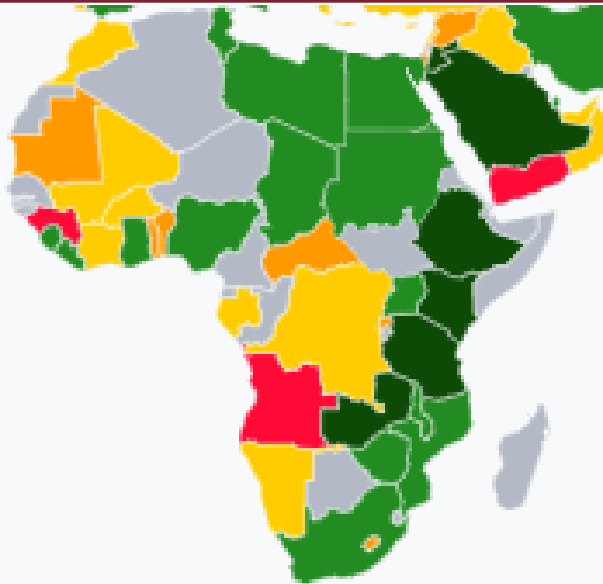
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Multisector and OH collaboration/coordination



- A - No formal multi-sectoral governance or coordination mechanism on AMR exists.
- B - Multi-sectoral working group(s) or coordination committee on AMR established with Government leadership.
- C - Multi-sectoral working group(s) is (are) functional, with clear terms of reference; regular meetings, and funding for working group(s). Activities and reporting/accountability arrangements are defined.
- D - Joint working on issues including agreement on common objectives.
- E - Integrated approaches used to implement the national AMR action plan with relevant data and lessons learned from all sectors used to adapt implementation of the action plan.

Country progress in development of NAPs on AMR



A - No national AMR action plan.



B - National AMR action plan under development.



C - National AMR action plan developed.

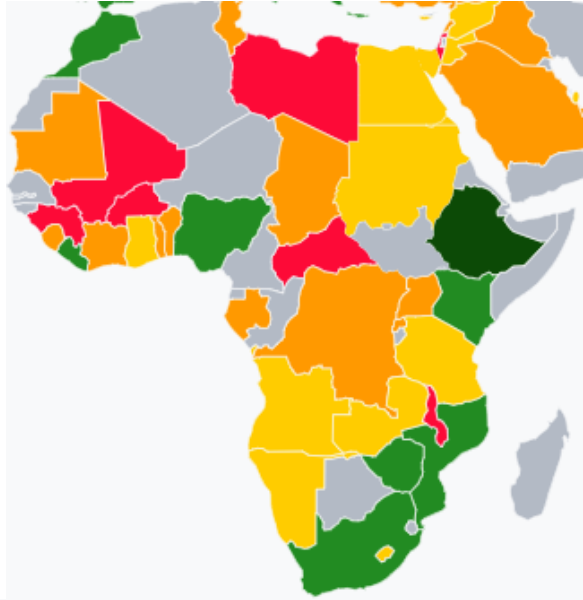







D - National AMR action plan approved by government that reflects Global Action Plan objectives, with an operational plan and monitoring arrangements.



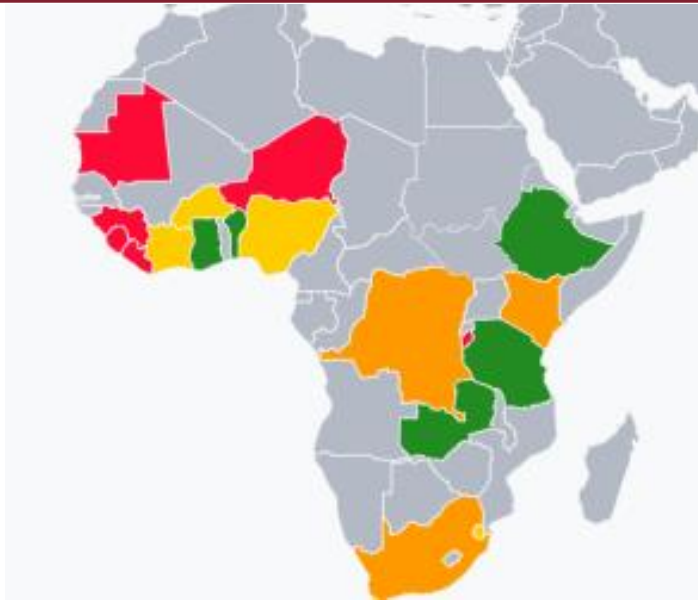
E - National AMR action plan has funding sources identified, is being implemented and has relevant sectors involved with a defined monitoring and evaluation process in place.

Progress with strengthening of veterinary Services



-  A - No systematic approach at national level to strengthening Veterinary Services.
-  B - Veterinary services assessed and plans developed to improve capacity, through a structured approach such as OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis missions.
-  C - Implementation of plan to strengthen capacity gaps in Veterinary Services underway.
-  D - Monitoring of Veterinary Services performance carried out regularly, e.g. through PVS Evaluation Follow Up missions.
-  E - Documented evidence of strong capacity in compliance with OIE standards on the quality of Veterinary Services.

National monitoring system for antimicrobials intended to be used in animals (sales/use)



- A - No national plan or system for monitoring sales/use of antimicrobials in animals.
- B - Plan agreed for monitoring quantities of antimicrobials sold for/used in animals, based on OIE standards.
- C - Data collected and reported on total quantity of antimicrobials sold for/used in animals and their intended type of use (therapeutic or growth promotion).
- D - On a regular basis, data is collected and reported to the OIE on the total quantity of antimicrobials sold for/used in animals nationally, by antimicrobial class, by species (aquatic or terrestrial), method of administration, and by type of use (therapeutic or growth promotion).
- E - Data on antimicrobials used under veterinary supervision in animals are available at farm level, for individual animal species.



Country using relevant AMC/U and/or AMR data to amend national strategy and/or inform decision making. [Animal Health (terrestrial and aquatic)]

- Yes
- No

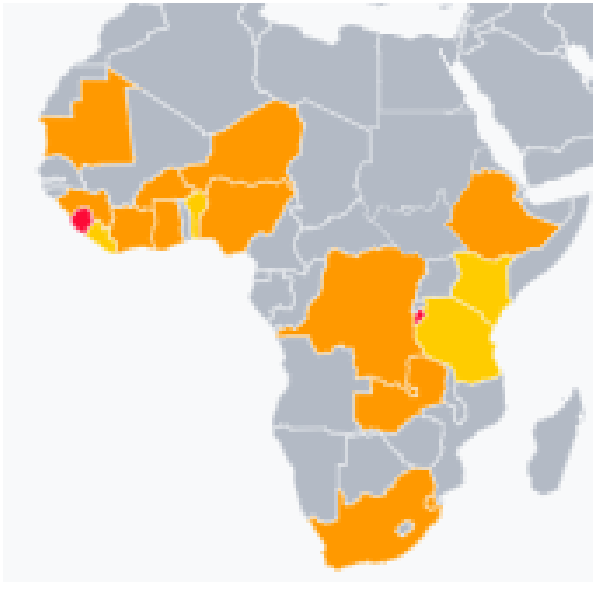


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Good health, management and hygiene practices to reduce the use of antimicrobials and minimize development and transmission of AMR in animal production



A - No systematic efforts to improve good production practices.

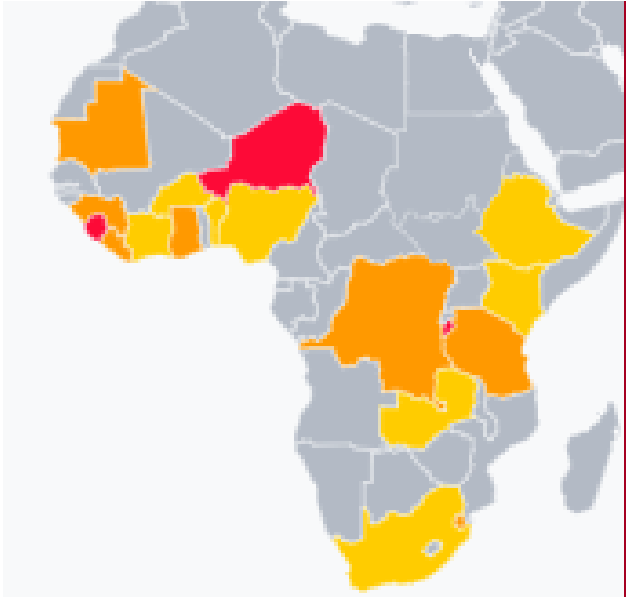
B - Some activities in place to develop and promote good production practices.

C - National plan agreed to ensure good production practices in line with international standards (e.g. OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes, Codex Alimentarius). Nationally agreed guidance for good production practices developed, adapted for implementation at local farm and food production level.

D - Nationwide implementation of plan to ensure good production practices and national guidance published and disseminated.

E - Implementation of the nation-wide plan is monitored periodically.

Optimizing antimicrobial use in animal health (terrestrial and aquatic)



A - No national policy or legislation regarding the quality, safety and efficacy of antimicrobial products, and their distribution, sale or use.

B - National legislation covers some aspects of national manufacture, import, marketing authorization, control of safety, quality and efficacy and distribution of antimicrobial products.

C - National legislation covers all aspects of national manufacture, import, marketing authorization, control of safety, quality and efficacy and distribution of antimicrobial products.

- Countries are at different stages in responding to the growing threat posed by AMR.
- Enhanced collaborative efforts at country level between the public health and agriculture sectors in AMR NAP implementation and compilation of the TrACSS questionnaire.
- Further information on the Global Database on TrACSS can be accessed at <https://amrcountryprogress.org/>