

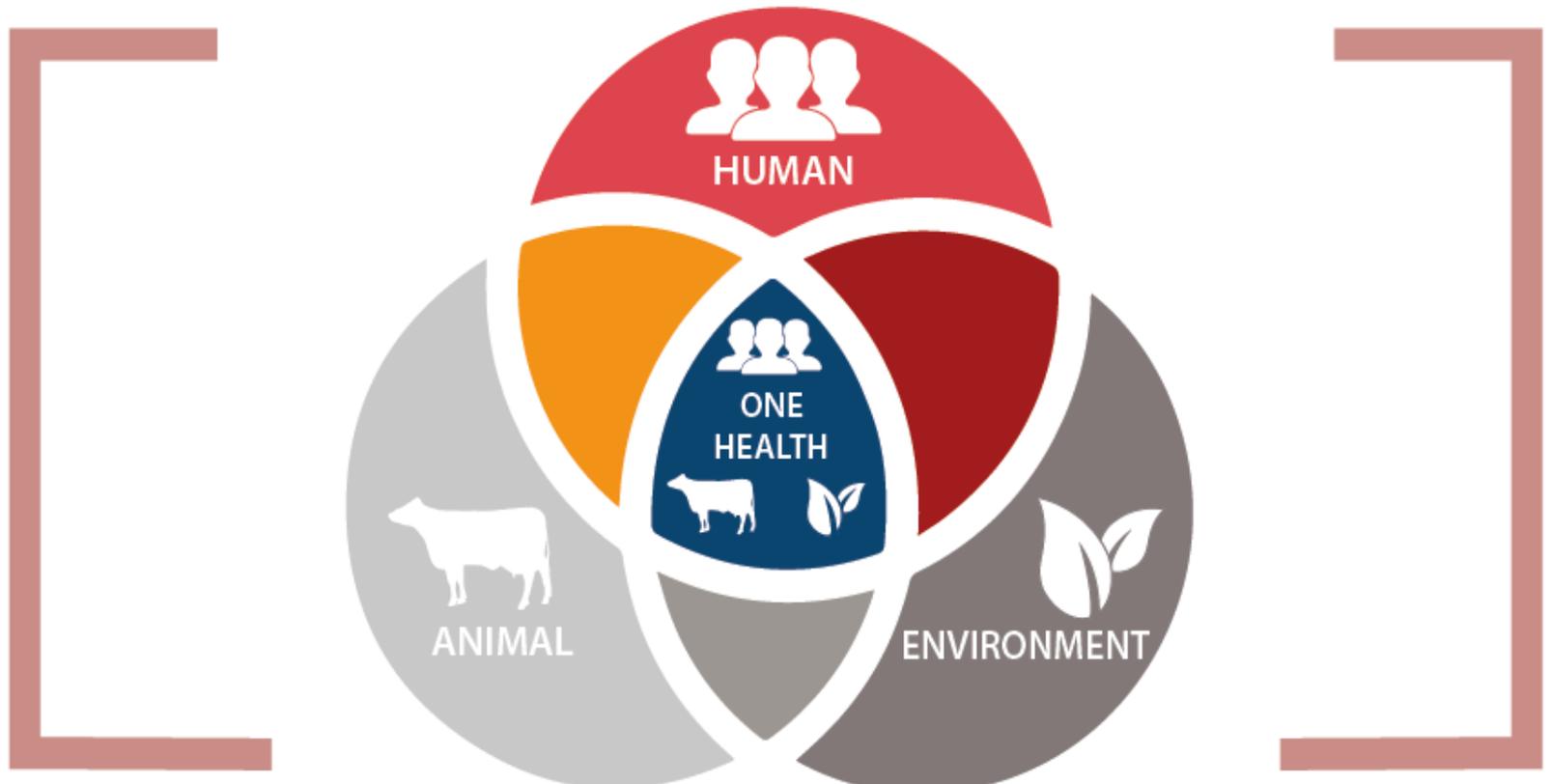


Advancing the One Health response to Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

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One Health and AMR

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Source: Upper Midwest Agricultural, Safety and Health Center, USA.

One Health recognizes that the health of humans, animals and ecosystems are interconnected.

It involves applying a **coordinated, collaborative, multidisciplinary** and **cross-sectoral** approach to address potential or existing risks that originate at the animal-human-ecosystems interface.

Antimicrobial Resistance

Antimicrobial agents are medicines used in humans, animals and plants for both prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs when disease causing microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites are no longer responsive to previously effective antimicrobial agents.

AMR is a global concern for both the Public Health and Agriculture Sectors.

Global Response

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



Antimicrobial Resistance

WHO, FAO, and OIE unite in the fight against Antimicrobial Resistance

THE FACTS

Antimicrobial agents:

- are essential to treat human and animal diseases;
- should thus be considered as a public good.

Some microbes have demonstrated full or partial resistance to different antimicrobial agents. It is an inevitable consequence of antimicrobial use both in humans and animals.

This phenomenon called antimicrobial resistance, AMR, is an increasing global concern for human and animal health.

The need for a 'One Health' approach

Addressing the rising threat of AMR requires a holistic and multisectoral ('One Health') approach because antimicrobials used to treat various infectious diseases in animals may be the same or be similar to those used in humans. Resistant bacteria arising either in humans, animals or the environment may spread from one to the other, and from one country to another. **AMR does not recognize geographic or human/animal borders.**

A public good to protect

The discovery of antibiotics and their development to treat bacterial

infections in humans and animals was one of the most important achievements of the 20th Century. Since antimicrobials were first commercially produced, initially for use in human medicine and subsequently in veterinary medicine, their use has been associated with the risk of emergence of AMR.

At the same time as the world has observed accelerated emergence of resistance, the discovery and development of new antimicrobial drugs has slowed down. The effectiveness of the existing antimicrobials should therefore be preserved as much as possible.

**AMR does not recognize
geographic
or human/animal borders**

**AMR jeopardizes progress
on health outcomes**



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future



World Health
Organization

National Response



NATIONAL POLICY ON PREVENTION AND CONTAINMENT OF



ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



JUNE 2017



NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON PREVENTION AND CONTAINMENT OF



ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



2017 -2022

JUNE 2017

Through a 'One Health' platform that embraces interdisciplinary collaboration and communication, the government undertakes to implement this policy in all aspects to safeguard human and animal health and the environment.

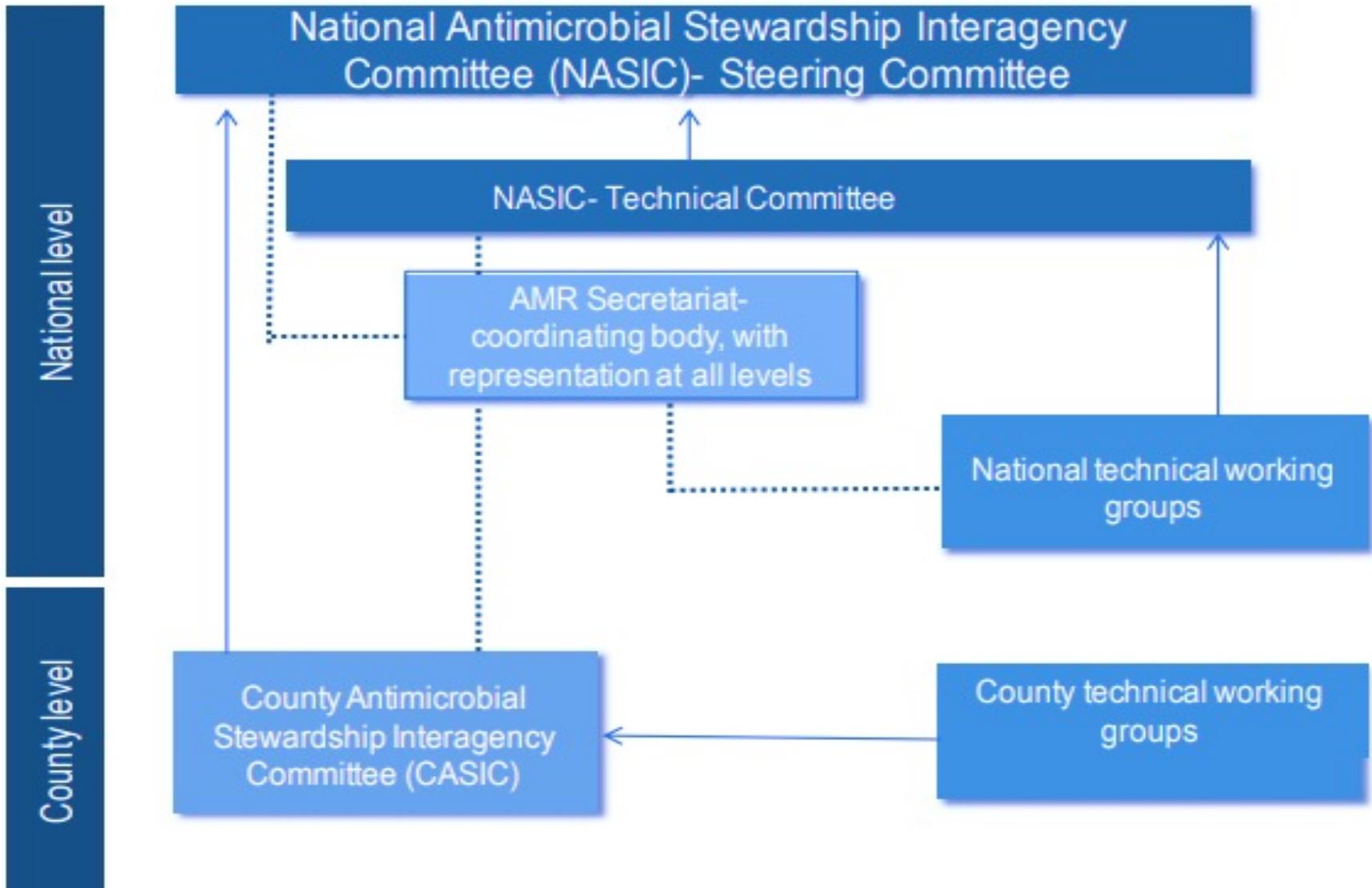
Dr. Cleopa Mailu, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Health

Mr. Willy Bett, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture,
Livestock Fisheries &
Blue Economy

Implementation

- AMR is one of the most complex public health challenges the world has faced- interdependent factors.
- No single organization or government or sector can solve AMR
- Deliberate coordination and collaboration between key stakeholder groups, such as government, civil society and the private sector,

Governance and Coordination Structure



Multi-Sectoral Collaboration

Deliberate coordination of different stakeholder groups by Government

Multiple Sectors

- Health
- Agriculture
- Trade
- Education
- Environment
- Finance

Multiple Disciplines

- Civil society organizations
- Private sector
- Professional associations
- Academia
- Industry associations

Conclusion

- **Political** commitment and leadership are critical to drive the AMR agenda, mobilize and allocate resources appropriately, and get action.
- **Resources:** collaboration takes time and money
- **Governance mechanisms:** no one-size-fits-all approach
- **Practical management** to keep the collaboration going

Thank
you