

African Union Framework on Antimicrobial Resistance and Related Food Safety Issues

Africa CDC Inaugural One Health Conference Nov 2 2021

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- ❑ Introduction and context
- ❑ AMR and Food Safety – Preliminary findings from systematic review of antimicrobial use and resistance in agriculture and food production systems in Africa
- ❑ The African Union Framework for Antimicrobial Resistance Control
- ❑ AU's work on AMR

Introduction and context

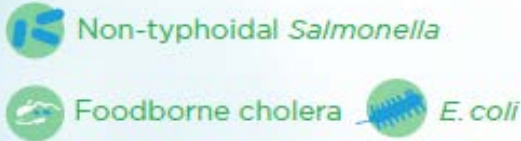


Foodborne diseases in the WHO African Region

Every year



Diarrhoeal diseases are responsible for **70%** of the burden of foodborne diseases



Chemical hazards (cyanide and aflatoxin) cause **1/4** of deaths

Paralysis (Konzo) caused by cyanide in cassava, is unique to the African Region, resulting in death in **1 In 5** people affected

**FOODBORNE DISEASES ARE PREVENTABLE.
EVERYONE HAS A ROLE TO PLAY.**

For more information: www.who.int/foodsafety

#SafeFood

Source: WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases, 2015.



Modernizing Africa's food safety system has emerged as a key factor in achieving Africa's most critical development goals:

Public Health

- Annual economic cost from such illnesses is over \$16 billion in lost productivity, medical treatment and food recalls (WHO, 2015)
- There is urgent need to improve food safety systems in the continent to protect the health of consumers and safeguard economies of Member States

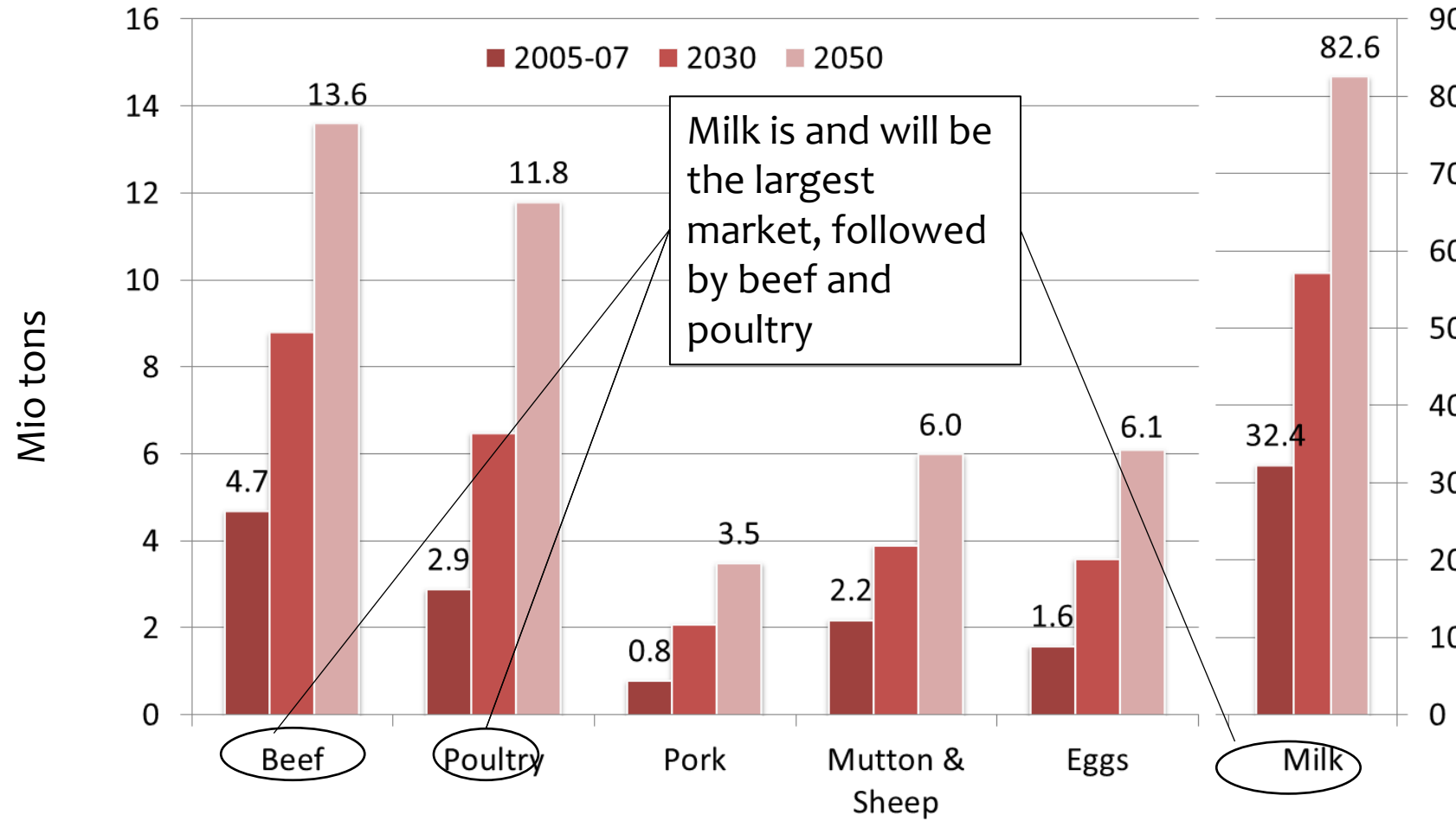
Food Security

- Malabo Declaration Commitment to end Hunger by 2025
- “There is no food security without food safety.”

Trade and development

- Malabo commitment to triple intra-Africa trade by 2025

Incentives to increase food production could also result in increased use in antimicrobials



Incentives to increase food production could also result in increased use in antimicrobials

- ❑ A growing African population of 1.2 billion
- ❑ The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)
- ❑ Increase in consumer demand for food
- ❑ **Food will play an important role in development and transmission of AMR unless we change the status quo**

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Food Safety

- ❑ Antimicrobials play an indispensable role in the treatment, prevention and control of a wide range of infectious diseases.
- ❑ Limited resource, shared by humans for benefit of humans, animals, and plants
- ❑ Overuse and misuse of antimicrobials in all sectors are major factors for the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) microorganisms
- ❑ Tetracyclines, sulfonamides, quinolones and penicillins which are commonly used in farm animals as antibiotic growth promoters to help them gain weight are also the ones with highest resistance rates
- ❑ Between 2000 and 2018, the proportion of drugs to which bacteria have become resistant almost tripled in chickens and pigs, and doubled in cattle (Van Boeckel, et al.2019).
- ❑ Resistance observed for streptomycin, tetracycline and triazole fungicide in crop production (FAO, 2018)
- ❑ Inadequate infrastructure, regulation and capacity necessary to implement and monitor food safety controls and standards at the national level undermine ability to control AMR in many African countries.

AMR and Food Safety – Preliminary findings from Systematic review of antimicrobial use and resistance in agriculture and food production systems in Africa

- ❑ Commissioned by the African Union Task Force for AMR Control
- ❑ In the context of Africa, antimicrobial resistance have been reported in different food products (beef, poultry, eggs, fruits and vegetables) in at least 17 AU member states
- ❑ Resistance have been reported in foodborne pathogens such as *E.coli*, *Salmonella spp*, *Campylobacter spp*, *S. aureus*, *Listeria monocytogens*
- ❑ Commonly implicated antimicrobials include quinolones, penicillin, aminoglycosides, cephalosporin, sulphonamides, fluoroquinolones, macrolides, penicillin

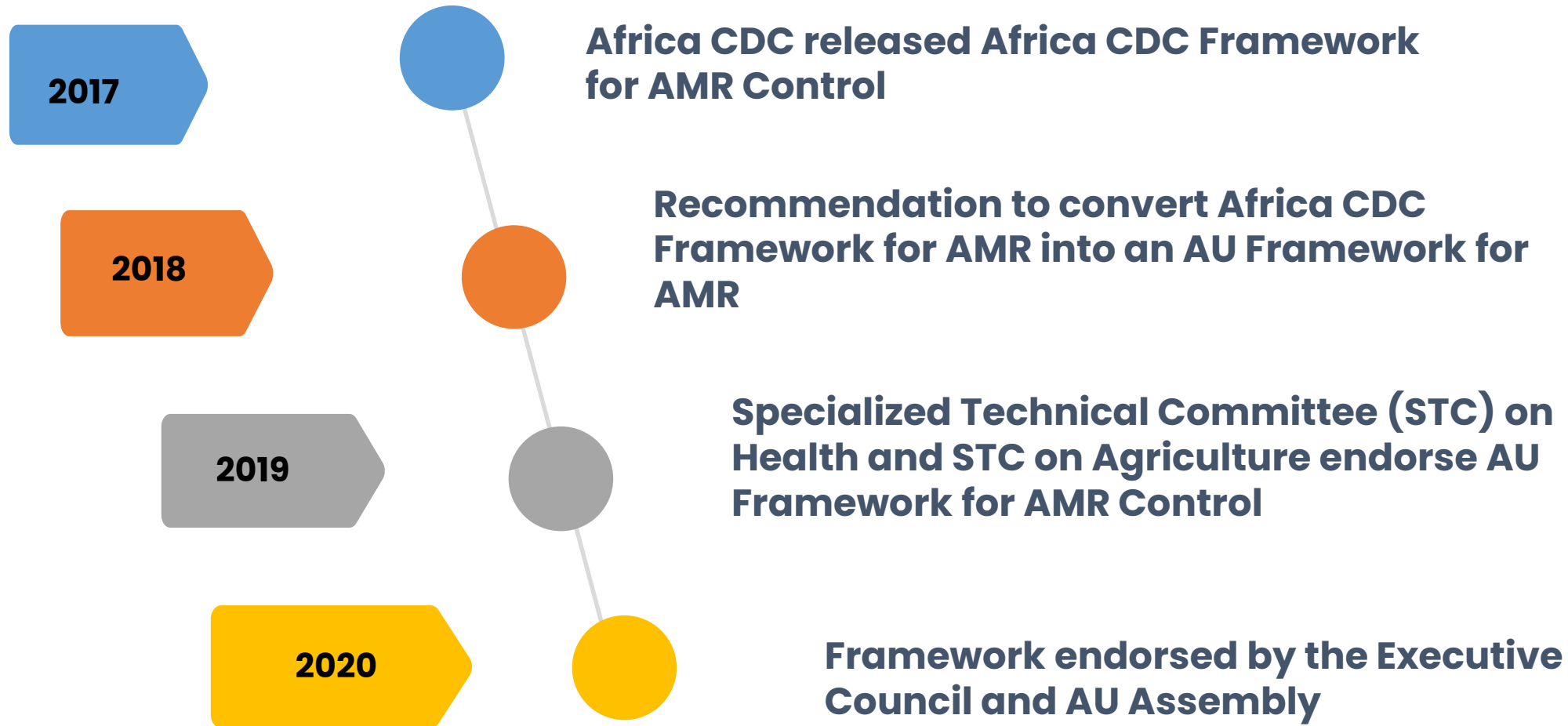
Public health cost

- ❑ Antimicrobial resistance is an important food safety risk for Africa and may worsen the foodborne disease burden in Africa unless drastic actions are taken

Economic cost of AMR

- ❑ Cost related to adapting or changing practices to reduce the presence and proliferation of AMR organisms.
- ❑ Potential cost related to market access as a result of compliance with new health regulations.
- ❑ **Need for holistic assessment of the economic risks and cost of AMR especially within the context of AfCFTA to better understand how intra-African trade in food will affect the spread of AMR**

The African Union Framework for Antimicrobial Resistance Control



AU Framework for Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Control And Africa Common Position On AMR

Assembly/AU/Decl.3(XXXIII)
Page 1

DECLARATION ON AFRICAN COMMON POSITION ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, meeting at the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 10 February 2020;

CONCERNED that Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a development that is challenging and threatening the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063, related to human, aquatic, marine and terrestrial animal health, biodiversity and ecosystems, clean water, poverty, and hunger; and that drug resistance causes an estimated 700,000 deaths each year globally, and, if current trends continue, AMR could result in over 10 million deaths per year and over 100 trillion USD in lost output globally by 2050;

ALSO CONCERNED that many Africans lack access to high-quality antimicrobials, resulting in millions of preventable illnesses and deaths annually;

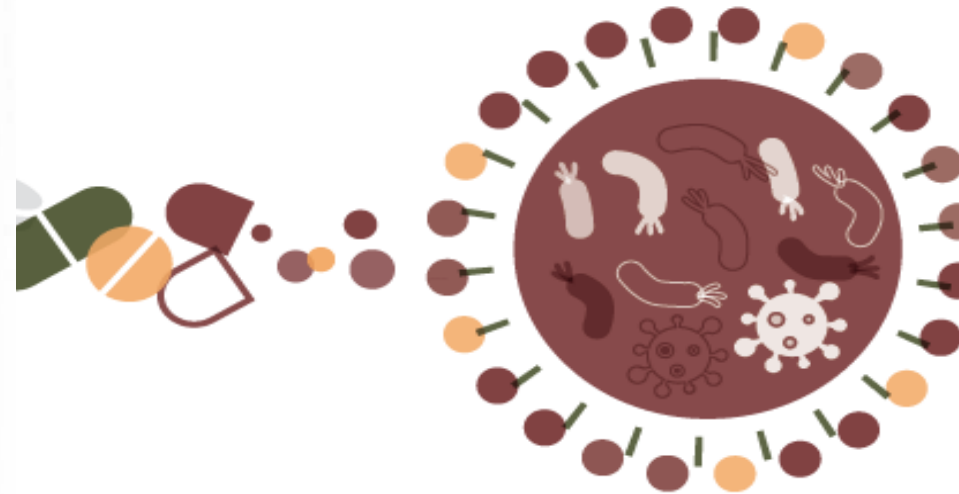
COGNIZANT that Member States face challenges in ensuring that National Action Plans on AMR are fully developed, funded, implemented, and measured, that Plans include a One Health approach and cover all sectors, and that Plans are main-streamed into universal health care, economic development, and other high development priorities;

1. **ADOPT** the African Common Position on Antimicrobial Resistance of the Ministers of Health, Population and Drug Control of the Member States of the African Union, held in Cairo, Egypt, on 1 and 2 August 2019, at the occasion of the Third Ordinary Session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Health, Population and Drug Control (STC-HPDC-3) (as annexed).

33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union, 9-10 February 2020, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



African Union Framework for Antimicrobial Resistance Control 2020–2025



Africa Common Position On AMR

- ❑ AMR is a global risk beyond the capacity of any organization or nation to manage or mitigate alone. AU advocates for an interagency approach to AMR activities in Africa.
- ❑ Recommends the application of the “One Health approach” to contain and minimize the threat of AMR in Africa.
- ❑ Encourages Member States to continue prioritize and invest in the implementation of their National Action Plans on AMR
- ❑ Recommends that Regional Economic Communities harmonize regulation of antimicrobial agents used in humans, animals, and plants as well as protocols for recording and reporting AMR and antimicrobial use.
- ❑ Recommends to the Commission to fully constitute and fund the AU Task Force on AMR for monitoring, reviewing, coordinating, and developing policies related to AMR with representation from all relevant sectors in a One Health approach.

AU Framework for Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Control

Primary goals

Surveillance

Improve surveillance of AMR organisms and AMU

Delay Emergence

Better understand practices and barriers and propose solutions to promoting prudent antimicrobial use

Limit Transmission

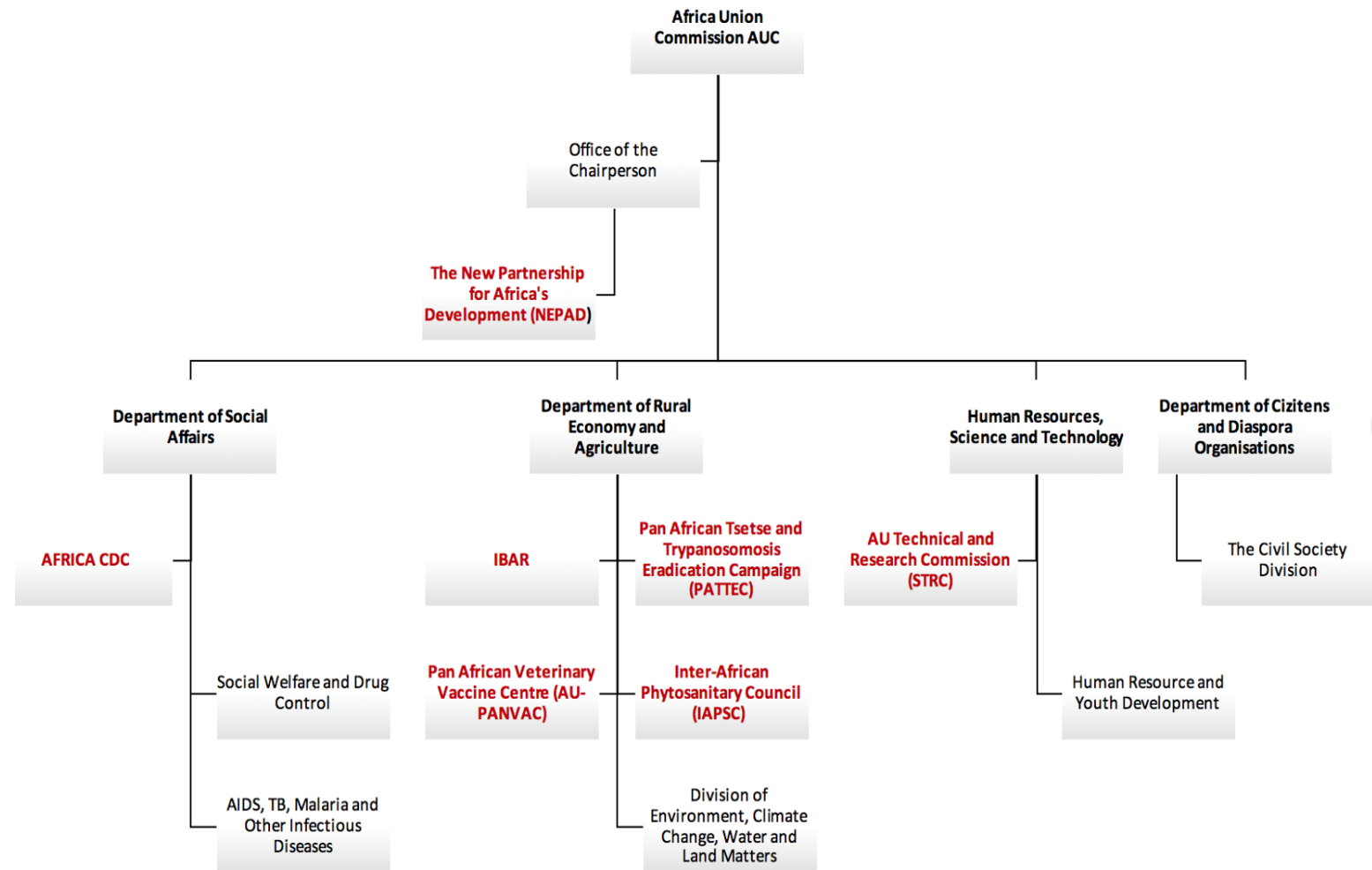
Advocate for policies and statutes that promote infection prevention and control, biosecurity, husbandry, GAPs

Mitigate Harm

Produce evidence-based guidelines for clinicians, veterinarians and farmers to treat susceptible and resistant infections in humans. Promote access to essential medicines

African Union Task Force on AMR

- ❑ Primary coordinator for AMR control on the African continent
- ❑ Contribute to create an environment that facilitates the work of Member States, UN Agencies, development partners, research and academia, industry and other organizations.
- ❑ The TF will work with MS to prioritize continent-wide efforts to increase political commitment, mobilize resources, and promote policies that improve AMR control.



African Union Commission's work on Antimicrobial resistance



WORLD ANTIMICROBIAL AWARENESS WEEK 2020
18-24 November 2020
(WAAW 2020)
Theme: Handle Antimicrobials with Care
WAAW 2020 Kick-off High Level Press Briefing for Africa

DATE: Wednesday, 18 November 2020
TIME: Press briefing: 12:00 am EAT | 11:00 SAST | 10:00 am WAT | 9:00 am GMT

SPEAKERS:

- H.E. Josefa Leonel Correia Sacks**
Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission
- Dr. Abebe Halle-Gabriel**
Assistant Director General & Regional Representative for Africa, FAO
- Dr. John Mwangang**
Director, Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention
- Dr. Serge Nakouzi**
Deputy Regional Representative for the Near East and North Africa, FAO
- Prof. Ahmed El-Sawalhy**
Director, African Union African Science for Animal Resources
- Dr. Karim Toukara**
Representative, Regional Representative for Africa, OIE
- Dr. Mutahidoo Moeti**
Regional Director for Africa, WHO
- Dr. Juliette Biao-Kouderoulopo**
Director and Regional Representative for Africa, UNIFIL
- Dr. Ahmed Al-Mandhari**
Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean, WHO

MODERATOR:
Mrs Wynne Musabayana
Head of Communications, African Union Commission

Register and connect to the briefing through this link:
<https://zoom.us/j/9646464646>

African Antibiotic Treatment Guidelines for Common Bacterial Infections and Syndromes

First Edition (English) 2021

Published by
Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
The Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics & Policy

African Antibiotic Treatment Guidelines for Common Bacterial Infections and Syndromes

Recommended Antibiotic Treatments for Common Bacterial Infections & Syndromes in Adult Patients



Quick Reference Booklet
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Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices on Antimicrobial Use, Resistance, and Stewardship in Africa



AU Technical Report
Preliminary Findings - General Population Survey
November 2021

Published by
African Union Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance



African Antibiotic Treatment Guidelines for Common Bacterial Infections and Syndromes



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Thank You all for Your Attention

