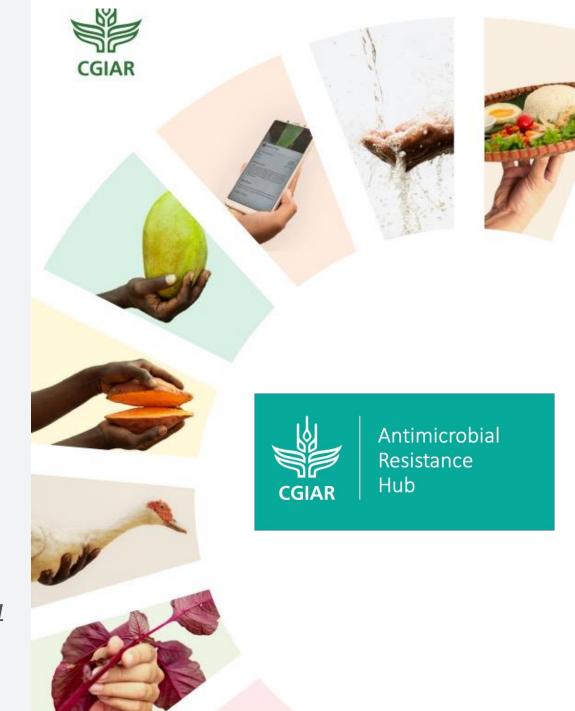


Addressing AMR in developing countries: *a balancing act*

Arshnee Moodley CGIAR AMR Hub leader Nairobi, Kenya

Workshop on AMR of the Agricultural Chief Scientists of G20 01 September 2021



CGIAR AMR Hub mitigating agricultural associated AMR risks

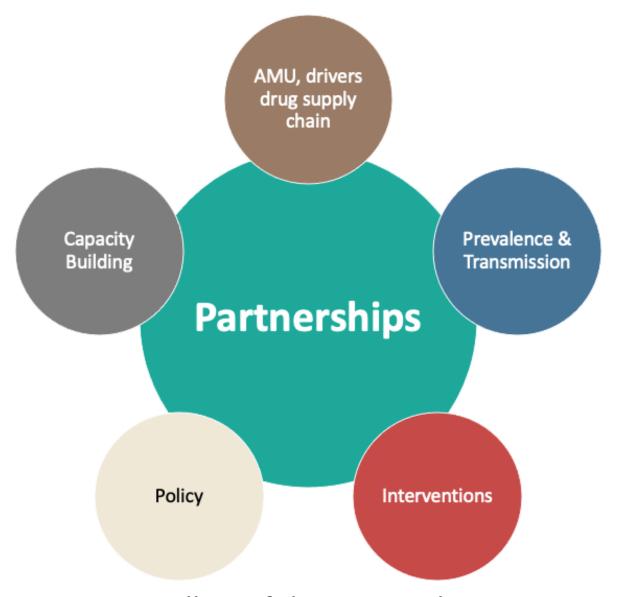
Launched in 2019



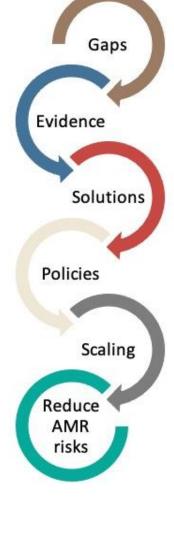




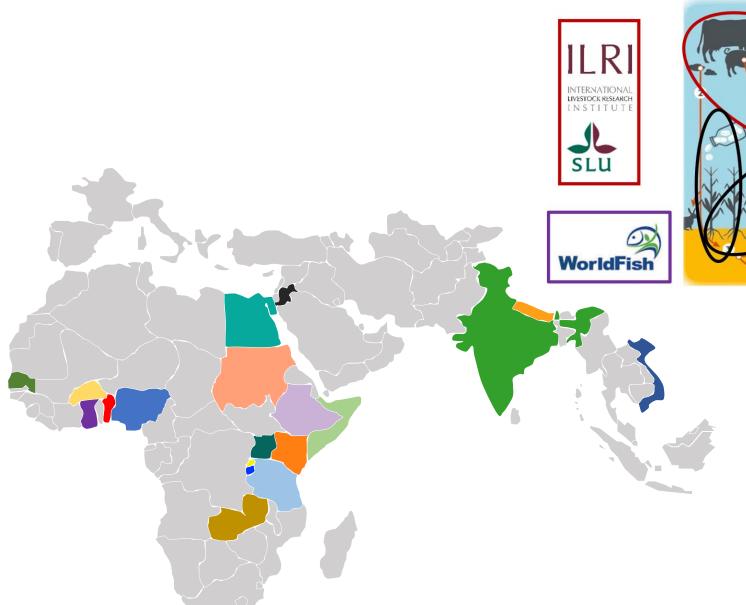


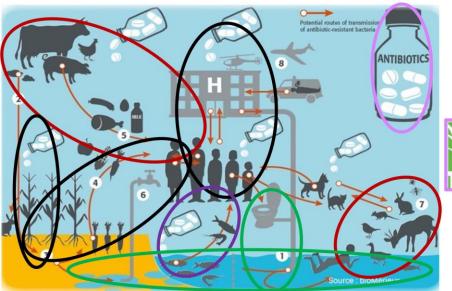






Hub's Approach & Activities





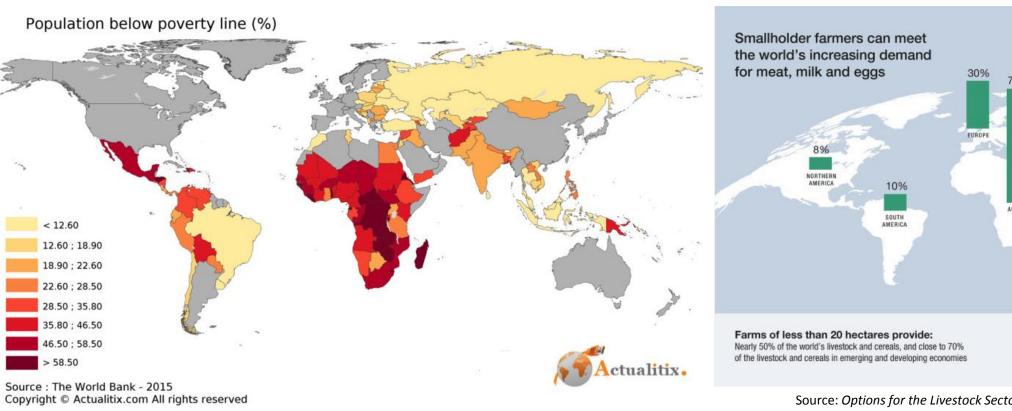






Focus on small holder farmers largely neglected & informal sector

Why focus on Small holder farmers?



Share of total livestock-derived foods produced by small farms in 2010

Source: Options for the Livestock Sector in Developing and Emerging Economies to 2030 and Beyond. World Economic Forum White Paper January 2019

Market value of Africa's animal-source foods will grow to \sim \$151 billion by 2050 (from \sim \$37bn in 2019)





Addressing AMR in the informal agricultural sector is a balancing act

Livelihoods

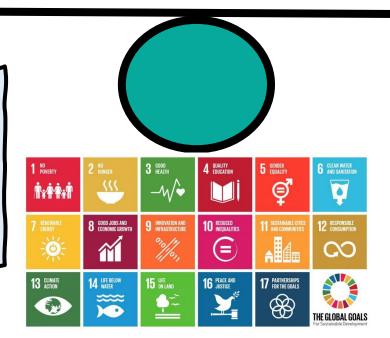
Food & nutritional security

Global health priorities

Intensifying food systems
Infrastructure deficiencies
National health priorities

Impact on global poverty: Significant increase in extreme poverty-additional 28.3 million people (high-

impact AMR scenario)



Impact on global livestock

output: decline in livestock

production 2.6-7.5% per year



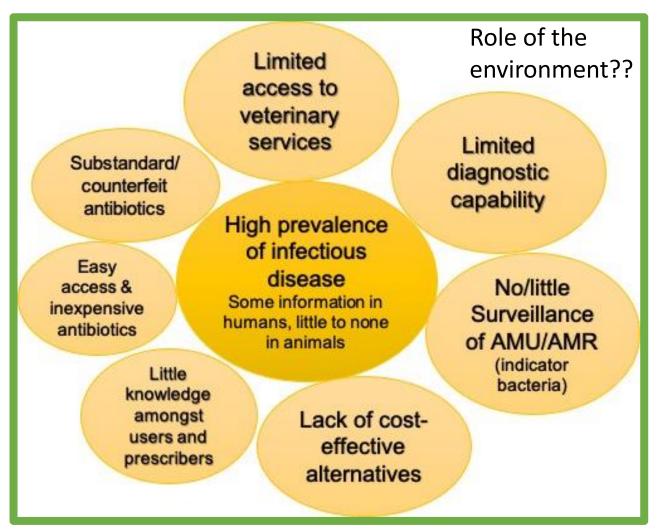
Fundamentals of reducing AMU and the spread of AMR

Reduce use

- AMU surveillance
- Ban/restriction of specific antimicrobials
- Education-Awareness compaigns
- Evidence based treatment decisions
- Treatment guidelines
- Vaccines use
- Limiting profit of prescribers

Reduce transmission

- AMR surveillance
- Biosecurity
- Hygiene/decontamination



Challenges in both human and veterinary medicine in LMICs

Further challenges in agriculture in LMICs

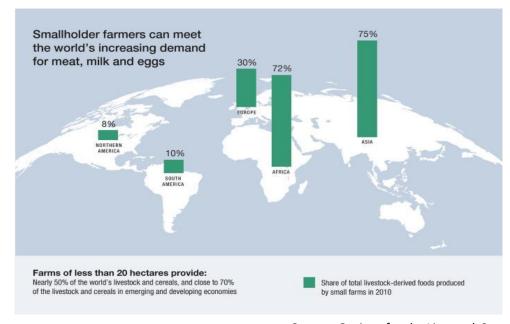
Low knowledge & Public + awareness Low trust private importers authority Devolved Largely Financial governance Informal insecurity Low Small herd production sizes yields Poor Small Local holder vaccine consumption uptake farmers Poor Poor quality animal husbandry inputs Dispersed Porous Little farming borders biosecurity system Informal Lack of drug traceability sellers Complex value chains

"easier" to regulate intensive, large herd production systems

motivation = profit

Approach to the informal agricultural sector in LMICs





Source: Options for the Livestock Sector in Developing and Emerging Economies to 2030 and Beyond. World Economic Forum White Paper January 2019

What is the incentive to change?

Regulate, formalise or modernize vs. informal, dispersed, rural, untraceable & culture

Consumer/market drive are unlikely to be a major driver



What about a gendered approach?

- "farmer" = man in the field or with his livestock
- 2/3 of 600 million poor mixed crop-livestock farmers are women
 - Between 5-10% of farms in NED, DK, DE are managed by females (Eurostat 2016)
- Gender-blind intensification interventions can inadvertently cause women to lose their business

AMR Interventions need to be effective AND empower rural women farmers





Sustainability of initiatives- we cannot eradicate AMR!

- What are the indicators for M&E- global or country-level?
 - Attempts to align with the UN SDGs
 - agriculture is not well reflected
 - AMR specific indicators?

- Targets to measure successful intervention?
 - Reduction % drug- resistant infections in humans and/or animals?
 - How much reduction?
 - Which drug-bug commbination?
 - Vaccination coverage?
 - How much and which target organism?
 - Reduction in agri. AMU
 - How much reduction?

"Global leaders and experts today called for a significant and urgent reduction in the amounts of antimicrobial drugs, including antibiotics, used in food systems" 24th August 2021

Exists many important gaps in LMICs?

	LMICs
Burden of AMR in humans and/or animals?	Unknown
Disaggregated AMU data?	Unknown
Interventions shown to reduce AMU at scale?	No
Interventions are feasible (access, distribution, uptake)?	Maybe, maybe not
Interventions are affordable for small-scale, semi intensive production farmers?	Unknown
Unintended negative consequences (e.g. livelihoods)?	Maybe large

Investments in AMR R&D

funding? Domestic

vs. international

RO = Research Organisations

* on the years visual = incomplete years

See Data Table

What has been the total investment?

PORTUGAL

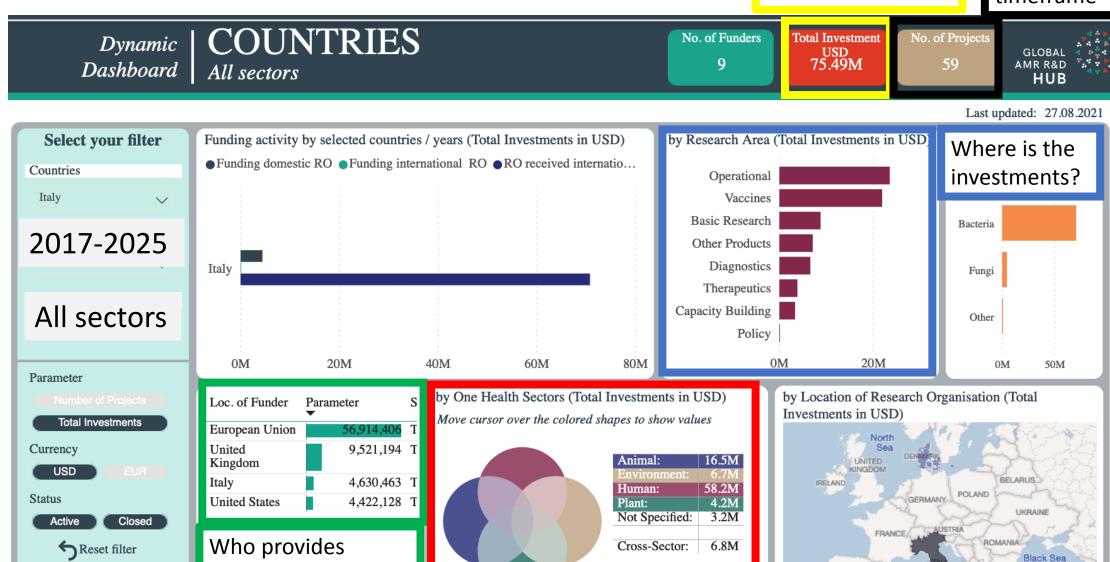
> Bing

Which sector?

Number of project within timeframe

TURKEY

© 2021 Microsoft Corporation Terms



Dynamic | COUNTRIES Dashboard | All sectors

No. of Funders

Total Investment USD 1.77bn

No. of Projects
1941

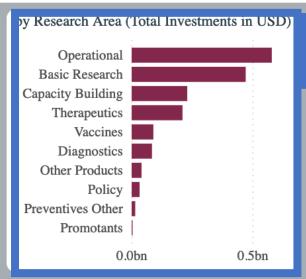


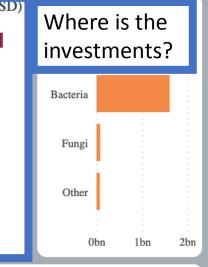
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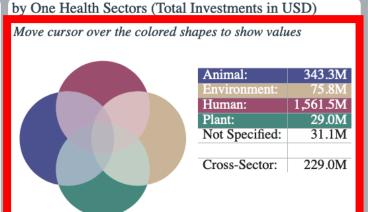
See Data Table



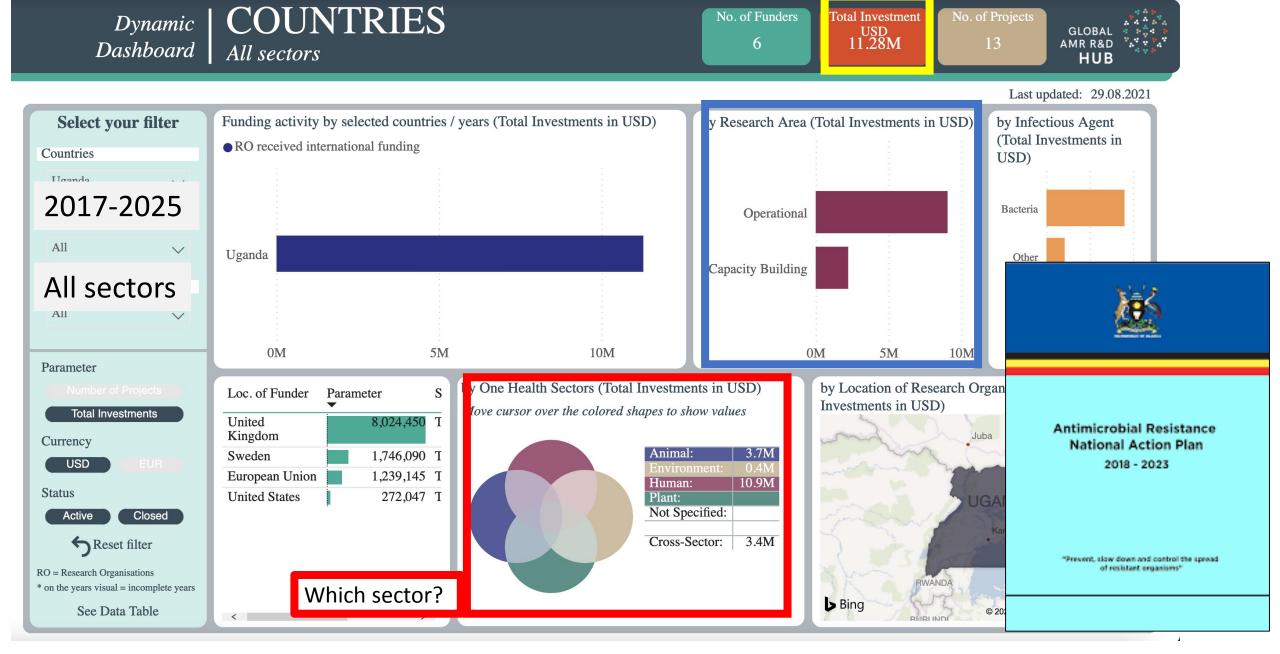




Loc. of Funder	Parameter	S
United Kingdom	1,422,494,691	T
European Union	206,379,172	T
United States	84,318,535	T
Germany	50,000,000	T
Denmark	1,707,000	T
Canada	764,002	T
Austria	72,936	T







Implementation budget (over 5 years): approx. 50M USD

In LMICs, including the agricultural sector, there needs to be

MORE INVESTMENTS IN ALL ACTION AREAS

LOCALLY RELEVANT INTERVENTIONS

IMPACT AT SCALE

CHANGE & COMMITMENT AT ALL LEVELS



Mitigating agricultural associated AMR risks together!

















AMERICAN









INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE SOLUTIONS













Republic of Kenya



















inistry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

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