WOAH 7th AMU Annual Report: European Region in focus

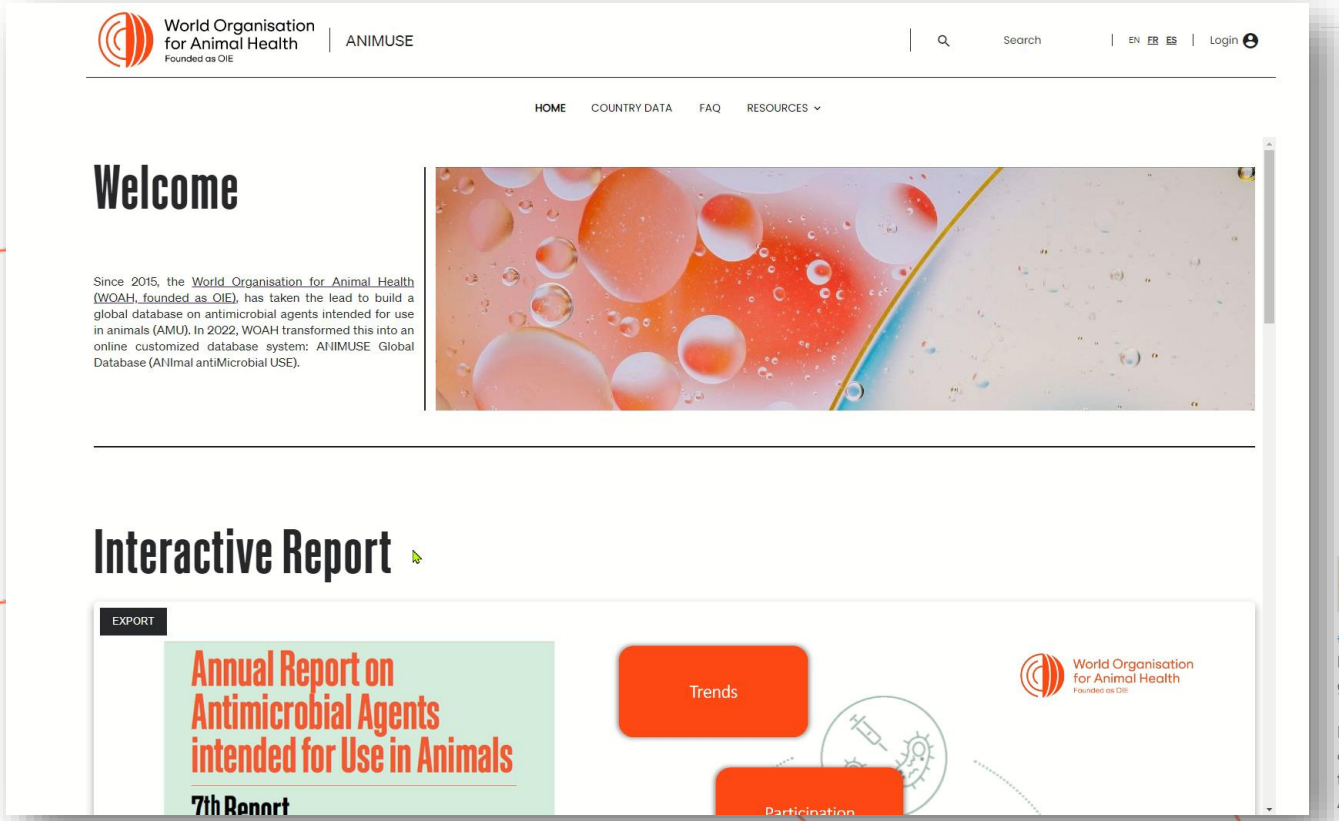
Dr Marina Sokolova
WOAH Regional Representation for Europe

7-9 November 2023
Belgrade, Serbia

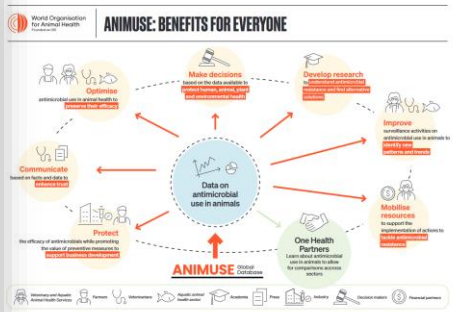
World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Public launch : ANIMUSE & 7th report – September 2023

Interactive Report

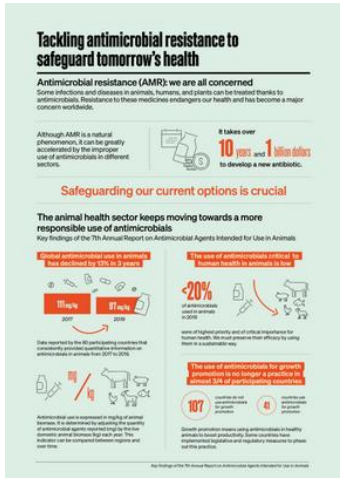


Infographic

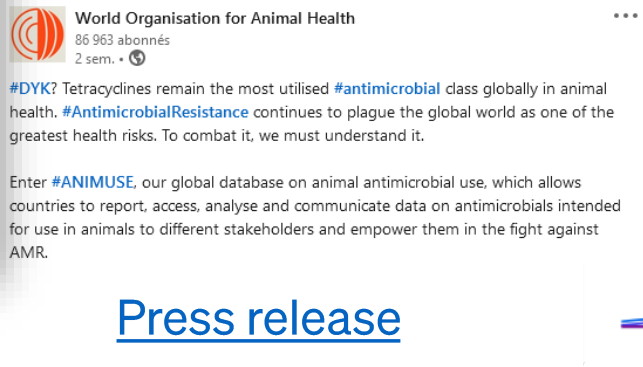


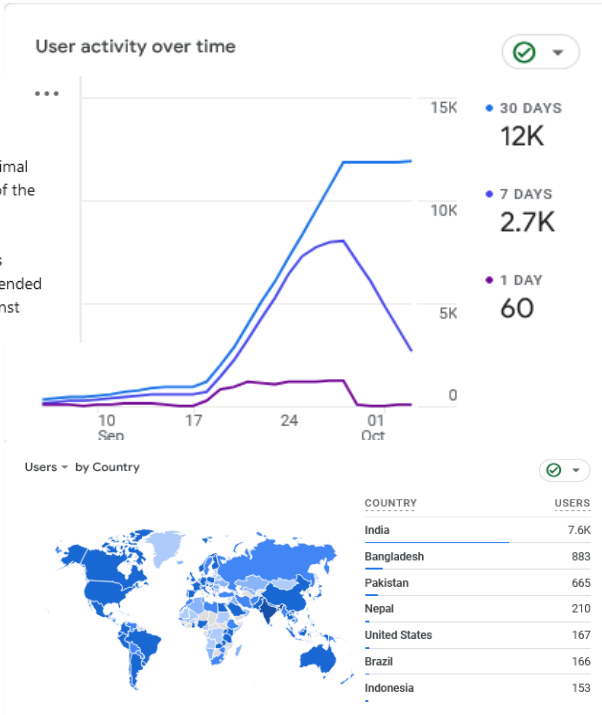
7th AMU Report

Factsheet

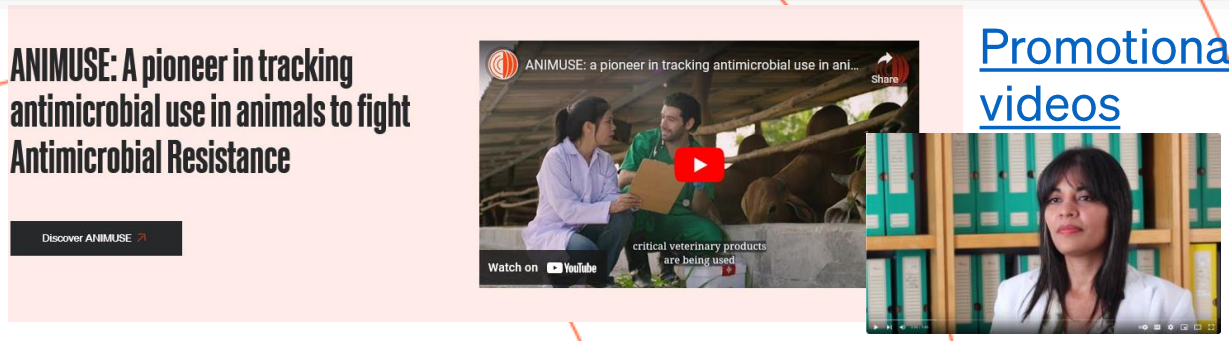


Social Media Campaign



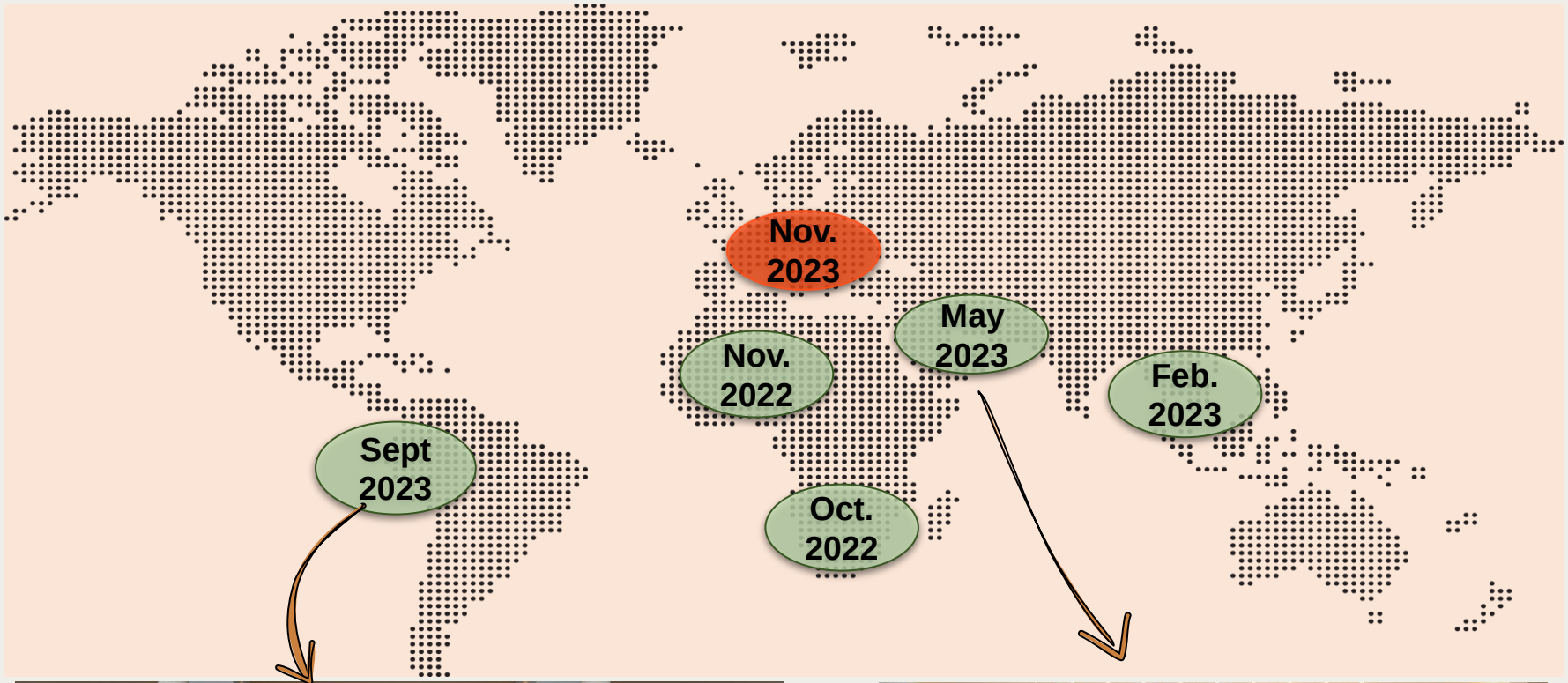


Promotional videos

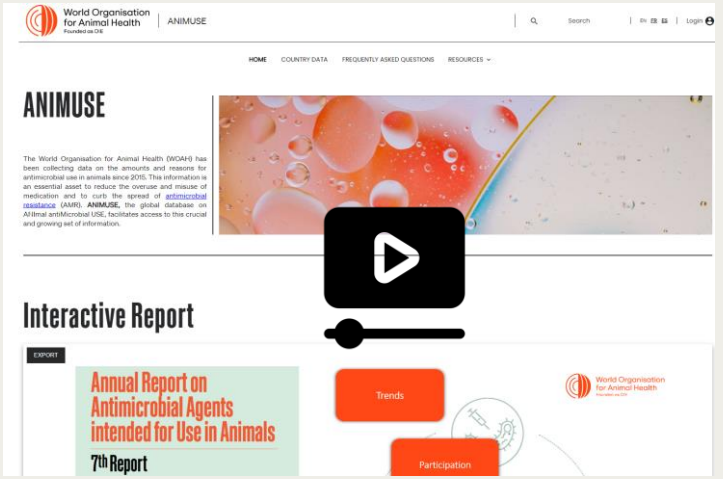


Press release

Capacity Building



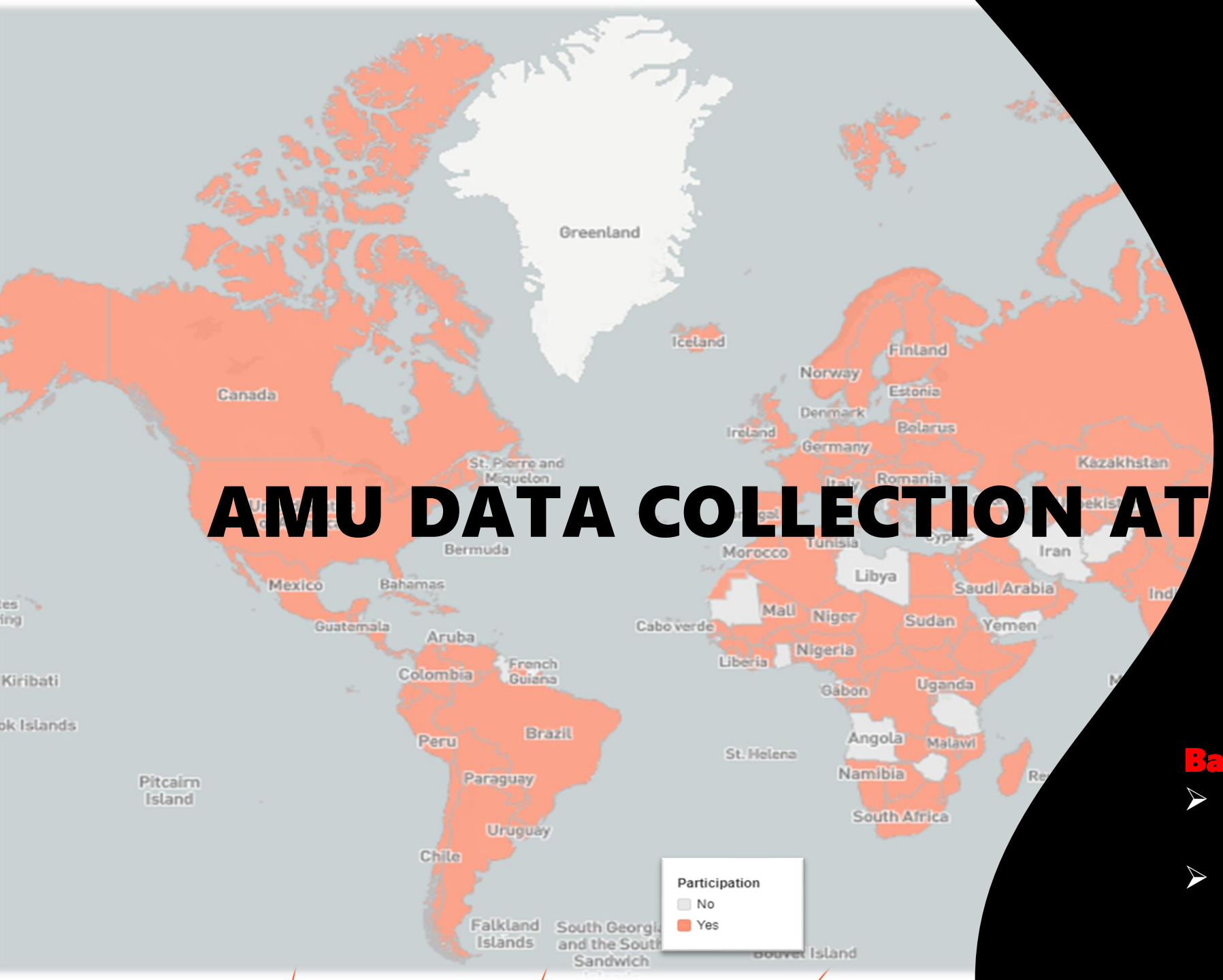
Future Initiatives



TUTORIAL VIDEOS

AMU DATA COLLECTION AT A GLANCE

- 8 Rounds
- 7 Reports
- More than 150 Participants



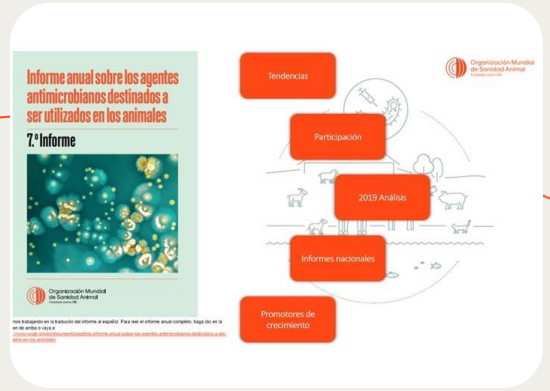
Based on WOAH Standards

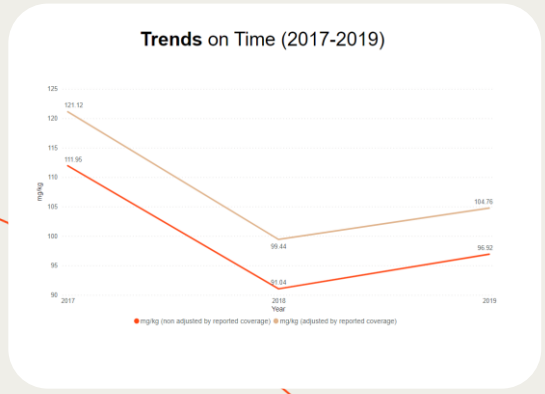
- Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter 6.3
- Aquatic Animal Health Code Chapter 6.9

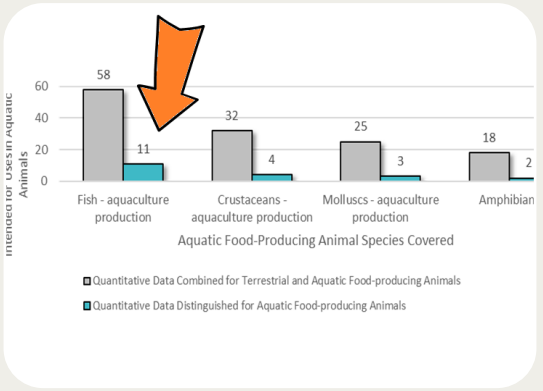
Global Participation – 7th Round

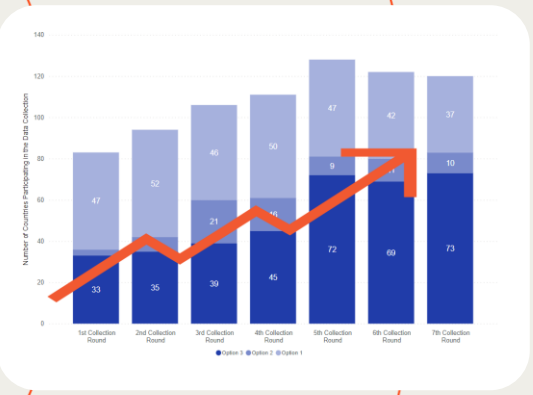
https://amu.woah.org

Main Results from the 7th AMU Annual Report









Check the first interactive report that is updated frequently

https://amu.woah.org

Collected data, representing 65% of the global animal biomass, show a **decrease** of **13%** in the mg/kg. Africa and Americas showed an increase.

110 Participants provided data for 2019 and only 11 were able to provide specific data for aquatic animals.

60% of Participants is now able to provide data by type of use, animals groups and routes of administration

(Reporting Option 3)

PARTICIPATION

157 Participants

121 Participants reported antimicrobial quantities

PROGRESS

5 Countries passed from Baseline Information to a Reporting Option

60% Participants used **Reporting Option 3**

INTERACTIONS

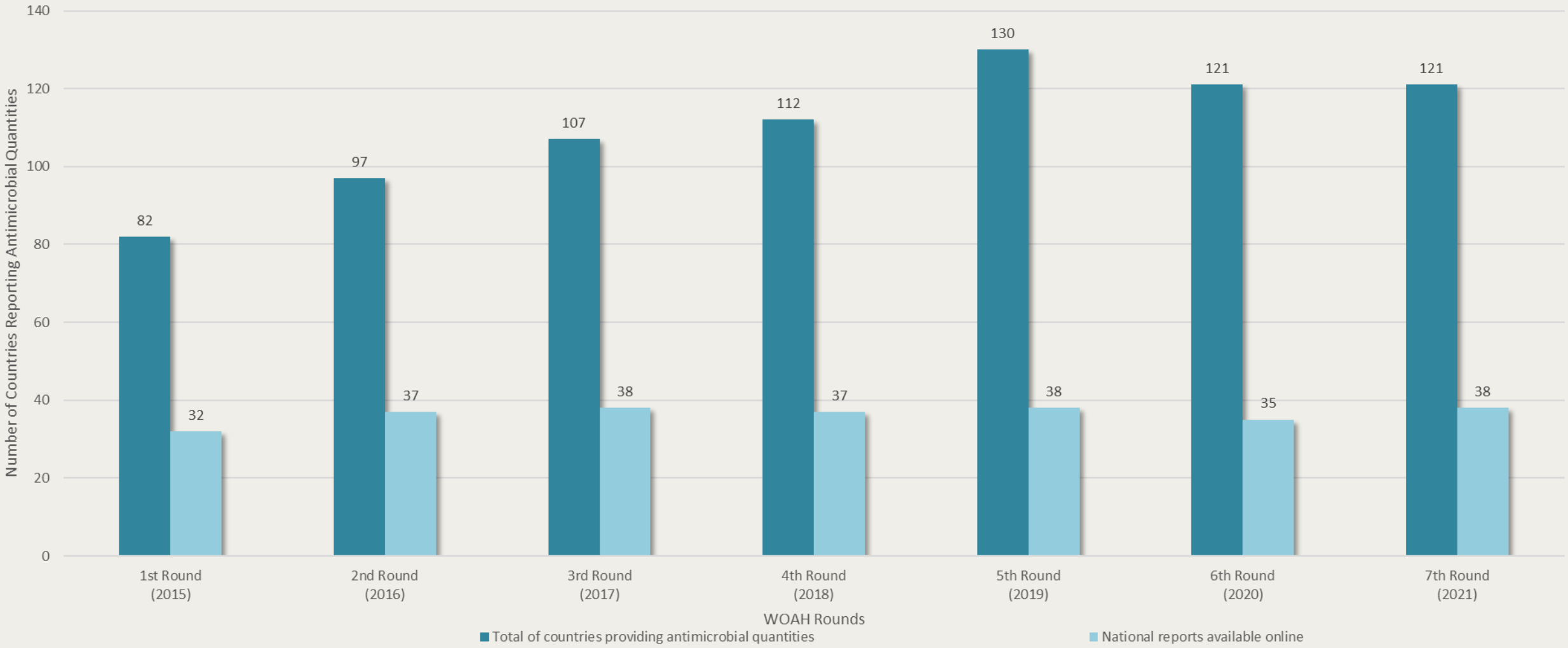
12 videoconferences

692 mails exchanged

CALCULATION TOOL

29% participants providing antimicrobial quantities used the tool

Number of Partipants in All Rounds of WOAH Data Collection with National Reports Available online



World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

National Reports Online

Home

Reports

Submitted Links

Country Data

Member	Link
AUSTRALIA	
2015	https://archive.apvma.gov.au/publications/reports/docs/antimicrobial_sales_report_march-2014.docx
AUSTRIA	
2013	http://www.ages.at/fileadmin/AGES2015/Themen/Arzneimittel_Medizinprodukte_Dateien/AB_Mengen_AUT_Bericht_2013.pdf
2014	https://www.ages.at/themen/ages-schwerpunkte/antibiotika-resistenzen/vertriebsmengen/
2015	https://www.ages.at/themen/ages-schwerpunkte/antibiotika-resistenzen/vertriebsmengen/
2016	https://www.ages.at/themen/ages-schwerpunkte/antibiotika-resistenzen/vertriebsmengen/
2017	https://www.ages.at/themen/ages-schwerpunkte/antibiotika-resistenzen/vertriebsmengen/
2018	https://www.ages.at/themen/ages-schwerpunkte/antibiotika-resistenzen/vertriebsmengen/
2019	https://www.ages.at/themen/ages-schwerpunkte/antibiotika-resistenzen/vertriebsmengen/
BELGIUM	
2013	http://www.fagg-afmps.be/nl/DIERGENEESKUNDIG_gebruik/geneesmiddelen/geneesmiddelen/goed_gebruik/antibiotica_belvet-sac/
2014	https://www.fagg-afmps.be/nl/DIERGENEESKUNDIG_gebruik/geneesmiddelen/geneesmiddelen/goed_gebruik/Antibiotica_0
2015	http://www.fagg-afmps.be/fr/rapports_belvet_sac
2016	http://www.fagg-afmps.be/fr/rapports_belvet_sac
2017	http://www.fagg-afmps.be/fr/rapports_belvet_sac
2018	http://www.fagg-afmps.be/fr/rapports_belvet_sac
2019	http://www.fagg-afmps.be/fr/rapports_belvet_sac
2020	http://www.fagg-afmps.be/fr/rapports_belvet_sac
BULGARIA	
2015	https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/veterinary-regulatory/overview/antimicrobial-resistance/european-surveillance-veterinary-antimicrobial-consumption-esvac
2016	https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/veterinary-regulatory/overview/antimicrobial-resistance/european-surveillance-veterinary-antimicrobial-consumption-esvac
2017	https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/veterinary-regulatory/overview/antimicrobial-resistance/european-surveillance-veterinary-antimicrobial-consumption-esvac
2018	https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/veterinary-regulatory/overview/antimicrobial-resistance/european-surveillance-veterinary-antimicrobial-consumption-esvac
2020	https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/veterinary-regulatory/overview/antimicrobial-resistance/european-surveillance-veterinary-antimicrobial-consumption-esvac
CANADA	
2010	http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/cipars-picra/pubs-eng.php
2011	http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/cipars-picra/pubs-eng.php
2012	http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/cipars-picra/pubs-eng.php

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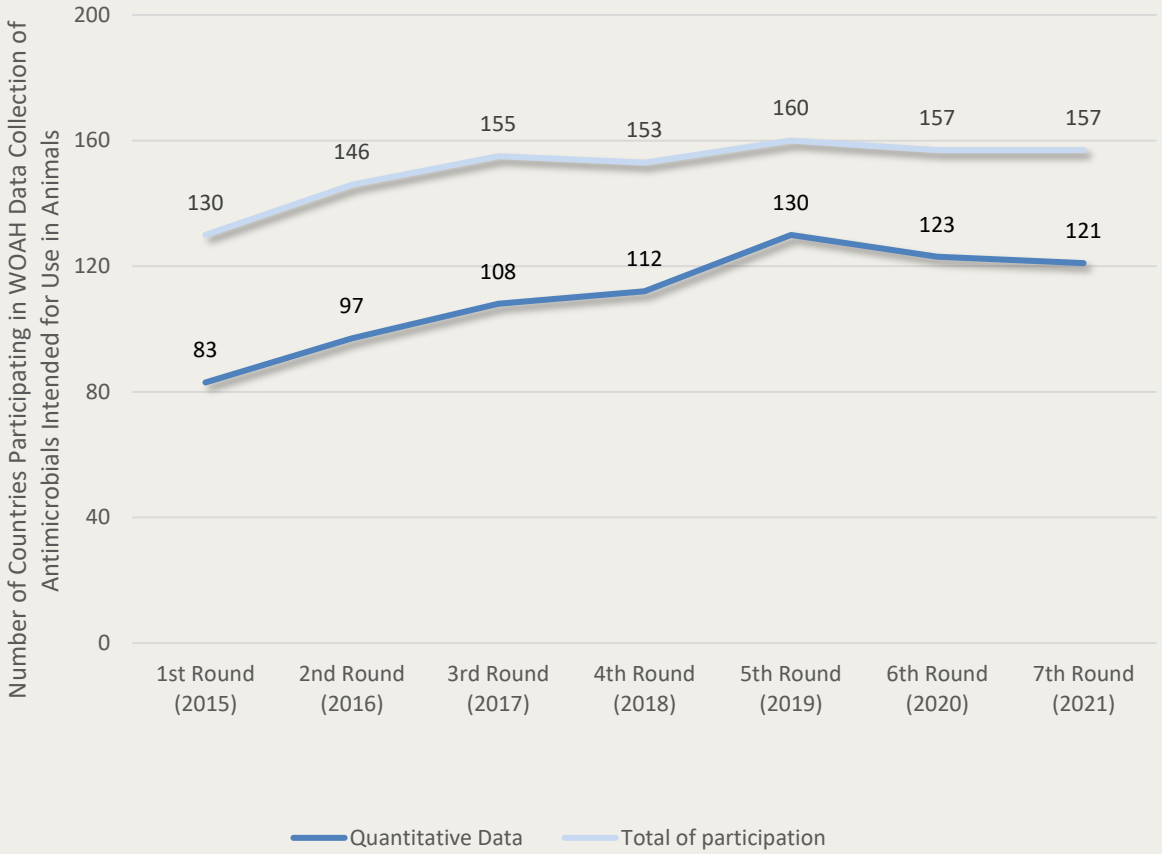
Countries with reports

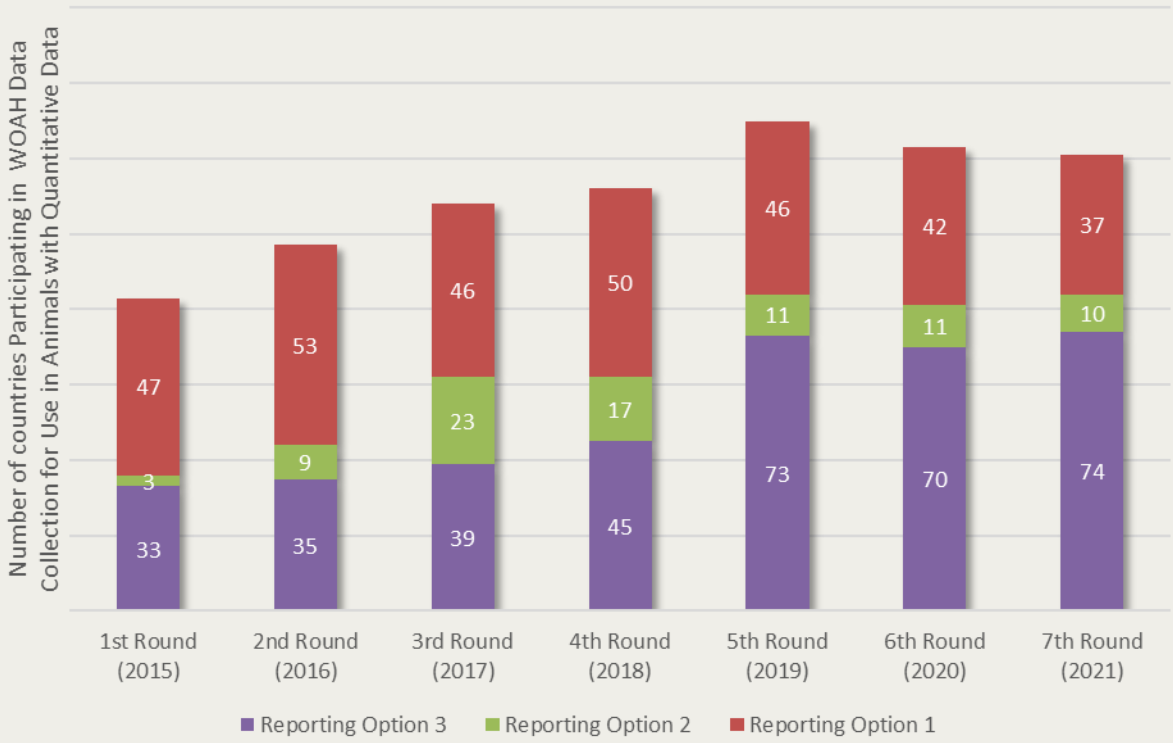
Round
All

WOAH Region
All

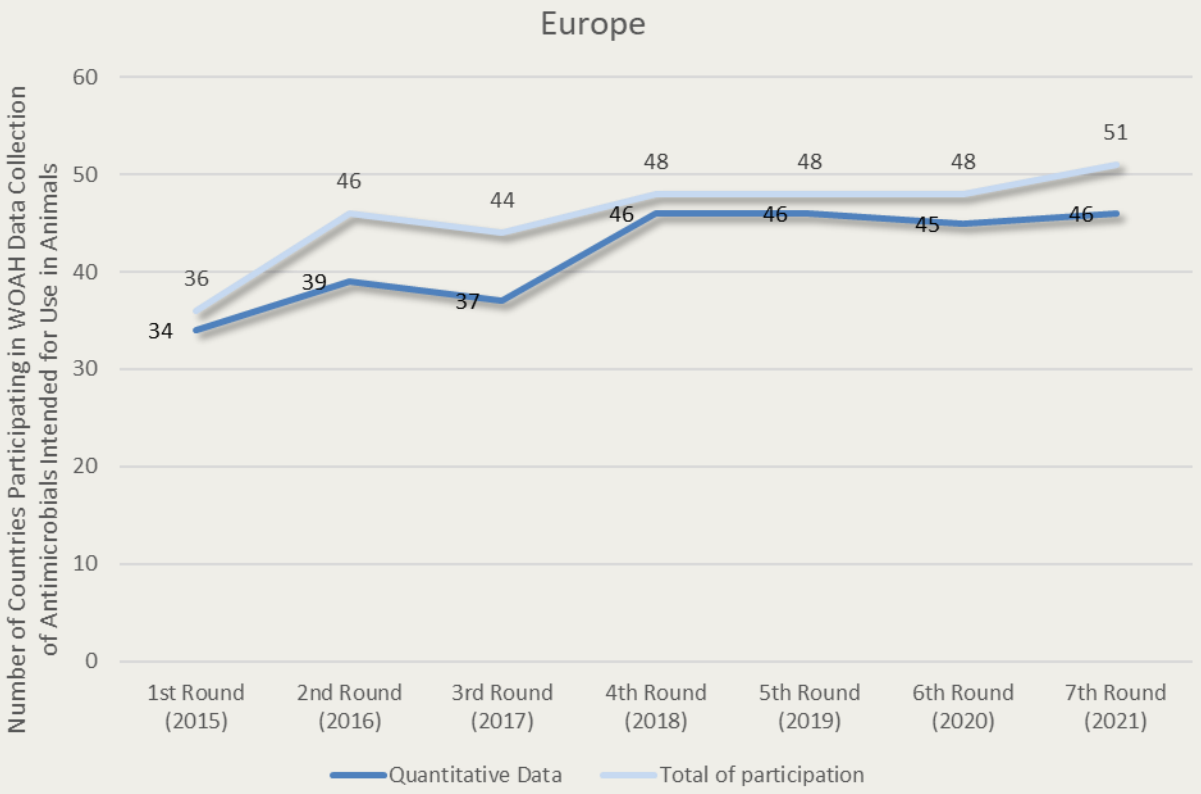
Country
All

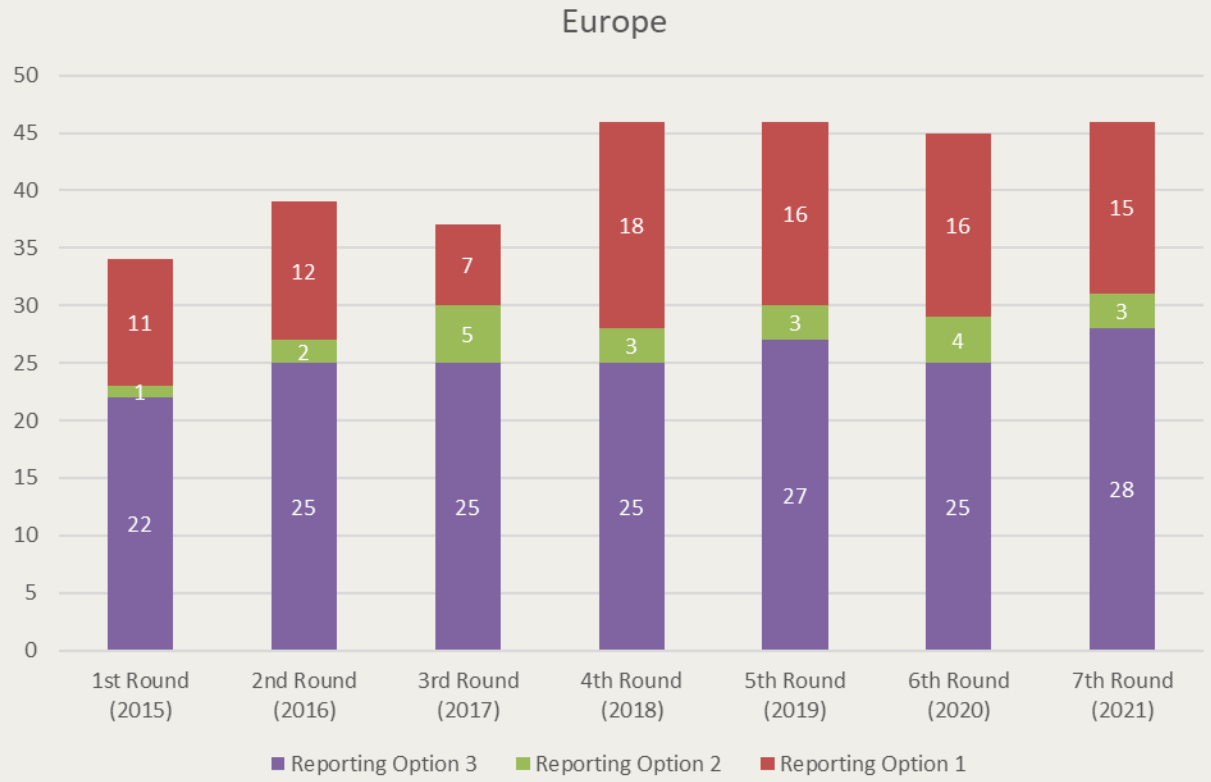
Type of data provided - Global





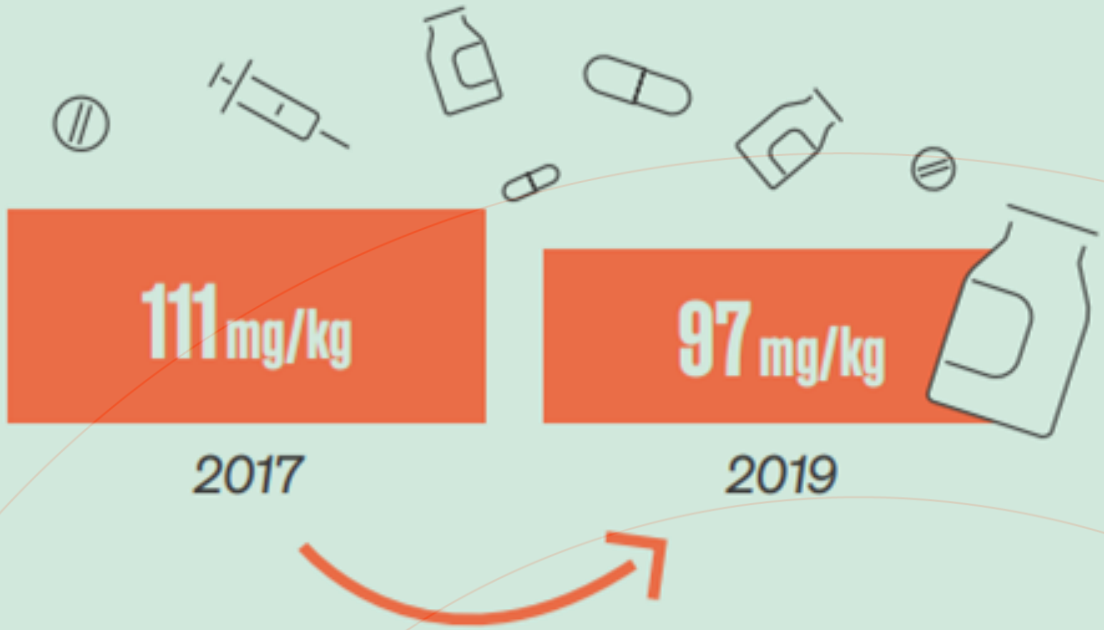
Type of data provided - Europe



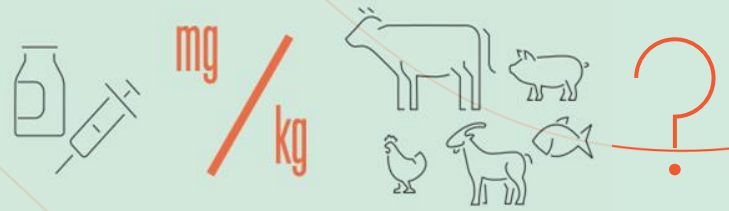


The animal health sector keeps moving towards a more responsible use of antimicrobials

Global antimicrobial use in animals has declined by 13% in 3 years



Data reported by the 80 participating countries that consistently provided quantitative information on antimicrobials in animals from 2017 to 2019.



Antimicrobial use is expressed in mg/kg of animal biomass. It is determined by adjusting the quantity of antimicrobial agents reported (mg) by the live domestic animal biomass (kg) each year.
This indicator can be compared between regions and over time.

Country Barriers to Reporting Quantitative Data on Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals during the 7th Round

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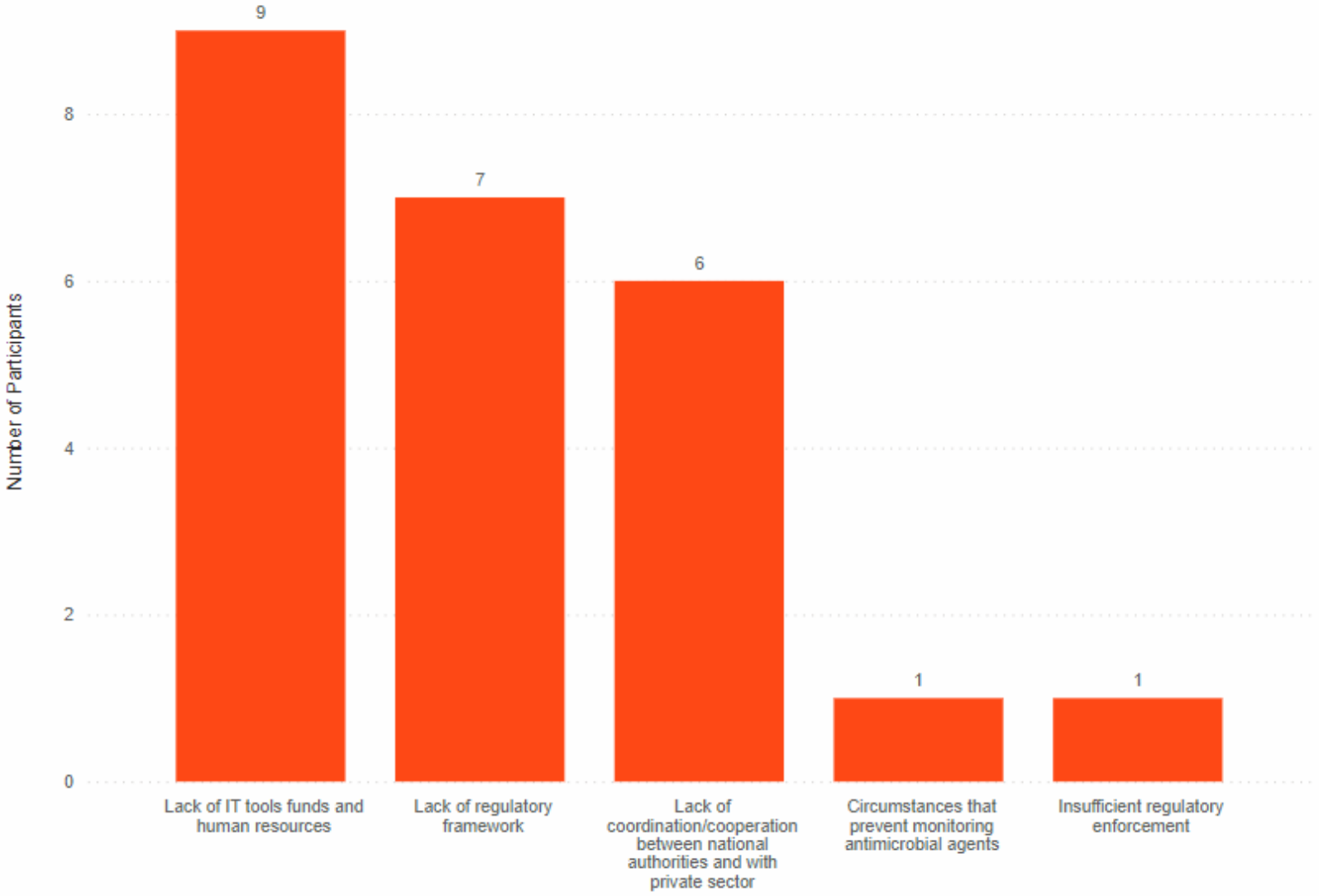
Barriers to Providing Quantities

Home

Participation

Type of Data

Barriers



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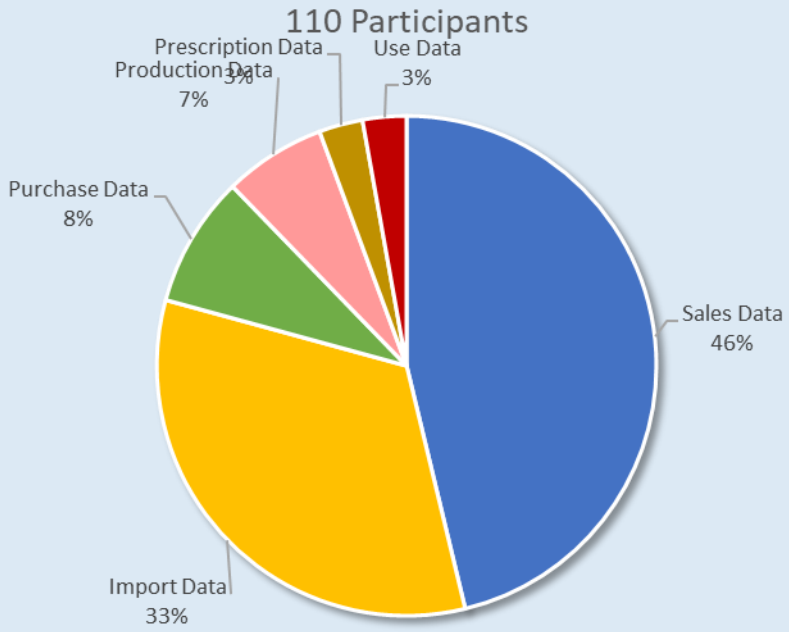
Participants Reporting Barriers

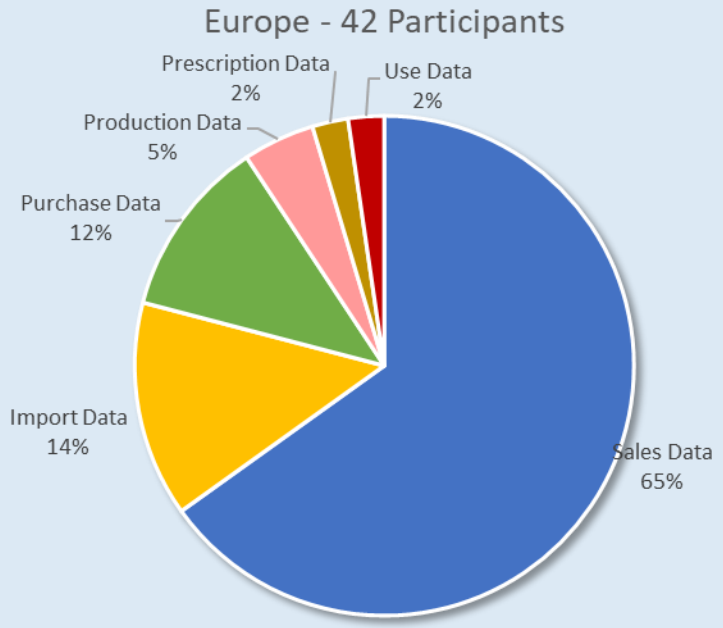
Round
7th Collection Round

WOAH Region
All

Validated Data Sources Selected by Countries Reporting Quantitative Data in 2019



Global



Europe

The animal health sector is on the right track

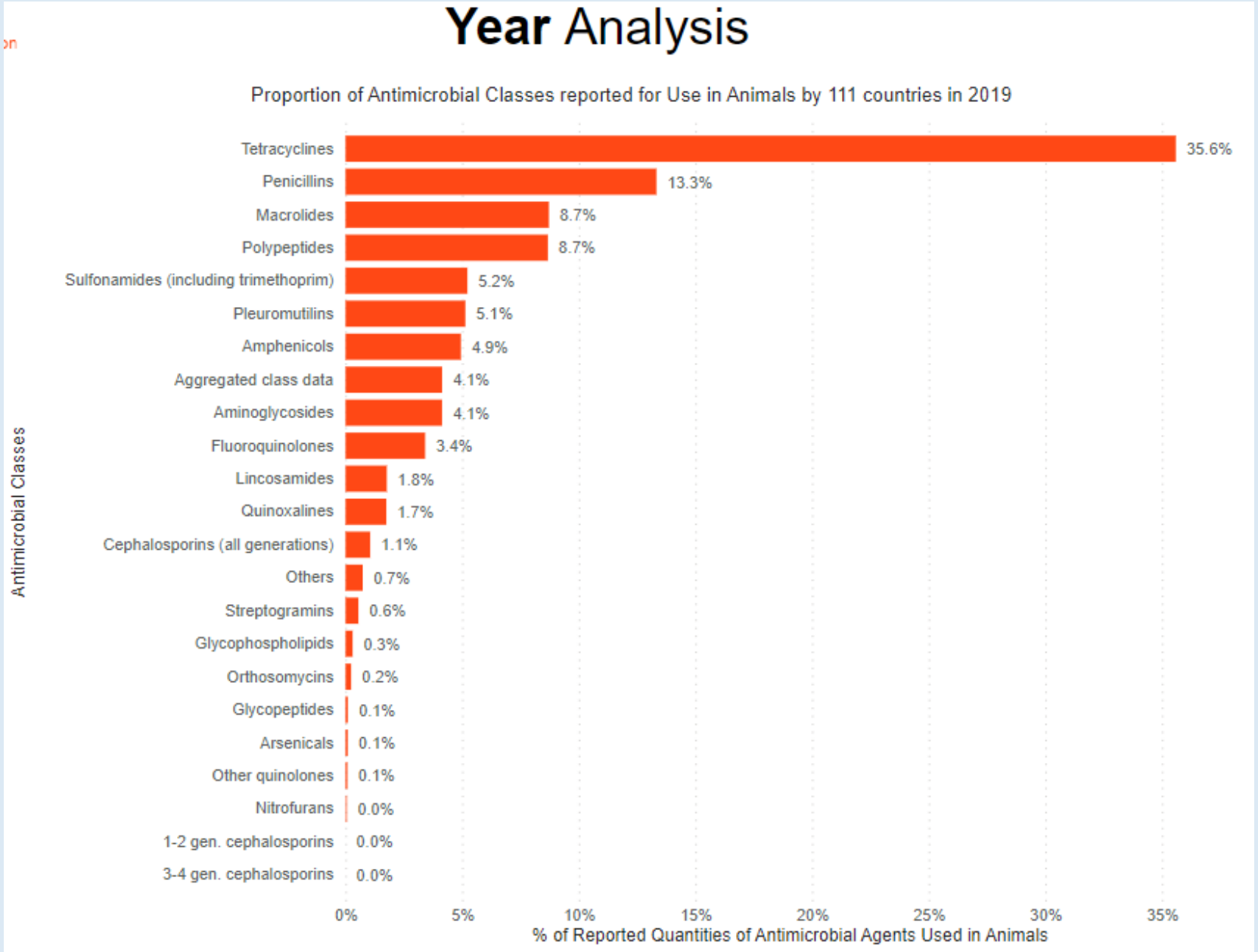
The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is no longer a practice in almost 3/4 of participating countries

countries do not use antimicrobials for growth promotion

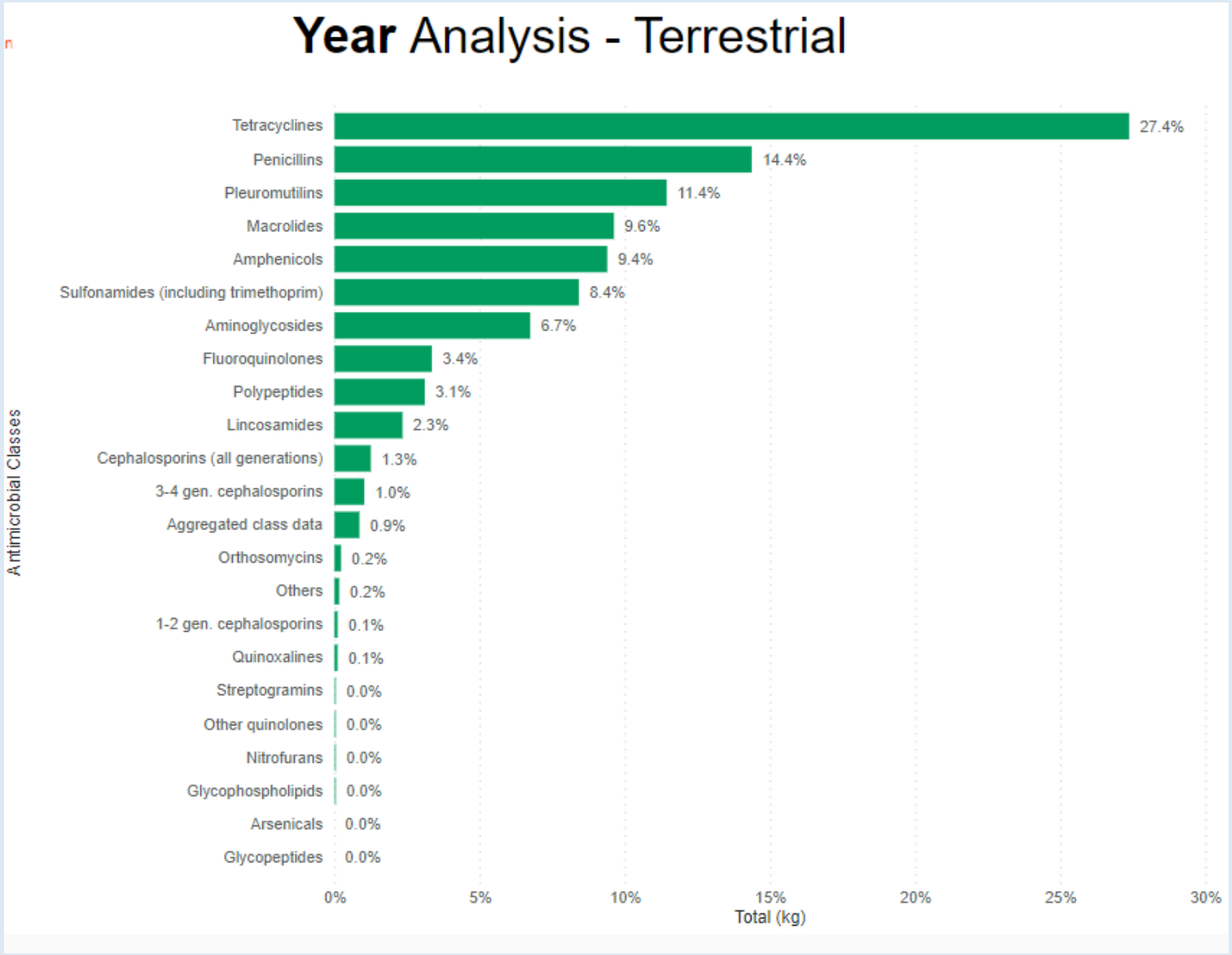
countries use antimicrobials for growth promotion

Growth promotion means using antimicrobials in healthy animals to boost productivity. Some countries have implemented legislative and regulatory measures to phase out this practice.

Proportion of antimicrobial classes reported for use in animals in 2019



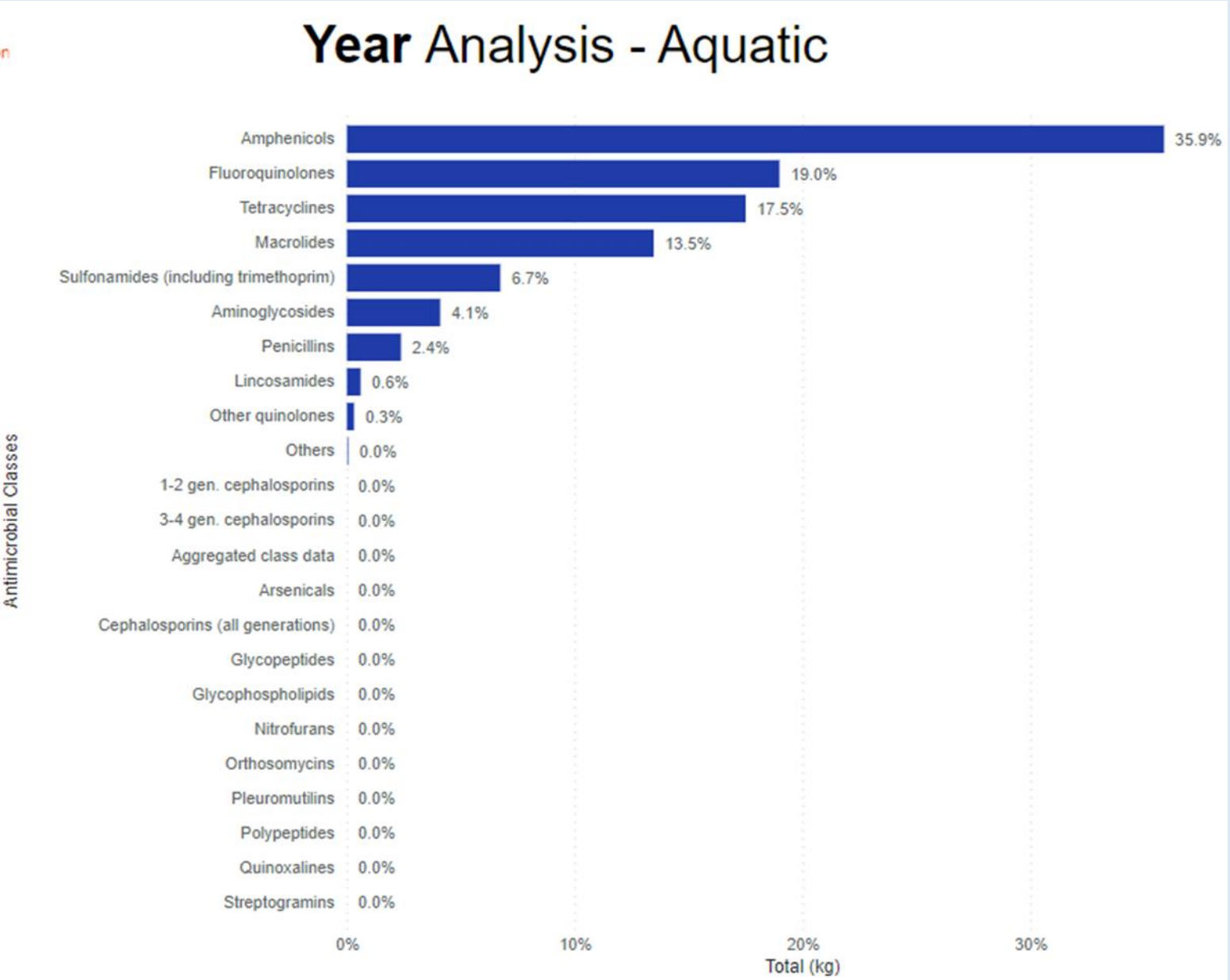
Proportion of antimicrobial classes reported for use in animals in 2019



40

Nº Participants

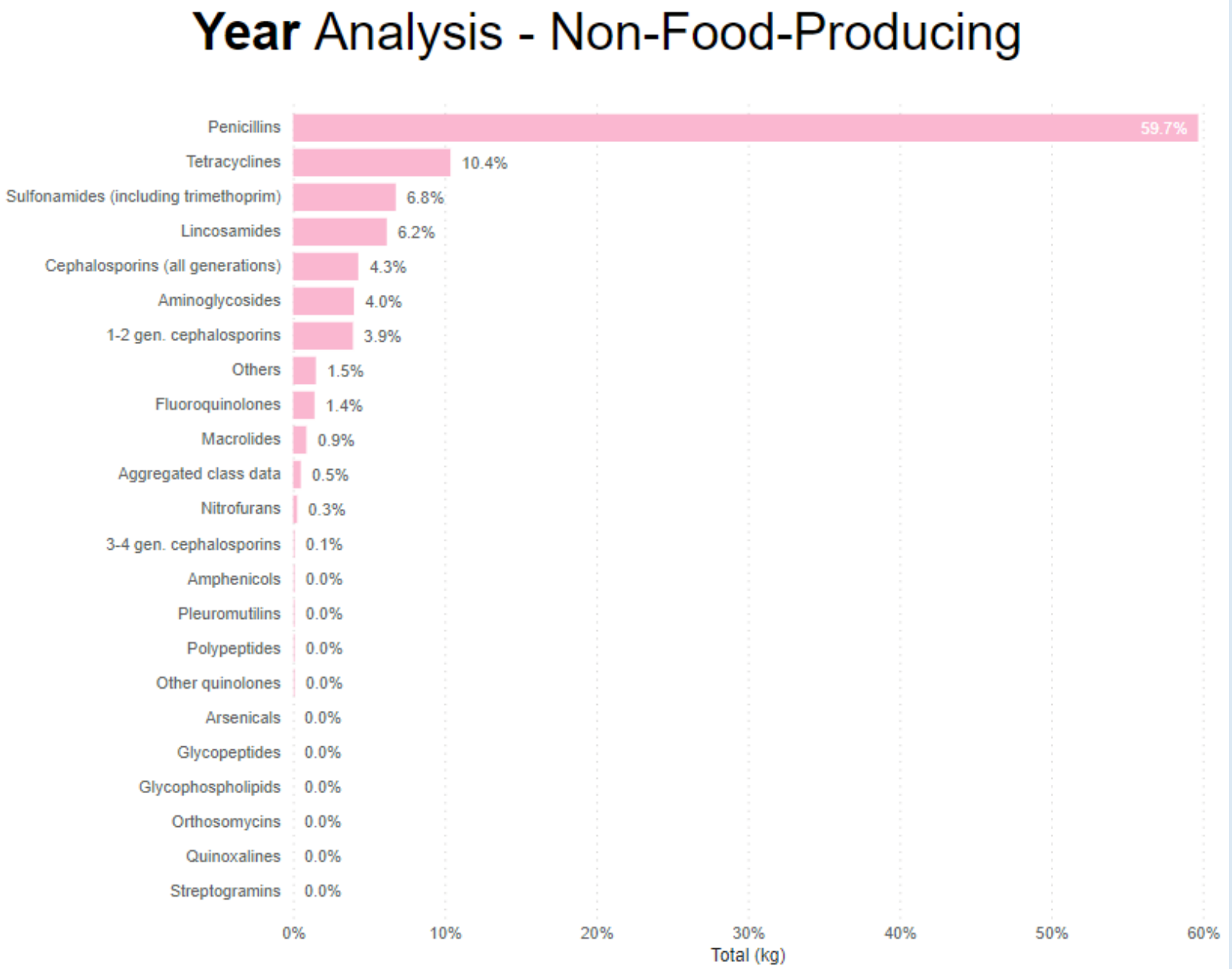
Proportion of antimicrobial classes reported for use in animals in 2019



11

N° Participants

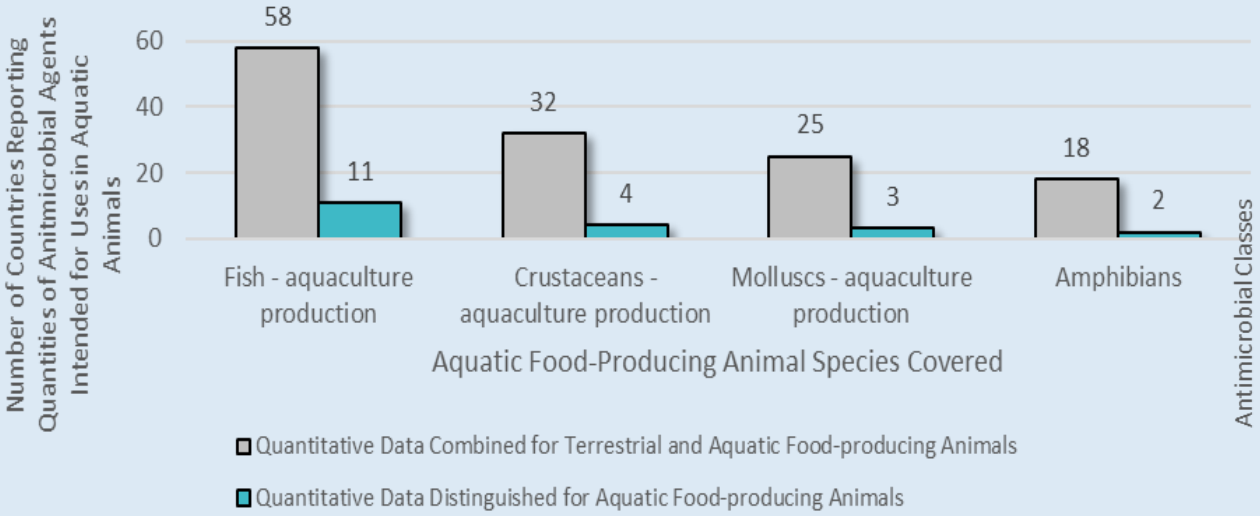
Proportion of antimicrobial classes reported for use in animals in 2019

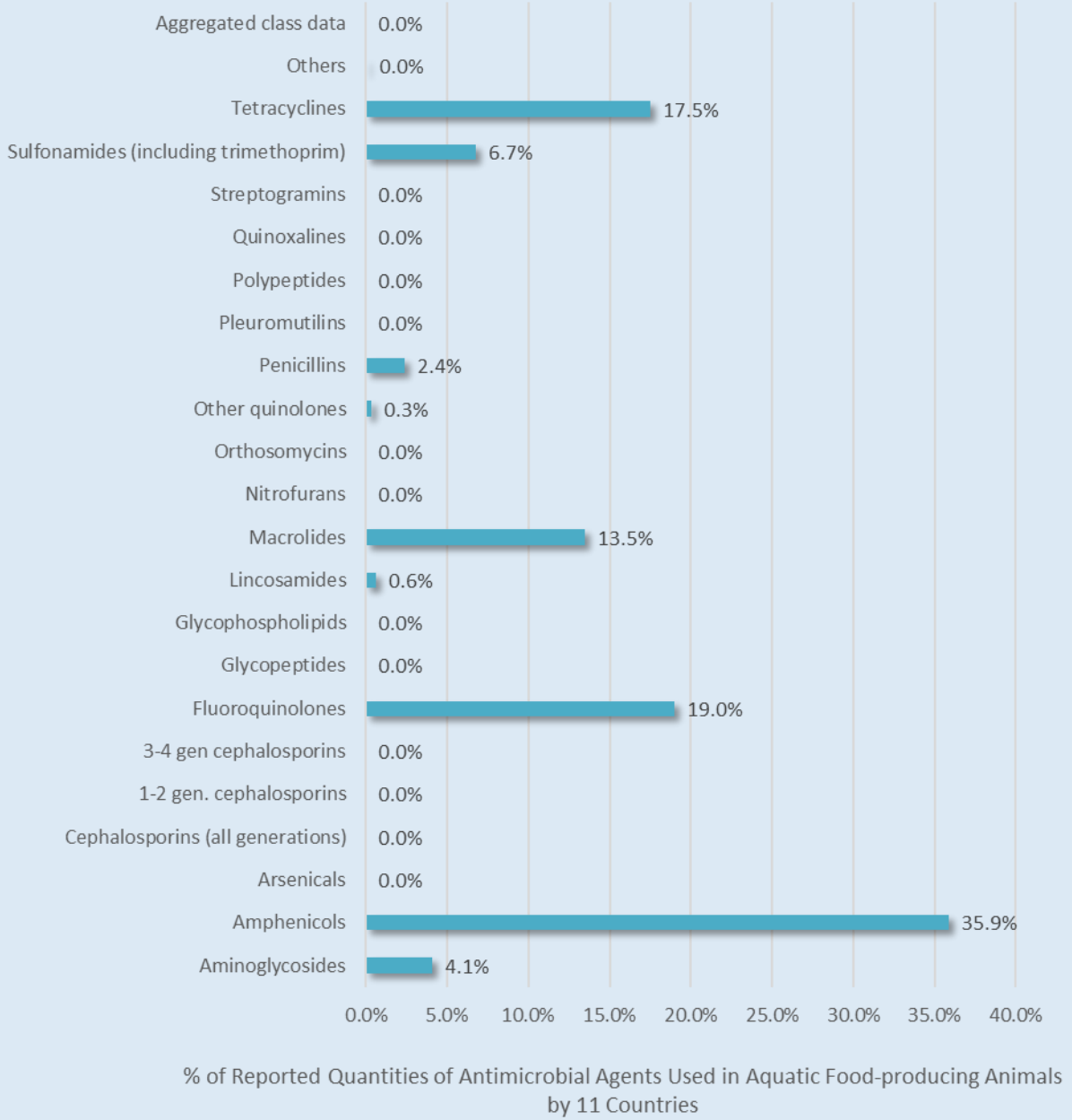


51

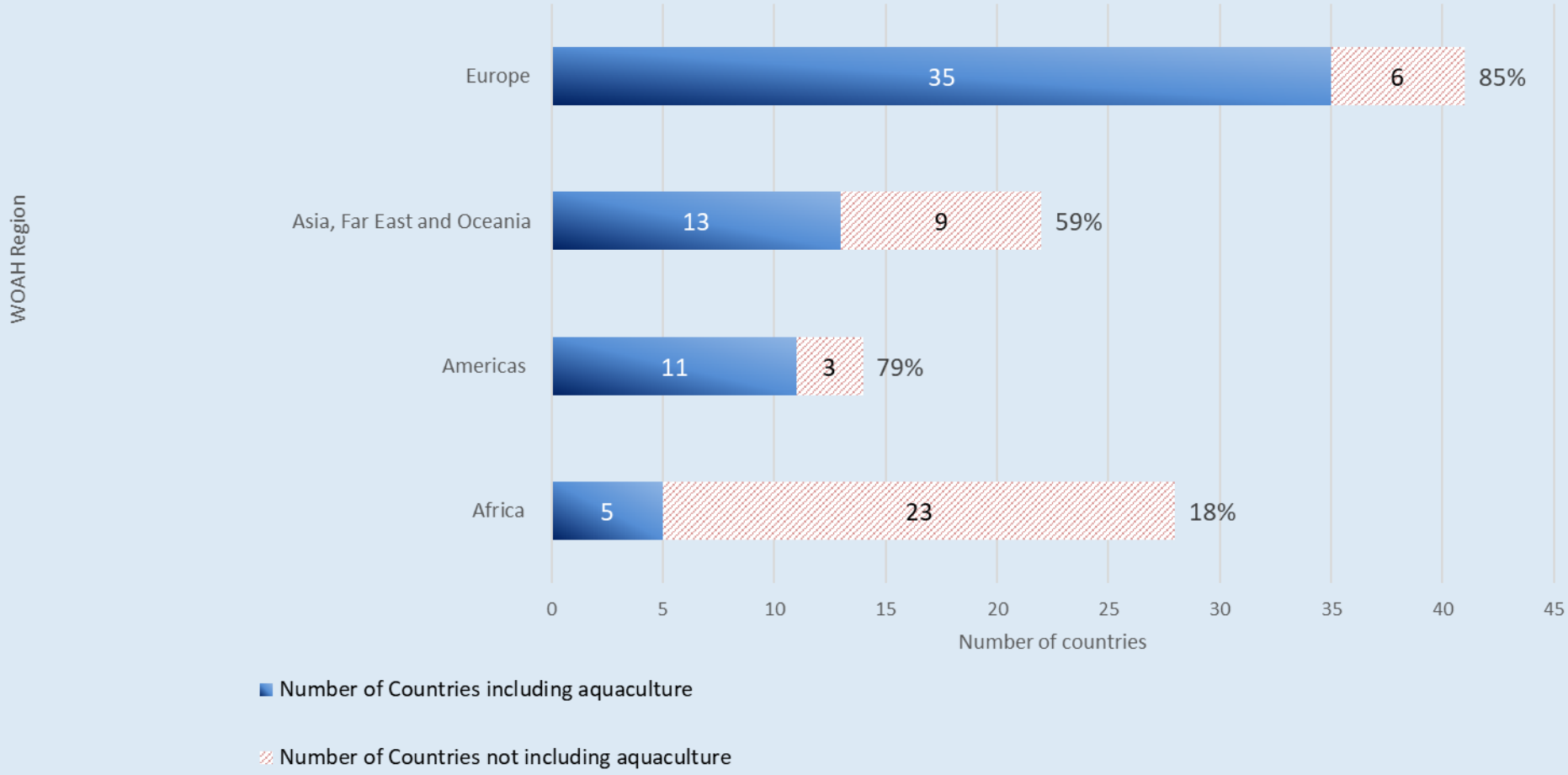
N° Participants

Aquatic Food-producing Animals, 2019 analysis





Countries Including Aquatic Food-Producing Animal Species in Quantitative Data for 2019



Next Steps

•**ANIMUSE** - YOUR platform, for analysis and decision making → It can be used to monitor trends and patters of antimicrobials over time, specially for national or regional targets (e.g. the Muscat manifesto that targets a reduction of 30-50% of antimicrobials by 2030)

•Increase the number of **AMU National Reports**

•Building capacity on AMU/AMC **integrated analyses** with human sector (in collaboration with WHO)

•Increase the number of countries able to provide specific data for **aquatic animals**

•Building a Reporting Option to **collect data at species level**

We, participants of the **Third Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), gathered in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 24–25 November 2022,** under the theme of paving the way for bold and specific political commitments at the 2024 United Nations General Assembly High Level Meeting on AMR:

….

- Reducing the total amount of antimicrobials used in the agri-food system by at least 30-50% from the current level by 2030;
- Zero use of medically important antimicrobials for human medicine in animals for non-veterinary medical purposes or in crop production and agri-food systems for non-phytosanitary purposes;

Third Global High-level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in Muscat, Oman

24-25 November 2022

Paving the way for bold and specific political commitments at the 2024 United Nations General Assembly High Level Meeting on AMR

THE MUSCAT MINISTERIAL MANIFESTO ON AMR

This Space will list the countries endorsing the Muscat Ministerial Manifesto

We, participants of the **Third Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance** (AMR), gathered in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 24–25 November 2022, under the theme of paving the way for bold and specific political commitments at the 2024 United Nations General Assembly High Level Meeting on AMR:

RECOGNIZING that AMR is an ongoing global challenge that is threatening recent gains in human and animal health and welfare, the environment, food and nutrition security and safety, economic growth, and development, and causes at least 1.3 million human deaths every year;

RECOGNIZING the importance of accelerating national, regional and global political commitments in the implementation of One Health action for controlling the spread of AMR and preventing its impact on human, animal, and environmental health, economic growth and development, and food and nutrition security and safety;

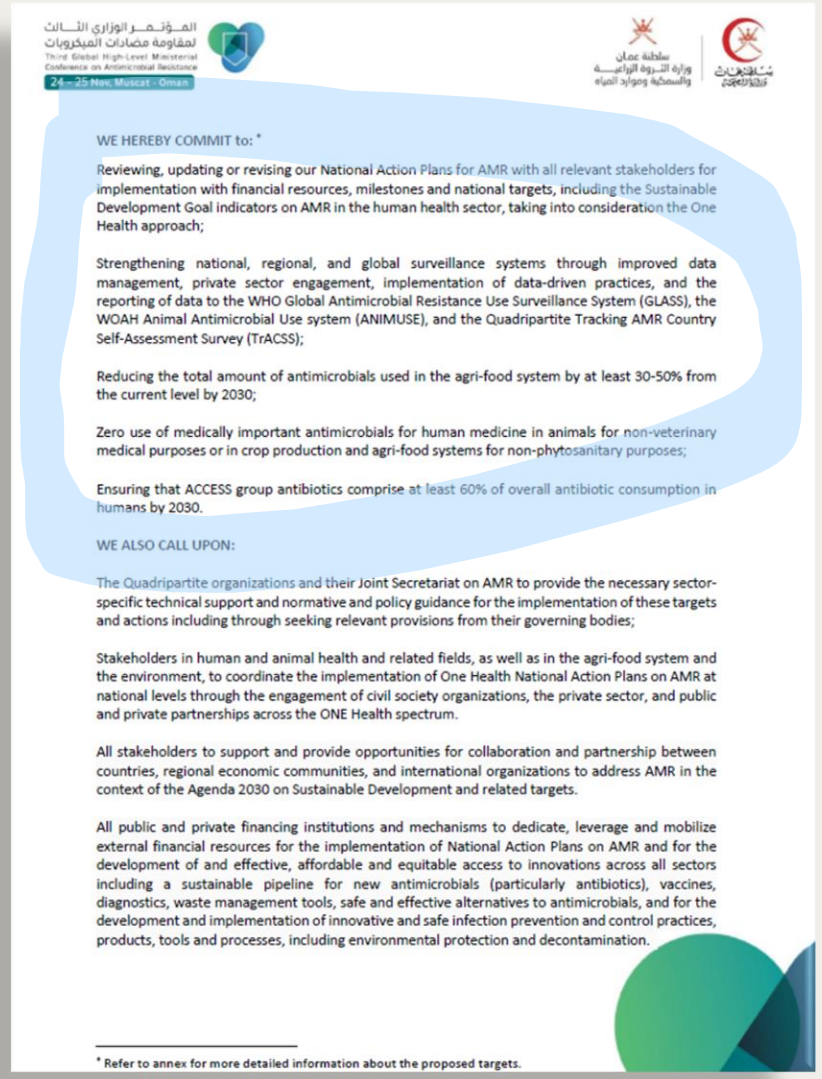
RECOGNIZING global progress since the approval of the Global Action Plan on AMR by the World Health Assembly in 2015 and the commitment of member states in the 2016 political declaration of the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on AMR calling upon the Quadripartite (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO) and World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)) to scale up support through a One Health approach;

RECOGNIZING that the environment plays a significant role in the development, spread and transmission of AMR, and welcoming and supporting UNEP's efforts to strengthen the environmental dimensions of the One Health response to AMR, and acknowledging actions by UNEP to tackle the pollution sources contributing to AMR in the environment, namely, poor sanitation, sewage, and waste effluent, including from pharmaceutical manufacturing, healthcare and veterinary facilities, animal and crop production, and other contributing factors such as the climate crisis;

RECOGNIZING the fundamental importance of an urgent, sustainable, well-governed One Health approach to AMR at national, regional, and global levels that engages all relevant stakeholders, while also strengthening sector-specific responses to advance policies and guidelines for implementation and impact;

RECALLING the previous two High-level Ministerial Conferences held in the Netherlands in 2014 and 2019 to accelerate and catalyze political commitment and action in the global response to AMR,

1



WE HEREBY COMMIT to: *

Reviewing, updating or revising our National Action Plans for AMR with all relevant stakeholders for implementation with financial resources, milestones and national targets, including the Sustainable Development Goal indicators on AMR in the human health sector, taking into consideration the One Health approach;

Strengthening national, regional, and global surveillance systems through improved data management, private sector engagement, implementation of data-driven practices, and the reporting of data to the WHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance Use Surveillance System (GLASS), the WOAH Animal Antimicrobial Use system (ANIMUSE), and the Quadripartite Tracking AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS);

Reducing the total amount of antimicrobials used in the agri-food system by at least 30-50% from the current level by 2030;

Zero use of medically important antimicrobials for human medicine in animals for non-veterinary medical purposes or in crop production and agri-food systems for non-phytosanitary purposes;

Ensuring that ACCESS group antibiotics comprise at least 60% of overall antibiotic consumption in humans by 2030.

WE ALSO CALL UPON:

The Quadripartite organizations and their Joint Secretariat on AMR to provide the necessary sector-specific technical support and normative and policy guidance for the implementation of these targets and actions including through seeking relevant provisions from their governing bodies;

Stakeholders in human and animal health and related fields, as well as in the agri-food system and the environment, to coordinate the implementation of One Health National Action Plans on AMR at national levels through the engagement of civil society organizations, the private sector, and public and private partnerships across the ONE Health spectrum.

All stakeholders to support and provide opportunities for collaboration and partnership between countries, regional economic communities, and international organizations to address AMR in the context of the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development and related targets.

All public and private financing institutions and mechanisms to dedicate, leverage and mobilize external financial resources for the implementation of National Action Plans on AMR and for the development of and effective, affordable and equitable access to innovations across all sectors including a sustainable pipeline for new antimicrobials (particularly antibiotics), vaccines, diagnostics, waste management tools, safe and effective alternatives to antimicrobials, and for the development and implementation of innovative and safe infection prevention and control practices, products, tools and processes, including environmental protection and decontamination.

* Refer to annex for more detailed information about the proposed targets.

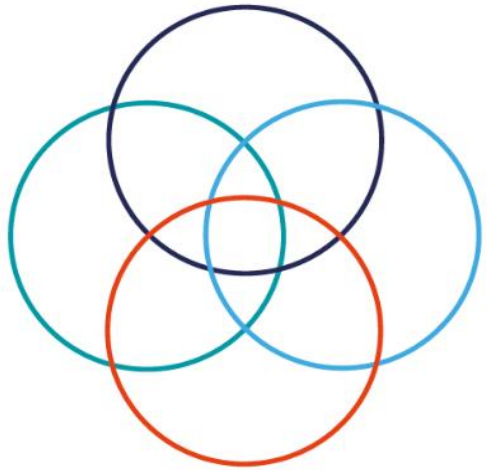
One Health Priority Research Agenda for AMR (AMR-OHPRA)

Webinar series

1st webinar: AMR-OHPRA Full report presentation

Date: 8 November 2023

Time: 12:00-13:30 CET



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UN environment programme

World Health Organization

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

The Quadripartite organizations have developed the One Health Priority Research Agenda for AMR (AMR-OHPRA), as a joint initiative to assist in directing and catalyzing scientific interest and financial investments for AMR priority research across sectors for countries and funding bodies. The research agenda also serves as a guide to prevent and mitigate AMR within the One Health approach that will help policymakers, researchers, and a multidisciplinary scientific community to work together on solutions.

https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2023/06/one-health-amr-research-prioritisation-launch-v7-2.pdf

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

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Volume 77, Issue 3
March 2022

Article Contents

JOURNAL ARTICLE EDITOR'S CHOICE

Defining the scope of the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance network in Veterinary medicine (EARS-Vet): a bottom-up and One Health approach

Rodolphe Mader ✉, EU-JAMRAI, Clémence Bourély, Jean-Philippe Amat, Els M Broens, Luca Busani, Bénédicte Callens, Paloma Crespo-Robledo, Peter Damborg, Maria-Eleni Filippitzi, William Fitzgerald, Thomas Grönthal, Marisa Haenni, Annet Heuvelink, Jobke van Hout, Heike Kaspar, Cristina Muñoz Madero, Madelaine Norström, Karl Pedersen, Lucie Pokludova, Fabiana Dal Pozzo, Rosemarie Slowey, Anne Margrete Urdahl, Alkiviadis Vatopoulos, Christos Zafeiridis, Jean-Yves Madec
Author Notes

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, Volume 77, Issue 3, March 2022, Pages 816–826,
https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkab462
Published: 12 January 2022 **Article history** ▾

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Abstract

Background

Building the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance network in Veterinary medicine (EARS-Vet) was proposed to strengthen the European One Health antimicrobial resistance (AMR) surveillance approach.

Objectives

To define the combinations of animal species/production types/age categories/bacterial species/specimens/antimicrobials to be monitored in EARS-Vet.

Methods

The EARS-Vet scope was defined by consensus between 26 European experts. Decisions were guided by a survey of the combinations that are relevant and feasible to monitor in diseased animals in 13 European countries (bottom-up approach). Experts also considered the One Health approach and the need for EARS-Vet to complement existing European AMR monitoring systems coordinated by the ECDC and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

Results

EARS-Vet plans to monitor AMR in six animal species [cattle, swine, chickens (broilers and laying hens), turkeys, cats and dogs], for 11 bacterial species (*Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus pseudintermedius, Staphylococcus hyicus, Streptococcus uberis, Streptococcus dysgalactiae* and *Streptococcus suis*). Relevant antimicrobials for their treatment were selected (e.g. tetracyclines) and complemented with antimicrobials of more specific public health interest (e.g. carbapenems). Molecular data detecting the presence of ESBLs, AmpC cephalosporinases and methicillin resistance shall be collected too.

Conclusions

A preliminary EARS-Vet scope was defined, with the potential to fill important AMR monitoring gaps in the animal sector in Europe. It should be reviewed and expanded as the epidemiology of AMR changes, more countries participate and national monitoring capacities improve.

Thank you

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49
F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

woah@woah.int
www.woah.org

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