ReAct Strategic Objectives

#1 National Action Plans on AMR
#2 Movement building
#3 Globally coordinated governance
#4 Public health driven innovation
To date, as at beginning of 2020, WHO AFRO region, 36 countries report having a NAP in place.

Current NAPs:
Not all plans have been developed following a due process.

(Situational analysis, multi-sectoral engagement, One Health approach, M&E not taken into account)

Policy to Action is greatest challenge:
- Technical expertise
- Finances
- Political will
- Weak surveillance data
- Weak coordination among relevant ministries
- Limited awareness & comprehension of AMR
- Conflicting priorities including COVID-19

AMR National Action Plans in Africa
AMR Data major issue in Africa

AMR is a global health threat and its magnitude in sub-Saharan Africa is undefined due to a lack of real-time data recording, surveillance and regulation.¹

In 2015, the WHO established the Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS), to address the need for harmonized surveillance of AMR.

Although the number of LMICs reporting on the system has increased there still remains the gaps in data collection, reporting, dissemination and use.

At the regional level, the Africa CDC Framework for AMR Control in Africa describes priorities for African Union Member States and outlines five key strategies to improve diagnosis, treatment and collection of accurate data on AMR pathogens and antimicrobial consumption, as well as to strengthen policies on AMR at the country level.²
AMR Data major issue in Africa

Knowledge is critical for good policy and practical work.

In the Global Action Plan on AMR adopted by WHO in 2015, strategic objective 2 is to “Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research”.

Challenges as African countries lack funds and technical capacity

Good surveillance data gives information about for example how common resistance is in different settings and pathogens, trends of resistance development

Data can provide valuable input to the development of local and national policies and guidelines, strengthen investment cases for AMR, as well as increasing accountability and monitoring progress of AMR response.
ReAct Africa work

- ReAct Africa works with and assists African countries in developing and implementing AMR NAPs for sustainable access to effective antibiotics.

- Through various interventions that are mostly at the community, sub-national and national levels, ReAct Africa seeks to catalyze action that includes targeting various CSOs working on AMR in the region.

- Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs & Infection Prevention & Control (IPC) in health facilities

- Supporting research

- Partnerships, Tripartite, Africa CDC etc
Creating Platforms of engagement e.g. ReAct Africa Conference

- Strengthening and building platforms such as the CSOs Community of Practice platform.
- Building capacities on NAP development & implementation
- ReAct Toolbox resources
- Cross-sector & south to south knowledge sharing
Increasing knowledge & Awareness Raising - IEC materials, ReAct Africa Toolbox

- PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS
- UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
- HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
- MESSAGES TO THE COMMUNITY

ReAct

Raise Awareness

The RAISE AWARENESS focus area describes the practical steps to begin or strengthen awareness raising initiatives on antibiotic use and resistance, and provides tools and inspiration for the work.

Why raise awareness?

The goal of raising awareness is to change behaviours and social norms that influence antibiotic consumption in a way that fuels the problem of antibiotic resistance.
Group photo of the Award Giving Ceremony
Policy issues

Sales of antibiotics and other antimicrobial medicines without prescription remain widespread.

Capacity to Regulate and monitor Use.

Reduction of antimicrobial use through adoption of preventive measures

Lack of programmes to prevent and control infections including hospital-acquired infections.

Knowledge and evidence base Monitoring is infrequent.

Lack of a National Surveillance system poor laboratory capacity, infrastructure and data management are preventing effective surveillance.

Awareness on Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and drivers of AMR Public awareness is low in all Regions across all sectors,
Why Policy

• AMR NAP has to be anchored in policy
• Provides legal framework for the NAP development & implementation
• Resource allocation, activities, goals, where AMR Secretariat would seat
• Implementation of NAP is guided by various Acts and legislation
Tripartite approach to M&E

**Country Level M&E of National Action Plans**
- Activities: NAP developed, funded and implemented
- Outputs
- Outcomes
- Goals

**Monitoring R&D activity**
- R&D funding
- Incentives
- Research pipeline
- New products available

**Global Level M&E of Global Action Plan**
- Country capacity
- Country results
- Tripartite performance
- Global progress on general outcomes & goals

**Regional Level NAP reviews and regional reporting**
- Surveillance reports
- Review of outcomes & region-specific indicators

Global monitoring of country progress (primarily outputs) via the global survey feeds into global level monitoring of capacity and progress. Data from a core set of standard general outcome and goal indicators, including surveillance data that feed into GLASS and OIE, will be the backbone of global level M&E.
Role of CSO in ensuring accountability

• Using the NAPs M&E framework benchmarks
• Capacitation of local CSOs in M&E
Role of CSOs in AMR

• Addressing AMR requires a multipronged approach that recognizes the need to engage multi-stakeholders, including civil society.

• To engage civil society, it is necessary to build capacity around AMR so that the crucial advocacy issues are identified, and the strategic actions agreed upon.

• CSOs can play a critical role in raising awareness, catalyzing action in communities, holding organizations and countries accountable to their commitments, and supporting government policies and programs to control AMR.
Advocacy & Lobbying at country Regional & Global Level

Signatories:

- African Christian Health Association Platform
- Alliance to Save Our Antibiotics
- American Medical Student Association
- Center for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies
- Center for Science and Environment
- Consumers’ Association of Penang
- Ecumenical Pharmaceutical Network
- Food Animal Concerns Trust
- Health Action International
- Health Care Without Harm
- Health Justice Philippines
- IFARMA
- Initiative for Health & Equity in Society
- Institute for Agriculture Trade and Policy
- National Resources Defense Council
- Oceana Chile
- Pan-African Treatment Access Movement
- People’s Health Movement
- Public Citizen
- ReAct – Action on Antibiotic Resistance
  - ReAct Africa
  - ReAct Asia Pacific
  - ReAct Europe
  - ReAct Latin America
  - ReAct North America
- Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth Malaysia)
- Society for International Development
- Sustainable Food Trust
- Third World Network
- Universities Allied for Essential Medicines
- US Public Interest Research Group
- What Next Forum
- Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia (Indonesian Consumer Organization)
End to End approaching addressing R&D through an End-End Approach
Contributing to Regional & Global Meetings – advocacy & technical capacity

• Contributes to global agenda on AMR bringing LMIC perspectives in key strategic meetings and committees
Challenges

• AMR new topic in many LMICs
• Broken health systems challenge the starting point
• Lack of financial resources & framework to support AMR activities at country level
• Lack of narrative to draw interest and action & reaction
• Lack of national data on AMR & unwillingness to share regional data
• Lack of risk benefits assessments
• Lack of access to health systems, diagnostics & quality antimicrobials
• Differences in understanding of policy framework development among agencies
• CSOs contribution often misunderstood & few are engaged in AMR space/ work
Lessons Learnt

• Regional cooperation should be expanded to international cooperation, include setting targets for AMR, and enable mechanisms of monitoring for accountability.

• CSOs can be a great catalyst for change

• Engagement of key stakeholders is key especially getting government and political support

• CSOs can play a crucial role in fostering a One Health Approach – community engagement

• CSOs have a crucial role to play in holding governments accountable to commitments they make

• Both a bottom and top down approach should be considered – AMR needs both approaches (CSOs address both approaches)

A WORLD FREE FROM FREE FROM UNTREATABLE INFECTIONS
Thank you

Name
Organization
Email: