In low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), the increase of antimicrobial use (AMU) on livestock is driven by the growing demand for animal proteins. Non-controlled AMU contributes to the antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Livestock farming in LMICs is mainly conducted in family smallholdings beside a growing semi-commercial sector.

What is the current situation of AMU and AMR and the ways for improvement?

What could be the health and socio-economic impacts of the international standards and national policies for AMU reduction strategy on farmers livelihoods, especially in the most vulnerable regions?

1- Methods

Using literature review and participatory methods with researchers and stakeholders, we explored the AMR and AMU issues in African and Asian LMICs.

2- Results

- Lack of data and information about AMU and AMR in livestock sector of LMICs.
- Lack of tailored policies and other measures enabling the effective surveillance of AMU and AMR and adapted behaviors of stakeholders.

Main pathways for the dissemination of antimicrobial resistance in agriculture: Research, actions and policies to be implemented

- Combination of “One Health” and participatory approaches are needed to develop programs for optimal and reduced use of antimicrobials, to conduct epidemiological and socio-economic studies, and to implement efficient “One Health surveillance” systems.
- As regulation framework is not sufficient, innovative tools and methods for effective application of legislation and policies combined to studies on education, awareness and incentives are needed and should be evaluated.
- Environment/plants: neglected component.

References


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