

# Towards a National Action Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance- the Kenyan experience

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4<sup>TH</sup> REGIONAL IPNET CONFERENCE 2015

NAIVASHA

EVELINE WESANGULA -MOH

# Outline

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- Background to the Global Action Plan
- Process of establishing the AMR program
- Progress
- Challenges

# Why now?

## Increasingly serious global public health threat

- Untreatable infections, prolonged hospital care
- 2 million Americans ill from resistant infections
- 25,000 deaths/yr across EU
- Desperation over "dry pipeline"

## Economic burden

- 203 million USD per year in Thailand
- 1, 5 billion euros per year in EU
- In 2050 costing the world up to \$100 trillion

## Growing awareness and commitment

- Political, professional, public





**World Health  
Organization**

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**SIXTY-EIGHTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY**  
**Provisional agenda item 15.1**

**A68/20**  
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## **Antimicrobial resistance**

**Draft global action plan on antimicrobial resistance**

# National Action Plans

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The Global Action Plan requests countries to develop their national action plans

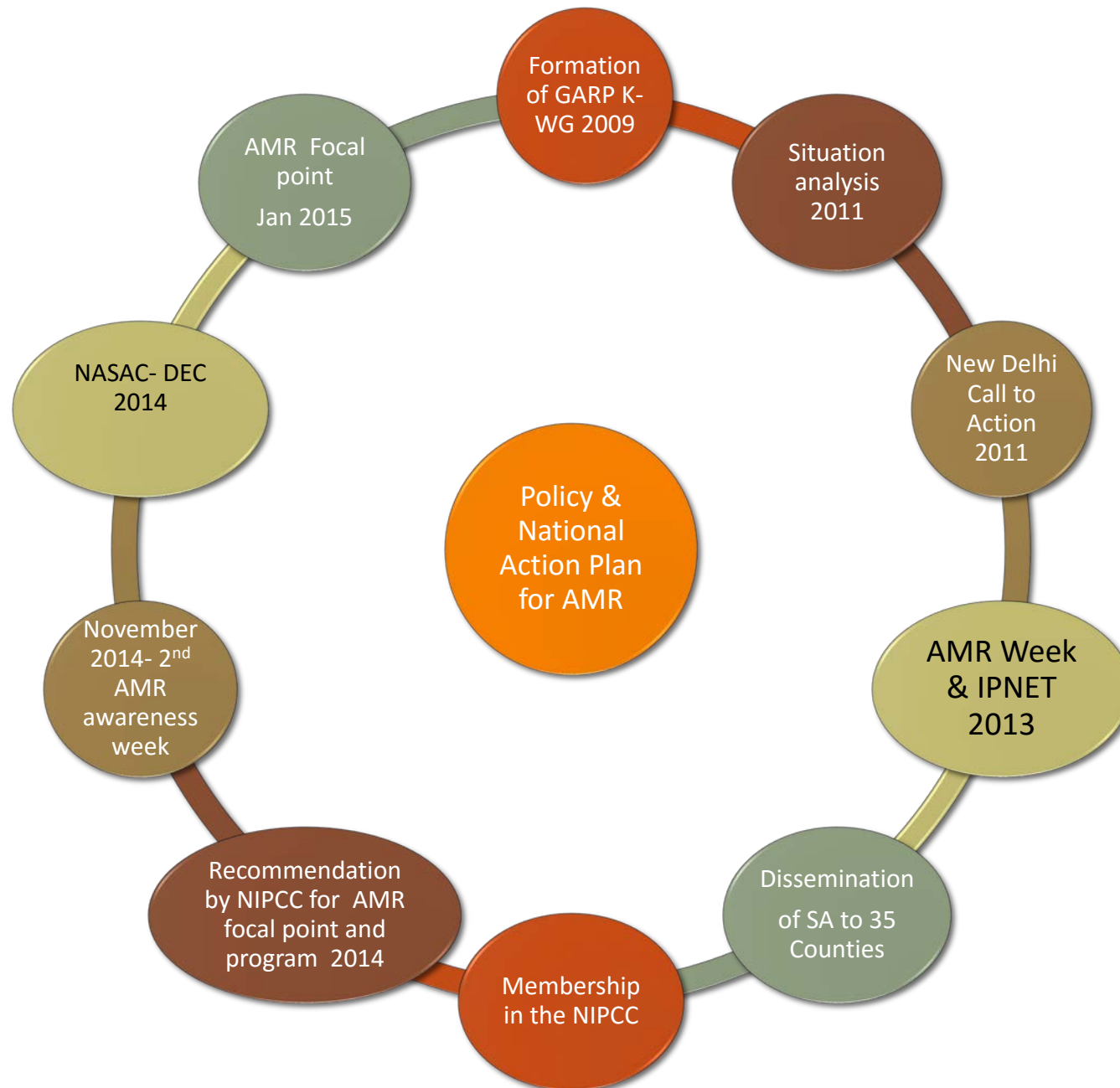
22. At the national level, operational action plans to combat antimicrobial resistance are needed to support strategic frameworks.<sup>1</sup> All Member States are urged to have in place, within two years of the endorsement of the draft action plan by the Health Assembly, national action plans on antimicrobial resistance that are aligned with the global action plan and with standards and guidelines established by intergovernmental bodies such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO and OIE. These national action plans are needed to provide the basis for an assessment of the resource needs, and should take into account national and regional priorities. Partners and other stakeholders, including FAO, OIE, the

# National Action Plan strategic objectives

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1. Improve awareness and understanding
  2. Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base
  3. Reduce the incidence of infection
  4. Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines
  5. Develop the economic case for sustainable investment
- **Commitment to report progress**

# The Process

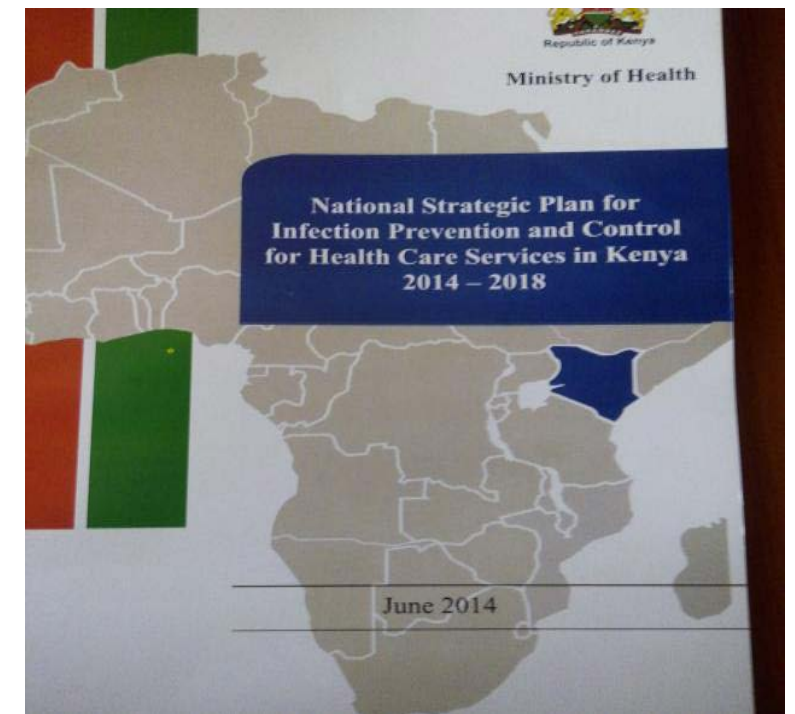




## SITUATION ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Antibiotic Use and Resistance in Kenya

[http://www.cddep.org/publications/situation\\_analysis\\_and\\_recommendations\\_antibiotic\\_use\\_and\\_resistance\\_kenya](http://www.cddep.org/publications/situation_analysis_and_recommendations_antibiotic_use_and_resistance_kenya)





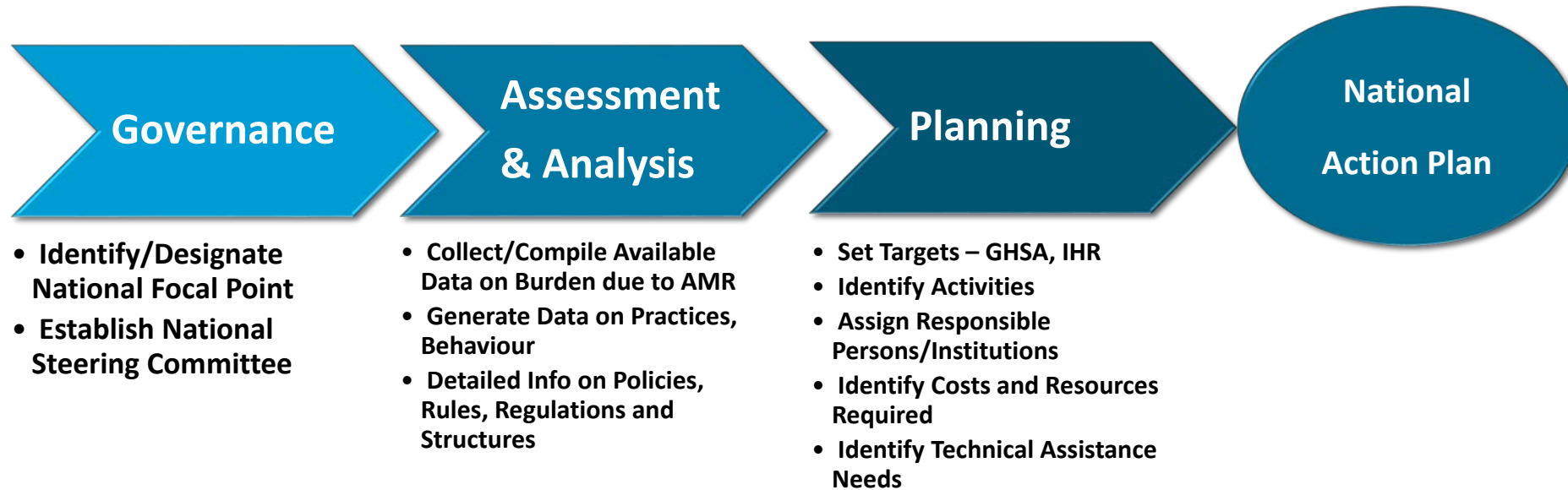
# National Action Plan

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- Process to facilitate local, intersectoral synergy & coherency
- Single reference “blue print”
  - Reflecting major stakeholder concerns & issues
  - Objectives & indicators
  - Key gaps & actions needed to close them
- **Evolutionary platform** adaptable to change

# Development of National Action Plans

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# Principles

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- **Whole-of-society engagement** including a one-health approach > affects all, can only be tackled with participation of the entire society
- **Prevention first** > good sanitation, hygiene and IPC
- **Access** > preserve ability to prevent and treat infections
- **Sustainability** > A national plan with defined budget within 2 years of the endorsement
- **Incremental targets** for implementation > different stages

# Consultations on draft National Action Plan (NAP)

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- **Strengthened tripartite collaboration (FAO, OIE, WHO) at regional and country level**
  - Work together on development of national action plan
  - Regional consultations
  - Shared actions for the collaboration
- **Public/stakeholder engagement at various levels**
- **Consultation with County governments**
  - Human, animal, agriculture
  - Optimizing use of medicines
  - National AMR surveillance
  - Research needs

# Progress

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- Comprehensive Situation Analysis on antibiotic use and resistance 2011
- AMR Program at the MOH
- Multi Sectoral National Antimicrobial Stewardship Advisory Committee (NASAC)
- The National Strategic Plan (2014-2018) for IPC strategic objective 3 – Establish surveillance system and national database for HAIs & AMR including linkages to NPHLs
- Revised IPC policy and guidelines 2015

# Progress

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- Inclusion of AMR & HAI surveillance and development of a National AMR strategy into the International Health Regulations core capacity-targets to be achieved by 2016 June
- Inclusion of AMR into the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
  - 5 year strategy
  - Draft template of the NAP
- Successfully marked AMR week

# Progress

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- Comprehensive Situation Analysis on antibiotic use and resistance 2011
- Marked AMR awareness week for 3 consecutive years



Director of Medical Services -Commemorating the Global AMR week 2014





# Progress

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- AMR Stakeholder mapping
- Stepwise accreditation for laboratories is ongoing laboratory capacity building through EAPHLN, GHSA
- Some disease control programmes (MAL, HIV, TB) undertake periodic drug resistance testing

# Challenges

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- Devolution of Health services
- Weak Laboratory Capacity to carry out AMR testing
- Weak and fragmented regulatory framework vis a vis the multiple actors and sectors that contribute to AMR
- Inadequate resources allocated to the AMR program

# Lessons Learnt

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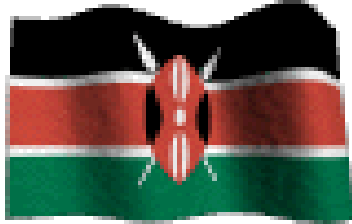
- Political support and stability is important in the process of development
- Multi Sectoral approach works best
- Resources are crucial: workforce and the funds
- A strong and comprehensive regulatory framework is critical to ensure compliance with requirements for AM use, and to sanction different actors for non-compliance

# Ultimate goal

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- Strengthen national and international interdisciplinary cooperation to develop holistic strategies and action plans
- Develop appropriate policies/guidance on the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials
- Improve regulatory frameworks based on internationally agreed principles and standards





*Thank you!*

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Ministry of Health

CDC-  
Kenya



Global  
**Antibiotic  
Resistance**  
Partnership