

### **LAMP (Livestock AntiMicrobial Partnership)**

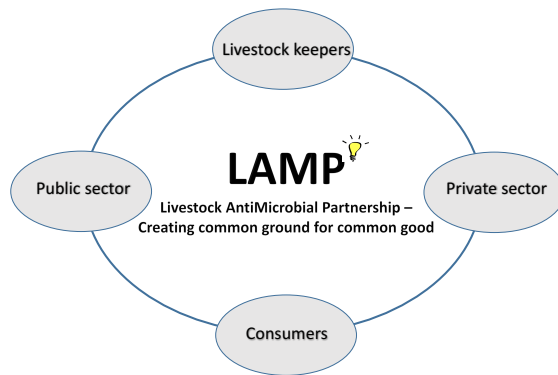
#### **A stakeholder partnership addressing antimicrobial resistance by supporting healthy and productive livestock**

**Rationale.** On October 5th, 2016, the UN General Assembly adopted a UN Resolution on Antimicrobial Resistance. This political declaration calls upon WHO, FAO and OIE, other relevant UN agencies, development banks and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders across different sectors, including animal health, agriculture and environment, to coordinate their planning and actions under a One-Health approach and to report back to the General Assembly in September 2018. In the Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) of 2015, WHO, in collaboration with FAO and OIE highlight three issues in particular: i) the knowledge base is weak in several areas and more research is needed, ii) the increase in antimicrobial resistance (AMR) seems to be driven by extensive, and medically non-rational use of antimicrobials, iii) efforts taken to control AMR must be global and made in veterinary as well as human medicine.

Given this high-level attention to the AMR issue there are several activities and actions on the international and national levels – many of these relate to policies and regulations. Thus, there is a very limited role for the Global Agenda on Sustainable livestock (GASL) to play in those areas. However, not much is done to bring together different stakeholders in the livestock sector to tackle AMR. Thanks to its multi-stakeholder and global nature, GASL is uniquely positioned to draw on practical experience and knowledge from different kind of partners and from different parts of the world. Within the realms of a sustainable livestock sector, AMR is as a cross-cutting issue of high priority, not only as a public health issue, but also as a sustainable livestock production issue. Therefore, we like to introduce a new Action Network in the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock:

### **LAMP (Livestock Antimicrobial Partnership)**

Through this Action Network stakeholders can share and evaluate good practices aiming to the prudent use of antimicrobials and thus to reduce AMR in the livestock sector.



**The overall goal of LAMP is to mitigate emergence of antimicrobial resistance in the livestock sector through healthy and productive animals.**

**Theory of change.** The overall goal of LAMP contributes to the progress towards several of the SDGs:

SDG 8 – *economic growth* by supporting healthy and productive animals

SDG 12 – *responsible production* by promoting prudent use of antimicrobials in the livestock sector and good animal health management

SDG 3 – *good health* by curbing the emergence of antimicrobial resistance and thereby protecting the therapeutic efficacy of antimicrobials.

Firstly, there is a set of activities along the *generic modus operandi* sketched below, within the areas of

- incentives for change,
- education and training,
- animal management and livestock husbandry systems, and

that will contribute to the outputs, outcomes and ultimately the impacts outlined in the following.

Outputs from LAMP:

- Good practices from different parts of the various livestock sectors and from different stakeholders are collected
- Good practices are analysed and synthesized
- Synthesized good practices are piloted or tested
- Synthesized good practices are shared after piloting

Outcomes from LAMP are

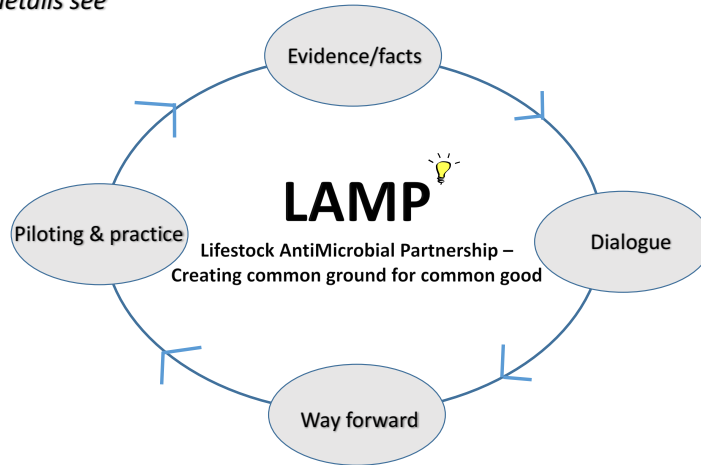
- Good practices that promote prudent and effective use of antimicrobials
- Healthier and more productive livestock
- Sustainable husbandry systems in balance with public health, farmer's economy and the environment

The impact from LAMP is

- Limited emergence of antimicrobial resistance in the livestock sector

The *modus operandi* of LAMP is outlined in the sketch below. It is a circular process, in which practices are continuously refined and shared.

*Sketch over the LAMP working process, for details see running text*



There are several target areas where LAMP will search for and refine good practices. LAMP finds incentives for prudent use of antimicrobials beyond adherence to regulations to be of utmost importance. Similarly, training and education of livestock keepers and animal health professionals will be critical to increase awareness and adopt practices that reduce the need for antimicrobials and mitigate the emergence of AMR. Also, the infrastructure of the sector including buildings, how the animals are kept and the flow of animals are important as is the animal management in the sense of sectioning animals, genetic resources, feed, and disease preventive measures like biosecurity and vaccinations etc.

Even though the LAMP process is circular, the activities for the 3 year period are to be implemented according to a certain timeline as shown here:

Activity/month	0-6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25-30	31-36
Seeking for funding						
Collecting good practices						
Analysing and synthesing good practices						
Piloting and testing synthesised good practises						
Sharing tested synthesised good practices						

*Intensity in shading reflects intensity of activity*

**Lead and Organisation.** SLU Global at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences are prepared to take the lead for LAMP with the support from a steering group comprised by LAMP-members. Representatives from all clusters of GASL, the support team and specifically invited persons from the pharmaceutical

industry and some governments (see annex) gathered at a meeting in Uppsala in March 2017, hosted by GASL and SLU Global, to start the preparation of this Action Network. Thus, it seems to be a considerable interest within the GASL in the AMR issues and when LAMP is endorsed by the Guiding Group there will be an open call in GASL for joining.

**Budget.** SLU Global is willing to contribute in kind with a some coordination/administrative support. Funding will be sought for at the Sida and its regional offices. Stakeholders are invited to contribute to the budget of LAMP. As AMR is a key topic to improve the sustainability of the livestock sector, the organisers are willing to discuss funding possibilities with interested stakeholders who want to take part in this crucial dialogue. A tentative budget for the first three year period is:

- Collecting and analysing good practises 300 000 USD
- Piloting good practices 400 000 + USD
- Evaluating and sharing piloted good practises 200 000+ USD

**Monitoring and evaluation** will be performed by professionals assigned by the Guiding group of GASL.

Indicators will in the two first years be for the *outputs*:

- Common parameters for assessing good practises
- Number of good practices collected
- Number of good practices analysed and synthesized
- Number of good practices tested in pilots

In the third year indicators will be for the *outcomes*:

- Number of piloted good practices shared
- Number of good practices adopted

The *impact* of LAMP will likely be measurable some time after the initial three year period

Besides the abovementioned quantitative indicators, dimensions regarding country or region, farming system, etc. will be included in the evaluation. Evaluations will be performed annually directly after completion of year 1 and 2 and an evaluation of the whole three year period will be done 3 months before the end of year 3.

Thus the M&E processes will be directed to assess the progress towards SDG 8 and 12 (economic growth and responsible production). The progress towards SDG 3 (good health) is related to the ultimate impact of LAMP and will be difficult to measure within the 3 years period.

*The final preparation of this proposal has been made by: Ulf Magnusson, SLU Global; Björn Bengtsson, Swedish National Veterinary Institute; Olivier Espeisse, ELANCO; Elisabeth Lindahl-Rajala, SLU; Hendrik Jan Ormel, FAO*

**Contact:** [ulf.magnusson@slu.se](mailto:ulf.magnusson@slu.se)