Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Initiatives in the Animal Health Sector

DR. MERVYN S. AGAD
Veterinarian II
Bureau of Animal Industry – Veterinary Laboratory Division

Empowering Veterinary Authorities through PPP Project Management Training
October 2, 2025
Novotel Manila

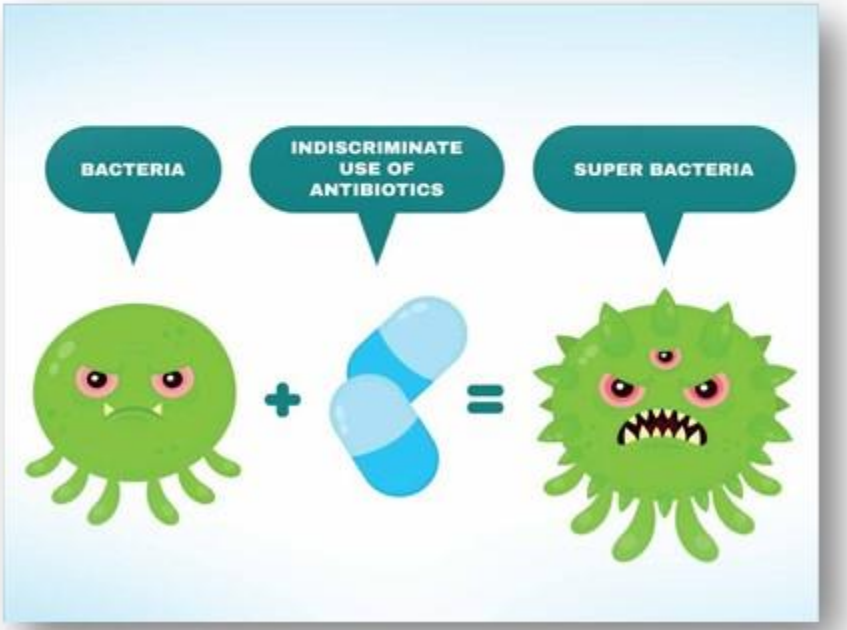
Outline

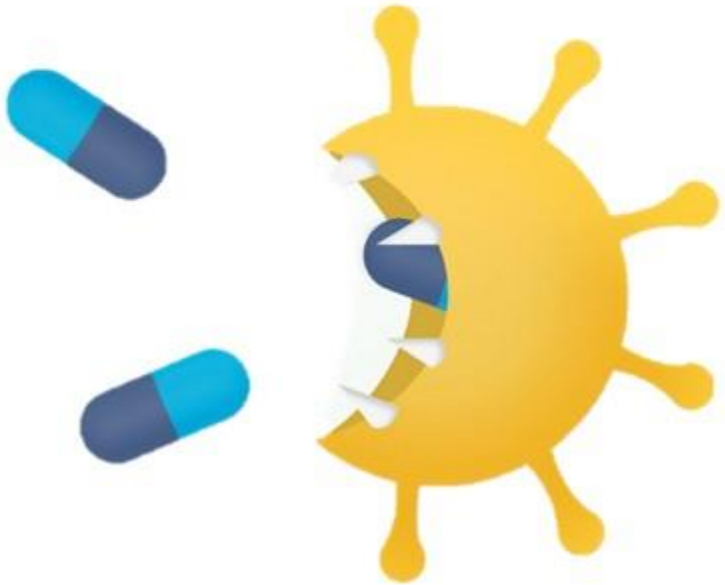
I. What is AMR?
II. National AMR Program
III. BAI-AMR Technical Working Group
IV. Different Activities/Initiatives per Key Strategies
V. Lessons Learned and Ways Forward

I. What is AMR?

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

It refers to microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites, that have **acquired resistance** to antimicrobial agents

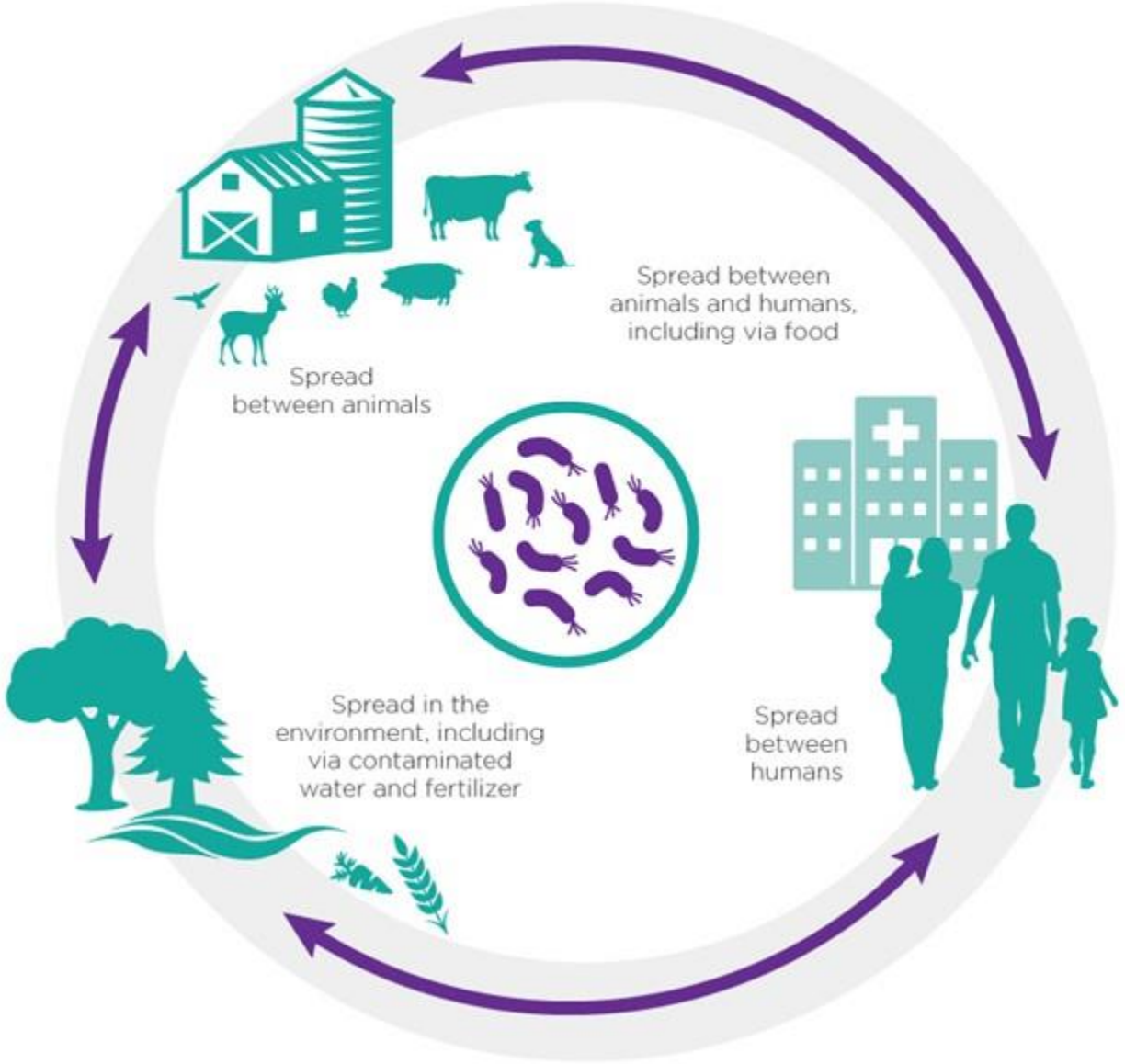


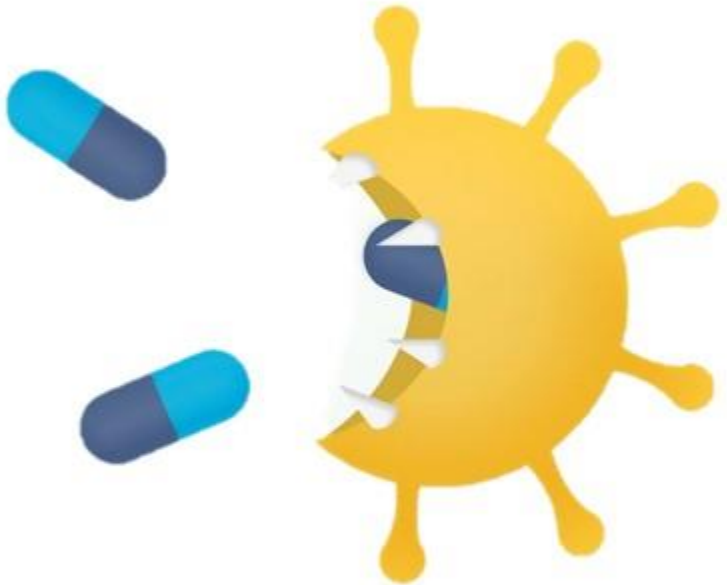


I. What is AMR?

It is caused by the inappropriate and excessive use of antimicrobial agents through the **USE, OVERUSE, AND MISUSE** of the antimicrobials especially in the human health and agricultural sectors

ONE HEALTH


Spread between animals and humans, including via food
Spread between animals
Spread in the environment, including via contaminated water and fertilizer
Spread between humans



II. National AMR Program

Administrative Order No. 42, s. 2014

Creating an Inter Agency Committee for the formulation and implementation of a National Plan to control Antimicrobial Resistance in the Philippines

Co-Chairs :

Department of Health (DOH)
Department of Agriculture (DA)

Members:

Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

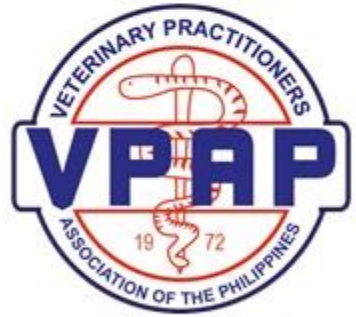
II. National AMR Program

DA-TWG on AMR

Special Order No. 284 of 2021
Special Order No. 248 of 2023
Special Order No. 456 of 2023
Special Order No. 1211 of 2025

Composition:
Chair, Co-chair, Vice-chair
Permanent Members - DA Agencies
Non-Permanent Members -
Representatives –Academic institutions
Representatives – Professional/Collegial Organizations
Representatives – Livestock, Poultry and Fisheries Stakeholders Associations
Secretariat

College of Fisheries



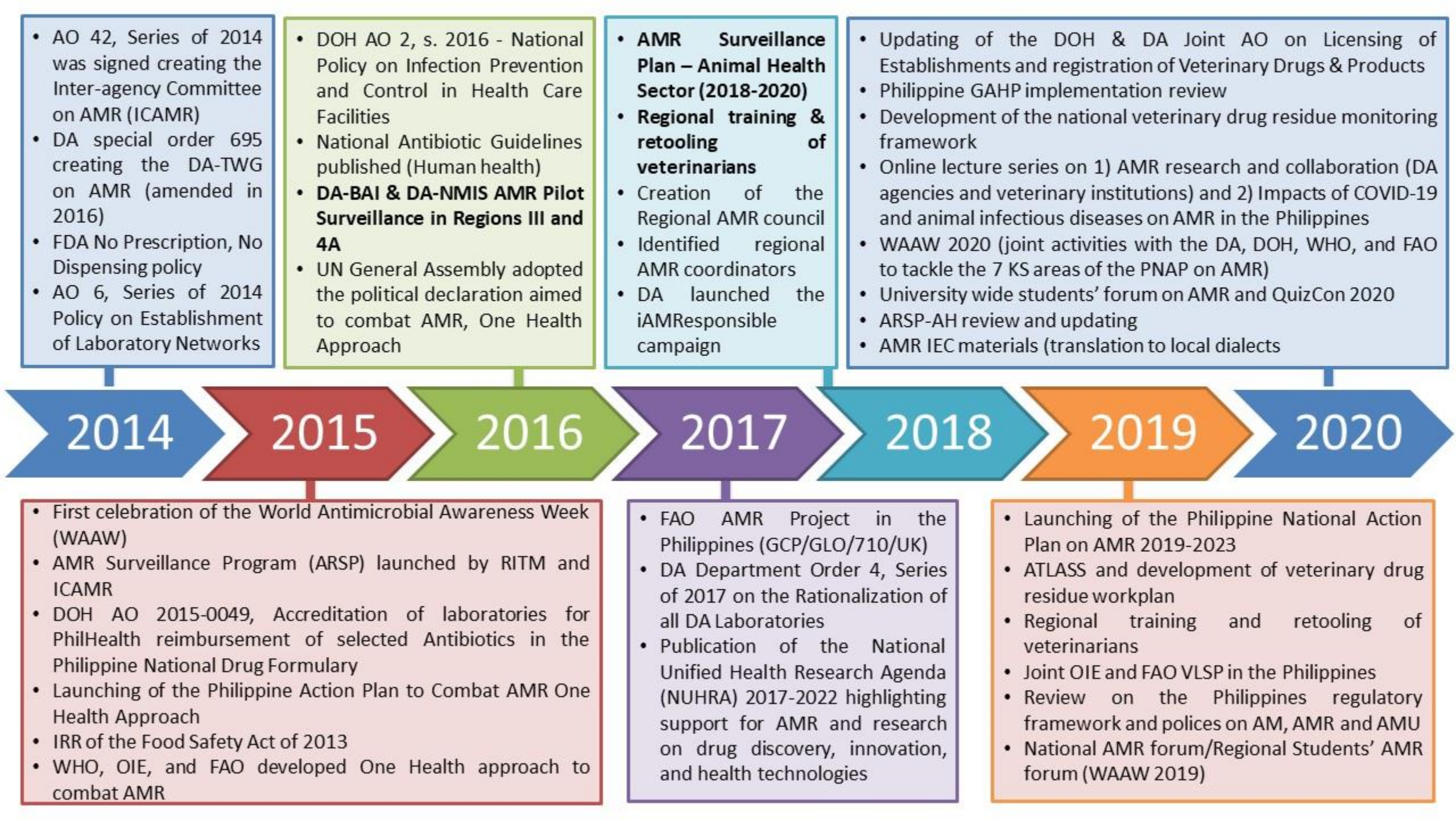
III. BAI AMR TWG

BAI Food Safety Unit

Animal Feeds Veterinary Drugs and Biologics Control Division (AFVDBCD)

Animal Health and Welfare Division (AHWD)

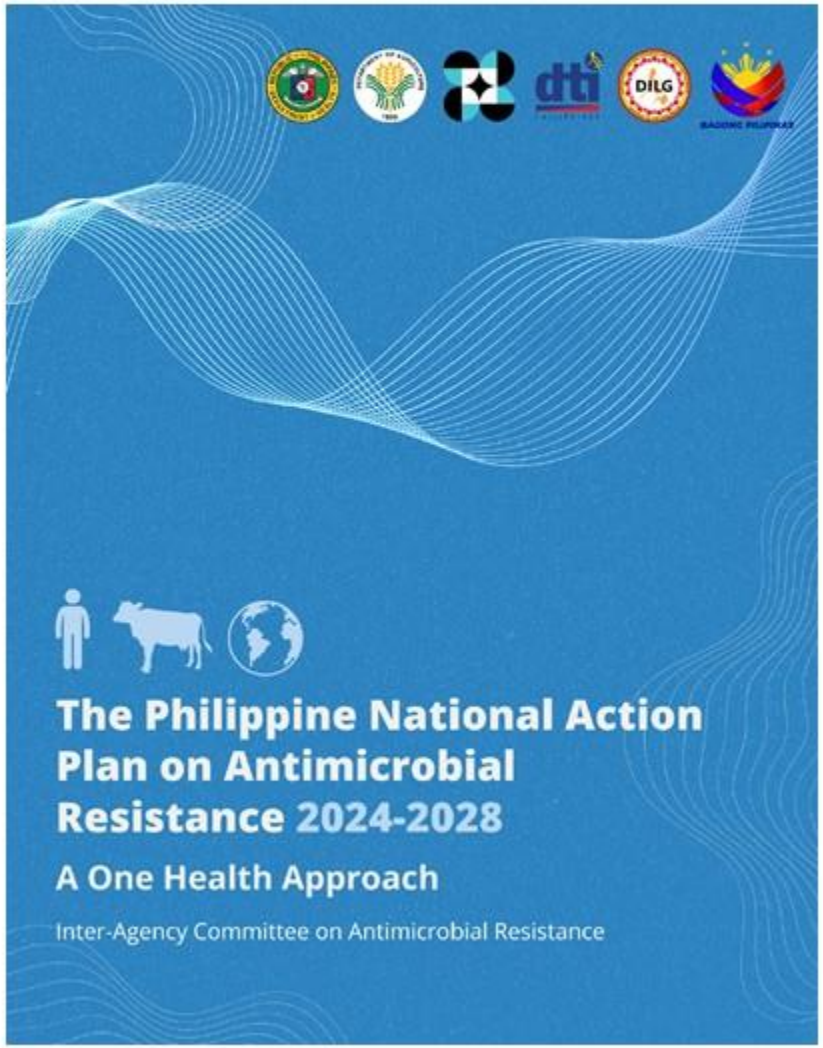
Veterinary Laboratory Division (VLD)


2014
AO 42, Series of 2014 was signed creating the Inter-agency Committee on AMR (ICAMR)
DA special order 695 creating the DA-TWG on AMR (amended in 2016)
FDA No Prescription, No Dispensing policy
AO 6, Series of 2014 Policy on Establishment of Laboratory Networks
2015
First celebration of the World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW)
AMR Surveillance Program (ARSP) launched by RITM and ICAMR
DOH AO 2015-0049, Accreditation of laboratories for PhilHealth reimbursement of selected Antibiotics in the Philippine National Drug Formulary
Launching of the Philippine Action Plan to Combat AMR One Health Approach
IRR of the Food Safety Act of 2013
WHO, OIE, and FAO developed One Health approach to combat AMR
2016
DOH AO 2, s. 2016 - National Policy on Infection Prevention and Control in Health Care Facilities
National Antibiotic Guidelines published (Human health)
DA-BAI & DA-NMIS AMR Pilot Surveillance in Regions III and 4A
UN General Assembly adopted the political declaration aimed to combat AMR, One Health Approach
2017
FAO AMR Project in the Philippines (GCP/GLO/710/UK)
DA Department Order 4, Series of 2017 on the Rationalization of all DA Laboratories
Publication of the National Unified Health Research Agenda (NUHRA) 2017-2022 highlighting support for AMR and research on drug discovery, innovation, and health technologies
2018
AMR Surveillance Plan – Animal Health Sector (2018-2020)
Regional training & retooling of veterinarians
Creation of the Regional AMR council
Identified regional AMR coordinators
DA launched the iAMResponsible campaign
2019
Launching of the Philippine National Action Plan on AMR 2019-2023
ATLASS and development of veterinary drug residue workplan
Regional training and retooling of veterinarians
Joint OIE and FAO VLSP in the Philippines
Review on the Philippines regulatory framework and polices on AM, AMR and AMU
National AMR forum/Regional Students' AMR forum (WAAW 2019)
2020
Updating of the DOH & DA Joint AO on Licensing of Establishments and registration of Veterinary Drugs & Products
Philippine GAHP implementation review
Development of the national veterinary drug residue monitoring framework
Online lecture series on 1) AMR research and collaboration (DA agencies and veterinary institutions) and 2) Impacts of COVID-19 and animal infectious diseases on AMR in the Philippines
WAAW 2020 (joint activities with the DA, DOH, WHO, and FAO to tackle the 7 KS areas of the PNAP on AMR)
University wide students' forum on AMR and QuizCon 2020
ARSP-AH review and updating
AMR IEC materials (translation to local dialects

Philippine National Action Plan (PNAP) to Combat AMR

- Aligned with the Global and Regional Agenda to combat AMR
- Multi-sectoral engagement
- Emphasis on “One Health Strategy”

✓ PNAP 2015-2018
✓ PNAP 2019-2023
✓ PNAP 2024-2028



Philippines launches National Action Plan to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance 2024-2028

Key Strategies of the Philippine Action Plan to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance (2019-2023)

Commit to the Philippine National Action Plan through multi-sectoral engagement and accountability

Strengthen surveillance and laboratory capacity

Ensure uninterrupted access to safe and quality-assured antimicrobials

Regulate and promote the rational use of antimicrobials

Implement appropriate measures to reduce infection across all settings

Promote innovation and research on AMR

Improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance through effective communication and education

KS1

Commit to the Philippine National Action Plan through Multi-Sectoral Engagement and Accountability

- Participation in the regular and special meetings called by the **ICAMR**
- Participation in **CODEX Task Force on AMR (TFAMR) and Veterinary Drug Residues**
- Participation in the discussion with **UN Agencies (WHO, FAO, and UNEP)** for the establishment of the AMR program in the environment sector

World Health Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UN environment
United Nations Environment Programme

KS1

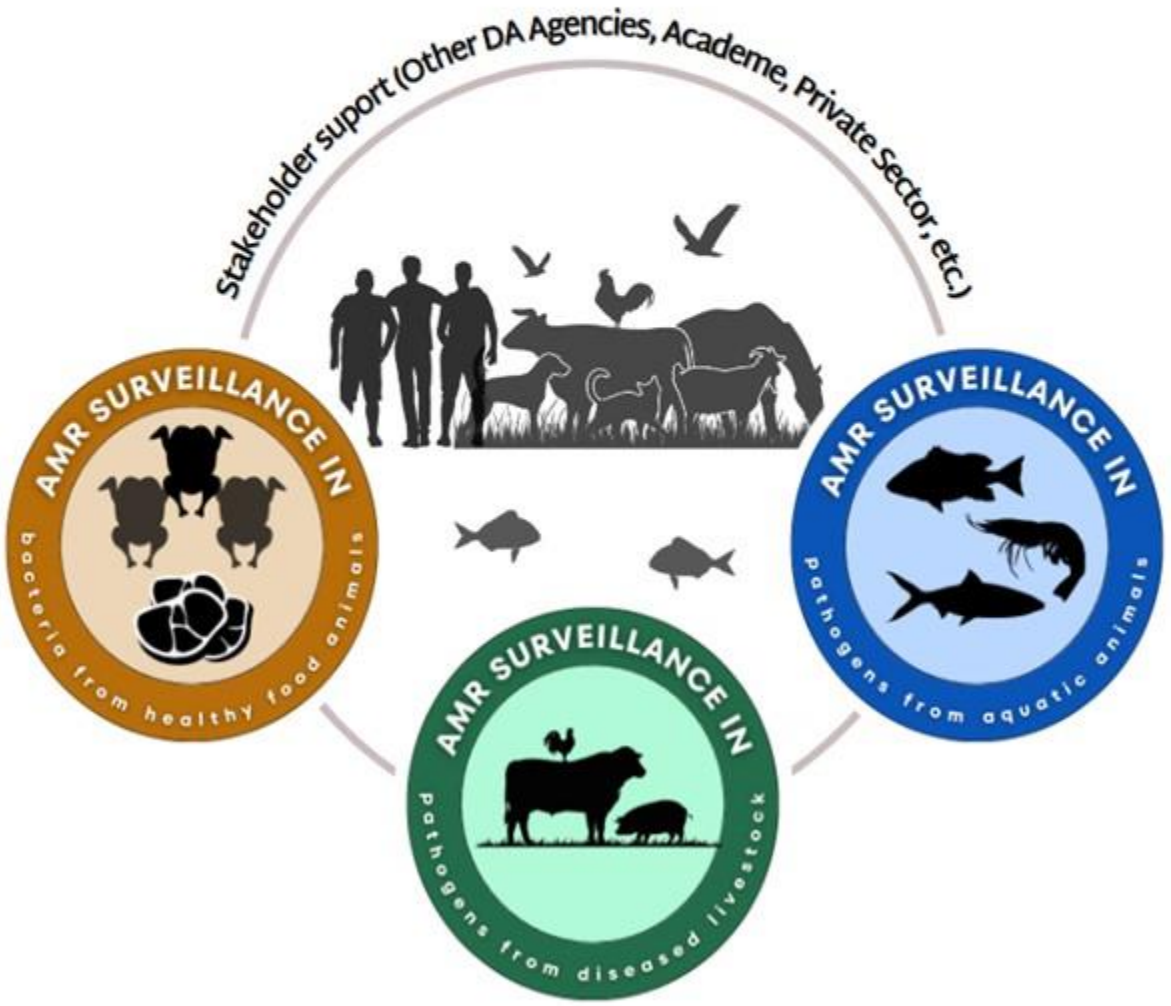
Commit to the Philippine National Action Plan through Multi-Sectoral Engagement and Accountability

- Workshop on **Mapping of Stakeholders and Data Sources to Facilitate Monitoring of the Quantities and Usage Patterns of Antimicrobial Agents** Used in Animals and Workshop on Enhancing **Private Sector Awareness** on AMR (April 2024)

KS1 Commit to the Philippine National Action Plan through Multi-Sectoral Engagement and Accountability

- The Philippine National Action Plan (PNAP) involves **multi-sectoral engagement** emphasizing the **"One Health Approach"** to further strengthen our campaign against AMR.

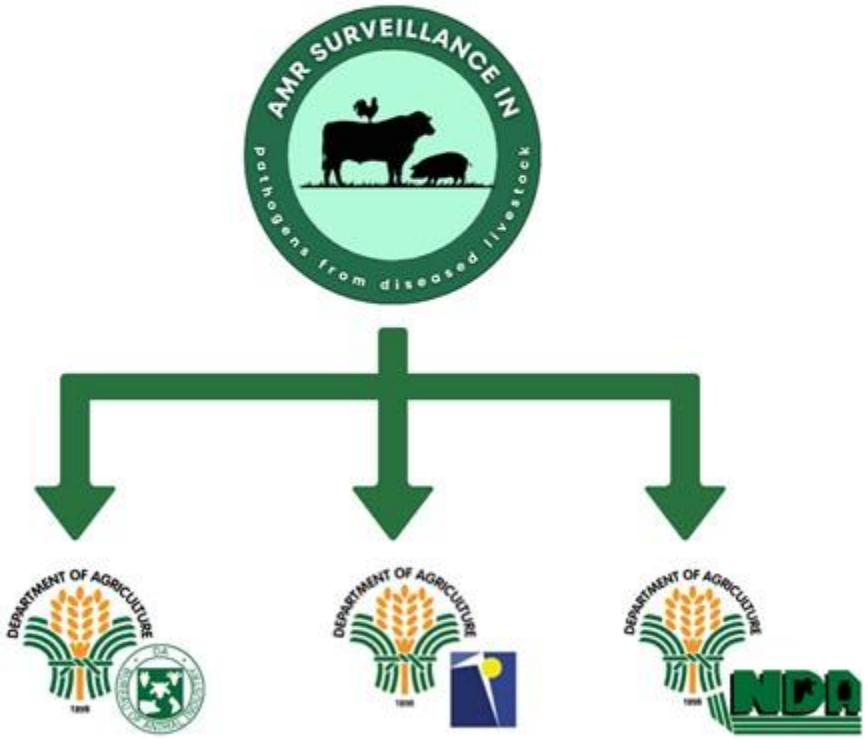
KS2 Strengthen Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity



The ***Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Program for Animal Health (ARSP-AH)*** covers 3 components:

1. Bacterial pathogens from healthy food animals
2. Bacterial pathogens from diseased livestock and poultry
3. Bacterial pathogens from Aquaculture/fisheries

KS2 Strengthen Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity



PRIMARY GOAL: Create a coordinated system for monitoring antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in prevalent **bacterial pathogens found in sick animals within the region.**

KEY OBJECTIVE: To establish **guidelines for treating common bacterial pathogens and strengthen mechanisms that promote and reinforce good veterinary practices.**

Lead Agencies:

- **Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)**
- **Philippine Carabao Center (PCC)**
- **National Dairy Authority (NDA)**

KS2 Strengthen Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity

The target bacterial pathogens included in the ARSP–AH in Livestock and Poultry are based on priority bacterial diseases and the current capabilities of the diagnostic laboratories

RUMINANTS	SWINE	POULTRY
• *Escherichia coli* • *Staphylococcus aureus* • *Streptococcus agalactiae* • *Klebsiella pneumoniae* • *Pasteurella multocida*	• *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* • *Pasteurella multocida* • *Bordetella bronchiseptica* • *Streptococcus suis* • *Escherichia coli* • *Haemophilus parasuis* • *Salmonella* spp. • *Staphylococcus aureus*	• *Escherichia coli* • *Staphylococcus aureus* • *Avibacterium paragallinarum* • *Pasteurella multocida* • *Salmonella* spp.

KS2 Strengthen Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity

Designation of AMR Regional Laboratory and Field Coordinators to ensure proper implementation of AMP programs and related guidelines throughout the country.

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Elliptical Road, Diliman 1100 Quezon City
+63(2) 8928-8741 to 64 and +63(2) 8273-2474

SPECIAL ORDER
No. ____
Series of 2023

Subject : RECOMPOSITION OF REGIONAL ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR) COORDINATORS

In the exigency of service and in order for better engagement and smooth implementation of the programs and activities to address the issue of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), the Regional AMR Coordinators are hereby constituted as follows:

DA Regional Field Offices	AMR Field Coordinator	AMR Laboratory Coordinator
CAR	Dr. Kevin Jon B. Luna Dr. Henry Duryn Jonathan O. Salasa	Dr. Hersam M. Micklay Ms. Desmugh Agnes C. Banting
I	Dr. Alfiero P. Bassag Dr. Allen Mae M. Doctolero	Dr. Michael S. Usana Dr. Sterioumel P. Agustin
II	Ms. Luzviminda C. Macate Mr. Don Don Adan S. Bat	Dr. Judith Z. Tattao Dr. Hannah Lee R. Guirnes
III	Dr. Paula Angelie C. David Mr. Mark Joseph B. Pineda	Dr. Joely T. Ongtangco Ms. Juliet Cayco
IV-A	Dr. Jerome Cuzzay Dr. Thea Claudette P. Bundalian	Dr. Princess Diana Flores Dr. Ralph Josefle Faloon
IV-B	Dr. Vida Z. Francisco Ms. Rein Marie R. Mendoza	Dr. Carla A. Lunzan Dr. Shynie Vee M. Talmo
V	Dr. Kezela A. Tenerife Dr. Karl Robert F. Adler	Dr. Rina P. Bernales Dr. Maria Erlinda T. Llanes
VI	Dr. Pacifico F. Lumaneg III Mr. Wilmar D. Derenio	Dr. Larize Balispelero Dr. Caerina Kristine Noblesa
VII	Dr. John Jammael B. Patagoc Mr. Nino L. Tapao	Dr. Angela M. Lagrimas Ms. Ma. Stella Rivera
VIII	Dr. Zaldy H. Villanoboa Dr. Jessel J. Jocol	Dr. Marion Grace Katangkatang Dr. Norietta F. Orosa
IX	Dr. Marie France Q. Jalao Dr. Joven Ray O. Casupang	Dr. Catherine G Lojera Dr. Maria Fe Teresa M. Forei
X	Dr. Rhea Villa R. Chio Dr. Dianary Celeste O. Ua-o	Dr. Viralou L. Tuipoh Dr. Claribeth Paz C. Alfaro
XI	Dr. Arlue I. Capuyan Dr. Isabela Faye D. Santos	Dr. Mylene C. Calologan Dr. Kris Lourenz M. de la Cerna
XII	Dr. Neil C. Donoa Dr. Ann Sheila C. Lala	Dr. Jennifer R. Bulawan Dr. Johnemar S. Mayoreo
CARAGA	Dr. Marie Joselyn C. Santiago Dr. Apple R. Jaronahum	Dr. Esther B. Cardeño Dr. Lifeiz Grace V. Aguto
MAFAR-BARMM	*N/A*	Dr. Bai Zharinah D. Mangudre Ms. Sittie Hazrah D. Sultan

www.da.gov.ph dacentralphilippines

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Elliptical Road, Diliman 1100 Quezon City
+63(2) 8928-8741 to 64 and +63(2) 8273-2474

The Regional AMR Field and Laboratory Coordinators shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

Regional AMR Field Coordinators

1. Monitor all AMR-related activities in the region initiated by the Bureau of Animal Industry - Department of Agriculture;
2. Attend and participate in various fora such as AMR public awareness and campaign in the region;
3. Prepare and submit reports to DA-BAI of the AMR-related activities in the region;
4. Serve as link among DA-BAI, DA RFOs and LGUs;
5. Serve as resource person of the AMR Project;
6. Assist in the implementation of AMR surveillance as guided by the Philippine Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Program for the Animal Health Sector (ARSP-AH); and
7. Assist in the review and implementation of regulatory frameworks on AMU/AMR;
8. Perform other related tasks as requested.

Regional AMR Laboratory Coordinators

1. Monitor and supervise the implementation of the AMR surveillance as guided by the Philippine ARSP-AH;
2. Ensure the quality of the laboratory diagnostic capacities and capabilities for AMR tests;
3. Analyze data on the prevalence of AMR on priority/target organisms;
4. Prepare and submit Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test (AST) results to the BAI – Animal Disease Diagnosis and Reference Laboratory (ADDRL);
5. Assist in the public AMR awareness and campaign activities;
6. Assist in the review and implementation of regulatory frameworks on AMU/AMR; and
7. Perform other related tasks as requested.

Reimbursement and/or payment for food and accommodation, transportation, per diems, honoraria, and other incidental expenses incurred in the performance of their duties stated above are hereby authorized and shall be charged to the DA RFO funds subject to existing government accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

This Order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in force and in effect until otherwise amended or revoked in writing. Any order inconsistent herewith is deemed revoked.

Done this ___ day of _____ 2023.

DOMINGO F. PANGANIBAN
Senior Undersecretary

www.da.gov.ph dacentralphilippines

KS2 Strengthen Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity

KS2 Strengthen Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity

RADDL Refresher Training and Parallel Testing on Bacterial Isolation, Identification, and Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (2022-present)

16 Regional Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories

2022 - 2025

15 out of **16 RADDLs** accomplished

53 laboratory technical staff trained

KS2 Strengthen Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity

Regional Training in the International FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (InFARM) and IT Platform

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO

KS2 Strengthen Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity

Annual Proficiency Test on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test (PTAST) for Disk Diffusion and Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (CuVET and APHA)

Faculty of Veterinary Science, Chulalongkorn University

CUVET AMR
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE CLUSTER

Animal & Plant Health Agency

Participation in the Assessment Tool for Laboratory Surveillance System (ATLASS) Mission

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO

KS2 Strengthen Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity

FAO-Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance Systems (FAO-ATLASS) Training

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO

KS3

Ensure Uninterrupted Access to Safe and Quality-Assured Antimicrobials

The DA and DOH delineate on their roles in regulating antimicrobials and its supply chain.

KS3

Ensure Uninterrupted Access to Safe and Quality-Assured Antimicrobials

Regional Training on ANIMUSE for Asia and the Pacific

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

KS4 Regulate and Promote the Rational Use of Antimicrobials

BAI monitors for the **banned antimicrobials** in animal feed establishments.

Coordination and dialogue with LGUs, clients, stakeholders, and industry were done to assess challenges and promote prudent use of antimicrobials in agriculture and farm.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL STANDARD **PNS/BAFS 48:2022**

Veterinary Drug Residues in Food — Product Standard — Maximum Residue Limits (MRL) **ICS 65.020.30**

Drug	Administrative Order (AO)/Administrative Circular (AC)	Title
1. Beta-Agonist a) Clenbuterol b) Salbutamol c) Terbutalin d) Pirbuterol	Department of Agriculture (DA) AO No. 14, series of 2003	Ban on the Use in Food Animals of Beta-Agonist Drugs Used in Human as Bronchodilators and Tocolytic Agents
2. Nitrofurans a) Furaltadone b) Furazolidone c) Nitrofurazone	DA-Department of Health (DOH) AO No. 2, series of 2000	Declaring a Ban/Phase Out of the Use of Nitrofurans in Food Producing Animals
3. Carbadox and Olaquindox	DA AO No. 60, series of 2000 DOH AO No.4-A, series of 2000	Ban and Withdrawal of Olaquindox and Carbadox in the Market
4. Chloramphenicol	DA AO No. 60, series of 1990 DOH AO No. 91, series of 1990	Declaring a Ban on the Use of Chloramphenicol in Food Producing Animals
5. Diethylstilbestrol (DES)	DOH AO 194, series of 1973	Ban on the use of diethylstilbestrol (DES)
6. Malachite green and Gentian Violet	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) - AC No. 256, series of 2015	Declaring malachite green and gentian violet as health hazards and prohibiting their use in food fish production and trade
7. Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	DOH AO No. 341. series of 1978	Ban on the use of chloroform (trichloromethane)

KS4 Regulate and Promote the Rational Use of Antimicrobials

Workshop on the Formulation of Philippine Veterinary Therapeutic Guidelines for Swine and Poultry (PVTG)

An AO on Veterinary Drug Order was drafted and for presentation – public consultation

Automation of the VDO and VCPR: Veterinary Drug use Monitoring System (Vet DRUMS)

KS5 Implement Appropriate Measures to Reduce Infection Across All Settings

- Adhering to **good animal husbandry practices** through **proper sanitation, hygiene, animal welfare, biosecurity practices,** and **prudent use of antimicrobials,** have a key role in preventing the spread of AMR.

KS5 Implement Appropriate Measures to Reduce Infection Across All Settings

- FARM PRODUCTS ARE SAFE AND FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
- ENSURING ANIMALS' SAFETY AND COMFORT
- ENSURING WORKERS' SAFETY AND COMFORT
- PREVENT DEGRADATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT

KS5 Implement Appropriate Measures to Reduce Infection Across All Settings

FARM PRODUCTS ARE SAFE AND FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

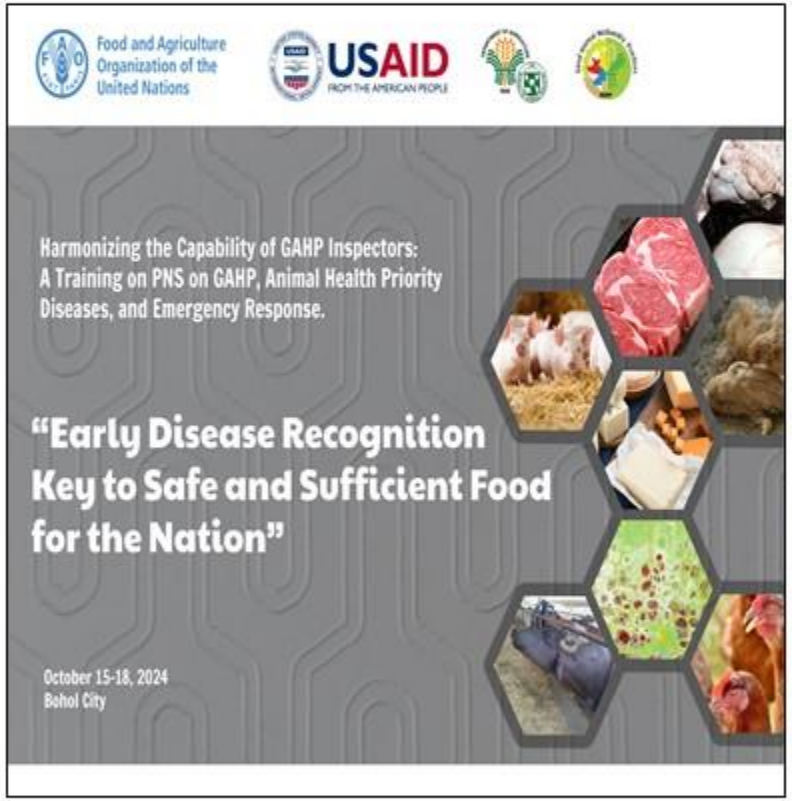
For food to be considered Safe and Fit for human consumption, there should be:

No drug and additive residues in the meat

- Proper withdrawal period is followed
- Banned drugs not used
- Prevention Antimicrobial Resistance

KS5 Implement Appropriate Measures to Reduce Infection Across All Settings

Harmonizing the Capability of GAHP Inspectors: A Training on PNS on GAHP, Animal Health Priority Diseases, and Emergency Response (October 15-18, 2024)



KS6 Promote Innovation and Research on AMR

- AMR-related researches were published
- Collaboration with DOST through its AMR Surveillance and Research Project
- AMR initiatives at scientific conferences and through poster presentations.

frontiers in Veterinary Science

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Antimicrobials Used in Backyard and Commercial Poultry and Swine Farms in the Philippines: A Qualitative Pilot Study

Toni Rose M. Barroga[1,2], Reildrin G. Morales[1,2], Carolyn C. Benigno[1], Samuel Joseph M. Castro[3], Mardi M. Caniban[3], Maria Fe B. Cabullo[3], Agnes Agunos[4], Katinka de Balogh[4] and Alejandro Dorado-Garcia[4]**

[1] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—Philippine Component on the Global Efforts to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance Using One Health Approach (GCP/GLO/UK/710), Quezon City, Philippines, [2] Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Quezon City, Philippines, [3] Department of Agriculture, National Meat Inspection Service, Quezon City, Philippines, [4] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, [4] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by: Miguel Angel Moreno, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain

Reviewed by: Guong Nguyen, Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Vietnam; Marco De Nardi, Safosso (Switzerland), Switzerland

***Correspondence:** Alejandro Dorado-Garcia adoradogarcia@fao.org

†Present address: Agnes Agunos, Center for Foodborne, Environmental and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, Public Health Agency of Canada, Guelph, ON, Canada

Specialty section: This article was submitted to Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, a section of the journal Frontiers in Veterinary Science

Received: 03 February 2020
Accepted: 12 May 2020
Published: 08 July 2020

Citation: Barroga TRM, Morales RG, Benigno CC, Castro SJM, Caniban MM, Cabullo MFB, Agunos A, de Balogh K and Dorado-Garcia A (2020) Antimicrobials Used in Backyard and Commercial Poultry and Swine Farms in the Philippines: A Qualitative Pilot Study. Front. Vet. Sci. 7:329. doi: 10.3389/fvets.2020.00329

Chicken and pork are the most frequently consumed meat products in the Philippines. Swine and poultry are reared in either commercial farms (CMf) or backyard farms (BYf); the latter production system is relatively common and essential to food security in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) such as the Philippines. Similar to resource-limited LMICs, antimicrobial use (AMU) surveillance has not yet been established; thus, AMU in food animals is a knowledge gap in understanding the emergence of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in zoonotic foodborne bacteria in the country. This qualitative AMU pilot study aims to describe the antimicrobial active ingredients (AAIs) used and associated AMU practices (e.g., source of AAIs and informed AMU decisions) by poultry and swine CMf and BYf in the Philippines. Ninety-three farms across four regions in the Philippines voluntarily provided AMU information as part of a larger biosecurity and good practices study. The percentage of farms using AAI over the total number of farms was the metric used to describe AMU. In total, there were 30 AAIs used (CMf: $n = 27$ and BYf: $n = 13$); per farm, the number of AAIs used ranged from 1 to 7. The spectrum of AAIs was more diverse in swine ($n = 24$) compared to poultry ($n = 18$). Enrofloxacin was the most frequently reported AAI in poultry (33%) and swine (36%) farms. Respiratory diseases were the most frequently reported reason for AMU in both species. Between production systems, significant differences were observed in the percentage of farms using amoxicillin (27% CMf vs. 3% BYf), colistin (17% CMf vs. 3% BYf), and oxytetracycline (12% CMf vs. 39% BYf). In terms of AMU practices, of important concern was the over-the-counter access of AAIs at retail outlets and the limited veterinary oversight in BYf. Our data indicated that antimicrobials critically important for human medicine are frequently used in poultry and swine farms in the Philippines. This study can inform the development of guidelines for curbing AMR through prudent AMU and serves as a reference point for AMU surveillance capacity development in the Philippines.

Keywords: farm level, antimicrobials, surveillance, poultry, swine, Philippines, LMIC

KS7 Improve Awareness and Understanding on Antimicrobial Resistance through Effective Communication and Education

iAMResponsible

- As part of the nationwide celebration of the Antimicrobial Awareness Week, the FAO with support from various Food Safety Regulatory Bodies of the country launched the *iAMResponsible* campaign on November 19, 2018.

KS7

Improve Awareness and Understanding on Antimicrobial Resistance through Effective Communication and Education

iAMResponsible

- Distribution of IEC materials on AMR and translated 7 dialects:
  - Ilokano
  - Kapampangan
  - Bicolano
  - Aklanon
  - Hiligaynon
  - Bisaya
  - Chavacano

iAMRESPONSIBLE

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Funded by UK Government

The Fleming Fund

iAMRESPONSIBLE

KS7 Improve Awareness and Understanding on Antimicrobial Resistance through Effective Communication and Education

Student's Forum

2022	2023	2024
CBSUA	UEP	ISU
CavSU	CSU	USM
DLSAU	CTU	PSAU
SWU		

KS7 Improve Awareness and Understanding on Antimicrobial Resistance through Effective Communication and Education

WAAW

- Since 2015, the Philippines has actively participated in the celebration of World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW).

WAAW 2024 : EDUCATE. ADVOCATE. ACT NOW.

LESSONS LEARNED

- **Capacitation of the laboratory** is crucial (manpower, funds, equipment, kits etc).
- Cases of ASF and AI caused **additional workload** in labs that hinders the surveillance efforts
- Requires **close collaboration and cooperation among all stakeholders** along the food chain (LGU, data submission).
- **AMU and AMR Data are paramount in mitigating AMR** and its potential should be maximized. (If you cannot measure it, you cannot improve it).
- The **awareness campaign** helps disseminate relevant information (stakeholders, students, government).
- **GAHP** is beneficial in reducing food safety risks as GAHP has practices designed to mitigate these risks along the production chain.
- **Strengthening of legislations** is a must.
- Acceptance level of relevant **stakeholders** should be considered.
- **Consistency and continuity of programs** is needed – manpower, budget.
- **Private sector engagements** are important.

WAYS FORWARD

- Implementation of the **ARSP-AH Component 2** Surveillance for Diseased Livestock and Poultry.
- Conduct of **ATLASS** for the national (self-assessment) and regional laboratories.
- More **strategized data collation and analysis** from the surveillance.
- Conduct of **capacitation of field coordinators and LGUs** in disease recognition and proper sample collection.
- Continuous **awareness programs at the farm level and for students**.
- Monitoring of Antimicrobial Use **at the farm level.**
- Development and implementation of **Drug Residue monitoring** programs.
- Continuous **collaboration with development partners** and other sectors/institutions in the implementation of various AMR activities nationwide.
- Adherence to the **PNAP 2024-2029** of BAI-AMR related initiatives and activities.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

Email us at:
iamresponsibleph2019@gmail.com

Like us at:
fb.com/IAMesponsible.ph

MERVYN S. AGAD, DVM

Veterinarian II

Bacteriology and Mycology Laboratory
Animal Disease Diagnosis and Reference Laboratory (ADDRL)
Veterinary Laboratory Division (VLD)

BAI, 5 Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City 1128

addrl.bacte@yahoo.com

(02) 8528 2240 loc. 1607 to 1608

THE FAO AMR PLEDGE FOR GOVERNMENT WORKERS

I PLEDGE TO TAKE ACTION AND

Stop overuse and misuse of antimicrobials by:

- Supporting a multi-sectoral national plan on antimicrobial resistance
- Developing and enforcing regulations to stop overuse and misuse of antimicrobials in humans, plants, and animals
- Making information on how to stop overuse and misuse of antimicrobials available to citizens

Prevent the spread of infection by:

- Developing and enforcing regulations to prevent the spread of infections through:
    - Monitoring farms', hospitals', and clinics' compliance with infection prevention and control standards; and
    - Enforcing good agriculture and food production practices

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Initiatives in the Animal Health Sector

DR. MERVYN S. AGAD
Veterinarian II
Bureau of Animal Industry – Veterinary Laboratory Division

Empowering Veterinary Authorities through PPP Project Management Training
October 2, 2025
Novotel Manila