



Involvement of the private sector into the integrated system for Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance: The Colombian Experience



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COIPARS Rational

AMR Risk factors

- Emerging economy
- Pressure of infectious diseases
- Rapid growth of intensive animal productions
- Volume versus safety issue

Surveillance in Colombia

- Fragmented knowledge
- Multiplicity of actors
- Lack of coordination
- Lack of AMR baseline data
- No integrated surveillance system



COIPARS in a nutshell

Pilot Program

Implement the best international practices in Colombia first in a pilot program

International Board

PAHO/WHO -Canadian Agency of Public Health (CIPARS) –NARMS – DANMAP-UCDavis

Poultry chain

Most standardized industry
Rapid growth
Large utilization of antibiotics.

Results

- Four year program
USD 1 M
- High prevalence of *Salmonella* sp.
- High prevalence of AMR
- Justification for the implementation of COIPARS





Involvement of private sector : a pre-requisite



Value proposal to private sector



Smart negotiation





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Value proposal to private sector

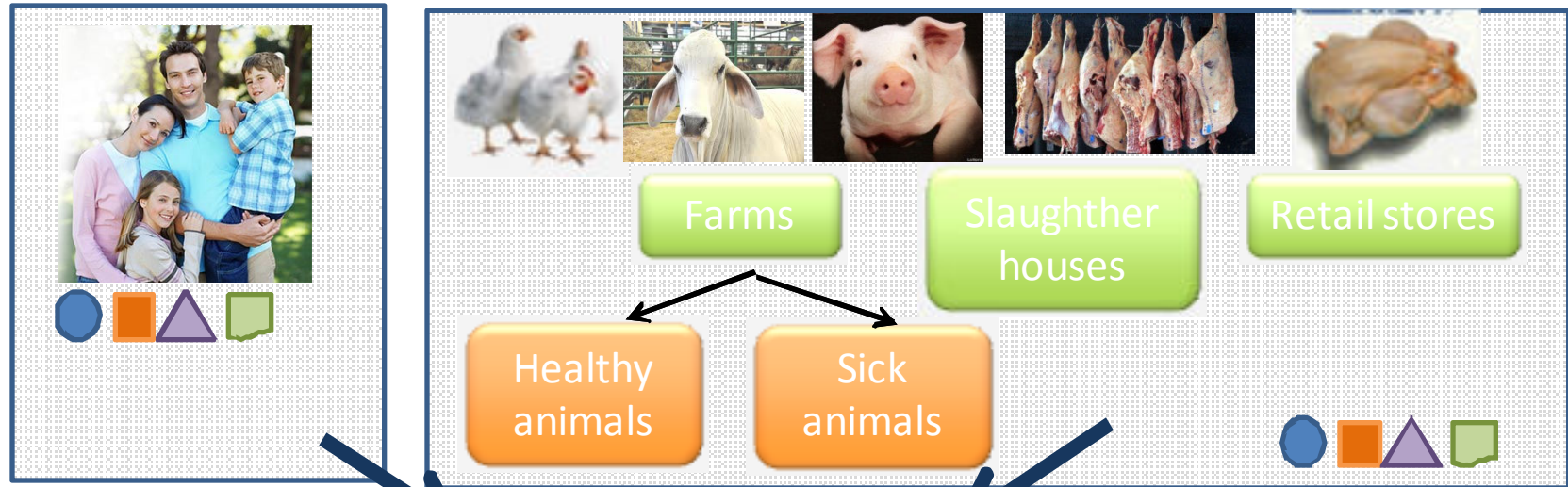


Smart negotiation



Integrated Surveillance Programs

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)



Integration of information



Antimicrobial use

Broiler production in Colombia



- Colombia total broiler production:
2008: 850 k tons/year – 2011: 1,075 k tons/year
- 93% from 43 companies
From 54 to 1.4 M broilers/year
- 1/3 integrated systems
- 27 slaughter houses
- FENAVI: National Federation of Poultry Producers



Idiosyncrasy



Coherent Regulatory Framework in Colombia but...

...Limited resources to enforce it

Willingness to collaborate but...

... Lack of experience of collaborative projects



So what...

- Engage the poultry sector on a voluntary basis
- First build confidence
- Build collaborative capacity
- Demonstrate by doing
- Threat-free process



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First : Economic Value Proposal



Benefits for the operation itself

- Economic impact of judicious uses of antimicrobial agents
- Epidemiological surveillance: part of the program to improve competitive situation of Colombian poultry production
- Capacity building of poultry operations

Accesses to markets

- National market
 - Threat from Free-Trade Agreement with the USA
 - New added-value market segments
- International markets
 - Korea, Turkey, Arabic countries, Africa, Japan, Russia



Second: Value Placeholders



Industry image

Safety for the operators in the chain

Safety for consumers

Improvement of public health

Maintenance of efficacy of antibiotics



Third: Sound Scientific Approach



- Recognition of the business sensitivity of the issue
- Offer warranty that the technical approach is flawless
- International back-up to legitimate the local team



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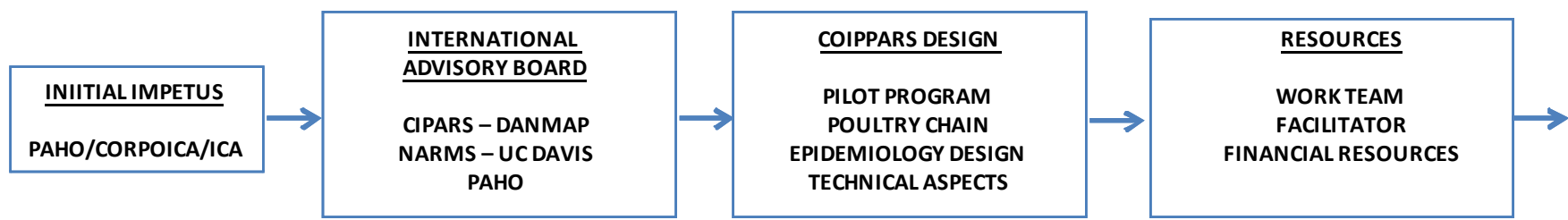


Mapping of actors and influencers



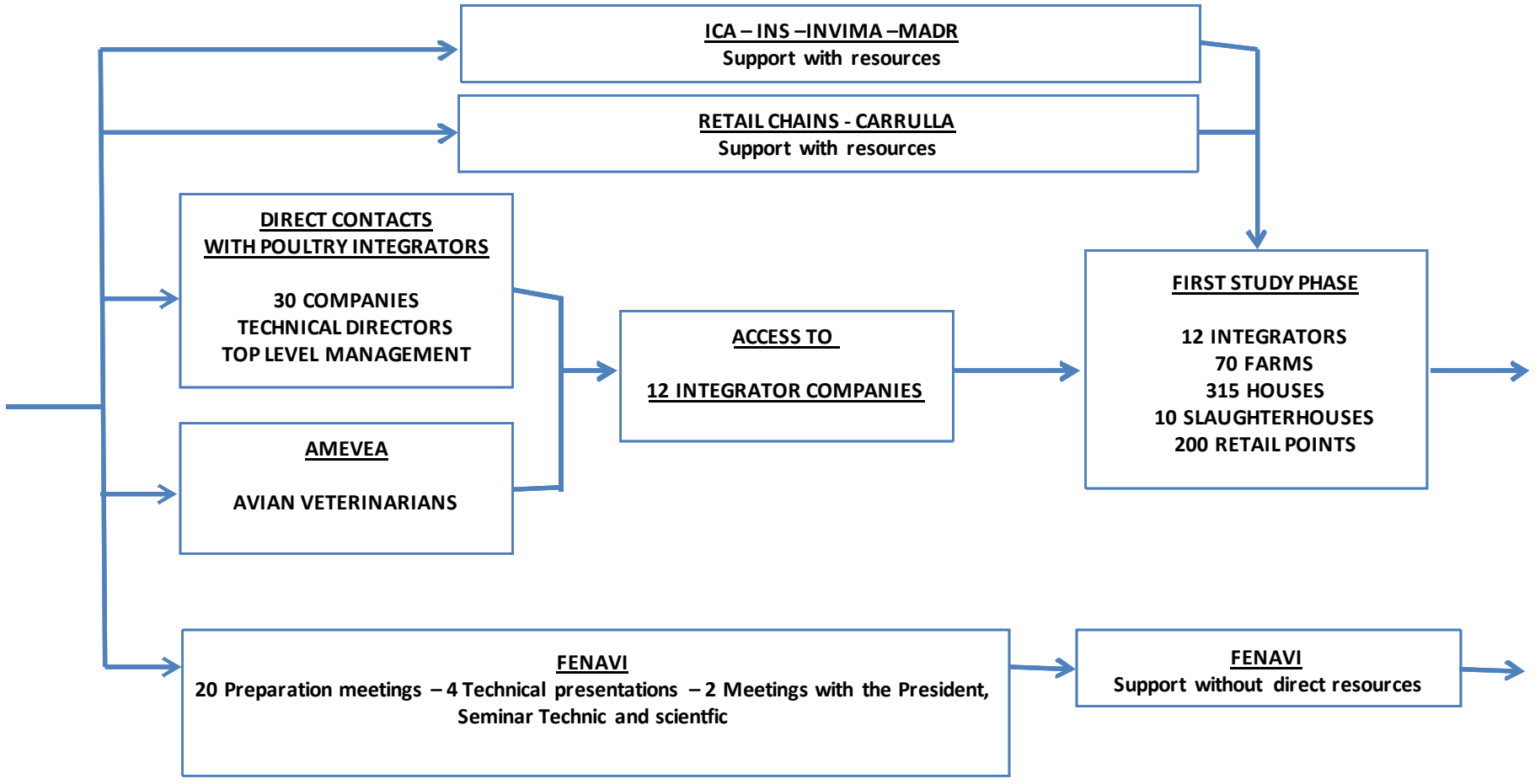


Involvement of private sector to COIPARS: 4 years, >100 meetings, >500 calls



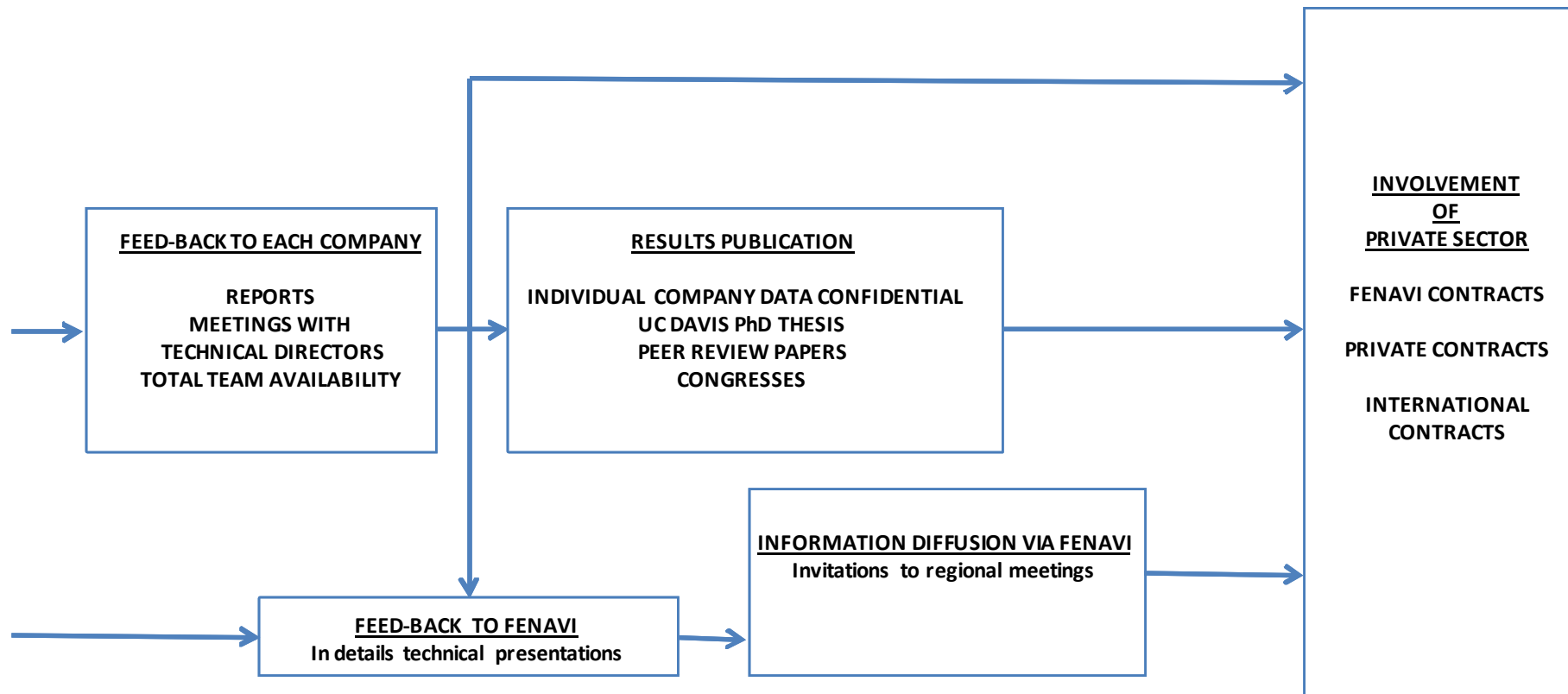


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Two key success factors for COIPPARS



Threat-free process

- Confidentiality
- Transparency
- Corpoica

First phase free of charge

- Demonstrate the benefits
- Build the confidence
- Team's expertise



En pollo de engorde Colombia busca sistema vigilancia de resistencia antimicrobiana

El sistema, que entraría a funcionar en el 2009, sería similar al que existe en países de mayor desarrollo y contribuiría a solucionar problemas de salud pública y al cumplimiento de la Política Sanitaria y de Inocuidad para la Cadena Avícola (Conpes 3468).

Los días 15 y 16 del mes pasado, se llevó a cabo en Bogotá el Seminario-taller Vigilancia Integrada de la Resistencia a los Antimicrobianos para Colombia, que organizó la Corporación Colombiana de Investigación Agropecuaria, Corpoica, con el apoyo de Fenavi. Intervinieron expertos de Colombia, Estados Unidos, Canadá y Dinamarca.

El certamen, que sirvió de herramienta para el trabajo de doctorado sobre epidemiología que viene cursando Pilar Donado Godoy, investigadora master principal del Centro de Biotecnología y Bioindustria de Corpoica, se concibió con dos grandes propósitos: a) promover la creación de un sistema integrado de vigilancia de resistencia antimicrobiana (RAM) en pollos de engorde, y b) explorar el desarrollo de estudios epidemiológicos para determinar los factores de riesgo asociados con RAM en granjas, plantas de sacrificio y grandes almacenes distribuidores de pollo.



▲ Algunos de los asistentes al seminario-taller sobre vigilancia de resistencia antimicrobiana.

Igualmente, se le definieron los siguientes objetivos específicos: crear conciencia sobre la necesidad de introducir la vigilancia integrada de RAM en Colombia, y discutir protocolos para investigar los factores relacionados con

RAM en la producción primaria, en las plantas de sacrificio y en los grandes almacenes distribuidores de pollo.

Un sistema vigilancia de resistencia antimicrobiana resulta de vital importancia para nuestro sector porque

