

# MADAGASCAR Project / Global Project Profiles

## ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY TEMPLATE 2024

**Table 1: Overview**

### Project description

Madagascar became a member of an elite group of countries within the African region who are benefiting from the AMR-MPTF project to catalyze AMR implementation across all relevant sectors in line with the One health approach.

The funding agreement was obtained in January 2023 for US\$ 999 411.00 (including lead agency's coordination budget of 60 000.00) for a period of 3 years and allocated to the 4 UN agencies as follows : WHO: US\$ 349 141 - WOHAI US\$ 290 215 - FAO US\$ 289 970 - UNEP US\$ 70 085.

Key achieved activities include :

- Strengthening the governance of AMR-One Health management
- Raising awareness of AMR and implementing interventions to promote behavior change
- Monitoring AMU in various sectors using reliable data
- Training for professionals and producers on the rational use of antimicrobials and best practices

### Project progress:

- **March 14-21. 2024 - Antananarivo and Mahajanga: Training for professionals and producers on the rational use of antimicrobials and best practices for better control of antimicrobial resistance in priority sectors.**



**Training for professionals and producers, March 19-21, 2024, at Hôtel La Roche Rouge, Mahajanga.**

The professionals and producers from priority sectors were the main targets. The objective was to train these professionals and producers (farmers, livestock breeders, and environmentalists) from the priority sectors on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) knowledge,

rational use of antimicrobials, and best practices in AMR management to achieve a behavioral change in the use of antimicrobials.

Fifty (50) professionals and fifty-three (53) producers were trained. These included healthcare professionals from University Hospitals (CHU), basic health centers, laboratories, faculties of medicine (human and veterinary), regional health, agriculture, and livestock departments, as well as environmental agencies. Producers included farmers, livestock breeders, aquaculturists, the poultry interprofessional group of Madagascar, the Madagascar Dairy Board (MDB), as well as members of the multisectoral coordination committee for AMR control, the country-level project team, and the MPTF region (FAO, WHO, OMSA, UNEP).

- **In June 2024, 30 dairy farmers from the Malagasy Dairy Board (an association of producers) trained in Ampefy, Madagascar, on the rational use of antimicrobials within value chains.**

30 dairy animators from 5 districts (Analamanga region and Itasy region) selected by the Malagasy Dairy Board group, attended a 2-day training course on the generalities and national context of AMR, the rational use of antimicrobials and good AMR management practices, based on a One Health approach.



**Training for 30 dairy farmers, June 5-6, 2024  
Hôtel Eucalyptus Ampefy, Itasy Region**

Each dairy animator is a dairy farmer elected by a group of farmers and ensures the communication of information, and the transfer of skills and knowledge received from the various workshops or training courses. The final day of the workshop

was marked by a visit to a participant's farm in the Itasy region to apply the theoretical knowledge of biosecurity measures on dairy farms.

- **September 3-6, 2024: Establishment of the One Health platform coordination mechanism.**

The One Health platform was established in November 2023, following Decree N°2023 – 1356, which outlines the creation, organization, operation, and composition of the



National "One Health" Platform in Madagascar. This platform is made up of six thematic groups, including AMR, and its main mission is to strengthen national coordination of multisectoral activities to optimize prevention, preparedness, and responses to health threats and events.

With the technical and financial support of the AMR MPTF and Global Health Security (FAO ECTAD) projects, a workshop was held to establish the

coordination system for the One Health and AMR platform. This workshop improved intersectoral coordination. The exchange and collaboration among the different stakeholders involved were facilitated through a platform for sharing information and data. Gaps were identified, and solutions were found for the effective operationalization of the One Health platform and AMR.



Madagascar has committed to the fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR) since signing the High-Level Political Declaration at the United Nations General Assembly in 2016. This commitment led to the development and validation of the National Action Plan for Combating AMR (AMR-NAP) in 2019.



**PPS Coordination Team – Protocol development workshop, September 10-13, 2024 – Hotel La Roche Rouge, Mahajanga.**

The AMR-NAP, which is fully aligned with the World Health Organization's global action plan, consists of five strategic pillars, one of the main objectives being to optimize the use of antimicrobials.

To achieve this objective, the action plan includes conducting Point Prevalence Surveys (PPS) on antibiotic use in hospital settings. The PPS aims to assess and compare the quantity and quality of antibiotic prescriptions among adults, children, and newborns hospitalized. This helps decision-makers and healthcare practitioners in the country to improve antibiotic use by providing an overview of antibiotic consumption in healthcare facilities.



**Simulation survey at Androva Hospital, Mahajanga – September 2024.**



**PPS survey at CHU JRA Antananarivo – October 2024.**

A coordination committee, officially appointed by letter from the Minister of Public Health No. 286-MSANP dated July 30, 2024, was tasked with developing the survey protocol in accordance with the WHO guidelines from September 10-13, 2024. Following several technical meetings and training sessions for the surveyors, the survey was conducted in two university hospital centers (CHU JRA and CHU JRB) in the capital from October 22-25, 2024. Eighteen surveyors collected prescription data from the two CHUs. Fifty-one departments were included, and 283 prescriptions were recorded. The data is currently being analyzed, and the results are scheduled to be presented in January 2025.

- **November 2024: Update of the antimicrobial prescription guide.**

Optimizing the use of antimicrobials is one of the strategic pillars of Madagascar's National Action Plan to Combat AMR. As such, it is a priority activity of the AMR – MPTF project.

A prescription guide for common infections was developed in 2019. However, due to a lack of dissemination, the guide was not implemented at all levels. The emergence of multidrug-resistant bacteria, which reduces the number of effective antibiotics for treatment, is becoming increasingly common. Therefore, it has become essential to

update the antimicrobial prescription guide. This led to the organization of two workshops for updating and validating the guide, with main support of WHO.



The update of the guide took into account the recommendations from each medical specialty's scientific societies, as well as the bacterial ecologies at the national level. The WHO's AWaRe

classification served as the basis for the selection of antibiotics. The goal is to produce an operational and up-to-date prescription guide and to develop a training plan for prescribers at public health centers.

This update allowed for the review and creation of stringent rules for antibiotic prescribing. These rules aim to restrict the use of certain antibiotics based on the competence levels of prescribers (specialist doctors, general practitioners, nurses, midwives) and the severity of the cases.

Seventeen (17) medical scientific societies actively participated in the workshop to update the guide from November 11 to 15, 2024, at the Volcan Hotel in Miarinarivo. In addition to the scientific societies, the Medical Profession Order, the technical departments of the Ministry of Public Health responsible for healthcare delivery, surveillance and response, and the



regulation of medicines were involved during the validation process on November 27 and 28, 2024, at the Motel Anosy in Antananarivo.

The guide has received official approval from the Ministry of Public Health.

- **November 16, 2024: Awareness session for university students.**

University students are the ambassadors of AMR (Antimicrobial Resistance) in Madagascar. They are one of the most effective communication channels. Their role in society as leaders, responsible for various groups and associations, helps facilitate the transmission of awareness messages on the fight against AMR.

This strength has been leveraged to amplify awareness at all levels. Therefore, an awareness session was organized on November 16, 2024, at the Youth Headquarters of the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MJS) in Ankorondrano, Antananarivo, in collaboration with the MJS, with technical and financial support from the WHO. The session aimed to educate the youth about the dangers and risks of AMR, as well as the available response options concerning AMR and prepare them to become AMR ambassadors.



Role-playing activities and group work helped to identify eight (08)

awareness messages to be shared on social media and eight (08) awareness slogans to be used during the celebration of WAAW (World Antimicrobial Awareness Week). Thirty-three (33) young people were trained during this first wave.

- **December 18-23, 2024: Celebration of World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW).**

Every year, World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW) is celebrated from November 18-24 by all countries to raise awareness and understanding of AMR. However, due to the coinciding municipal election campaigns, the celebration in Madagascar was rescheduled to December 18-23, 2024.

This year marks the 6th awareness campaign, celebrated under the theme "Educate, Advocate, Act Now," which aims to encourage all stakeholders to fight against AMR, work together, and strengthen efforts.

Madagascar marked its first celebration this year through a major awareness campaign consisting of various activities, including an awareness caravan, animation podiums, exhibition stands, discussion panels, conferences, "Quiz for a Champion," and university debate competitions. This event was characterized by the active participation of young people, who will eventually become the AMR ambassadors.



**The Minister of Public Health and the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, surrounded by Technical and Financial Partners.**

Seven key ministries (Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research) were involved, with technical and financial support from the Quadripartite (WHO, FAO, OIE, UNEP) through the AMR - MPTF project.

### Challenges and opportunities

**What are the main challenges confronted in delivering the project, and how did you address these and what has been the impact of these on project delivery?**

- Operationalization of the AMR management and governance One Health platform
- Delay on the effective involvement of UNEP.
- Operationalization of surveillance activities according to schedule due to the non-existence of a bank account and difficulty in identifying the level of bank account allocation for timely disbursement
- SOP and protocol need to be updated

**Opportunities identified through project implementation - include positive unintended consequences.**

**No. 01: Establishment of the coordination mechanism for the One Health platform.**

The establishment of the coordination mechanism for the One Health platform is one of the successes of the AMR – MPTF project for the year 2024. It has revitalized the One Health platform. Thanks to the active participation of all thematic groups, seven terms of reference, along with their action plans, were developed.



**Organizing committee with the three Secretary Generals of the One Health**



**WHO Task Force One Health**

The commitment of the Malagasy government was demonstrated by the presence of the Minister of Health, as well as the three Secretary Generals of the One Health ministries, which marked this event.

The technical support from several technical and financial partners (TFPs), including the Quadripartite, the Indian Ocean Commission (COI), the World Bank, and USAID, in close collaboration with the Quadripartite, contributed to the success of this workshop.

## No. 2: Celebration of World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW).



Discussion panel on the theme: "Controlling AMR through a One Health approach."

As part of World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW), Madagascar reaffirms its commitment through two major celebrations: on December 18 in Mahajanga (Boeny region) and on December 23, 2024, in Antananarivo (Analamanga

region).

On December 23, 2024, at the Café de la Gare restaurant in Antananarivo, stakeholders from human, animal, environmental health, and research sectors gathered around a common cause: AMR, a global health challenge that causes approximately 5,400 deaths per year in Madagascar. This figure surpasses that of some major infectious diseases, highlighting the urgency of collective mobilization in response to a problem threatening



The young AMR ambassadors, winners of the "Quiz for a Champion".

public health, food security, and local economies. Excessive self-medication, affecting nearly 44% of the national population, remains a key factor in this progression.

The ceremony was marked by the presence of government members, including the Minister of

Public Health, Prof. Zely Arivelo Randriamanantany, and the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, Max Andonirina Fontaine.

The discussions continued with a panel dedicated to the fight against AMR. Experts and decision-makers exchanged views on current practices. Many gaps were raised, particularly the lack of accurate statistics on AMR and the illegal sale of medicines. Concrete strategies were proposed to better manage the use of antimicrobials in the health, agriculture, and environmental sectors. These included strengthening the skills of healthcare workers, providing equipment to various health centers, and developing awareness-raising activities.

The youth were also highlighted during the event. University students from the University of Antananarivo,



Awareness-raising for the local population of Maevatanana.

of Antananarivo, ambassadors of the fight against AMR, participated in debate competitions and "Quiz for a Champion" sessions. These activities aimed to raise awareness while actively involving them in this crucial cause. An awareness caravan also

traveled through the streets of Antananarivo to inform residents about responsible actions to combat AMR. This first celebration reaffirmed a key message: AMR is an invisible but not inevitable threat. Participants unanimously called for visible and sustainable actions to preserve public health and protect future generations.

Over 500 health professionals and 120 young university students were mobilized, and the awareness campaign reached the entire national population through the media.

### Learning Innovation:

Raising awareness is a key strategy in the fight against AMR. The AMR-MPTF has identified raising awareness as a priority for Madagascar in 2024, and the inaugural WAAW week was a success, showcasing multisectoral collaboration through innovative ideas from national and quadripartite parties. All activities during the celebration were executed in a collaborative multisectoral manner, from preparation to the event itself.

In addition to this multisectoral implementation, the involvement/empowerment of young university students as AMR Ambassadors in Madagascar is also considered a remarkable innovation for AMR MPTF.

These young ambassadors have undergone training to raise awareness about the dangers of AMR and the measures and responses that need to be taken. They will in turn raise awareness among the entire population, from their families, communities, and associations.

Their dedication was evident in their active participation in WAAW, and they are committed to continuing their daily awareness-raising efforts.

### Stakeholder engagement and resource mobilization:

**Is there evidence that the MPTF grant is catalyzing a broader engagement of stakeholders and / or additional investment in addressing AMR.**

The AMR MPTF successfully motivated the national side to take action.

Following the WAAW celebrations, the national side resumed the dynamism of its activities by launching the first consultation meeting to update the AMR action plan.

The NAP-AMR, which provides a framework for AMR control activities in Madagascar, has now been implemented, and the national multi-sectoral party has expressed its need for support from the quadripartite with a view to updating the AMR-NAP.

Additionally, the data to be produced through the monitoring activities initiated by the AMR MPTF has prompted the government to consider the establishment of an integrated data-sharing platform for the One Health initiative.

**Table 2: Review of progress against log frame**

**2.a Log frame outcomes, outputs, associated indicators and performance metrics**

<b>MPTF Outcomes</b> (include all outcome statements included in the project M&E framework)	<b>Indicators</b> (measures of progress included in the project M&E framework)	<b>Overall Project Target</b>	<b>Annual Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b> (include information about performance, challenges, opportunities solutions)
Outcome 1: Improved evidence base/representative database on AMR & AMU for decision makers and sectors implementing AMU practices	AMU and AMR Data availability and utilization	Data base available		On track
Outcome 2: Risks and benefits of AMR reflected in national budgets and in development/multilateral partner sector wide investments	AMR and One Health platform coordination created and promoted	1	1	One health/AMR platform created and revitalized
Outcome 3: Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups	The proportion of targeted groups trained and demonstrated concrete actions related to AMR risk and AMU.	At least 50%	50%	On track
Outcome 4: Optimized use of antimicrobials in critical sectors	Rate of good practices adoption on AMU in targeted critical sectors	At least 50%	25%	On track
<b>MPTF Output</b> (include all output statements included in the project M&E framework)				
Output 1: Systems for generating, analyzing and interpreting data on resistance and	Surveillance data on AMU available in priority sectors	Data available	Data not available	Data collection in process

consumption/use patterns developed or strengthened				
	Multisectoral surveillance implementation strategy developed.	01 Strategy developed	0	On track
	Proportion of AMR focal point trained in monitoring and evaluation	100%	100%	
	Number of antimicrobial supply and distribution chain maps developed in priority sectors	3	1	On track, Data collection for the mapping is underway.
Output 2: Improved capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes	2nd version PAN-RAM updated	1	0	
	AMR Multi-Sectoral Committee Functional	Functional	Functional	Revitalized with the creation of One health /AMR coordination platform
Output 3: Improved capacity to design awareness- raising, behaviour- change and educational activities/materials				
	National communication strategy on AMR developed	1	0	Validation in progress
	Number of stakeholders/professionals trained in rationale use of antimicrobials	50	50	
	Number of producers trained in rationale use of antimicrobials	60	53	
	Number of awareness campaigns activities on AMR risks launched (during WAWW, university visit, etc)	2	2	WAWW and university sensitization

	Training for doctors on the antibiotic prescription guide.	2	0	
Output 4: strengthening biosecurity and IPC systems				
	Number of farmers/butchers and breeders implemented good biosecurity practices	20	0	implementation scheduled for April 2025
	National IPC/WASH program with guidelines implemented/assessed	2	1	Guidelines for poultry farming in progress
	Number of professional stakeholders trained on extension (agriculture and livestock farming) on good practices	30	0	Training planned from March 2025

Risk matrix – any changes? **Review and update**

Risk description	Risk Category: Contextual Programmatic Institutional	Worst case consequence for the project	Risk Score		Mitigating action	Action owner
			Impact	Likelihood		
COVID-19 situation	Contextual	Delay in start of the project activities on the ground	High	High	Convert some activities to virtual such as launching, national consultations etc.	Quadripartite
Inadequate coordination amongst the key stakeholders	Institutional	Delay in implementation of activities	High	Medium	Early consultation with key focal points and continued engagement	Quadripartite
Political instability and changes in focal points	Institutional	Changes in the activities and priorities	Medium	Low	Involve all relevant stakeholders including policy technical and operational staff working on AMR/AMU to maintain continuity	Quadripartite
Delay in fund release	Programmatic	Delayed implementation of the project activities	Medium	Low	Continuous follow up and identification of focal points at HQ/Regional/National tripartite offices.	Quadripartite