RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Livestock

*More meat, milk and eggs by and for the poor*

# Antimicrobial use in smallholder livestock systems in Ethiopia

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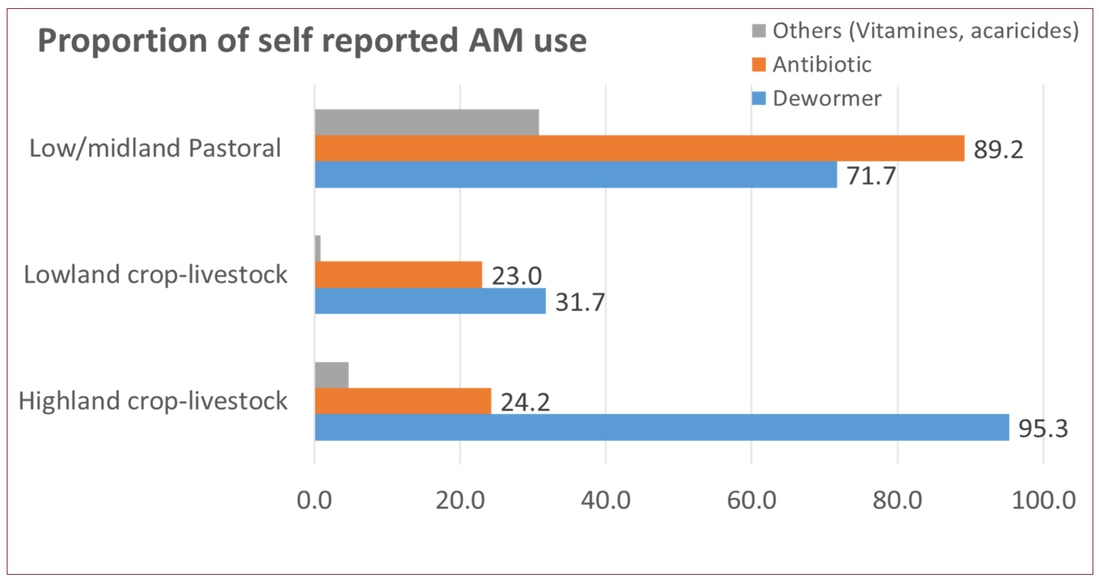
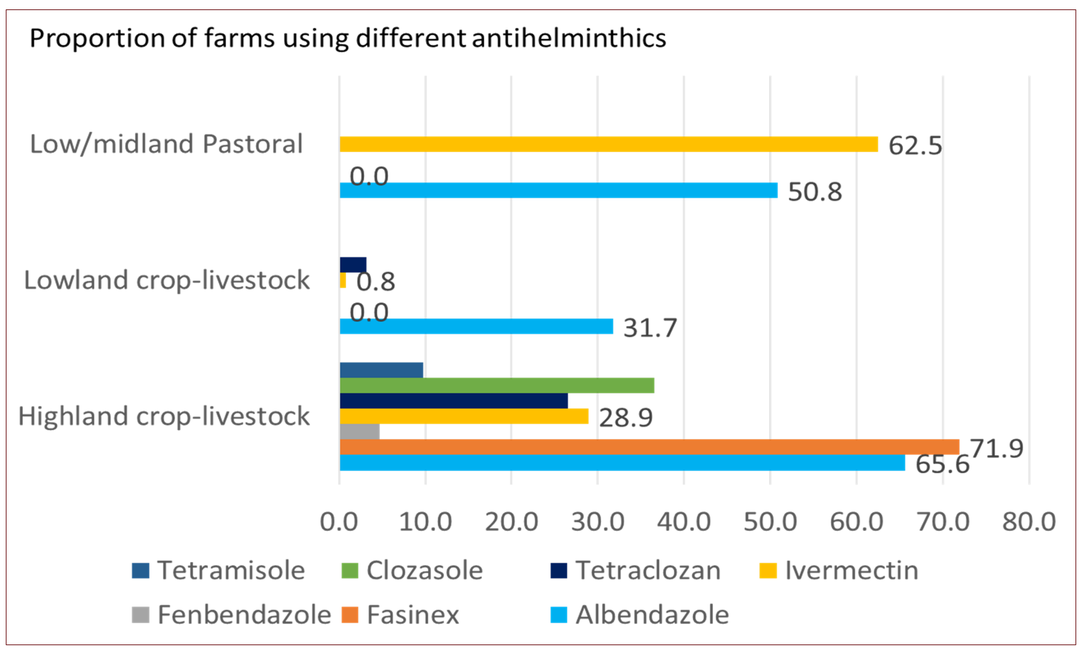
## Introduction

- Ethiopia has different production systems and agro-ecologies
- Very scarce information on antimicrobial usage in animals
- Factors and incentives influencing AMU are poorly understood
- In Ethiopia regulations on use of antibiotics in livestock are poorly enforced
- Farmers have easy access to veterinary drugs that can be illegal or counterfeit

## Findings

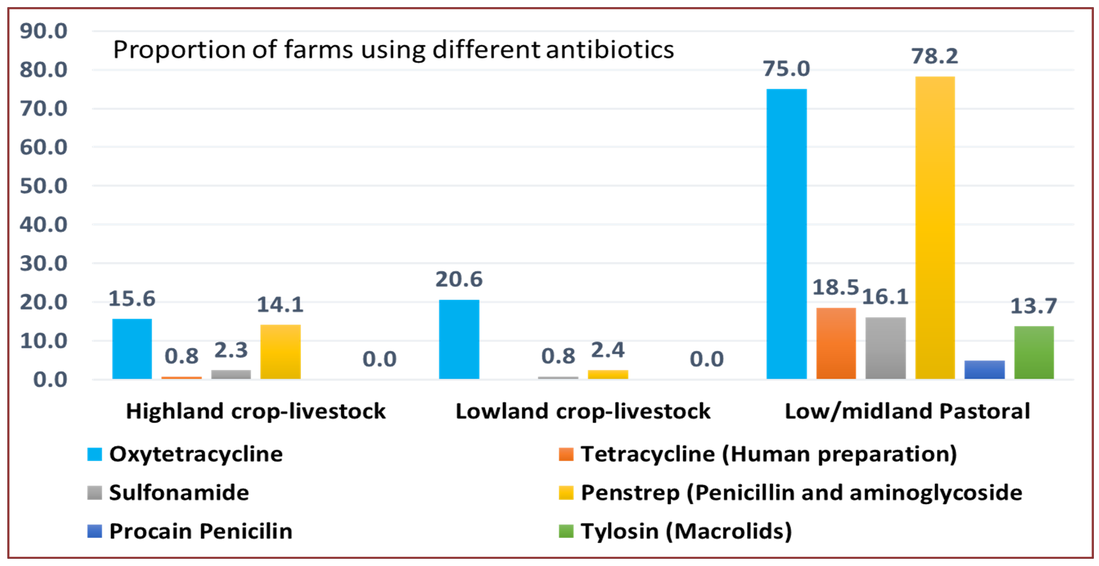
- Observation - 95% pastoralist have at least one antibiotic at hand
- Human antibiotics are being used for veterinary purpose (18.5% of pastoralist households)
- 31% of households seem to use antibiotics wrongly
- Frequent antimicrobial use were: respiratory problems and digestive/internal parasite infections

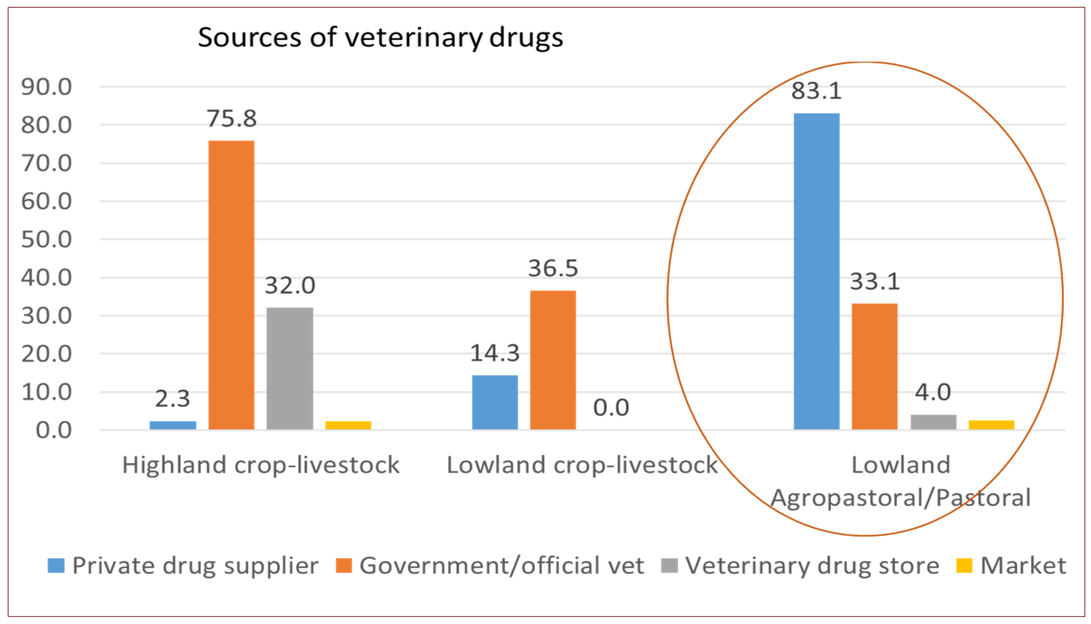



## Methods

- Cross-sectional KAP survey in 379 randomly selected households in 12 representative sites from six districts
- Highland, Lowland and Pastoral agro-ecologies included




## Conclusions

- Lack of knowledge and wrong practices are common but different across production systems
- There is a need to understand and monitor antimicrobial use in small holder livestock keepers in Ethiopia
  - Access to veterinary drugs limited in some areas (highlands), while elsewhere drugs are readily avialable
- Increase in counterfeit and illegal imports (pastoralist areas)
- Findings of the study help to target future interventions to reduce antimicrobial use and resistance

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