FAO’s program on AMR

Supporting innovation and resilience in food and agriculture sectors

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To coordinate/reinforce the FAO work on zoonotic diseases and AMR and foster collaborations with external partners to support global efforts to effectively address these threats.

### Three Pillars

#### Zoonotic Diseases
- Risk assessment and surveillance
- Policies, strategies and
- Capacity Building
- Communication

#### Antimicrobial Resistance
- AMR Working Group
- AMR Global Governance
- AMR MPTF
- Communication
- Joint initiatives and projects

#### One Health and cross cutting collaboration
- One Health Working Group
- PNP
- FAO-Tripartite Secretariat

### Coordination

#### Inter-agency collaboration and coordination
WHO, OIE, UNEP, IAEA and other agencies

#### Inter-departmental coordination
NSA, CJN, NFI, NFO, ESF, OCB, Codex, etc

The Joint FAO/WHO Centre (CODEX Food Standards and Zoonotic Diseases)
The FAO Action Plan on AMR 2016-2020

Draft proposal for the Action Plan on AMR 2021-2025
FAO’s goals and vision on AMR

1. Reduce AMR levels and slow the emergence and spread of resistance across the food chain and for all food and agriculture sectors

2. Preserve the ability to treat infections with effective and safe antimicrobials to sustain food and agriculture production

FAO and partners will better protect food systems, livelihoods and economies from the destabilizing effects of AMR
Proposal for the new Action plan on AMR 2021-2025

- The 5 objectives to meet goals and vision

- Strengthening governance and allocating resources to accelerate and sustain progress
- Promoting responsible use to keep antimicrobials working
- Increasing stakeholder awareness and engagement to foster change
- Strengthening surveillance and research to support evidence-based decisions
- Enabling good practices to prevent infections and control the spread of resistant microbes
Proposal for the new Action plan on AMR 2021-2025

Results chain

Goals
AMR levels are reduced and the emergence and spread of resistance is slowed across the food chain and for all food and agriculture sectors
Antimicrobial efficacy is preserved while sustaining food and agriculture production

Outcome 1
Increased awareness of AMR risks in food and agriculture sectors and engagement in changing practices
- Awareness raising, risk communication and behaviour change insights are developed
- Initiatives to increase awareness and engagement are supported and implemented

Outcome 2
Strengthened evidence through multisectoral surveillance and research on AMR, AMU and antimicrobial residues
- Laboratory capacity for generating high-quality data and metadata on AMR and antimicrobial residues is improved
- Surveillance, monitoring, and research for AMR, AMU and antimicrobial residues is supported
- Epidemiology resources and capacities are developed

Outcome 3
Good practices to minimize the incidence of infections and spread of AMR are adopted by food and agriculture stakeholders
- Guidance for implementation of good infection prevention and control of AMR is made accessible
- Interventions effectively promoting good infection prevention and control practices are developed and implemented

Outcome 4
Antimicrobials are used responsibly by food and agriculture stakeholders
- Guidance and resources for responsible antimicrobial use are developed and shared
- Initiatives for enabling responsible AMU are developed and implemented

Outcome 5
Governance mechanisms and resources are implemented for sustainable AMR mitigation in food and agriculture
- Policies and regulatory frameworks for AMR containment are supported
- Research on innovation and incentives in food and agriculture is supported
- Partnerships and multi-sectoral collaborations are implemented and supported

Types of activities
- Engage stakeholders to support a shift from awareness to action
- Develop and deploy relevant guidance and tools for change
- Develop and deploy case studies and interventions, including training
- Facilitate national, regional, and global initiatives and coordination

Inputs
- Funding
- Technical expertise and support
- Situation analysis

November 2020
Highlights of FAO work on AMR

Global campaigns

Field interventions

FAO tools for capacity building

Access to resources and technical networks

November 2020
FAO-PMP-AMR: FAO Progressive Management Pathway for AMR

Managing AMR step-by-step

Addressing 4 FAO focus areas
Providing guidance
Identifying actions and resources
Assigning ownership of stakeholders
Allocating budgets
From small scale to nationwide
From priority sectors to ‘One Health’
Focus on Agriculture and Food
FAO’s Work on AMR

**Highlights – FAO tools**

**FAO - ATLASS: FAO Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance Systems**

- Mapping national AMR surveillance systems in the food and agriculture
- Assessing systematically the AMR surveillance and laboratory capacities
  - **28 countries**
  - **~ 100 Laboratories**
    - public, private and university/research
  - **Available in**
    - English
    - French
    - Spanish
    - Russian

November 2020
• The Tripartite Organisations signed the MoU on AMR in 2018

• FAO provides expertise across sectors and disciplines in addressing AMR in Food and Agricultural

• FAO has strong country presence in capacity building and supporting One Health actions on the ground
Establishment & Implementation of AMR MPTF

- AMR resolutions adopted by WHA, OIE and FAO
- FAO AMR Wording Group

2015

UN Secretary-General establishes the Inter Agency Coordination Group (IACG)

2017

Launch Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) on AMR

June 2019

- UN Secretary-General establishes the Inter Agency Coordination Group (IACG)

2016


2018

Tripartite MoU: Initiates the Tripartite Workplan (2019-2020) and establishes the MPTF

September 2019

- Establish Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR (TJS-AMR)

November 2020
Establishment & Implementation of AMR MPTF

- **Steering committee**
  - Tripartite
  - Resource Mobilization team
  - Resource Partners

- UNDP MPTF Office
  - 13.4 million USD
  - 3.7 million global programmes
  - 9.7 million country programmes

November 2020
Establishment & Implementation of AMR MPTF

- **11 countries programmes**
  - RAP: Indonesia, Cambodia
  - RAF: Senegal, Ghana, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Kenya
  - RLC: Peru
  - REU: Tajikistan
  - RNE: Morocco, Sudan

- **4 Global Programmes**
  - Environment
  - Tripartite Integrated Surveillance System on AMR and AMU (TISSA)
  - Legal Framework
  - Monitor and Evaluation of Global Action Plan (GAP)
Get to Know FAO’s Work on AMR

- FAO AMR website
- AMR WG mailing list/sharing one drive
- Knock on the “door”
Thank you

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