FAO's approach to the challenge of the use of antimicrobials in agriculture

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FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Supporting the food and agriculture sectors in implementing the Global Action Plan to better protect food systems, livelihoods and economies from the destabilizing effects of AMR
**FAO Action Plan on AMR 2021-2025**

**GOALS**

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

- **Preserve the ability to treat infections** with effective and safe antimicrobials to sustain food and agriculture production
FAO Action Plan on AMR 2021-2025

Improved farm Infection Prevention and Control practices (biosecurity, hygiene, vaccination) to reduce disease burden and minimize the need of antimicrobials

Improved AM stewardship for a coherent set of actions which promote using antimicrobials responsibly
Highlights of FAO activities contributing to a responsible use of antimicrobials

- Awareness campaigns
- Field projects
- Technical resources and guidance
- Methodologies and tools
Awareness campaigns

- World Antimicrobial Awareness Week at country, regional, and global levels
- Communication and Advocacy Strategies
- Training for risk communication
- Multimedia and Publications
- FAO AMR Website
Projects in the field

- Stakeholder assessments (farmers, agrovets, AH workers) using various, mix-methods and knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) surveys across livestock systems

- Participatory interventions (Farmer Field Schools)

- One Health approaches for AM stewardship among veterinarians and medical doctors (e.g. BARA Bangladesh Antimicrobial Resistance Alliance; FAO/WHO Tailoring Antimicrobial Resistance program (TAP) in Sudan)
Technical resources and guidelines

- Case study series from countries (e.g. lessons from Denmark)
- Good practices repository (in preparation)
- FAO voluntary guidance for AM stewardship in food and agriculture sectors
  - pigs and poultry
  - aquaculture
- FAO/OIE Guidelines on AMU surveillance at farm level in terrestrial animals and in aquaculture (in preparation)
Methodologies and tools

- Legal methodology to analyze AMR-relevant legislation in the food and agriculture sectors

- Global AMR repository of relevant legislation and policies within and across countries (FAOLEX Database)

- FAO Progressive Management Pathway for AMR (FAO-PMP-AMR)
AMR/AMU data collection and analysis

- FAO Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance Systems (FAO-ATLASS)
- FAO AMR/AMU data platform
- Tripartite Integrated System for Surveillance on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use (TISSA)
Tripartite Collaboration on AMR

• The Tripartite Organisations signed the MoU on strengthening One Health approach to AMR in 2018

• FAO’s comparative advantage
  
  o FAO AMR Working Group provides expertise across sectors and disciplines in addressing AMR in Food and Agricultural
  
  o Strong country presence to support the capacity building and the coordination of cross-sectoral actions on the ground
  
  o FAO toolbox provides in-depths guidance to members on taking actions in implementing NAP, assessing surveillance system, strengthening legal framework
Establishment of AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF)

- **Launch**
  - June 2019

- **Resource**
  - 13.4 million USD

- **Resource partners**
  - UK Fleming Fund
  - Netherland
  - Sweden

- **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/AMU
  - Legal Framework
  - Monitor and Evaluation of Global Action Plan (GAP)

India, 20 November 2020
One Health Global Leaders Group on AMR

- **Composition:** three DGs of Tripartite organisations, two members from UNEP and World Bank, former or serving ministers, academia and research institutes, civil society and private sectors.

- **The role of the Global Leaders Group** will be to provide advocacy and advisory functions to ensure that action is taken to address the challenge of AMR.


- **Global Governance:** Two additional platforms: Independent Panel on Evidence for Action and Partnership Platform for Action against AMR (PPAA) will be established.
Conclusions

- Bottom-up approaches are essential for ensuring the adoption of good production practices and responsible AMU by food and agriculture stakeholders

- Mainstreaming AMR and AMU considerations in wider infection prevention and control programmes is essential for reducing reliance on AMU

- Actions leading to good practices and responsible AMU need to be underpinned by an institutional and regulatory enabling environment

- The complex nature of AMR requires a One Health approach involving all sectors and disciplines
Thank you

Protecting people, animals, and the environment every day