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

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Working for **#ZeroHunger**



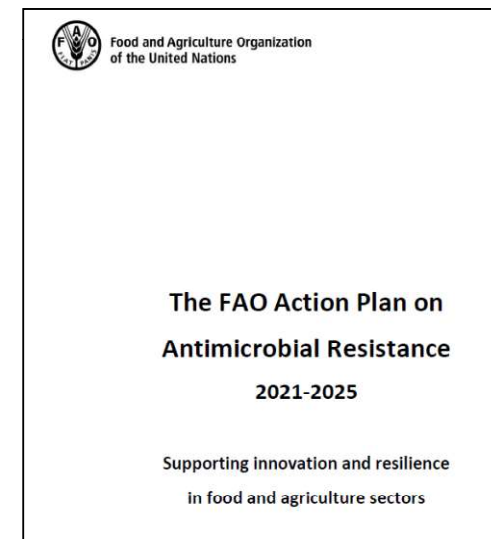
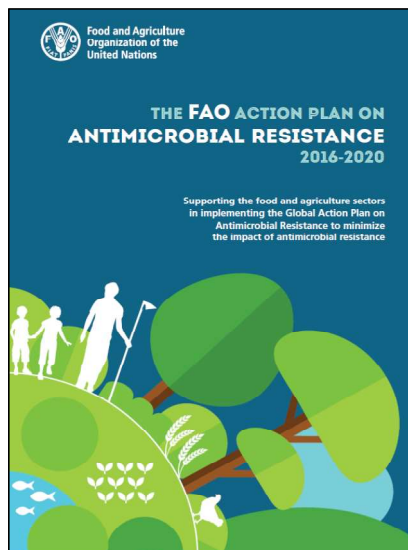
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FAO approach and learnings to preserve antibiotics

## 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

### OBJECTIVES





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## FAO Action Plan on AMR 2021-2025



Enabling **good practices** to prevent infections and control the spread of resistant microbes

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

Promoting **responsible use** to keep antimicrobials working



**Improved AM stewardship** for a coherent set of actions which promote using antimicrobials responsibly



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## Highlights of FAO activities contributing to a responsible use of antimicrobials

**Awareness  
campaigns**



**Field projects**



**Technical resources  
and guidance**



**Methodologies  
and tools**

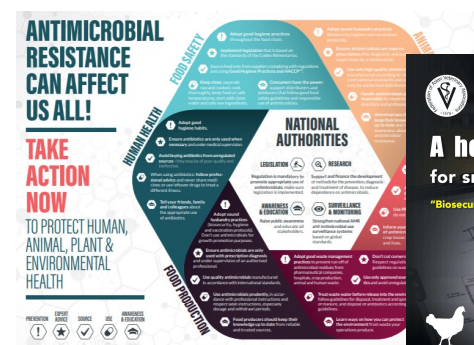






## Awareness campaigns

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



**World Antimicrobial Awareness Week 2020**

**A housing design competition for small -scale poultry farming in Asia**

"Biosecurity towards infection prevention and improved livelihoods"

**CALL FOR ENTRIES until November 13, 2020**

For rules of the competition and other details visit <https://www.faoamr.org>  
For inquiries or submission of entries email: [WAAWDesignChallenge2020@gmail.com](mailto:WAAWDesignChallenge2020@gmail.com)

With support from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

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Antimicrobial Resistance

Background Key issues Projects News and events Resources

Antimicrobial resistance - what you need to know

About AMR

What is it? FAO's role WHO we are Key sectors

**ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE**

Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

The over use and misuse of antibiotics in livestock, agriculture and crops is one factor contributing to antibiotic resistance and its spread into the environment, food chain and humans. This is compromising our ability to treat infectious diseases and undermining many advances in medicine. We must handle antibiotics with care so they remain effective for as long as possible.

**WHAT THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR CAN DO**

1. Ensure that antibiotics given to animals - including food producing and companion animals - are only used to control or treat infectious diseases and under veterinary supervision.
2. Vaccinate animals to reduce the need for antibiotics and develop alternatives to the use of antibiotics in plants.
3. Register and apply good practices at all steps of production and processing of food from animal and plant sources.
4. Adopt sustainable systems with improved hygiene, biosecurity and stress-free handling of animals.
5. Implement international standards for the responsible use of antibiotics and guidelines, set out by OIE, FAO and WHO.

Antimicrobial Resistance

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## 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/WHO Codex Alimentarius Code of practice to minimize and contain antimicrobial resistance (CXC 61-2005) (2005)
- FAO/OIE Guidelines on AMU surveillance at farm level in terrestrial animals and in aquaculture (*in preparation*)

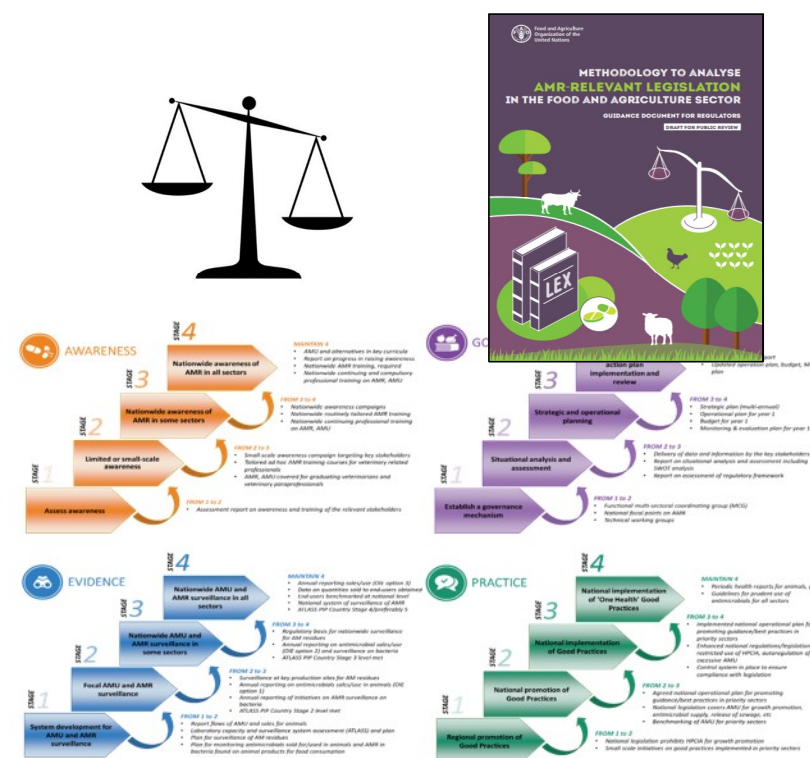






## Methodologies and tools

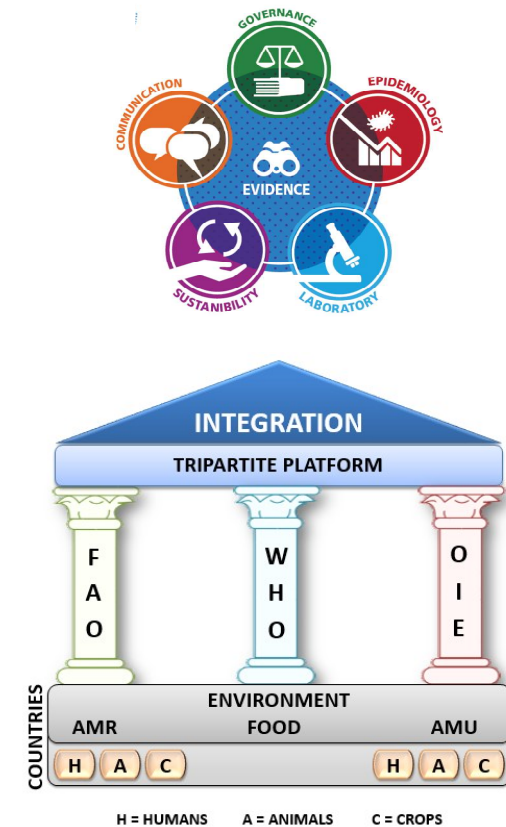
- Legal methodology to analyze AMR-relevant legislation in the food and agriculture sectors
- Global AMR repository of relevant legislation and policies within and across countries (FAOLEX Database)
- FAO Progressive Management Pathway for AMR (FAO-PMP-AMR)





## AMR/AMU data collection and analysis

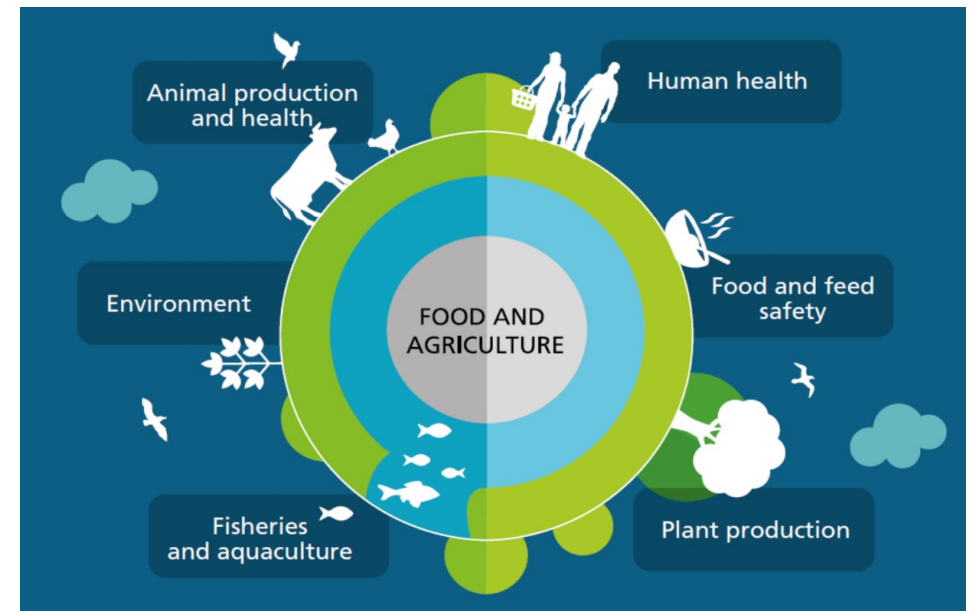
- FAO Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance Systems (FAO-ATLASS)
- FAO AMR/AMU data platform
- Tripartite Integrated System for Surveillance on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use (TISSA)





## Tripartite Collaboration on AMR

- The Tripartite Organisations signed the MoU on strengthening One Health approach to AMR in 2018
- FAO's comparative advantage
  - FAO AMR Working Group provides expertise across sectors and disciplines in addressing AMR in Food and Agricultural
  - Strong country presence to support the capacity building and the coordination of cross-sectoral actions on the ground
  - FAO toolbox provides in-depths guidance to members on taking actions in implementing NAP, assessing surveillance system, strengthening legal framework





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## 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

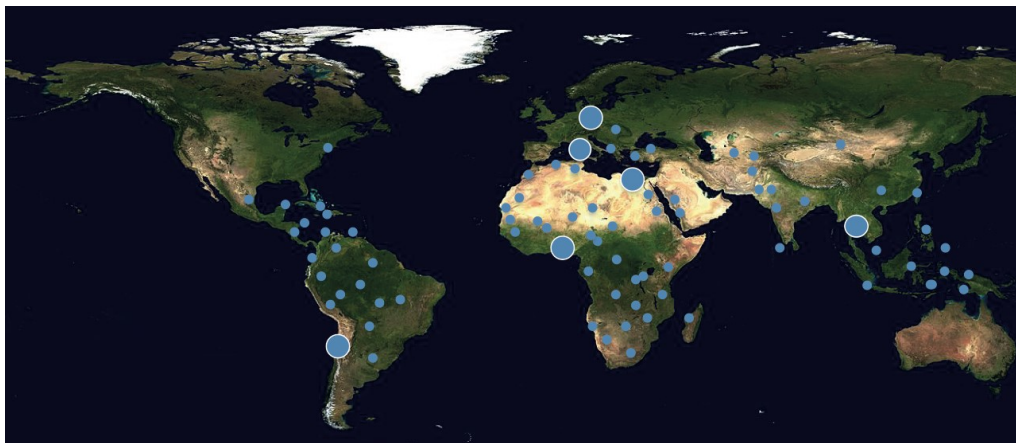
### ❑ **4 Global Programmes**

Environment

Tripartite Integrated Surveillance System on AMR/AMU

Legal Framework

Monitor and Evaluation of Global Action Plan (GAP)







## 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.
- ❑ **Press conference to announce the establishment of the Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance** during World Antimicrobial Awareness Week 2020 on 20 November 2020.
- ❑ **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





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# *Thank you*



*Protecting people, animals, and the environment every day*