FAO Global and Regional activities on AMR

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Tripartite and Inter-Agency Coordination Group on AMR (IACG)

- UNGA established in 2016 (Resolution A/RES/71/3)
- 12 UN Agencies + 15 Technical Specialists and Sector Representatives
- Aim to provide practical guidance to ensure sustained effective global action to address antimicrobial resistance
- 2018 - Developed discussion papers in six thematic areas that underwent public consultation
- 2019 - IACG Recommendations published and reported back to the UN Secretary-General
- Outcomes being implemented currently (e.g. MPTF, Tripartite WP, TISSA, TAGISAR, etc.)
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework - Currently being piloted

**Country Level M&E of National Action Plans**
- Activities: NAP developed, funded and implemented
- Context
- Outputs
- NAP Outcomes
- NAP Goals

**Monitoring R&D activity**
- R&D funding
- Incentives
- Research pipeline
- New products available

**Global Level M&E of Global Action Plan**
- Country capacity
- Country progress on outputs
- Tripartite performance
- Global progress on outcomes & goals

**Global monitoring of country progress via AMR-specific systems** (including GLASS, GIE data on antimicrobial use and the Global AMR Monitoring Survey) feeds into global level monitoring of progress and results.

Data from other information systems that report to global level contribute to M&E of GAP (including on SDGs, TB etc).

**Regional Level NAP reviews and regional reporting**
- Surveillance reports
- Review of outcomes & region-specific indicators
FAO Action Plan

Endorsed by CoAg – September 2016:

- Current plan running until Dec 2020
- Development of FAO AP 2021 – 2025 currently underway
- Regional priorities important consideration for this process
- Consultative process expected soon
AMR Projects - From global commitment to local action

- **FAO Fleming Fund project** “Engaging the food and agriculture sectors in sub-Saharan Africa and south and south east Asia in the global efforts to combat AMR using a One Health Approach”
  - **Global, regional & national components**
  - **SADC Region** – Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

- **Norad Project** – about to commence (funded by Norway) on Risk Assessment, legislation reviews and awareness on good practices. Being piloted in Malawi and Uganda

- **Multi-partner Trust Fund (MPTF)** – Within the Sub-Saharan African region, we have Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and Zimbabwe

- **Fleming Fund Zimbabwe Country Grant and Fellowship**: 2 year project running
FAO Fleming Fund Project Summary: Objectives

1) Multi-sectoral National Action Plans aligned with global recommendations and standards are in place in target countries

2) Regulatory frameworks addressed and strengthened

3) Laboratory capacities and related infrastructures of the food and agriculture sector are strengthened to collect and share data on AMR and antimicrobial residues and actively contribute to integrated surveillance on AMR

4) Good practices in the food and agriculture sector, based on internationally instruments, are available to and implemented in target countries
Project Summary: Overview

- Global, Regional and Country level activities

- 12 Focal Countries:
  - Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lao PDR, Philippines, Sudan, Tanzania, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe,

- Initially 30 months: Sep 2016 - March 2019
  - Current extension upto March 2021

- Regional and Country coordinators, supported by HQ

- Tripartite approach – across all levels
Tools and Guidance: NAP development and raising awareness

- **Tripartite Guidance** on National Action Plan development
- **Progressive Management Pathway** tool (under development – looking for countries to pilot)
- Supporting **Knowledge Transfer** between countries within region
- **Communications platform** - focusing narrative on awareness of potential solutions, including through good practices – everyone has a role to play
- Awareness Raising campaign highlighting **World Antibiotic Awareness Week** (November), supported by tripartite communications platform and tool repository
- Tripartite support for development of **SADC AMR strategy**
Progressive Management Pathway to support countries with implementing their National Action Plans on AMR

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**Objective 2 – SMR/EVA - Surveillance, monitoring and record keeping and research**

- Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research
- Is the production, retail, sale, prescription and use of antimicrobials reviewed at a national level?
- Is data recorded in a national or a joint database/data repository for antimicrobial use (sale and prescription) included?
- Is a recording kept for antimicrobial resistant organisms in the environment, waste products, products for animal or human consumption?
- Is there a common database or a information from different databases for resolution of antimicrobial in the environment?
- Is the occurrence and spread of antimicrobial resistance for zoonotic human and animal pathogens (including being assessed or monitored at a national level in the animal health and agriculture sector)?
- Does awareness of antimicrobial resistance comply with internationally accepted methods (OIE, WHO, FAO)?

**Focus areas**

- Awareness
- Practices
- Governance

**Objectives**

1. SMR
2. EVA
3. RED
4. LEG
5. ALT
6. CCI

- Responsible use of antimicrobial and monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in place
- Implementation of national action plan
- Understanding of current situation and gaps
Tools and Guidance: Strengthening Regulatory Frameworks

- **Direct support** for regional (SADC harmonized regulation of VMPs) and national legislative reviews (e.g. Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia), and to implement review recommendations (ongoing)

- Identification of national AMR and AMU legislation in **FAOLEX database**
Tools and Guidance: Strengthening Laboratory Capacities

- **Assessment Tool for AMR and Laboratory Surveillance Systems**

- **ATLASS** has been applied in **over 17 countries** already (including Sudan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Zambia)

- Establishing a **community of ATLASS assessors**

- FAO **Reference Centres** on AMR formalization completed and centres established in Denmark, Germany, Thailand, UK and USA

- **Guidance developed at global and regional levels on AMR surveillance:**
  - Framework for collection and laboratory analysis of samples of animal and food origin
  - Supporting regional AMR surveillance strategies
Tools and Guidance: Promoting good practices

- Substantial body of existing FAO guidance/standards/guidelines available
- Currently creating repository of international **good practices guidance** and **prudent use guidance** (species/sector specific).
- Guidance being drafted on **alternatives to antimicrobials in animal nutrition**, and **bacterial diseases in agriculture**
- **Under FF2 FAO is supporting baseline reviews of AMU** to identify poor practices, including through KAP+ approaches, to facilitate development of locally tailored interventions, (including in Kenya, Sudan, Ghana, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania)
Useful links

Thank you

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www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance