FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance

REMESA, 19-20 July 2017
700,000 people die each year due to antimicrobial resistance

If no action taken now, it is estimated that 10 million people will die annually across the world by 2050

-Jim O’Neill Review on AMR
Supporting resolution for action on AMR.

- 68th World Health Assembly (May 2015)
  - Adoption of the Global Action Plan (GAP) on antimicrobial resistance (FAO and OIE contribution)

- 83rd World Assembly of the OIE Delegates (May 2015)
  - Adoption of the Resolution No. 26 on AMR

- 39th Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference (June 2015)
  - Adoption of the Resolution 4/2015 on AMR

- 71st UN General Assembly - High Level Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance (September 2016)
  - Political Declaration
One Health at the heart of AMR work in FAO
Awareness

- Multi level, multi stakeholder approach

- Together with tripartite partners (e.g. World Antibiotics Awareness week, Manual for developing National Action Plan to address AMR)

- Identify and work with other key partners (e.g. industry, farming organizations, prescribers, consumer groups, etc)


**Evidence**

*What we know:* Small number of countries with well developed data collection programmes. OIE global database

*Range of discreet research studies on AMR/AMU, including high level modelling*

*What we need to know:* Granular level local surveillance for AMR and AMU to target and monitor interventions.

*Consider potential for harmonising data collection to aid integration/ analysis.*
Assessment Tool for Laboratory and AMR Surveillance System (ATLASS)

To (self-)assess individual laboratories on their capacity of:

✓ pathogen isolation & identification
✓ antimicrobial resistance testing

Focusing on 6 major categories:

- Technical capacities
- Data and biological material management activities
- Quality Assessment
- Governance
- Prospective

Excel and Mobile applications for data capture/entry in English and French

Qualitative questionnaire

Scored questionnaire
DRIVERS, DYNAMICS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION

http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6209e.pdf
Governance

- High level engagement – e.g. Tripartite, Interagency Coordination Group (IACG)
- Support to standard setting bodies relevant to AMR - Codex Alimentarius, OIE Terrestrial Code
- Regional initiatives – harmonisation of effort to maximise impact
- Development of One Health multi-sectoral national action plans
Legislation
working at country level on animal, plant health and food safety legislation

- Identification of legal elements and areas relevant for AMR and AMU
- Recommendations to mainstream AMU-related obligations and responsibilities in the relevant legislation
- Support to participatory processes for legal reform
Practices

- Sustainable agriculture and food production systems tailored to specific country situations and sectors (aquaculture, terrestrial animals, crop production, etc)

- Reduce the need for antimicrobials - improving biosecurity and infection prevention measures, implementation of good agricultural practices, nutrition, use of alternatives

- Reduce the unnecessary use of antimicrobials - Implementation of prescribing and prudent use guidelines

- Minimize/prevent spread of AMR – good hygiene practices, antimicrobial stewardship
• **Cambodia, Ghana, Kenya, and Zimbabwe** to assist targeted countries to develop relevant sections of a National Action Plan to reduce the threat of AMR related to agriculture, livestock production, fisheries and food under the ‘One Health’ approach.

• **35 countries in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa** in a 3-year project (2016-2019) on AMR, currently being implemented by the WHO/FAO/OIE Tripartite.

Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Russia will be involved in a 3-year project on AMR funded by the Russian Federation (2017-2020).
From global commitment to local action

- **Central America – 6 countries** - 1 Year project to support engagement of food and agriculture sectors in National Action Plan development.

- **Aquaculture sector in South East Asia** – 1 year project to support awareness raising and engage countries in developing basis for surveillance of AMR and AMU.
Future tools and guidance

- AMU data collection
- Practices for alternatives to antimicrobials
- Progressive Management Pathways
Progressive Management Pathway to support countries with their National Action Plans on AMR
Thank you

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