



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Global Programs on Antimicrobial Resistance: FAO AMR Action Plan 2021-2025



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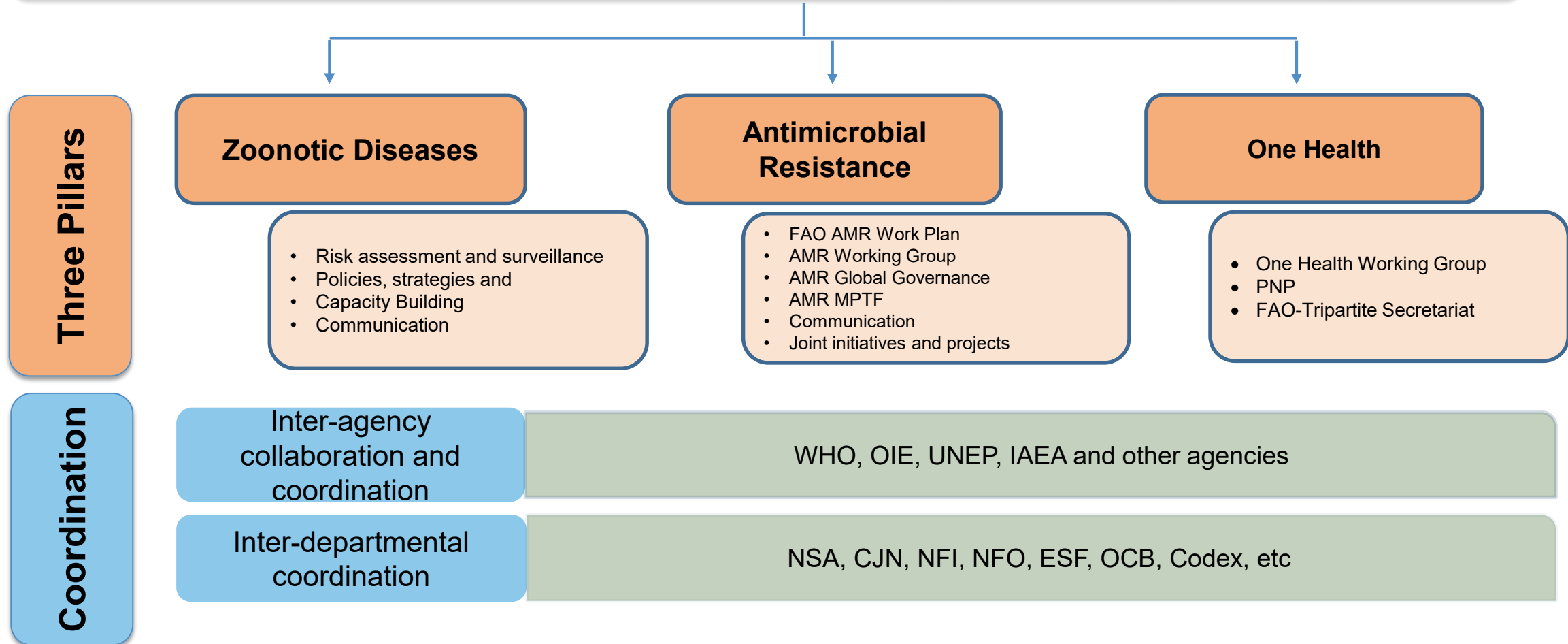


✓ **staff/consultants
(13000)**

✓ **5 regional offices**

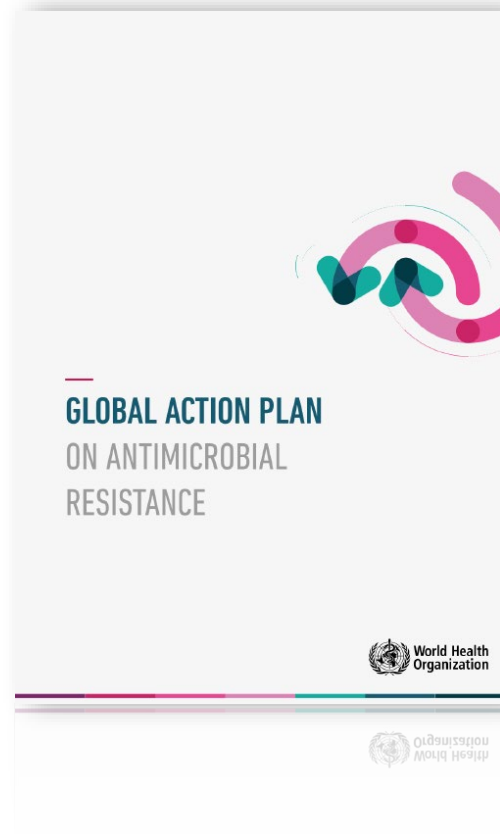
✓ **194 Member
Nations, and one
member
organization**

Joint FAO/WHO Centre (Zoonotic Diseases, AMR)



Programming Action against AMR

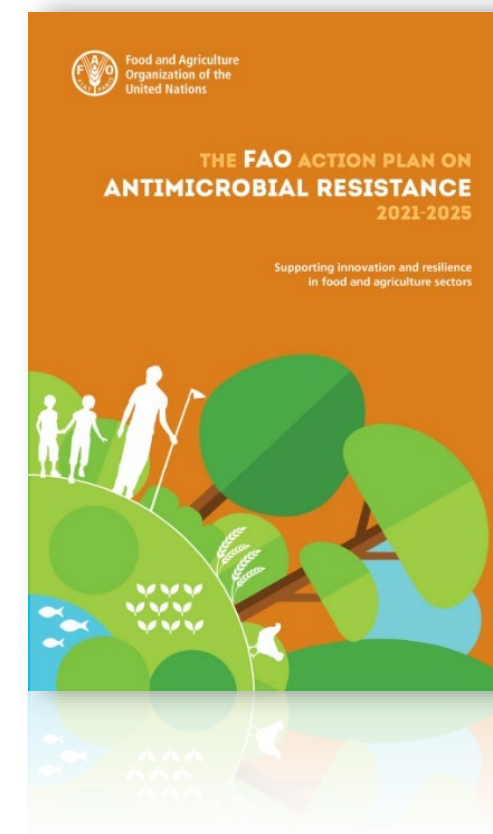
Global Action Plan



FAO Action Plan 2016-2020

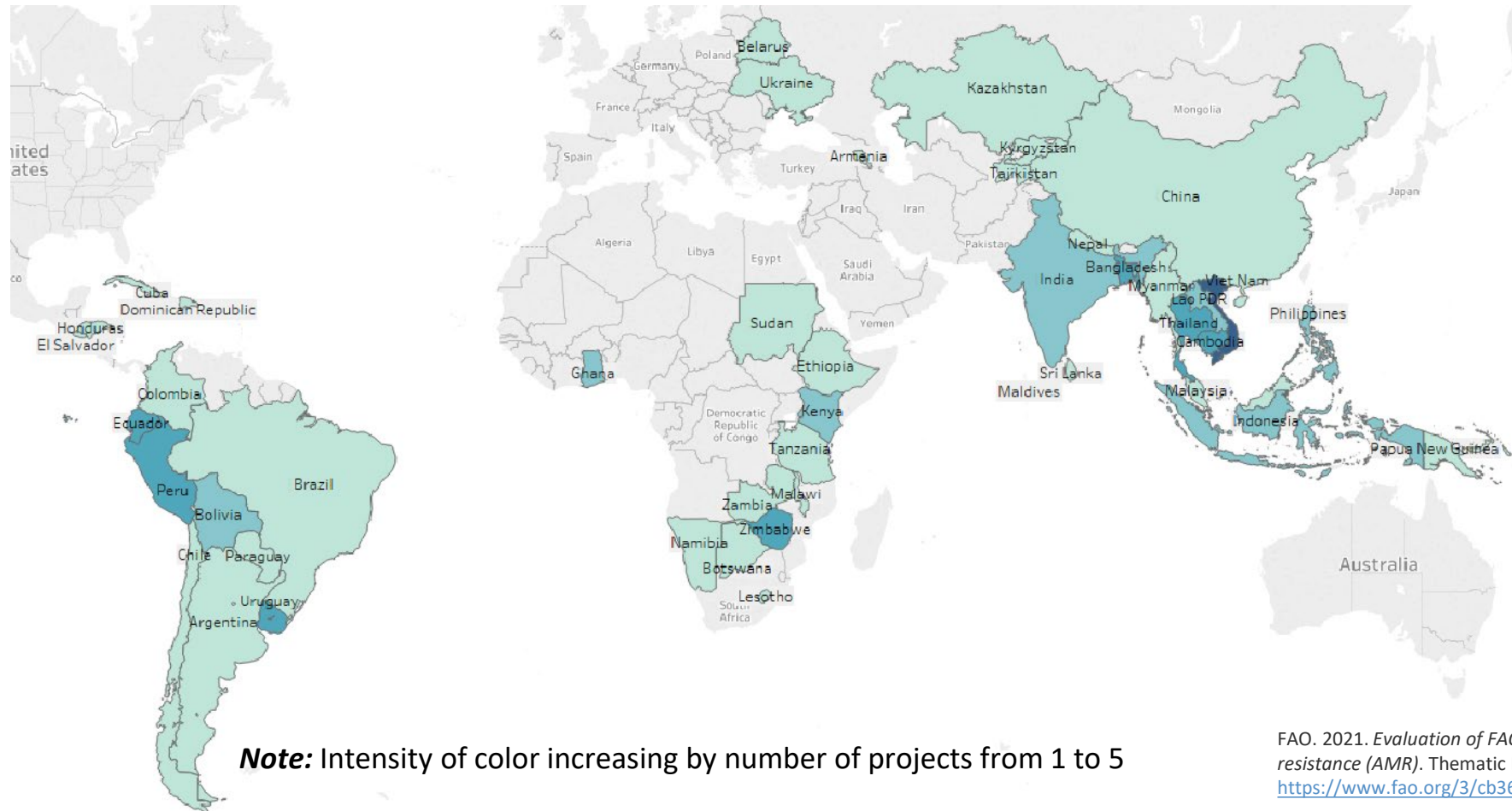


FAO Action Plan 2021-2025

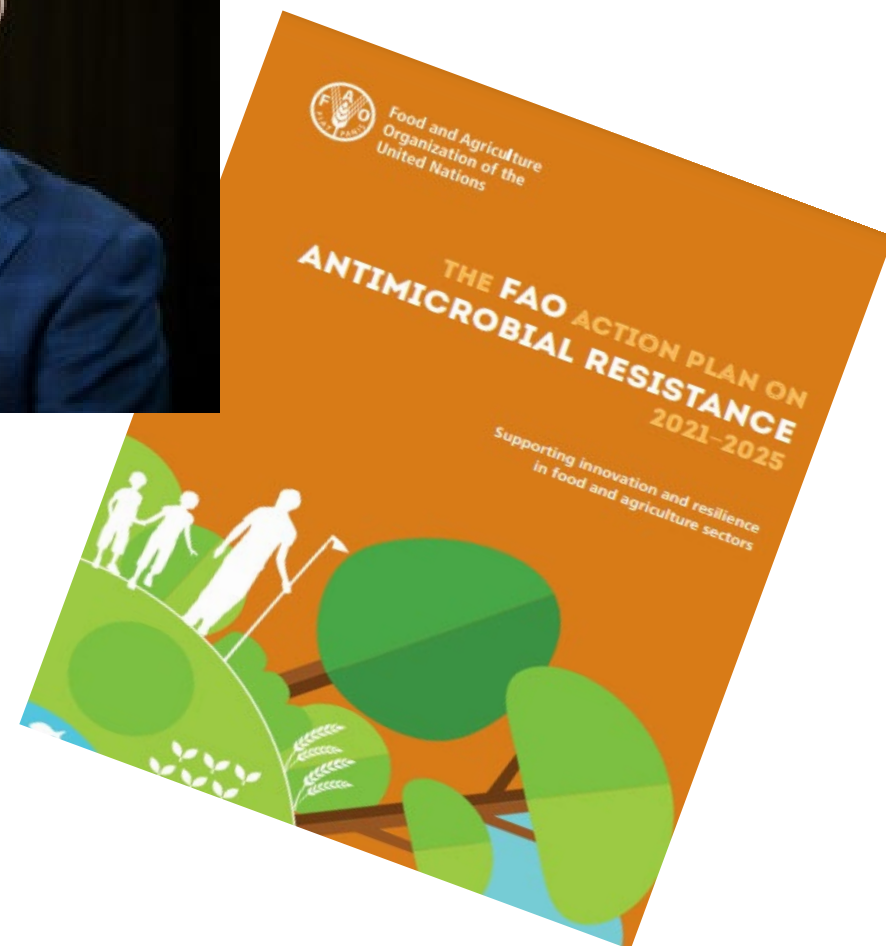


Overall FAO's work on AMR up to 2020

Geographic Coverage of FAO projects (finalized and ongoing in 47 countries)



FAO. 2021. *Evaluation of FAO's role and work on antimicrobial resistance (AMR)*. Thematic Evaluation Series, 03/2021. Rome.
<https://www.fao.org/3/cb3680en/cb3680en.pdf>



FAO Action Plan on AMR 2021-2025 – Vision and Goals

FAO envisions a world free from poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

Transformation of food systems in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable way to achieve Agenda 2030 for global health and prosperity.”

Two main goals for FAO’s work on AMR:

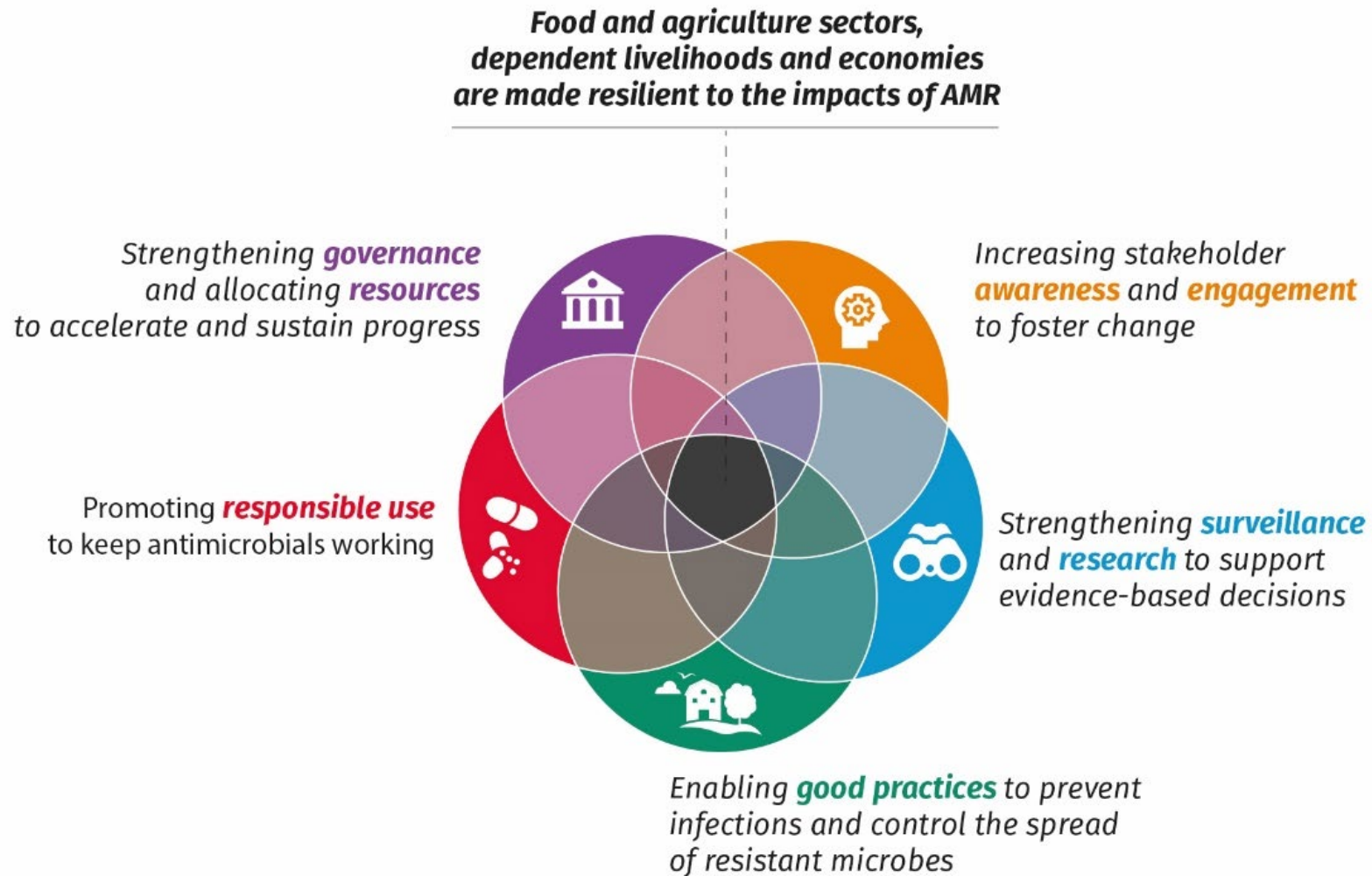
1. Reduce AMR prevalence and slow the emergence and spread of resistance across the food chain and for all food and agriculture sectors.
2. Preserve the ability to treat infections with effective and safe antimicrobials to sustain food and agriculture production.

FAO and partners will better protect food systems, livelihoods and economies from the destabilizing effects of AMR

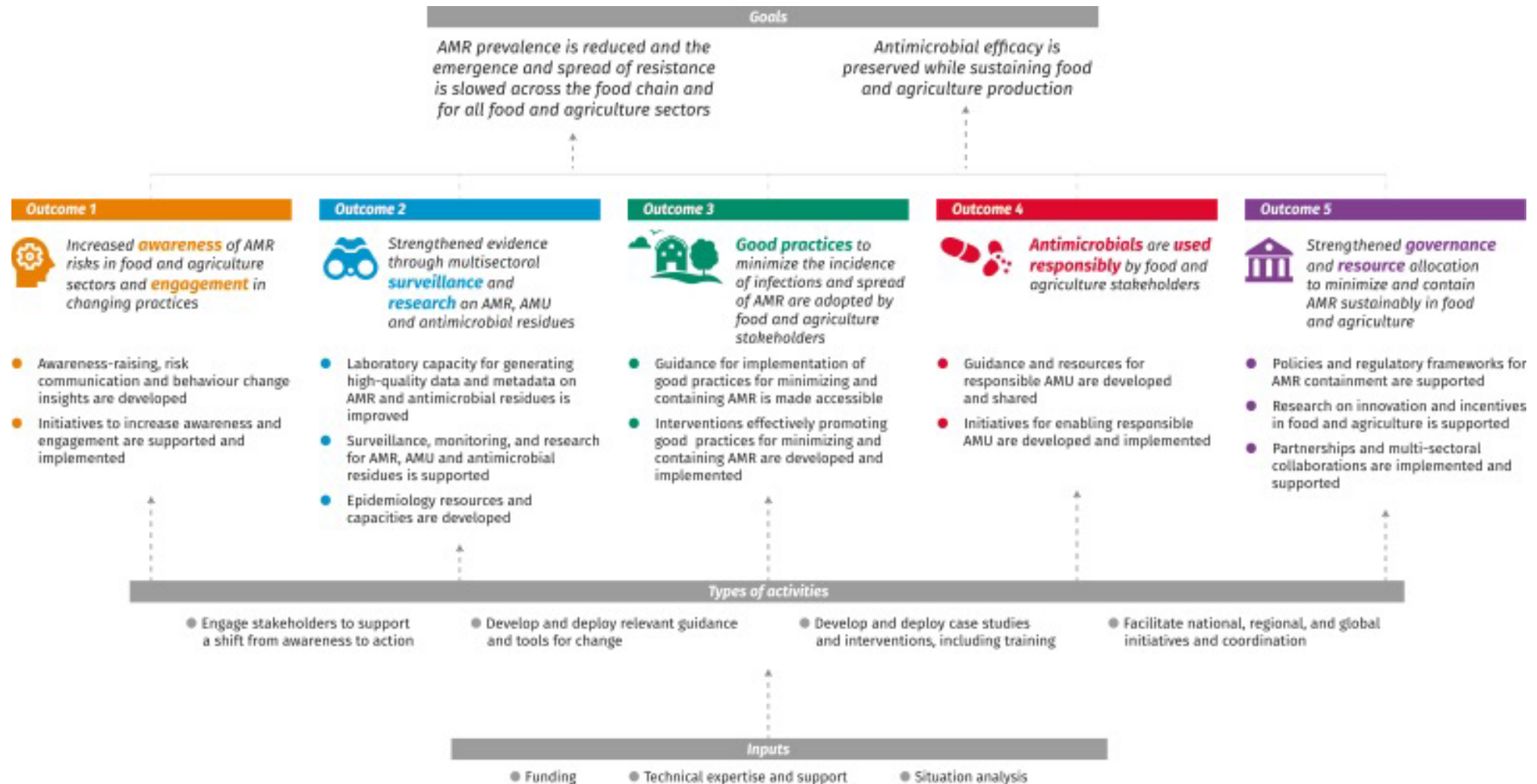


Figure, AMR and the SDGs,
Report for World Bank (2019)
Knowledge and Implementation Gaps in Addressing Antimicrobial
Resistance; Pulling together to beat superbugs

FAO Action Plan on AMR 2021-2025 – The 5 Objectives



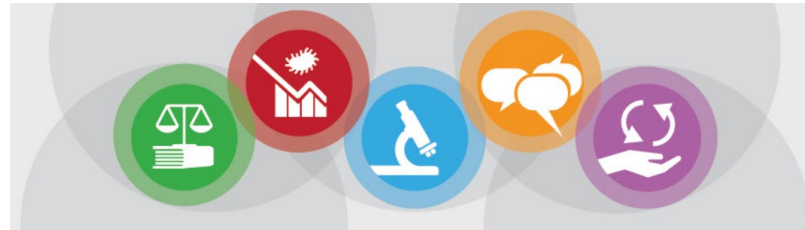
FAO Action Plan on AMR 2021-2025 – Results chain



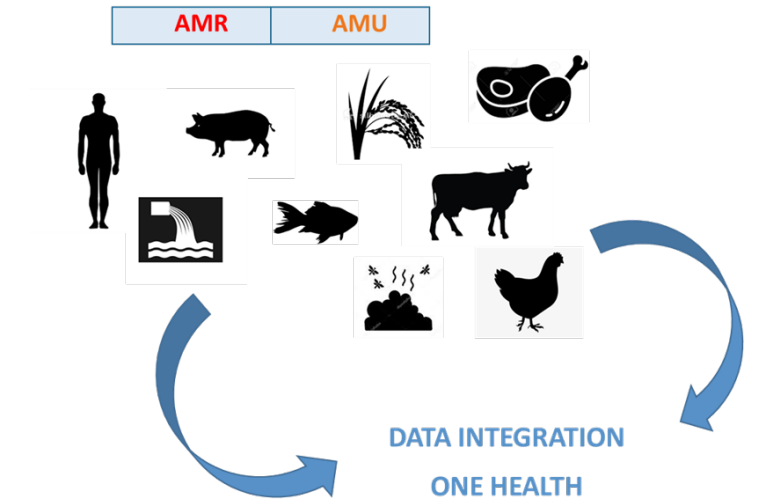
Objective 1 - Increasing stakeholder awareness and engagement



Objective 2 - Strengthening surveillance and research



FAO Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance Systems (FAO-ATLASS)



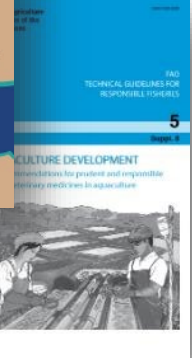
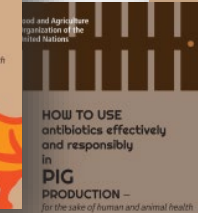
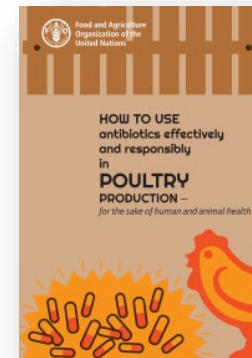
Collaboration with partners is essential...



Objective 3 - Enabling good practices to prevent infections and control spread of AMR

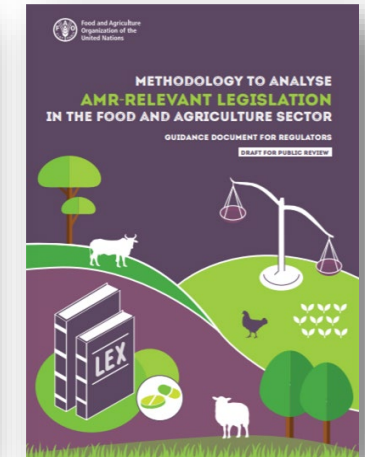
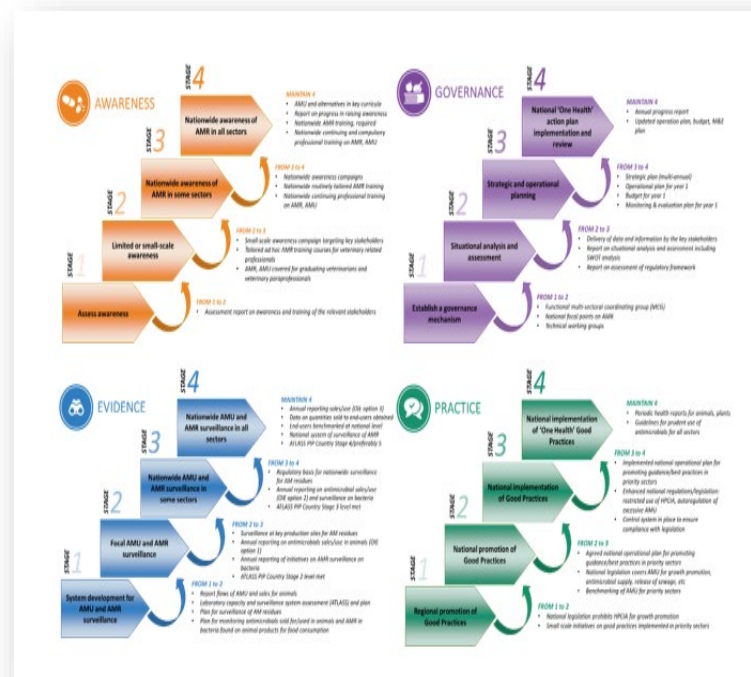


Objective 4 - Promoting responsible use of antimicrobials



Objective 5 - Strengthening governance and allocating resources sustainably

FAO Progressive Management Pathway for Antimicrobial Resistance (FAO-PMP-AMR)



Reference Centres

Denmark
France
Germany
Mexico
Senegal
Thailand
United Kingdom
USA

FAO Reference Centres for antimicrobial resistance

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global threat that requires a coordinated and collaborative 'One Health' approach across the human-animal-environment interface. Given its scope, AMR is a particularly large and complex challenge to address, whether at local, national, regional or international level.

Fortunately, FAO is not alone in this struggle against this multifaceted threat. In the technical arena, FAO relies particularly on its collaboration with designated FAO Reference Centres for AMR.

As distinguished centres of excellence in their own right, these entities secure FAO's Reference Centre designation by demonstrating key AMR capacities and by showing a track record of active engagement in specific fields of expertise. These institutions also commit to a number of their own

The work ahead: supporting the FAO strategic framework 2022-2031



Programme Priority Area - One Health

Strengthened and better performing national and international integrated One Health systems

Human, animal, plant and environmental health achieved through improved:

- pest and disease prevention
- early warning
- management of national and global health risks, including AMR



Global Leaders Group (GLG)

Launched in November 2020

Independent Panel on Evidence for Action Against AMR (IPEA)

Terms of Reference submitted for endorsement to UNSG in February 2021

AMR Multi-stakeholder Partnership Platform

Launched in November 2021

Global Leaders Group (GLG) on AMR

Co-chairs



H.E. Sheikh Hasina
Prime Minister
BANGLADESH



H.E. Mia Amor Mottley
Prime Minister
BARBADOS



Dr Hamad A. Al-Batshan
SAUDI ARABIA



Dr Hasan Mohammed
Abbas Al-Temimi
IRAQ



Dr António Correia
de Campos
PORTUGAL



Prof C.O. Onyebuchi
Chukwu
NIGERIA



Dr Guilherme Antonio
da Costa Júnior
BRAZIL



Prof Dame Sally Davies
UNITED KINGDOM



Prof Sir Jeremy Farrar
UNITED KINGDOM



Mr Jean-Christophe Flatin
UNITED STATES



Dr Julie L. Gerberding
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Ms Grace Fu
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Ms Inger Andersen
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Mrs Dechen Wangmo
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CANADA



Dr Lothar Wieler
GERMANY

Alternate Members



Dr Maggie De Block
BELGIUM



Mr Christopher Fearne
MALTA



Ms Tamara van Ark
NETHERLANDS

Work of the GLG



The GLG *finalized their 2021/22 workplan* which outlines 6 strategic priorities. Their recent meeting was held on 10 November 2021.

The GLG is also preparing various information notes on priority topics. One focusing on [surveillance](#) and another one focusing on [financing for AMR](#) have already been published, and one on *climate change and AMR* is currently being finalized.

AMR Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform

Creating a movement for change through engaging multiple actors and voices



Purpose

- To bring stakeholders across the human, animal, plant, and environment interface together, in order to preserve antimicrobials as lifesaving medicines across all sectors.

What is it aiming to do?

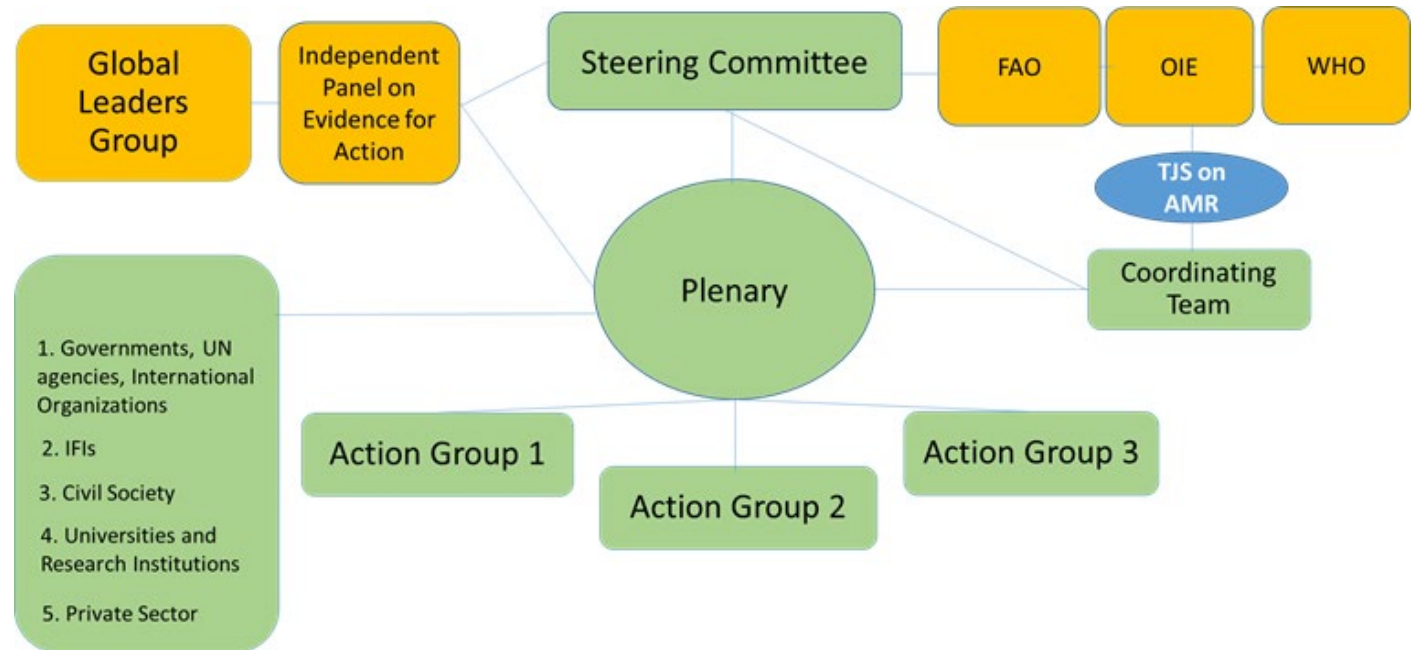
- Attract over 200 members representing different stakeholder voices and a balance across regions.
- Drive multidisciplinary actions at global, regional, and national levels through Action Groups working on key issues of multi-sectoral interest and developing action plans.
- Build global momentum and generate high-level advocacy drive to tackle AMR.
- Share and enhance knowledge, evidence, and innovation to underpin key AMR actions, policy recommendations, and guidance,
- Generate global commitment to use antimicrobials responsibly and prudently to ensure antimicrobials remain effective.
- Keep the momentum going by developing a clear roadmap facilitated by the Tripartite and the global governance structures.

AMR Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform

Objectives

- Agreeing on a shared vision, narrative and targets to tackle AMR
- Information sharing and networking
- Taking collective action

Structure



AMR Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform | Public Discussion

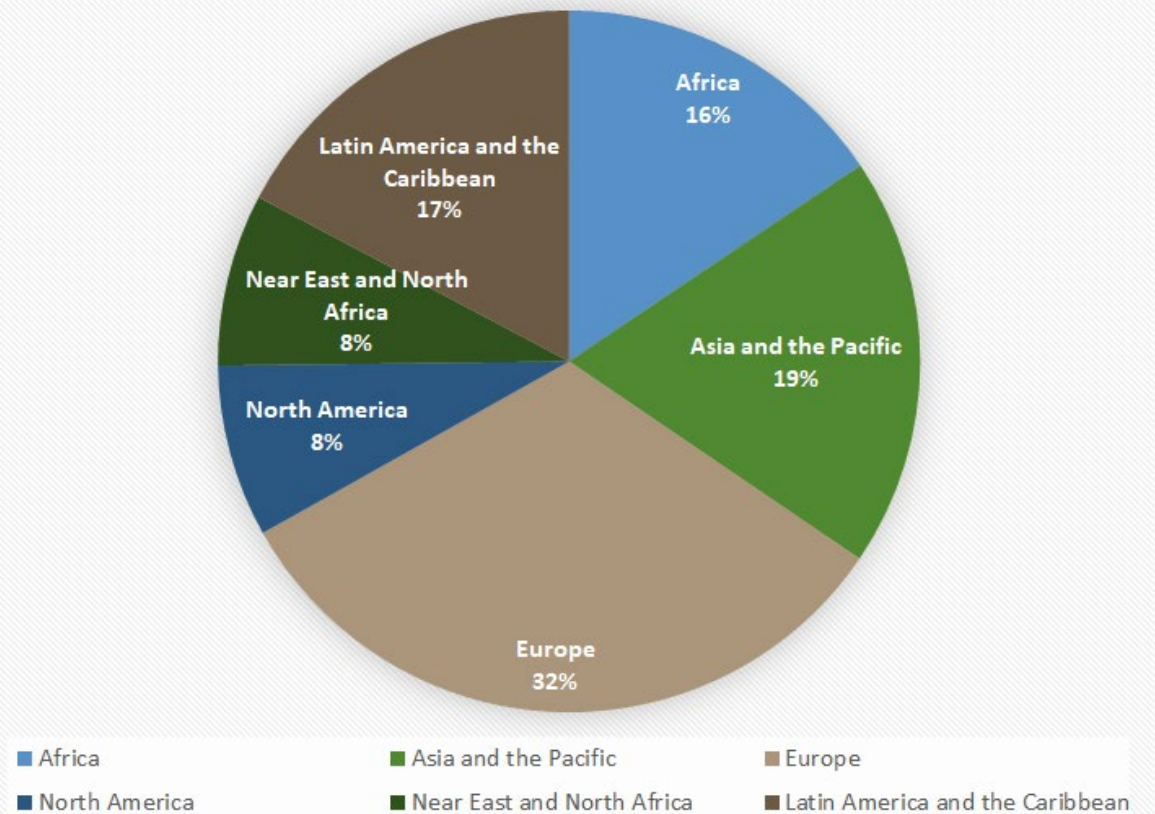
1.

- 600+ responses across sectors and regions

2.

- 93% positive response rate on the main elements of the ToRs

Regions



FAO's support to Member Countries

Reference Centres

Denmark
France
Germany
Mexico
Senegal
Thailand
United Kingdom
USA

Field projects

Farmer Field School
Field KAP studies
Country level projects



FAO-PMP-AMR



Technical advisory

East Africa
South Asia
Southeast Asia

Legal tools



The work ahead: strategic areas to be reinforced

- More emphasis on behavior change for adoption of good practices: testing behavioral science pilot interventions and scaling up what works
- Increasing One Health Coordination: multiple projects, multiple partners, more cross-sector engagement
- Boosting collection and analysis of systematic high-quality data to support interventions: AMR data platform and global systems for data generation and sharing / progressively cover data gaps such as AMU in plant production and AMR in the production environment
- Promoting and supporting innovation and R&D: alternative feeding practices, rapid diagnostic tests, development of vaccines, good production practices (use of locally adapted and disease resistant breeds, higher animal welfare, and feed safety and security), etc.

Acknowledgement

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