

28th Session of the Committee on Agriculture

Written Correspondence Procedure – inputs from Members – Original language

Item 2.4 Progress report on the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) 2021-2025

Member name	Comments
<p>Brazil Thursday, June 30, 2022 05:52 PM</p>	<p>The Permanent Delegation of Brazil presents its compliments to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and has the honor to refer to the 28th session of the Committee on Agriculture, to be held from 18 to 22 July 2022.</p> <p>Taking into account that Item 2.4 of the Agenda (Progress report on the FAO Action Plan on AMR) has been classified as a Written Correspondence Item, the Permanent Delegation of Brazil would like to provide the following comments related to document COAG/2022/8:</p> <p>Brazil acknowledges the positive contribution that the implementation of the One Health approach can make to FAO's work, in line with the corresponding One Health Programme Priority Area (PPA-BP3) in its Strategic Framework 2022-2031. Brazil also acknowledges the valuable collaboration among the Quadripartite agencies (FAO, WHO, OIE and UNEP) in the implementation of the One Health approach, with due respect to their respective fields of competence.</p> <p>We take this opportunity to recall that One Health initiatives, in addressing the health of people, animals and ecosystems, must recognize that the emergence of infectious diseases, including zoonoses, is a complex and multicausal phenomenon, and that there are many different factors which contribute, in the long term, to environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity, such as pollution, climate crisis and invasive alien species.</p> <p>One Health initiatives must also recognize the specific challenges faced by developing countries. For this reason, the mainstreaming of One Health at the national level is heavily dependent on the availability of adequate means of implementation and more initiatives related to financing, capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. In this context, FAO is asked to support the prudent use of antimicrobials to combat antimicrobial resistance, according to the FAO Action Plan on AMR.</p> <p>With regard to the reported progress on the FAO Action Plan on AMR, Brazil would welcome more information and transparency on the development of an IT solution for the International FAO AMR Monitoring (InFARM) data platform, including the prototype to be developed with the support of an IT company. Since this data platform intends to "support national, regional and global surveillance efforts, providing countries with a mechanism to initially host</p>

	<p>and analyse AMR data from terrestrial and aquatic animals and food", it is essential that Members are given the opportunity to review and provide feedback on this tool during all of its development stages, to ensure that the system adequately reflects different needs and perspectives.</p> <p>The Permanent Delegation of Brazil avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the assurances of its high consideration.</p>
<p>Switzerland Friday, July 1, 2022 9:53 AM</p>	<p>Switzerland welcomes the report and takes note of the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan, through a coordinated OneHealth approach. With the upcoming finalization of the quadripartite OneHealth Action Plan, it is important to ensure both Action Plans are well aligned and can work in synergy.</p> <p>With the regards to the Suggested Actions by the Committee stated in document COAG/22/8, page 1, Switzerland requests to change two suggested actions as follows, as was agreed during the Sub-committee on Livestock in 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REQUEST FAO to keep implementing its Action Plan on AMR through a One Health approach in close collaboration with the Quadripartite • - REQUEST to strengthen the generation and usage of AMR data in food and agriculture sectors for increasing advocacy and reinforcing the implementation of all Action Plan objectives; <p>Keeping in line with the decisions of the Sub-committee on Livestock, it is important that these two actions are not recommendations but requests.</p>
<p>United Kingdom Friday, July 1, 2022 10:23 AM</p>	<p>The UK would like to thank the FAO for their work to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and for preparing this progress report on the FAO Action Plan. We would welcome the opportunity to understand further what evaluation of the effectiveness of the various projects and information sessions the FAO have undertaken, and which are included in the Progress Report. The UK remains committed to taking action to reduce AMR across a One Health approach and looks forward to continued and future engagement with the FAO.</p> <p><u>Please see below for some specific comments relating to the Progress Report:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point number 8 outlines that the AMR indicator for 2020-2021 reflects an overall level of implementation of 48.92%. Could the report include further context to indicate whether that is a good reflection of implementation? What more can be done to improve that score? • The progress report outlines the delivery of various projects and information sessions. It would be good to understand how effective these strategies and activities have been at, for example, increasing stakeholders' awareness and engagement. Will there be a separate evaluation of activities taking place where effectiveness will be measured? • In relation to point number 13, will the FAO be developing guidelines and strengthening advocacy, awareness and resource mobilisation for the strategic control and management of acaricide and trypanocidal drug resistance?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding point number 15 and Codex, the Taskforce on AMR has completed, with the agreement and publication of the code of Practice and Guidelines on Foodborne AMR in October and November 2021. What more will the FAO do to get countries to sign up and implement these codes of practice and guidelines? • Regarding point number 24, can the FAO provide more information on when the ‘One Health Legislative Assessment Tool for Antimicrobial Resistance’ will be ready and available to use? • Regarding point number 32 and the establishment of the now Quadripartite, how is the FAO, and the Quadripartite, ensuring tangible and consistent collaboration to secure delivery of AMR ambitions? • On point number 34, following the public discussion between summer and autumn 2021, what is happening next with the Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform? The UK’s Veterinary Medical Directorate, on behalf of the FAO, held two roundtable workshops in April 2022 to collate opinions of UK One Health Stakeholders, with a subsequent report on these workshops due shortly. • Regarding point number 36, what more is the FAO doing internationally to get countries to sign up to and fund the Multi-Partner Trust Fund on AMR? <p>We stand ready to provide any additional clarity if required.</p>
<p>Japan 01 July 2022 11:46</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan welcomes the progress report on the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) 2021-2025. • The 44th session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission held last November adopted the revised Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Foodborne AMR (CXC 61-2005). We are looking forward to FAO supporting Members to implement activities against AMR based on the revised Code of Practice with WHO. • We have supported Member countries in the Asia-Pacific region to develop and implement their AMR national action plans in collaboration with OIE. • We took note that the Tripartite partnership for One Health formally became the Quadripartite as it signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNEP on 17 March 2022. Bearing that in mind, we reiterate FAO should avoid duplication of works among FAO, WHO, OIE and UNEP in close collaboration with them.
<p>Australia Friday, July 1, 2022, 5:00 PM</p>	<p>Australia welcomes the progress report on the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) 2021-2025, and in particular, notes the progress made in the low- to middle-income countries’ food and agriculture sectors where FAO provides AMR support. Australia strongly supports the ongoing implementation of the Action Plan on AMR through a One Health approach in close collaboration with the Quadripartite. Australia supports the recommendations put forward in this paper, and with specific regard to Antimicrobial use, highlights that it would be useful to understand what steps have been taken to link FAO’s data collection efforts with those of other organisations, in particular with the OIE database that already exists for the animal sector. We also welcome the FAO’s emphasis on strengthening surveillance and research, including the technical focus on the Tripartite Integrated Surveillance System on AMR/AMU platform (TISSA).</p>
<p>European Union and its 27 Member States</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I am honoured to write to you on behalf of the European Union and its 27 Member States. 2. We welcome the progress made by FAO on its Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan in line with its five key objectives and we greatly value the establishment of the Quadripartite. Collaboration with the Quadripartite is key

<p>Friday, July 1, 2022 06:36 PM</p>	<p>to applying a comprehensive ‘One Health’ approach to antimicrobial resistance which includes environmental aspects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. With respect to international standards, we highlight the importance of the implementation of the revised Codex Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance and the Guidelines on Integrated Monitoring and Surveillance of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance. With respect to the development of new standards and to support a One Health approach, we acknowledge the development of guidelines on monitoring the use of antimicrobials at farm level in collaboration with the World Organisation for Animal Health and look forward to receiving further information on this project. 4. We call for the development of guidelines on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents for phytosanitary purposes by the International Plant Protection Convention. 5. We appreciate FAO’s capacity-building efforts undertaken in different regions to promote the responsible use of antimicrobials and to strengthen surveillance and research, including the implementation and development of a tool on prevention and control. We also acknowledge the importance attached by FAO to reinforcing animal husbandry practices in order to enhance preventive measures such as farm biosecurity. 6. We recall the relevance of phasing out medically important antimicrobials and continue working towards a ban on the use of antibiotics and other antimicrobials as growth promoters, as also referred to under Objective 4 of the FAO Action Plan. In this context, we would like to specifically encourage FAO to provide further detailed information on the related activities. 7. We support the FAO recommendation on strengthening the generation and usage of antimicrobial resistance data. We acknowledge the development of an IT solution for the International FAO AMR Monitoring (InFARM) data platform and ask FAO to provide information on how this will be integrated with other data from the Tripartite Integrated System for Surveillance on Antimicrobial Resistance and Antimicrobial Use (TISSA). 8. We support the FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-stakeholders Partnership Platform and its leading work on global antimicrobial resistance actions. We would like to underline the importance of multi-actor participation in the Platform, and ask for further details on its launch. 9. We acknowledge the importance of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund in support of low- and middle-income countries’ national plans and their actions to tackle antimicrobial resistance. We strongly support such actions as part of our global antimicrobial resistance strategy and we call on other FAO members to join us and other donors in providing voluntary contributions to support this fund.
<p>Chile Friday, July 1, 2022 09:18 PM</p>	<p>Chile reconoce la labor del Plan de acción de la FAO para minimizar y contener la carga que supone la resistencia a los antimicrobianos en los sistemas alimentarios, lo que en el pasado COAG se reconoció en relación a las contribuciones para la erradicación del hambre, así como a la producción ganadera sostenible y resiliente, y la seguridad alimentaria.</p> <p>Es necesario hacer énfasis en la relevancia de la promoción del uso prudente y responsable de los antimicrobianos en los sistemas alimentarios; así como la cooperación de FAO con la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OMSA), la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) y el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente</p>

	<p>(PNUMA). Donde hoy cobra especial relevancia la colaboración de los países miembros con la cuatripartita y otras organizaciones multilaterales, como el Codex Alimentarius, involucradas en hacer frente a la Resistencia Antimicrobiana con el enfoque de Una Salud.</p> <p>sugerencias al texto del reporte:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establecer con mayor claridad en el Reporte como las nuevas plataformas de FAO INFARM y MSPTF complementan o pueden ser usadas en conjunto a las ya existentes como TISSA y FAO ATLAS, y las de otros Organismos de la Cuadripartita como WHONET de la OMS o GLASS 2. En el párrafo 15, incluir al final del mismo, que ambas directrices de Codex Alimentarius ya fueron aprobadas por la CAC en 2021. 3. En el párrafo 16, y para medir más eficazmente los entrenamientos virtuales y el uso de las herramientas de TI que crea FAO, se podría incluir cuantos de ellos países entrenados (6 en Latinoamérica) cuentan hoy en día con una cuenta activa oficial y cuantos de ellos han subido datos a la plataforma. 4. Párrafo 23, letra b: Incorporar que la guía para el monitoreo de AMU a nivel de granja, que se elabora en conjunto con la OIE, tome en consideración además las directrices de Codex Alimentarius sobre la Vigilancia Integrada de la Resistencia a los Antimicrobianos en la cadena alimentaria. De esta forma se evitan contradicciones o mensajes que puedan confundir a los países. 5. Párrafo 34, tercera viñeta: en donde dice evidencia, incluir la palabra científica, pues se está hablando de información que se debe compartir y que pueda generar cambios en recomendaciones de políticas y directrices. Creemos que esto SIEMRE debe ser basado en evidencia científica pues suponen un costo para los países su elaboración e implementación, la cual no puede ser basada en mera evidencia.
<p>United States of America Friday, July 1, 2022 10:30 PM</p>	<p>The United States acknowledges the good work of the FAO to support countries in minimizing and containing AMR through its Action Plan. The United States appreciates regular consultation with Member States, and other relevant stakeholders, on the process and scope of work under the proposed action plan and other AMR- related work streams.</p>