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粮食及
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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Organisation des Nations
Unies pour l'alimentation
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Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная организация
Объединенных Наций

Organización de las
Naciones Unidas para la
Alimentación y la Agricultura

منظمة
الأغذية والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

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CONFERENCE

Forty-first Session

Rome, 22-29 June 2019

Antimicrobial Resistance (Draft Resolution)

Extract from the Report of the 161st Council Session (8-12 April 2019)

18. The Council endorsed the Report of the 126th Session of the Programme Committee, and in particular:

[...]

- g) welcomed the continued work of FAO in addressing antimicrobial resistance (AMR), within the context of the One Health approach; agreed on the need for further support, through extrabudgetary resources, for the Tripartite collaboration between FAO, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO) for combatting AMR; and supported a process of informal consultation led by the Independent Chairperson of the Council, in collaboration with the Chairperson of the Programme Committee, with Members of the Regional Groups with a view to preparing a general, objective and concise draft Conference Resolution which may be adopted by the Conference at its 41st Session in June 2019; [...];

Draft Resolution for the Conference

Antimicrobial Resistance

THE CONFERENCE,

Recognizing the importance of addressing the growing global threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in all countries through a coordinated, multi-sectoral, One Health approach in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Recognizing that access to effective antimicrobials and their appropriate and prudent use has a role in productive and sustainable agriculture and aquaculture – and that their misuse contributes to the rising rates of antimicrobial resistance which negatively impacts the advances made in medicine, public health, veterinary care, food and agriculture production systems, and food safety;

Further recognizing the importance of basing policy and practices on sound scientific evidence, and risk analysis principles;

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an FAO initiative to minimize its environmental impact and promote greener communications.
Other documents can be consulted at www.fao.org*



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Reaffirming the FAO resolution 4/2015 on Antimicrobial Resistance, and noting the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) resolution No. 36 (2016) on combating antimicrobial resistance and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) resolution UNEP/EA.3/Res.4 (2018) on environment and health;

Recalling the Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on Antimicrobial Resistance in 2016, (Resolution A/RES/71/3) and the establishment of the ad-hoc Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (IACG);

Noting the adoption by the 68th World Health Assembly of the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (through WHA 68.7), into which FAO and OIE provided substantial technical inputs and guidance, and noting the reports of the Executive Board of WHO at its 144th Session (2019);

Recognizing the important role of the Tripartite in coordinating and enhancing the global response to the antimicrobial resistance threat and its continuing effort to further integrate environmental aspects through close collaboration with UNEP;

Noting the report of the IACG on AMR to the UN Secretary General, and the need for continued joint action of United Nations Agencies, Member States and other relevant stakeholders, and also the need for further investment to mitigate the AMR threats to human, animal and plant health, food safety and sustainable use of natural resources;

Reaffirming the need for a coherent, comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach at global, regional and national levels via a 'One Health' approach, involving relevant actors in the human, animal, plant health, agriculture and aquaculture sectors, environment and food safety;

Noting the adoption by the 72nd World Health Assembly of a resolution on antimicrobial resistance, the 87th General Session of the World Assembly of National Delegates of the [OIE];

THE CONFERENCE,

1. **Supports** the ongoing work of FAO, including through the Tripartite¹ collaboration with UNEP, with Member States, the private sector and other partners,² to address antimicrobial resistance in food and agriculture systems, taking into account the needs of food and agriculture sectors world-wide;
2. **Notes** the Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding³ signed by the Directors-General of FAO, OIE and WHO on 30 May 2018 and requests FAO's management to consult with the Member States on the content and implementation of the Tripartite and UNEP Work Plan on AMR (2019-2020), taking note of the work of the IACG;
3. **Urges** Member States and FAO to facilitate efforts to strengthen analysis and sharing of international scientific evidence for development, transmission and control of antimicrobial resistance in food, agriculture and environment, including technology transfer;
4. **Encourages** FAO, in close cooperation with the other Tripartite Agencies and UNEP to establish clear coordination for implementation of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance and align reporting to their governing bodies on progress to their respective mandates;
5. **Encourages** Member States to engage in the work of the Tripartite agencies, and UNEP, taking note of the work of the IACG;

¹ <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/publications/AMR-Tripartite-Workplan-updated-08-April-2019.pdf?ua=1>

² <http://mptf.undp.org/>

³ <https://www.who.int/zoonoses/MoU-Tripartite-May-2018.pdf?ua=1>

6. **Underlines** the need to increase political and public awareness, high-level engagement and leadership to promote AMR awareness and that it be addressed with One Health approaches at local, national, regional and global levels, as appropriate;
7. **Stresses** the need for continued support for developing countries, to enhance capacity building, including through developing and strengthening programmes and national systems for detection, surveillance and monitoring antimicrobial resistance and monitoring for antimicrobial sales or use; to ensure adequate access to those in agriculture needs for quality, safe, efficacious and affordable and existing and new antimicrobials, diagnostic technologies and vaccines; to elaborate policies for the management of antimicrobial resistance risks in food, agriculture and the environment to further develop and strengthen productive and sustainable agriculture and food systems; and to take measures to secure prudent and appropriate use of antimicrobials;
8. **Invites** other relevant stakeholders to coordinate among the Tripartite Agencies with UNEP and, as appropriate, share responsibilities in promoting prudent and appropriate uses of antimicrobials in the environment and the agriculture sectors;
9. **Stresses** the need for extrabudgetary resources to support FAO's AMR technical assistance provided to Members for developing, implementing, and monitoring their multisectoral National Action Plans on antimicrobial resistance;
10. **Regularly update** Members on the progress made in addressing AMR at global, regional and national levels and FAO's technical and governing bodies, as appropriate and consult regularly with Members and relevant stakeholders on the implementation of the global development and stewardship framework addressing AMR.

(Adopted on ... 2019)