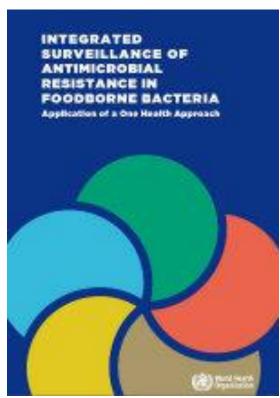


One Health approach to AMR and pathogen surveillance at the international level

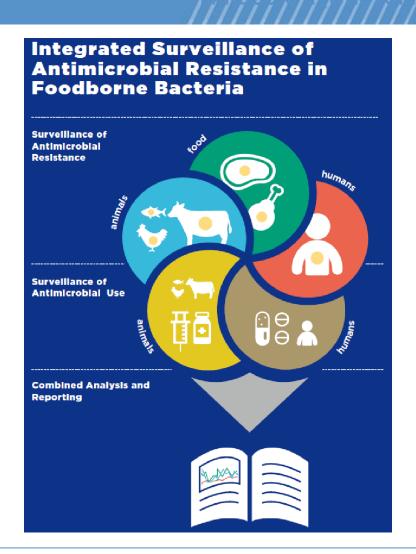
Jorge Pinto Ferreira
Food Safety Officer
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

The Role of Plant Agricultural Practices on Development of Antimicrobial Resistant Fungi Affecting Human Health
Washington DC, June 27 2022

**HOW** should we do it?



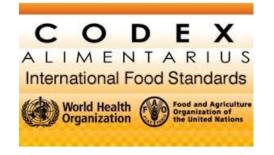
<u>WHO. 2017. Integrated</u> Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance in Foodborne Bacteria: Application of a One Health Approach

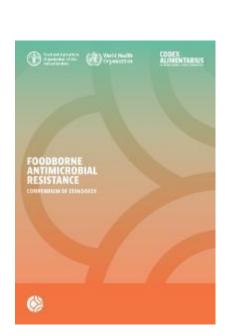


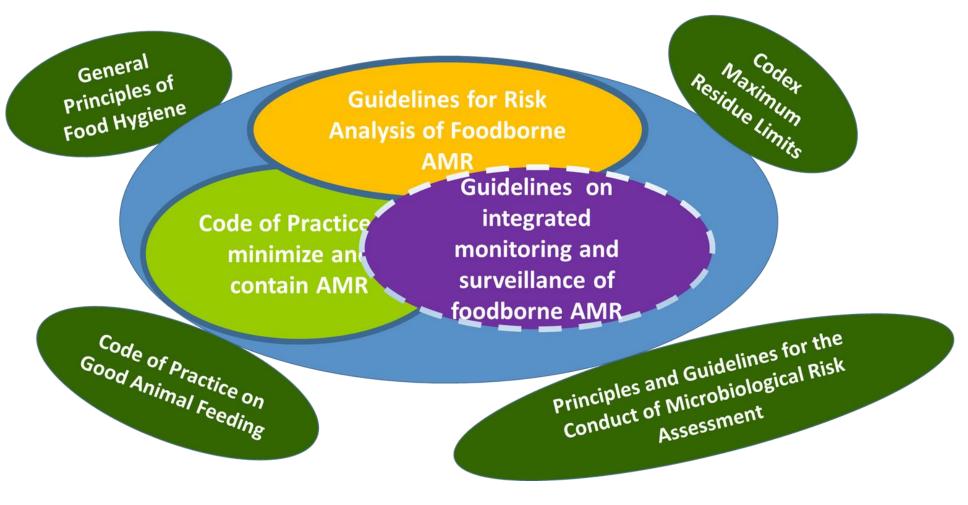




## **ACT PROJECT**

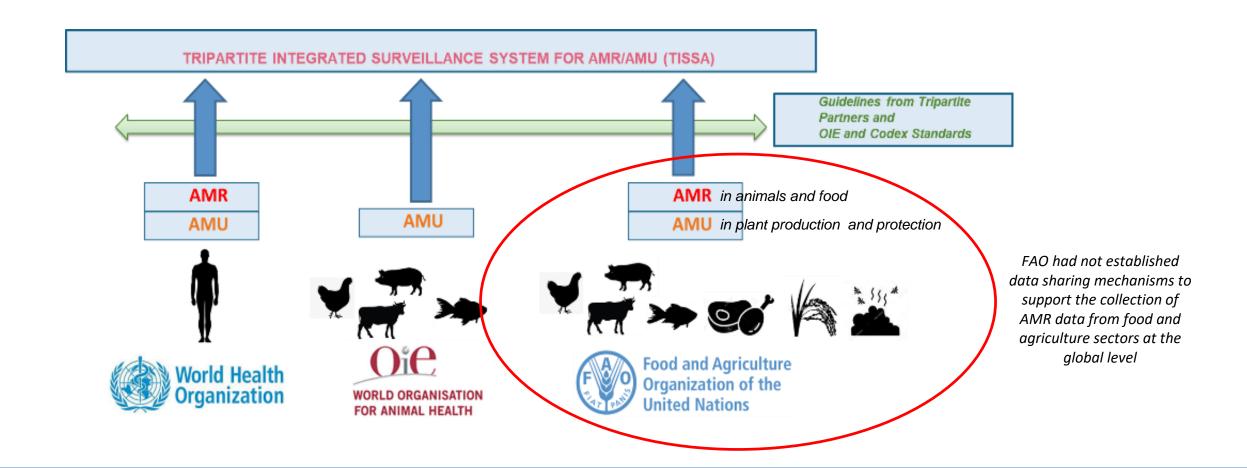








## TISSA







## InFARM

#### Why InFARM is key for FAO's support?

Obtaining AMR/AMU data under FAO's remit is necessary to meet **Members' expectations** and contribute to Tripartite One Health efforts:

- FAO to deliver on PPAs under the new Strategic Framework
- FAO to strengthen country capacities for AMR surveillance
- FAO to facilitate the global dialogue on AMR in agri-food systems based on evidence
- FAO to contribute to the M&E of the Global Action Plan on AMR
- FAO to contribute to global integrated surveillance (TISSA platform)







One Health PPA



Patterns and trends in resistance for indicator E.coli from priority food producing species

Resistance in commensal *E.coli* from key food producing animals, as follows:

- a: Percentage of *E.coli* isolates showing resistance to third-generation cephalosporins (i.e. presumptive ESBL-producing *E.coli*)
- Patterns of resistance in E.coli to a defined panel of antimicrobials

FAO platform (to be confirmed)



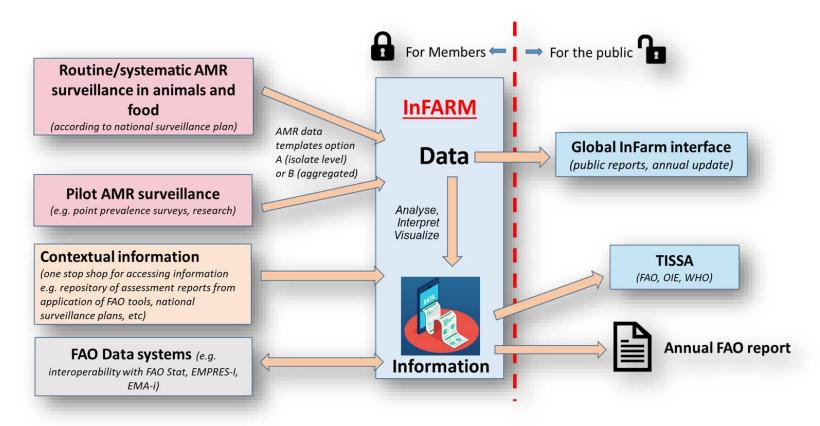
4.6 Levels and trends in sales/use of pesticides for the purpose of controlling bacterial or fungal disease in plant production

- Total amount of pesticide (active substance) intended to repel, destroy or control bacterial or fungal disease (tonnes)
- Percentage of the above total composed of each of the following antimicrobial classes: aminoglycosides tetracyclines triazoles oxolinic acid

FAOSTAT (to be confirmed)



#### The <u>International FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring (InFARM) IT platform</u>



Proposed flow of data and dissemination of information in private and public InFARM interfaces



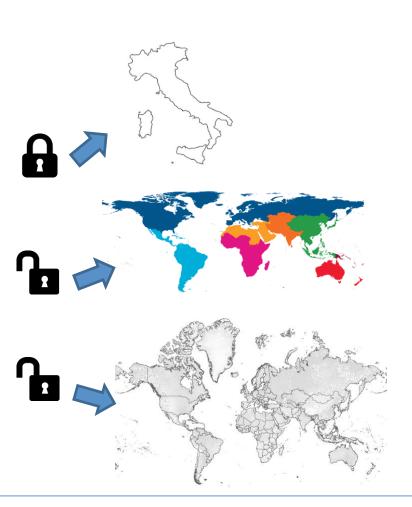
# **Key InFARM specifications for IT prototype Reporting levels**

#### Description

PRIVATE ONLY: data in private interface and only visible for country

**PUBLIC WITH GEOGRAPHICAL AGGREGATION**: data in private interface and data migration to publicly available interface, protecting country identity by aggregation at regional/subregional levels

**PUBLIC AT COUNTRY LEVEL**: data in private interface and data migration to publicly available interface showing country identity



**Automatically generated reports** 

# Volumes of data

Description of AMR targets per country

**Key InFARM specifications for IT prototype** 

Number of countries enrolled and number of surveillance sites

Total number of isolates

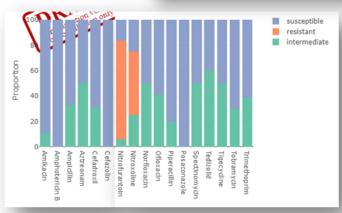
Frequencies (absolute and relative) of Resistant-Intermediate-Susceptible (RIS) isolates

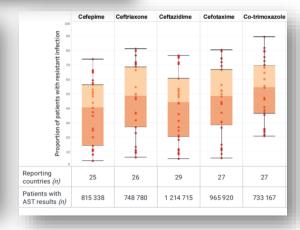
Geographically aggregated measures of RIS proportions

Trends and patterns with RIS frequencies:

- line charts / histograms
- Multidrug resistance
- Maps







#### Long term plan

**InFARM** 

**Year 2022** 

 Developing, piloting and validating the <u>In</u>ternational <u>F</u>AO <u>AMR M</u>onitoring (InFARM) IT data platform prototype, initially focusing on hosting AMR data from animals and food

Year 2023

Global roll out of InFARM through annual open calls for data, and FAO contribution to TISSA



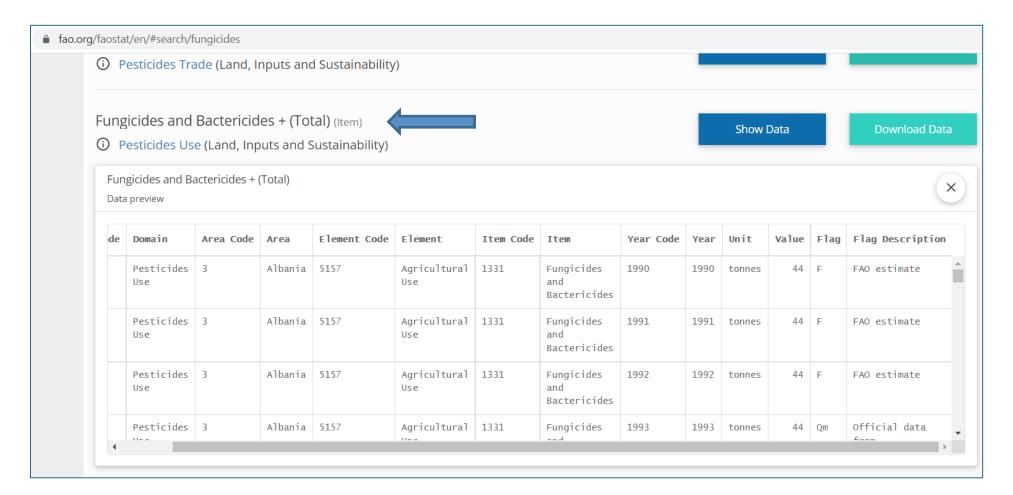
 Inclusion of additional AMR/AMU surveillance programs under FAO's remit (e.g. AMU in crops, WGS information...)





## FAO STAT

**FAO's Work on AMR** 



- ✓ Participation in voluntary
- ✓ Contribution is inconsistent
- ✓ No data on purpose for use
- ✓ Data is public



# Thank you

https://www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance/key-sectors/surveillance-and-monitoring/en/

FAO-AMR-InFARM@fao.org