



*American Model United Nations*  
**General Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization**

FAO/II/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Antimicrobial Resistance

SUBMITTED TO: The General Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization

*The General Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization,*

1 *Reaffirming* The FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2016-2020 with special appreciation to focus  
2 areas including improved awareness on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and related threats,

3 *Additionally reaffirming* the tenets of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations,

4 *Recognizing* the harmful effects of AMR on rural communities and subsequent impacts to the spread of  
5 bacteria globally,

6 *Acknowledging* the necessity of multi-sectoral research and collaboration regarding AMR,

7 *Deeply concerned* that the advent of increased AMR impacts the health and future of global agriculture,

8 1. *Endorses* the creation of the volunteer Antimicrobial Resistance Research and Development Council  
9 (ARRDC), comprised of Member States, public and private universities, and medical institutes to further collective  
10 educational and preventative resources surrounding AMR along the following parameters:

11 (a) Integrated surveillance of AMR trends in the international community and the response to  
12 resistance;

13 (i) Understanding that the purview of the ARRDC is focused on trends and interactions of AMR;

14 (ii) Seeking greater transparency around AMR progression;

15 (b) Boost the quality and quantity of data concerning AMR;

16 (i) Paying special attention towards methods around the collection and reporting of data to ARRDC  
17 and other pertinent bodies;

18 (ii) Encouraging transparent methods of evaluation and analysis, while respecting competitive and  
19 comparative analysis methods;

20 (c) The examination of current AMR issues, identifying commonalities and ailments along with  
21 sustainable treatment methods;

22 (d) Inform different levels of jurisdiction, including local, national, and global, of recommendations  
23 for addressing emerging AMR issues;

24 2. *Emphasizes* that the aforementioned ARRDC should consider the scope of AMR and its role in the  
25 international community, paying special attention to the following areas of concern:

26 (a) Aquatic and environmental resources;

27 (b) Animal husbandry;

28 (c) Effectiveness of prevention methods;

29 (d) Agricultural homogeneity;

30 3. *Calls for* the creation of educational and outreach programs to inform the public and all related parties  
31 about antimicrobial drug use and AMR:

32 (a) Focusing on the reduction of misinformation and stigma surrounding AMR;

33 (i) Stigma is defined as a negatively connotated action, person, or idea;

- 34 (ii) Member States can collaborate with local non-governmental organizations and other parties to  
35 create effective and accurate educational programs;
- 36 (b) Educational programs should emphasize;
- 37 (i) Transparency and communication about AMR and its effects;
- 38 (ii) The definition of AMR and antimicrobial drugs;
- 39 (iii) Effective programming and use of colloquial language;
- 40 (iv) Targeted distribution of materials;

41 4. *Suggests* the development of educational material that specifically addresses the risks associated with  
42 genetic homogeneity in agriculture, and conversely the benefits of crop diversity as a holistic approach to combating  
43 antibiotic resistance:

- 44 (a) Recognizing the economic stigma against diversification that farmers may face;
- 45 (b) Encouraging Member States and food corporations to develop programs that promote diversifi-  
46 cation;

47 5. *Urges* that Member States establish independent national entities to aid in the ethical and responsible  
48 distribution of antimicrobial drugs and knowledge throughout their populations:

- 49 (a) This will be constructed with respect for national sovereignty;
- 50 (i) Independent nations will set up AMR care bodies to distribute knowledge to rural populations  
51 by defining the concept of AMR clearly and continuing to display the pros and cons of proposals to  
52 eliminate bias;
- 53 (ii) The marginalized areas of Member States will receive more information and access to antimicro-  
54 bial drugs through the development of individualized care facilities in cooperating Member States;
- 55 (iii) This plan will be set into place to protect the national sovereignty of contributing Member  
56 States and will continue to respect their laws and regulations with regards to AMR;
- 57 (b) Accessibility of AMR resources will be streamlined to efficiently build upon foundations of  
58 economic and food security for farmers and other agricultural workers with the purpose of continuing development  
59 in line with best practices of antimicrobial use;
- 60 (i) Farmers, as the foundational backbone of the global food and agricultural industries, will be  
61 given proper access to antimicrobial drugs for themselves and their livestock to provide the best and  
62 healthiest agricultural options to the public;
- 63 (ii) Suggests that Member States develop their own systems of accountability to distribute the  
64 aforementioned resources.

Passed, Yes: 14 / No: 8 / Abstain: 0