



## Why is it an issue?

- Misuse of antimicrobials or antibiotics in farms can lead to antimicrobial resistance.
- Antimicrobial resistance in animals means more challenges of combatting diseases.
- Antimicrobial resistance can spread through the food chain or the environment.
- Antimicrobial resistant micro-organisms can be passed on to other hosts, which means consuming food or meat with antimicrobial resistant genes can infect humans with infections or diseases that are more difficult or take longer to treat.

## What is FAO doing?

FAO works on AMR with its international partners in a tripartite collaboration (among FAO, WHO and OIE) and also with other partners, as appropriate. The FAO action plan on AMR has four components, which are as follows:

- Awareness: Improve awareness and advocacy on antimicrobial resistance and related threats

- Evidence: Develop capacity for surveillance and monitoring of antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial usage in food and agriculture
- Governance: Strengthen policies related to antimicrobial usage in food and agriculture
- Practices: Promote good practices in food and agricultural systems and the prudent use of antimicrobials

## What can I do to help?

- Use antibiotics or antimicrobials properly (only when needed) for personal use or in farms
- Implement good farm practices to prevent diseases in farms

### FAO USAID Project on Addressing Antimicrobial Usage in Asia's Livestock Production Industry (OSRO/RAS/502/USA)

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