ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE
Global commitment to local action

FAO supports countries to develop a cross-sectoral national strategy, **NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**, to reduce the threat of antimicrobial resistance in agriculture, fisheries, food and livestock production. This is done through regulating responsible use of antimicrobials (AMR) and the detection and prevention of acquired antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

This is part of the implementation of the **GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**.

FAO assists countries in adopting a multi-sectoral approach with the involvement of key stakeholders, including: veterinarians, physicians, farmers, cooperatives, decision makers, food producers, laboratory experts, academia, industry and civil society.

**FAO PROVIDES SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT THEIR NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO REDUCE THE THREAT OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**

**Components for a national strategy to combat antimicrobial resistance**
- Review and self-assessment of current antimicrobial use, practice and regulation in the country
- Validate the assessment, identify the gaps and formulate a prioritised list of actions to be implemented in the country
- Program agriculture, fisheries, food and livestock production in the National Action Plan

**Raise awareness**
- Increase the knowledge on the risks related to antimicrobial resistance

**Multi-sectoral stakeholder consultations**

**Multi-disciplinary one health national team**

FAO is collaborating with resource partners and countries across the globe. The **Fleming Fund** is supporting FAO activities in Cambodia, Kenya, Ghana and Zimbabwe.