

# ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

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## Guidance for United Nations country teams



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization



## KEY MESSAGES

- 1** Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is currently one of the greatest global threats. It results in millions of deaths, long-lasting disabilities and increased health care costs. It also has severe impacts on livelihoods, threatens food security and results in loss of animal lives.
- 2** Rising levels of AMR will hinder progress towards many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those focusing on health and well-being, poverty reduction, food security, environment and economic growth.
- 3** Given the inter-relatedness of human and animal health, plant production, food safety and the environment in both the evolution of the AMR problem and solutions to that problem, tackling AMR effectively will require concerted action across all sectors, applying the so-called One Health approach. The United Nations (UN) system has a key role in supporting multisectoral responses to AMR.
- 4** To catalyse action, it is vital to include AMR in the Common Country Analysis and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework), by meaningfully linking AMR to broader development issues of One Health, pandemic preparedness and response, universal health coverage, sustainable food systems and environmental issues. Doing so will underline the urgency of the situation and the importance of the UN in responding to this threat to global development.
- 5** The Cooperation Framework should support mainstreaming AMR into national development plans and enable better streamlining and integration of relevant AMR activities into the strengthening of overall systems.
- 6** Concrete AMR outputs for improved data, coordination, regulation or prevention could be added under the most relevant outcomes related to One Health, health, sustainable food systems and the environment.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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<b>AMR</b>	antimicrobial resistance
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Analysis
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GLASS</b>	Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System
<b>Global Fund</b>	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
<b>HIV</b>	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>IACG</b>	Interagency Coordination Group on AMR
<b>IPC</b>	infection prevention and control
<b>LMIC</b>	low- and middle-income country
<b>MARA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China
<b>NAP</b>	national action plan
<b>OIE</b>	World Organisation for Animal Health
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>TrACSS</b>	Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey
<b>UHC</b>	universal health coverage
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>WASH</b>	water, sanitation and hygiene
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

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