FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
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GLOBAL MODEL FAO 2026

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

RESPONSIBLE ANTIMICROBIAL USE IN AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS

Simulation: Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) 4

Welcome to Global Model FAO 2026,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the Food and Agriculture Organization in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

Antimicrobials are medicines and other substances used to prevent or treat infections caused by microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi and parasites. In agrifood systems, they play an important role in protecting the health of livestock, farmed fish and, in some cases, plants. When animals become sick, for example, antimicrobials may be necessary to treat disease, protect animal welfare and prevent infections from spreading. However, the overuse or misuse of antimicrobials can contribute to antimicrobial resistance (AMR), which occurs when microorganisms change in ways that allow them to survive medicines that previously killed or controlled them. As resistance increases, infections become more difficult to treat.

AMR is therefore both a health and an agrifood-system challenge. Resistant microorganisms can develop and spread among animals, people, food and the environment. They can also move across national borders through travel, trade, waterways and food supply chains. Increasing resistance can make animal diseases harder and more expensive to treat, reduce agricultural productivity, threaten farmers' livelihoods and create food-safety risks. Addressing AMR consequently requires a One Health approach, which recognizes that the health of people, animals, plants and the environment are interconnected.

A central challenge is how to reduce unnecessary antimicrobial use without preventing farmers from treating sick animals or controlling serious disease outbreaks. FAO therefore emphasizes reducing the need for antimicrobials as well as ensuring their responsible use when they are necessary. Farms with better hygiene, animal nutrition, vaccination, disease surveillance, veterinary services, biosecurity measures that prevent diseases from entering or spreading on farms, and appropriate housing and animal-care practices can prevent infections before treatment becomes necessary. Similar approaches in aquaculture include better water quality, disease prevention and responsible use of veterinary medicines.

Governments also need effective systems for regulating antimicrobial sales and use, training veterinarians and farmers, monitoring how antimicrobials are being used, and tracking where resistant microorganisms are emerging. These capacities vary considerably among countries. FAO therefore supports countries in strengthening national AMR action plans and collecting better information through initiatives such as the International FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring (InFARM) system.

Through its RENOFARM initiative, FAO is encouraging countries to transform agricultural production so that healthier animals and better farming practices reduce dependence on antimicrobials. Delegates should consider how governments can protect animal health, food security and farmers' livelihoods while reducing unnecessary antimicrobial use; what rules should govern when and how antimicrobials are used; how countries can improve disease prevention, surveillance and veterinary services; and what financial and technical assistance lower-resource countries and small-scale producers may need to make these changes.

Key Points and Main Issues

The central challenge is to reduce unnecessary antimicrobial use in agrifood systems while preserving effective treatment, animal welfare, food security and farmers' livelihoods. The following ten issues highlight priorities for delegates to investigate and negotiate, taking account of existing national and international initiatives.

Reducing unnecessary use while preserving necessary treatment
Antimicrobials remain essential for treating some animal and plant infections, but unnecessary or incorrect use contributes to resistance. Rules must distinguish justified treatment from routine or inappropriate use without leaving farmers unable to obtain medicines when genuinely needed.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - How can countries distinguish necessary treatment from avoidable antimicrobial use in their regulations?
  - What veterinary and diagnostic support is needed so restrictions do not prevent treatment of sick animals?

Preventing disease to reduce dependence on antimicrobials
Vaccination, hygiene, suitable animal housing, nutrition and farm biosecurity can prevent infections before medicines are needed. FAO's RENOFARM initiative emphasizes improving production practices, but farmers differ in their ability to afford these measures.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - Which disease-prevention measures are hardest for small producers to implement, and what support already exists?
  - How could FAO and Member States expand practical training and assistance that reduce the need for treatment?

Regulating sales, prescriptions and medicine quality
Rules on veterinary prescriptions, sales and labelling can discourage misuse and poor-quality medicines. Enforcement is difficult where veterinary services are scarce or farmers rely on informal sellers, so regulation must be accompanied by accessible professional support.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - Where do gaps persist between national rules and how veterinary antimicrobials are actually sold?
  - How could countries improve oversight while maintaining access to appropriate treatment in remote areas?

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Monitoring antimicrobial use and resistance

Monitoring use measures which medicines are administered and in what quantities; resistance surveillance tests whether microorganisms remain susceptible to them. Both are needed to assess progress. FAO's InFARM system supports collection and analysis of agrifood AMR data.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - Where do gaps persist between national rules and how veterinary antimicrobials are actually sold?
  - How could countries improve oversight while maintaining access to appropriate treatment in remote areas?

Addressing antimicrobial use in livestock

Livestock producers may use antimicrobials to treat sick animals, control outbreaks or, in some systems, for routine production purposes. These uses present different risks. Reducing unnecessary use requires both clear rules and better disease prevention.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - How should national rules distinguish treatment of disease from routine uses without a demonstrated health need?
  - What lessons from existing livestock programmes could help producers reduce use while protecting animal welfare?

Responding to the distinct challenges of aquaculture

In aquaculture, medicines may be delivered through feed or water and affect many fish at once. Poor water quality and crowded conditions can increase disease, while residues and resistant microorganisms may reach surrounding waters.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - Which aquaculture-specific measures are most effective at preventing infections and unnecessary treatment?
  - How could countries strengthen aquatic-animal diagnostics, medicine oversight and water-quality management?

Including crop production in AMR policies

Some antimicrobials are used to control bacterial or fungal crop diseases, often under pesticide rules rather than veterinary-medicine rules. Countries need better information about these uses and the availability of alternatives such as resistant varieties and integrated pest management.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - How are antimicrobial substances used on crops currently authorized and monitored?
  - What technical cooperation could help farmers adopt effective alternatives where appropriate?

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Limiting spread through food and the environment
Resistant microorganisms can move from farms through food, manure, soil and water. Hygiene during food processing and safer waste management can reduce exposure, but responsibilities are often divided among agriculture, food-safety and environmental agencies.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - Where do existing food-safety and farm-waste controls leave important pathways for the spread of resistance?
  - How could agencies cooperate on surveillance and prevention across food and environmental systems?

Supporting small-scale producers and lower-resource countries
Farm improvements, vaccines, diagnostic tests, laboratories and trained personnel all cost money. Countries and producers with fewer resources may struggle to meet stronger requirements unless implementation is supported by financing, training and realistic transition arrangements.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - Which costs and service gaps most hinder implementation of existing AMR commitments?
  - How could FAO and partners target technical and financial support without excluding small producers from markets?

Coordinating implementation through One Health
AMR links human, animal, plant and environmental health. A One Health approach requires ministries and agencies to share data, clarify responsibilities and implement funded national plans. FAO works with WHO, WOAH and UNEP to support this cooperation.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - Where do national AMR plans still lack clear agrifood responsibilities, budgets or implementation mechanisms?
  - How could international cooperation strengthen existing plans and cross-sector information sharing without duplicating efforts?

Overall negotiating challenge
The challenge is not to eliminate all antimicrobial use. Delegates must negotiate how to prevent avoidable infections, ensure responsible treatment when needed, strengthen monitoring and regulation, and help countries with different capacities implement agreed measures. Effective outcomes should identify responsible institutions, practical forms of FAO-supported cooperation, and the technical and financial support needed for implementation.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES

Updated Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2026–2036 [PRIORITY READING] — 2026

Summary: This plan translates the political commitments made in 2024 into a ten-year framework for coordinated action. It was developed by the four Quadripartite organizations and was adopted by the World Responsible Antimicrobial Health Assembly in May 2026. It emphasizes prevention first, responsible and sustainable antimicrobial use, surveillance, innovation, financing, accountability and implementation of multisectoral national action plans

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FAO Progressive Management Pathway for Antimicrobial Resistance (FAO-PMP-AMR) — 2026

Summary: The PMP-AMR is a step-by-step tool that helps countries assess how well they are implementing AMR action in food and agriculture, identify gaps, agree on priorities and move from small or sector-specific actions toward a fully implemented One Health national plan.

World AMR Awareness Week and FAO AMR communications resources — 2026

Summary: World AMR Awareness Week brings together governments, international organizations and stakeholders to explain AMR and encourage responsible practices. FAO's materials emphasize practical action in agrifood systems, while the Quadripartite page provides a broader One Health perspective across human, animal, plant and environmental health.

WHO Global AMR Dashboard — National Action Plans and Financing — 2026

Summary: This dashboard presents reported progress on national AMR responses, including the development, costing, budgeting and financing of national action plans.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

FAAMR Farmyard – stakeholder videos — 2026

Summary: This video collection presents AMR through the perspectives of people working across agrifood systems. It is designed as an accessible introduction to how antimicrobial use, animal health, farming practices and resistance affect different stakeholders.

WOAH — Antimicrobial Resistance and International Implementation Support — 2026

Summary: WOAH describes its work on AMR in animal health and its cooperation with international partners, including support for countries strengthening surveillance, responsible use and national implementation capacity.

FAO. Reference Centres for Antimicrobial Resistance — 2026

Summary: Reports findings from a regional meeting of 12 countries on AMR in agrifood systems, especially livestock. It identifies needs for stronger sector-specific governance, antimicrobial-use and resistance surveillance, infection prevention, better regulation and cooperation across agricultural stakeholders.

FAO and International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions. Progressing the AMR Response in Agri-food Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean — 2026

Summary: Reports findings from a regional meeting of 12 countries on AMR in agrifood systems, especially livestock. It identifies needs for stronger sector-specific governance, antimicrobial-use and resistance surveillance, infection prevention, better regulation and cooperation across agricultural stakeholders.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

World Organisation for Animal Health, FAO and WHO. Regional AMR Project: Working Together to Fight Antimicrobial Resistance in Asia — 2026

Summary: Describes an EU-supported Tripartite project covering seven Asian countries, with work on national One Health action plans, integrated surveillance, laboratories, responsible antimicrobial use and private-sector participation. This is a project page without a verified publication year; cite as an ongoing digital resource rather than assigning an invented year.

WHO/Quadripartite Library of National Action Plans on AMR — 2026

Summary: This library collects national AMR action plans submitted by countries. It is especially useful when a delegate needs the formal national strategy but the student spreadsheet does not contain a direct country link.

Resolution 14/2025: Addressing Antimicrobial Resistance in Agrifood Systems [PRIORITY READING] — 2025

Summary: Adopted by the 44th FAO Conference, this resolution is the most directly relevant intergovernmental FAO text for the simulation. It places the 2024 UN commitments into an agrifood context and emphasizes reducing inappropriate antimicrobial use, disease prevention, One Health, equity, accountability and FAO support to Members.

FAO regional initiative – Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan — 2024

Summary: This regional project supported five countries in strengthening AMR action in agrifood systems, particularly livestock, including regulatory frameworks, laboratory capacity, surveillance and responsible antimicrobial use.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Antimicrobial Resistance (A/RES/79/2) [PRIORITY READING] 2024

Summary: This is the central political agreement adopted after the 2024 UN High-Level Meeting on AMR. It treats AMR as a One Health challenge affecting human health, animal health, agriculture, food systems and the environment, and sets global commitments on prevention, access, responsible use, surveillance, financing, research and national action plans.

Progress towards the implementation of the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2021–2025 [PRIORITY READING] 2024

Summary: This short progress document reports what FAO had actually been doing to implement its AMR Action Plan, rather than only describing future goals. It summarizes work on awareness, surveillance, good production practices, responsible antimicrobial use, governance and support to countries.

Tackling antimicrobial resistance in food and agriculture 2024

Summary: This report reviews FAO's response to AMR during 2020–2022. It explains global governance, progress on national action plans, FAO capacity-building tools and activities in food and agriculture, and major challenges and opportunities.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

RENOFARM – Reduce the Need for Antimicrobials on Farms for Sustainable Agrifood Systems Transformation [PRIORITY READING] 2024

Summary: RENOFARM is FAO's ten-year initiative for reducing the need for antimicrobials in agrifood systems. Its central idea is that countries should not rely only on restrictions: healthier animals and crops, vaccination, biosecurity, better husbandry, diagnostics and other preventive measures can reduce how often treatment is needed.

International FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (InFARM) [PRIORITY READING] 2024

Summary: InFARM helps countries generate, collect, analyse and use AMR data from animals and food and is expanding antimicrobial-use reporting in plant production. It combines a secure data platform with technical assistance for national surveillance systems.

WOAH — Commitments on the Use of Antimicrobials as Growth Promoters 2023

Summary: WOAH discusses continuing use of antimicrobials for growth promotion in animals, including gaps in national rules and the challenges of ending this practice. It distinguishes growth promotion from treatment of animal disease and points to better prevention and husbandry as part of the transition.

Tracking AMR 2022 Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) Country Profiles 2022

Summary: RENOFARM is FAO's ten-year initiative for reducing the need for antimicrobials in agrifood systems. Its central idea is that countries should not rely only on restrictions: healthier animals and crops, vaccination, biosecurity, better husbandry, diagnostics and other preventive measures can reduce how often treatment is needed.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

The FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2021–2025

2021

Summary: FAO's sector-specific action plan organizes its AMR work around five objectives: awareness and engagement; surveillance and research; good practices; responsible antimicrobial use; and governance and sustainable resource allocation. It covers livestock, aquaculture, crops, food and feed safety, natural resources, regulation and behaviour change.

AMERICAS

Samoa – One Health Pandemic Preparedness and Response Project — 2026

Summary: Samoa's project strengthens One Health preparedness and includes AMR-related health-system capacity. It also illustrates the special constraints faced by small island states, where laboratory, workforce and supply-chain capacity may be limited.

Peru – Multisectoral AMR platform and national One Health response — 2025

Summary: Peru's intersectoral platform brings together health, agriculture, fisheries, environment and other authorities and links national planning with integrated AMR surveillance. It shows how responsibilities are divided among agencies such as SENASA for agricultural health and SANIPES for fisheries.

Brazil – National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Antimicrobial Resistance in Agriculture and Livestock (PAN-BR AGRO), Phase II — 2023

Summary: Brazil's agriculture-specific AMR plan focuses directly on animal and agricultural production rather than treating agrifood issues as a small part of a health-sector plan.

Chile – Plan Nacional contra la Resistencia a los Antimicrobianos 2021–2025 — 2021

Summary: Chile's multisectoral national plan brings together health, agriculture, fisheries, science, environment and other actors. It is particularly useful for seeing how a country with major livestock and aquaculture industries organizes AMR governance across sectors.

AMERICAS (CONT.)

United States – National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria 2020–2025

2020

Summary: The U.S. plan integrates infection prevention, antimicrobial stewardship, surveillance, diagnostics, research and One Health action, including animal-health settings.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Philippines – National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2024–2028 — 2024

Summary: The Philippines' 2024–2028 national plan brings together surveillance, antimicrobial stewardship, inter-agency implementation and access to safe, quality-assured antimicrobial medicines. It illustrates why reducing inappropriate use and ensuring access to effective treatment must be pursued together.

Japan – Second National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2023–2027 — 2023

Summary: Japan's second plan sets goals for awareness, surveillance, infection prevention, antimicrobial stewardship, research and international cooperation and uses a One Health framework across relevant sectors.

Thailand – Second National Action Plan on AMR 2023–2027 (summarized in the National Action Plan for Health Security) — 2023

Summary: Thailand's second AMR plan includes goals to reduce antimicrobial consumption in humans and animals, reduce AMR risks in food and the environment, increase public understanding and strengthen national management capacity under One Health.

China – Second National Action Plan for Containing Antimicrobial Resistance 2022–2025 — 2022

Summary: China's plan coordinates multiple ministries and includes human and animal AMR, surveillance, education and restrictions on unnecessary antimicrobial use, including the animal sector.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (CONT.)

Australia – National Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy 2020 and Beyond and Animal Sector AMR Action Plan

2020

Summary: Australia's national strategy uses a One Health approach, while the animal-sector action plan translates that strategy into priorities for veterinary and animal industries. The animal-sector material includes stewardship, surveillance and practical prescribing support.

AFRICA

Ethiopia – One Health AMR surveillance 2026

Summary: This resource explains Ethiopia's effort to connect AMR surveillance across human health and agrifood sectors while identifying gaps in animal, plant and environmental surveillance, data consistency and laboratory capacity.

Zambia – Strengthening animal-health laboratories, skills and disease surveillance 2026

Summary: Zambia's recent investments include rehabilitation of veterinary laboratories, skills development and stronger disease surveillance. These are broader animal-health investments, but they directly affect the country's ability to diagnose disease and use antimicrobials more appropriately.

Tanzania – Farmer Field Schools reducing antimicrobial use in broiler production 2025

Summary: FAO's pilot uses farmer field schools to improve biosecurity, vaccination and farm practices while measuring antimicrobial use, AMR and farm economics. Early results reported better adherence to preventive practices alongside improved production outcomes.

Zimbabwe – Reducing antimicrobial use in poultry and expanding One Health surveillance 2025

Summary: Zimbabwe has used farmer-focused interventions and is developing RENOFARM-aligned roadmaps in poultry and dairy while also expanding attention to plant and aquaculture AMR surveillance.

AFRICA (CONT.)

Central African Republic – National AMR commitment and awareness 2025

Summary: This resource describes national AMR awareness and coordination involving government, FAO, Quadripartite partners, veterinarians, farmers, universities and other stakeholders, alongside plans to strengthen surveillance and implementation of the national action plan.

Kenya – Data-for-action AMR project in food and agriculture 2022

Summary: This FAO project focuses on generating and using evidence from food and agriculture to improve AMR action under One Health.

EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

Kazakhstan – Strengthening veterinary laboratory surveillance against AMR — 2025

Summary: Kazakhstan is strengthening veterinary laboratories to detect and analyse resistant microorganisms in food-producing animals as part of its National Roadmap on AMR 2023–2027.

Republic of Moldova – Initiative to prevent AMR in the agrifood sector — 2025

Summary: Moldova is using FAO's PMP-AMR to assess implementation of its national programme, strengthen multisectoral coordination, improve laboratories and surveillance, and identify priority actions in agrifood systems.

Norway – National One Health Strategy Against Antimicrobial Resistance 2024–2033 — 2024

Summary: Norway's current strategy explicitly links human, animal, plant and environmental health. It emphasizes prevention, prudent prescribing, surveillance and sector-specific action while recognizing that even countries with relatively low AMR levels must prevent future increases.

France – Écoantibio 3: National plan for veterinary antimicrobial use 2023–2028 — 2023

Summary: France's Écoantibio programme focuses on animal health, disease prevention, veterinary prescribing, surveillance, research and stakeholder engagement. Earlier phases substantially reduced animal exposure to antibiotics, and the third plan seeks to maintain progress while broadening attention to other antimicrobials and antiparasitics.

NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA

United Arab Emirates – National Action Plan on AMR 2025–2031 — 2025

Summary: The UAE's current plan is a multisectoral One Health strategy covering human health, animal health, agriculture and the environment. It responds to gaps from the previous plan, including intersectoral data sharing, surveillance and enforcement of stewardship measures.

Qatar – National Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan 2024–2030 — 2024

Summary: Qatar's current national plan provides a recent framework for AMR governance, surveillance, stewardship, prevention and One Health coordination.

Oman – Antimicrobial Resistance National Action Plan — 2020

Summary: Oman's national plan is available through WHO's library of national AMR action plans and provides the country's formal framework for multisectoral AMR action.

Egypt – National Action Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance — 2018

Summary: Egypt's plan applies One Health principles and includes human health, animal health and agriculture. Although the plan period has ended, it remains useful for understanding the institutional structure and earlier national priorities.

European Food Safety Authority and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Antimicrobial Resistance in Foodborne Bacteria Remains a Public Health Concern in Europe — 2026

Summary: Summarizes joint surveillance findings on antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella and Campylobacter from humans, food and food-producing animals. It identifies persistent resistance to important medicines, variation among countries and the need for coordinated One Health monitoring and prevention.

ASEAN Secretariat. ASEAN Food, Agriculture and Forestry Sectoral Plan 2026–2030 — 2025

Summary: Sets out regional cooperation priorities for agrifood systems, including antimicrobial stewardship in livestock and aquaculture, disease-management practices and sharing technical knowledge. This is the ASEAN entry previously provided; retain only one version in the designer copy.

European Medicines Agency. European Sales and Use of Antimicrobials for Veterinary Medicine: Annual Surveillance Report for 2024 — 2024

Summary: Presents comparable European data on veterinary antimicrobial sales and use, including food-producing animals. It explains reporting obligations, the limits of using sales as a proxy for actual animal exposure and the importance of tracking whether reductions in antimicrobial use are sustained.

African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR). Animal Resources AMR Publications

2026

Summary: AU-IBAR's 2023 publications collection provides access to articles on antimicrobial resistance affecting animal resources in Africa. These resources offer regionally relevant material for assessing surveillance, antimicrobial stewardship, veterinary services and implementation challenges in agrifood systems.

NON-UN RESOURCES

Livestock Antimicrobial Use Embodied in Global Supply Chains — 2026

Summary: Examines how antimicrobial use in livestock production is connected to international trade. The researchers trace antimicrobial use through global supply chains and consider how demand for livestock products in one country can be associated with antimicrobial use in another..

Integrating One Health to Mitigate the Emergence and Spread of Antimicrobial Resistance in Livestock and Aquaculture — 2026

Summary: Reviews antimicrobial resistance in livestock and aquaculture and the connections among animal, human and environmental health.

Sketching Antimicrobial Resistance — 2025

Summary: This visual campaign uses illustrations and short explanations to introduce how resistance develops, why antimicrobial effectiveness matters, how AMR moves across human, animal and environmental systems, and what individuals and institutions can do.

Large Amounts of Antibiotics Are Used in Livestock, but Several Countries Have Shown This Doesn't Have to Be the Case — 2024

Summary: Compares antibiotic use in livestock across countries and discusses differences in farming practices and regulation.

NON-UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

Using Priorities Between Human and Livestock Bacterial Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) to Identify Data Gaps in Livestock AMR Surveillance

2024

Summary: Examines gaps between priority bacteria–antimicrobial combinations and existing livestock AMR surveillance.

Global Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance in Food Animals Using Priority Drugs Maps

2024

Summary: Uses geographical mapping to examine antimicrobial resistance in food-producing animals and identify areas needing surveillance attention.