



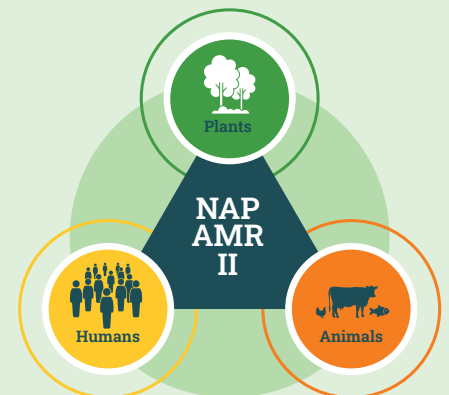
Infosheet

Uganda's National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance II (2024/25 – 2028/29) (NAP-AMR II)

About Uganda's NAP-AMR II

Launched in November 2024 during the 9th National AMR Conference, Uganda's second National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR II) is a five-year strategy to combat drug-resistant infections and ensure effective treatment for humans, animals, and plants.

Developed through the National One Health Platform, the plan provides a multisectoral framework for strengthening Uganda's capacity to prevent and control the growing threat from AMR across one health sectors (i.e. human, animal, and environmental health sectors).



Goal & Expected Outcomes



Goal:

Reduce the impact of drug-resistant infections on human and animal health.



Reduced levels and slower development of antimicrobial resistance.

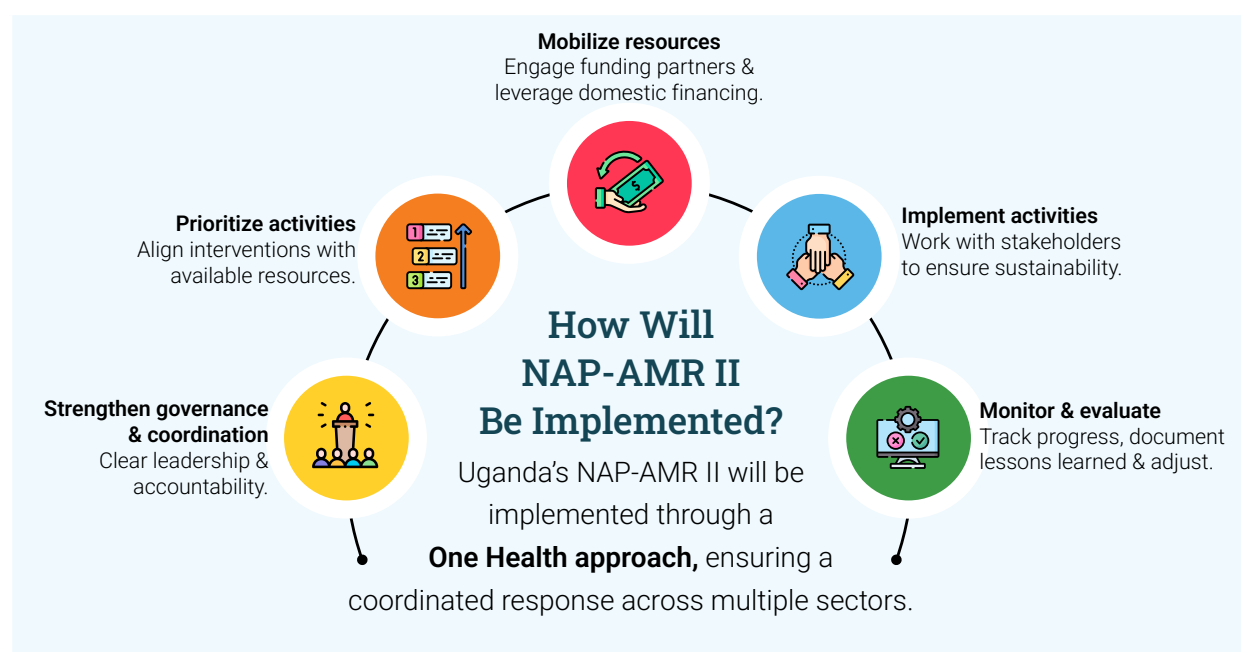
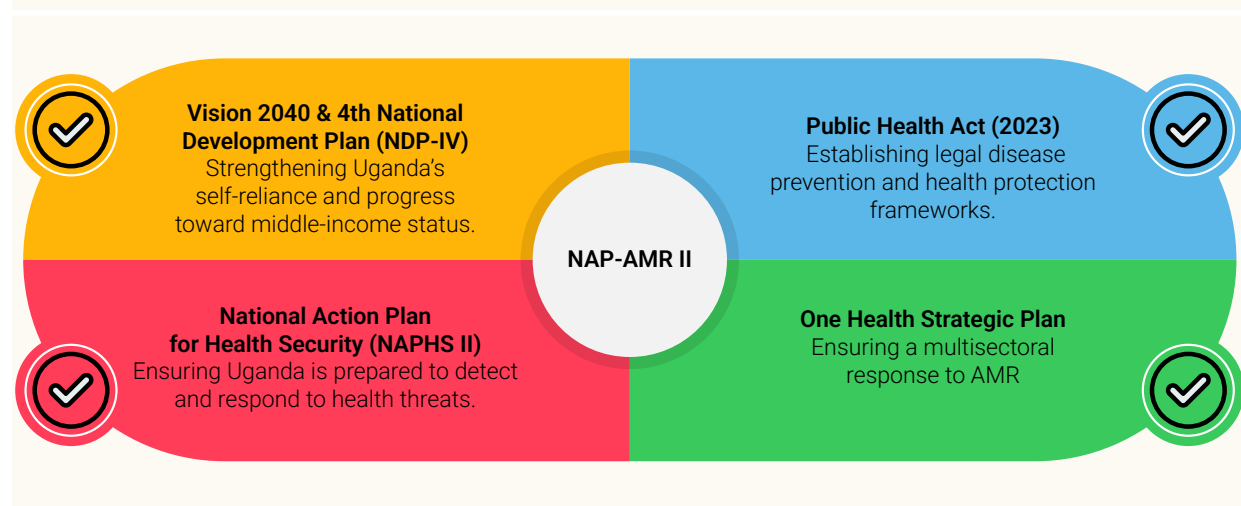


Continued ability to treat and prevent infectious diseases with effective and safe medicines.

Who is the Target Audience? Uganda's NAP-AMR II targets multi-stakeholders at all levels, across One Health sectors, including:		Legislators, policy and decision makers at all levels
		Regional and district leadership
		Facility Managers and staff across public and private sectors
		Technical experts and research institutions
		Development and implementation partners

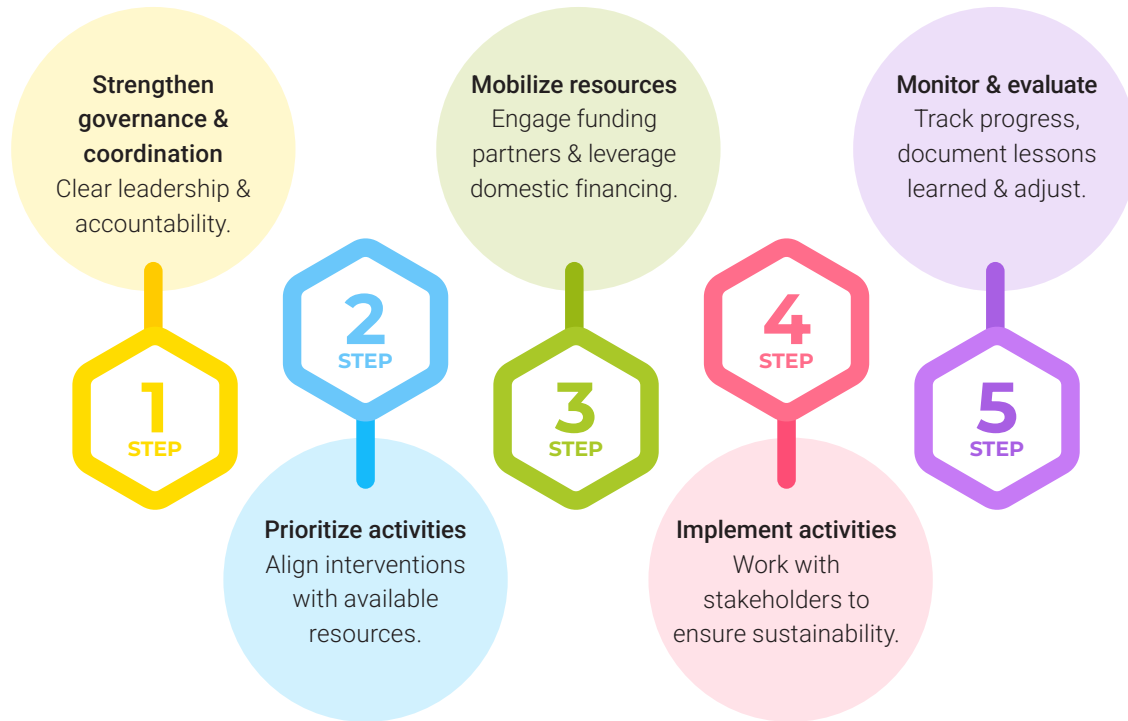
How Does NAP-AMR II Align with Uganda's National Priorities?

Uganda's NAP-AMR II is integrated into Uganda's broader development and health goals:



How will the NAP-AMR II be implemented?

Uganda's NAP-AMR II will be implemented through a One Health approach, ensuring a coordinated response across multiple sectors.



Levels of Implementation

Uganda's NAP-AMR II will be implemented at **five major** levels to ensure an effective response:



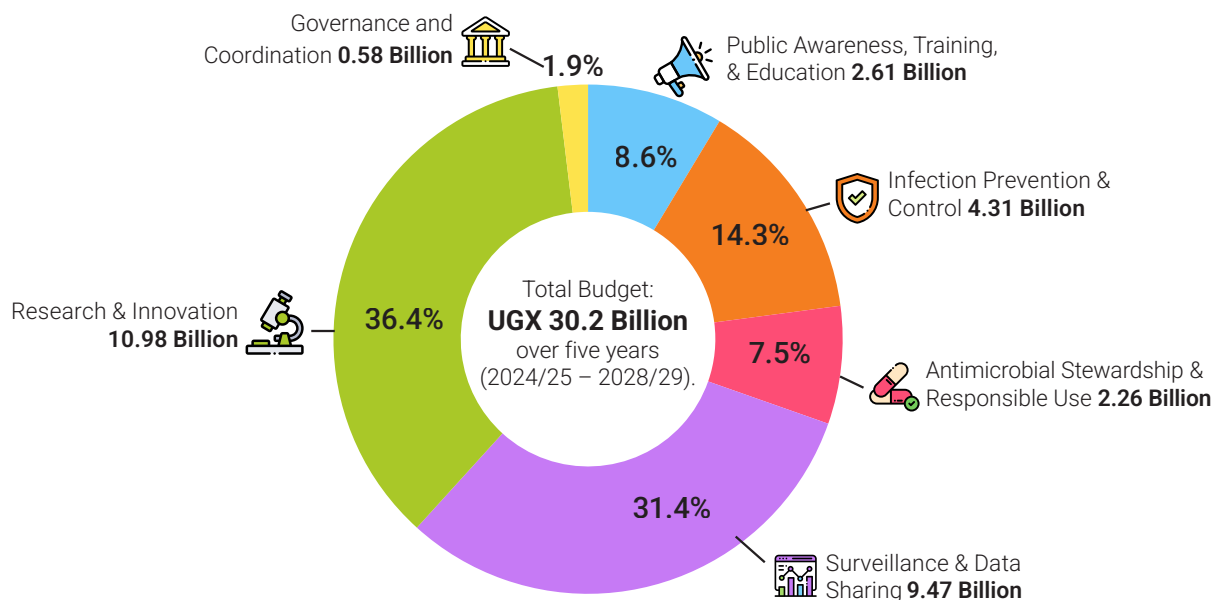
Key Stakeholders & Their Roles

The success of Uganda's NAP-AMR II depends on effective collaboration and coordination among key stakeholders:

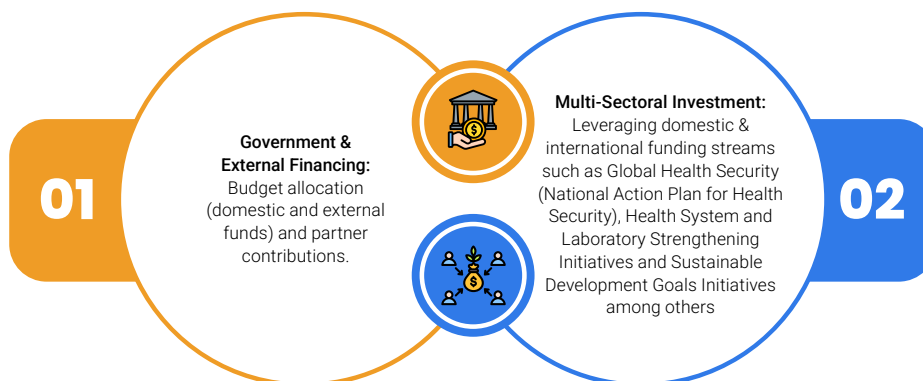
 Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities through UWA: Policy leadership, resource allocation, strategic oversight, and sectoral integration
	 National Drug Authority (NDA): Regulates antimicrobial production, distribution, and use.
	 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA): Enforces AMR-related environmental regulations.
 Research/Academic Institutions & Private Sector	 Research & Academic Institutions: Conduct AMR-related studies & integrate findings into health and veterinary training.
	 Private Sector: Supports antimicrobial stewardship & promotes responsible antimicrobial use.
 Civil Society, Development and Implementing Partners	 Civil Society & Community-Based Organizations: Raise public awareness & engage communities.
	 Development & Implementing Partners: Provide technical support, funding, and alignment with global AMR standards.
	 Professional Organizations & Regulatory Bodies: Maintain ethical & professional AMR standards in health and veterinary practice.

Key Resources Needed (Budget)

The budget for the NAP-AMR II was developed using a standard WHO AMR Costing Tool to provides realistic financial planning



Funding Sources



The National One Health Platform through the Uganda National AMR Subcommittee (UNAMRSC) will work closely with line Ministries, Departments and Agencies to coordinate advocacy, and resource mobilization efforts for the financing of the NAP-AMR II.

Prioritization of implementation

In line with the WHO implementation handbook for National Action Plans on AMR, a practical, stepwise approach to the implementation of a NAP-AMR II was provided including regular prioritization of interventions that will be implemented in a phased manner i.e. short term (1-2 years), mid-term (3-4 years) and long term (5 years). Accordingly, the following interventions were prioritized by multi-stakeholders for the first 1-2 years, based on potential resource availability and specific local contexts:

Public Awareness, Training, and Education



Establishing and implementing a communication strategy to increase awareness and promote the institutionalization of NAP-AMR II strategies

Updating and improving the functionality of the national coordination Public Awareness, Training and Education Technical Working Committee

Conducting regular public awareness campaigns on AMR and antimicrobial use, targeting behavior change

Infection Prevention & Control



Strengthening, and monitoring Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) programs at the national, subnational and community level across all one health sectors [health, animal and environment]

Updating and improving functionality of the national coordination IPC Technical Working Committee

Establishing and implementing diagnostic, treatment, notification, tracking and response guidelines and procedures for multidrug-resistant bacterial infections

Antimicrobial Stewardship & Responsible Use

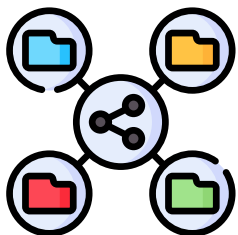


Enforcing regulations on over-the-counter sales and self-medication to reduce unauthorized antimicrobial use

Updating and enhancing the functionality of the governance structure including the Technical Working Committee (TWC) for Antimicrobial Stewardship and Optimal Use (ASO)

Institutionalizing Antimicrobial Stewardship practices at national and subnational levels across all one health sectors

Surveillance and Data Sharing



Assessing and strengthening microbiology/AMR testing capacity at regional and district levels across all one health sectors

Enhancing laboratory infrastructure, human resources, equipment management and ensure supply chain reliability of essential reagents and commodities

Establishing and implementing a national framework for antimicrobial resistance, Use and Consumption Surveillance data management and sharing for timely actions within and across sectors

Research and Innovation



Identifying and assessing the most effective AMR containment strategies to guide future interventions and policy decisions

Establishing mechanisms for regular prioritization of research areas that address Uganda's AMR challenges

Building and expanding partnerships with national and international institutions to support basic and applied AMR research

Why NAP-AMR II matters for Uganda

- **For Policymakers:** Prioritize AMR as a national health & development issue.
- **For Healthcare Workers & Farmers:** Follow responsible antimicrobial use guidelines.
- **For Communities & Media:** Spread awareness about AMR risks & prevention.
- **For Development Partners & Investors:** Support research, surveillance, and sustainable AMR solutions.

Without action, AMR will become a crisis—everyone has a role to play.

Prepared by:

National One Health Platform & Uganda National AMR Subcommittee

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