

Two part of the framing ppt.



Part 1:

Overview of Zero Draft for Consultations: Global Action Plan on AMR 2nd Edition – *Version Sept 05, 2025*

Part 2:

Framing discussion for the session: Towards sustainable food-animal production systems to prevent AMR, zoonoses and climate change



Zero Draft: Global Action Plan on AMR 2nd Edition (Version Sept 05, 2025)



Road to the Zero Draft

2024: Roadmap to update GAP-AMR developed by QJS-AMR Core Group

Nov 2024: Roadmap presented at 4th High-Level Ministerial Conference on AMR in Jeddah

May 1-June 8, 2025: Online consultation to ensure transparency and broad initial input

May/June-Aug 2025: QJS organized information sessions with GLG-AMR, AMR-MSPP; Technical review of updated GAP-AMR by Quadripartite organizations

Sep 5, 2025: Zero draft published for public consultation

Next steps (Proposed/planned)

Sep 2025: Global multi-stakeholder discussions on zero draft via the MSPP, facilitated by the QJS

Aug-Sep 2025: Regional Member States consultations organized by Quadripartite organizations

Oct 2025: Global Member State consultation

Incorporation of final Member State inputs to finalize updated GAP-AMR by Quadripartite Core Group

Nov 3, 2025: Submission to WHO Governing Bodies

May 2026: Adoption of GAP-AMR 2.0 at 79th WHA; subsequent adoption by other Quadripartite organizations

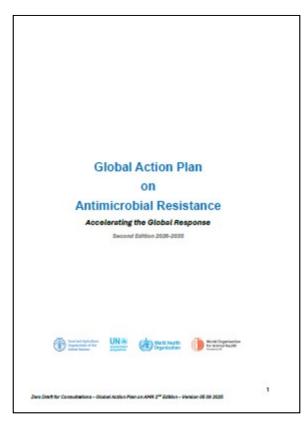
GLG: Global Leaders Group; MSPP: Multistakeholder Partnership Platform; QJS: Quadripartite Joint Secretariat; WHA: World Health Assembly



Strategic focus for accelerated response | reflect the 'need of the hour'



- Strengthen <u>One Health</u> governance and accountability
- Address the role of the <u>environment</u> in development, transmission and spread of AMR
- Ensure equitable <u>access</u> to and <u>reduce the need</u> for antimicrobials
- Scale up high-impact <u>preventative</u> interventions
- Strengthen surveillance, laboratory networks and research
- Invest in <u>sustainable systems transformation</u> and resilience





Strategic objectives | revised 5 and added 1 | reflect the 'learnings'



GAP-AMR 2015

- **1:** Improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance through effective communication, education and training
- **2:** Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research
- **3:** Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures
- **4:** Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health
- **5:** Develop the economic case for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of all countries, and increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions

Zero Draft

- 1: Strengthen awareness and promote appropriate social and behaviour change to reduce AMR risks across all sectors
- 2: Strengthen surveillance systems and diagnostic networks to inform effective, evidence-driven AMR policies and actions across all sectors
- **3**: Intensify infection prevention across **all sectors** to reduce the burden of infectious diseases and the need for antimicrobials.
- **4**: Ensure **equitable access**, appropriate use and disposal of antimicrobials and health products across **all sectors**.
- **5:** Ensure **sustainable investment** in AMR research and innovation across **all sectors**
- **6:** Strengthen multisectoral governance, sustainable financing, and accountability for a coordinated AMR response across all sectors and at all levels.



Strategic objective 1: Strengthen awareness and promote appropriate social and behaviour change to reduce AMR risks across all sectors



Key elements

- Reducing AMR risksbeyond awareness-raising
- All relevant stakeholders
- Education and training
- Tracking behaviour change



Key result areas

- Increased awareness and understanding of AMR among key stakeholder groups across all sectors
- Demonstrable behaviour changes in reducing the need for and inappropriate use of antimicrobials across sectors



Strategic objective 2: Strengthen surveillance systems and diagnostic networks to inform effective, evidence-driven AMR policies and actions across all sectors



Key elements

- AMR surveillance
- Quality-assured laboratory networks
- National AMR surveillance systems
- National antimicrobial use (AMU) surveillance systems
- Data on AMR and AMU
- Advances in digital technology

Key result areas

- Establishment of integrated surveillance across human, animal, agrifood, plant, and environment sectors
- Establishment of environmental surveillance of AMR and antimicrobial residues
- Increase in the number of countries with national AMR and AMU surveillance systems that meet WHO-GLASS, WOAH ANIMUSE and FAO InFARM standards for quality representativeness
- Progress towards achieving 80 % of countries can test resistance in all bacterial and fungal pathogens included in the GLASS



Strategic objective 3: Intensify infection prevention across all sectors to reduce the burden of infectious diseases and the need for antimicrobials



Key elements

Prevention of infections

- In the human health sector
- In the animal health, agrifood, and plant sectors
- Environmental dimensions

Key result areas

- Reduction in preventable infections in humans and animals
- Reduction in incidence of drug-resistant infections, especially healthcare-associated infections
- Progress towards 100% of countries having basic water, sanitation, hygiene and waste services in all healthcare facilities
- Progress towards 90 per cent of countries meeting all WHO minimum requirements for infection prevention and control programmes at the national level
- Improved waste and wastewater management across sectors
- Less reliance on antimicrobials in agrifood sector and their discharge in the environment



Strategic objective 4: Ensure equitable access, appropriate use and disposal of antimicrobials and health products across all sectors



Key elements

- Antimicrobials...equitable and affordable access
- Effective antimicrobial and diagnostic stewardship policies
- National legislative and regulatory frameworks
- Environmental safeguards

Key result areas

- Progress towards achieving 70% of total antibiotic use in human health in the WHO Access category
- Reduction of the need and use of antimicrobials in animals, food and agriculture
- Reduction in non-therapeutic use of medical/veterinary antimicrobials
- Increased and improved safe disposal of unused antimicrobials across sectors

Strategic objective 5: Ensure sustainable investment in AMR research and innovation across all sectors



Key elements

- Multidisciplinary research on AMR
- Scaling up AMR-related R&D
- Sustainable, country-led financing and investment models
- Enhancing research capacity and uptake of innovation

Key result areas

- Increased investment in priority R&D and AMR research and innovation across sectors
- Availability of new or improved AMR products, and innovation in sustainable environmental management and pollution prevention and control across sectors
- Increased domestic and international financing mechanisms (e.g., delinked R&D, pooled procurement)



Strategic objective 6: Strengthen multisectoral governance, sustainable financing, and accountability for a coordinated AMR response across all sectors and at all levels



Key elements

- Effective, functional and inclusive AMR governance
- For **sustainable implementation** of NAPs
- Adequate and predictable financing

Key result areas

- Countries with operational and effective multisectoral AMR governance mechanisms
- Countries effectively implementing and monitoring prioritized and costed multisectoral NAPs on AMR
- Increased and sustained national/international financial investment for the AMR response,
- Strengthened integration of sustainable environmental management and pollution prevention into global, regional, and national AMR policies
- Progress towards achieving 95% countries reporting to TrACSS



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Two broad kind of food-animal production systems in the Global South



- Large-scale; high stocking density of animals/birds/ fish
- Genetically selected similar breeds for productivity
- Kept under confined conditions and in close proximity; high stress
- Limited focus on good animal husbandry
- Dependence on commercial feed, inputs and chemicals/antibiotics
- Often geographically concentrated;
 vertically integrated by large players
- Industrial/commercial approach to rearing and marketing; mass production/integrated players/contract farming

Food-animal production systems

Intensive/industri al systems

Smallholder/back yard/extensive systems

Sustainable:

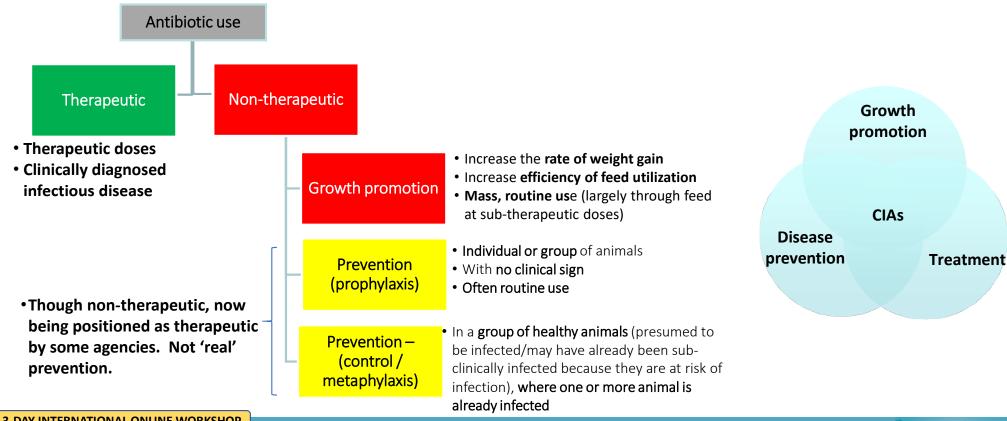
Livelihood and nutrition security
Climate-change mitigation and
adaptation
Conserving biodiversity
Safe food
Waste management and its circularity

- Free range farming systems; open areas/not confined settings
- Low stocking density; less stress
- Native/indigenous or improved breeds which are more disease/climate/stress resilient
- Limited proximity leading to low risk of disease emergence and spread
- Preferred in backyard/rural farming models; reared for nutrition and livelihood purposes
- Decentralized model of food production; food produced by masses (not mass produced)



Antibiotic use in intensive food production systems

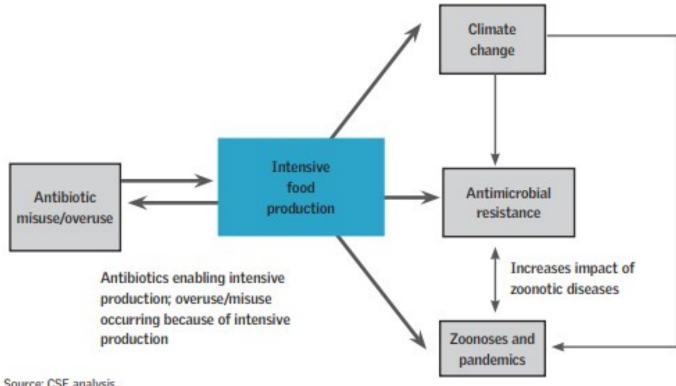






Antibiotics fuel intensification, which can be a driver for AMR, climate change, zoonoses and pandemics





Source: CSE analysis



The updated GAP should:



- Recognise that **intensive systems are not sustainable for multiple reasons** and in the long run dependence upon them needs to be reduced (in addition to getting them right in the short-term)
- Recognise that small-holder/extensive/backyard systems are sustainable and be useful to address the global challenges of AMR, zoonoses, climate change, livelihood and nutrition security, conserving biodiversity
- Reflect and capture the connections between intensive/industrial food-production systems and pandemics (like influenza pandemics)
- Outlines climate connections of such intensive systems such as related to land use for feed versus food;
 GHG emissions etc.
- Include text on impact of consumption of meat/food from intensive systems; and the need for promoting
 production and consumption of sustainably grown food (considering more food consumed is grown in
 unsustainable intensive/industrial systems)



Thank you



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