



Global South Perspective on Updating Global Action Plan on AMR, Sept 8-10, 2025

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Gap 2.0 Strategic objectives

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

42. **Antimicrobials** should be recognized by policymakers as public goods essential for human, animal, and plant health. NAPs should prioritize **equitable and affordable access** to, and responsible use and disposal of, quality-assured essential antimicrobials and diagnostics, especially in fragile settings.

Equitable and affordable access

Effective antimicrobial and diagnostic stewardship policies

National legislative and regulatory frameworks

Environmental safeguards



- Equitable and affordable access
- Effective antimicrobial and diagnostic stewardship policies
- National legislative and regulatory frameworks
- Environmental safeguards



Ensure equitable access, appropriate use and disposal of antimicrobials across all sectors

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

Implications

- 70% WHO Access versus access to needed antibiotics? What is the action need?
- Infection control via better sanitation and hygiene, vaccination, use of probiotics, biosecurity
- Access vs excessive use in animal health
- Environment health



Member state actions

1. Prioritize and invest in equitable access to and appropriate use of quality assured existing antimicrobials and diagnostics.
2. Implement antimicrobial and diagnostic stewardship policies and programmes and enforce regulations, prescription controls, and phased reduction of non-therapeutic use.
3. Ensure safe disposal of unused antimicrobials.

Linkage to how healthcare is financed and other health systems strengthening initiatives

How do we harness the contribution of individuals, households and communities?



Action by international and national partners

- Promote safe disposal of unused antimicrobials and strengthen customs and quality controls to prevent substandard and falsified products (e.g., WCO, WIPO).
- Finance compliance upgrades and supply chain reforms, while supporting safe and sustainable antimicrobial disposal (e.g., WB, MDBs).
- Expand access to quality antimicrobials and diagnostics through provider training, stewardship support, and addressing market and supply gaps, especially in LMICs (Implementing partners).
- Deliver training, implement stewardship models, and expand equitable access to vaccines, diagnostics, and antimicrobials, while advancing sustainable environmental management across sectors (Implementing partners).



Action by Quadripartite Organizations including via QJS

- Develop and promote standards for appropriate antimicrobial and diagnostic use, safe disposal, training providers, and technical guidance on equitable access and antimicrobial stewardship policies.
- Provide technical support to strengthen regulatory systems, antimicrobial stewardship, access, and disposal across sectors, consistent with a One Health approach including the use of the OHLAT to assess the regulatory environment.
- Support Member States to align policies with global guidance, improve disposal practices, and convene exchanges on regulatory enforcement and compliance.



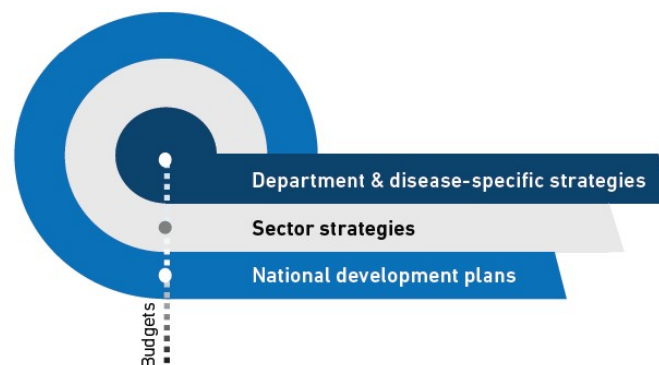
Country adaption of global guidance



1. Prioritize AMR activities – AMR National Action Plan, implementation guidelines

2. Get AMR into plans

Three levels of plans, strategies and budgets in which to embed AMR concepts and activities



- The National Pharmaceutical Services Strategic Plan
 - Strategic objective – strengthen Appropriate medical product use
 - Strategy – Strengthen antimicrobial stewardship at all levels

Turning plans into action for antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Working paper 2.0: implementation and coordination. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (WHO/WSI/AMR/2019.2). Licence: [CC BY-NC-SA](#)

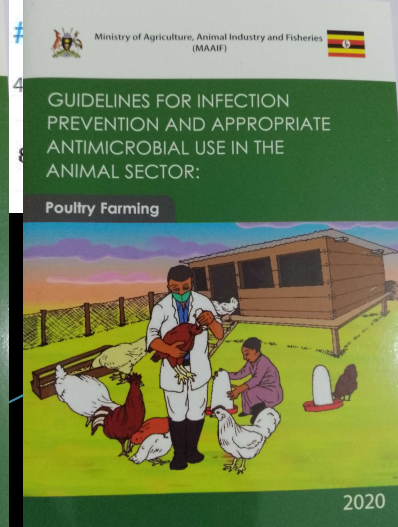
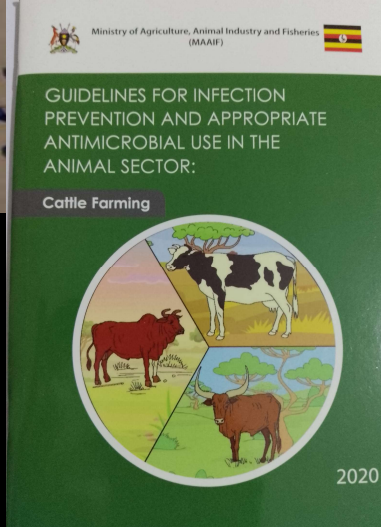
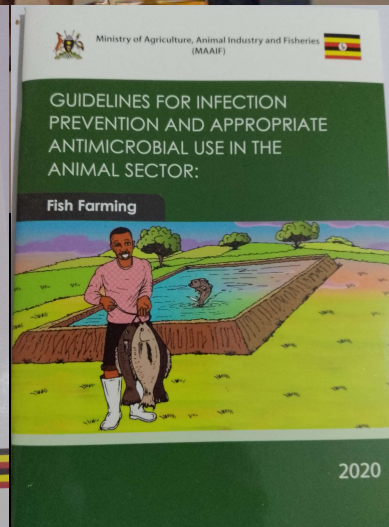
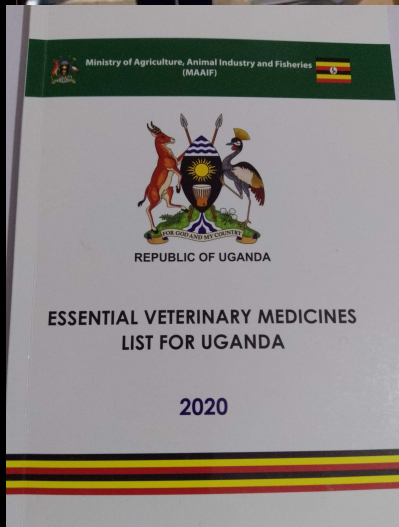
3.0 IGO

Policy documents for AMS in the animal sector

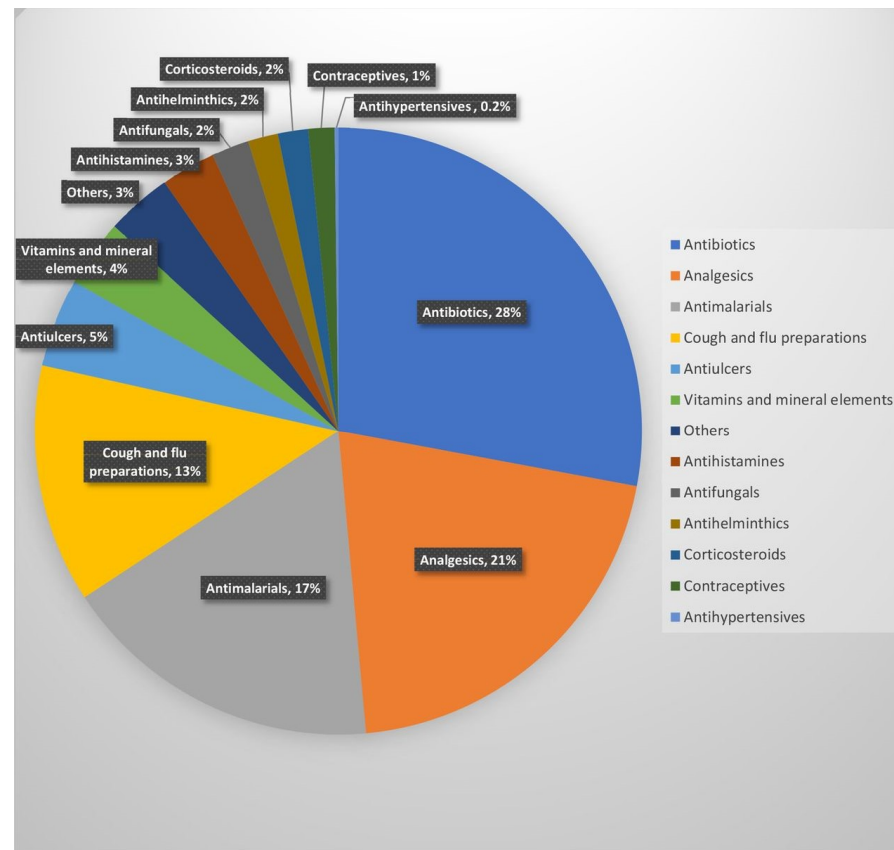


MAAIF  
@MAAIF_Uganda

Today, a partnership between MAAIF, [@FlemingFund](#) and [@MTaPS_Program](#) has delivered 2000 copies of the Essential Veterinary Medicines List for Uganda, guidelines for Infection Prevention to be distributed to District Veterinary Officers.



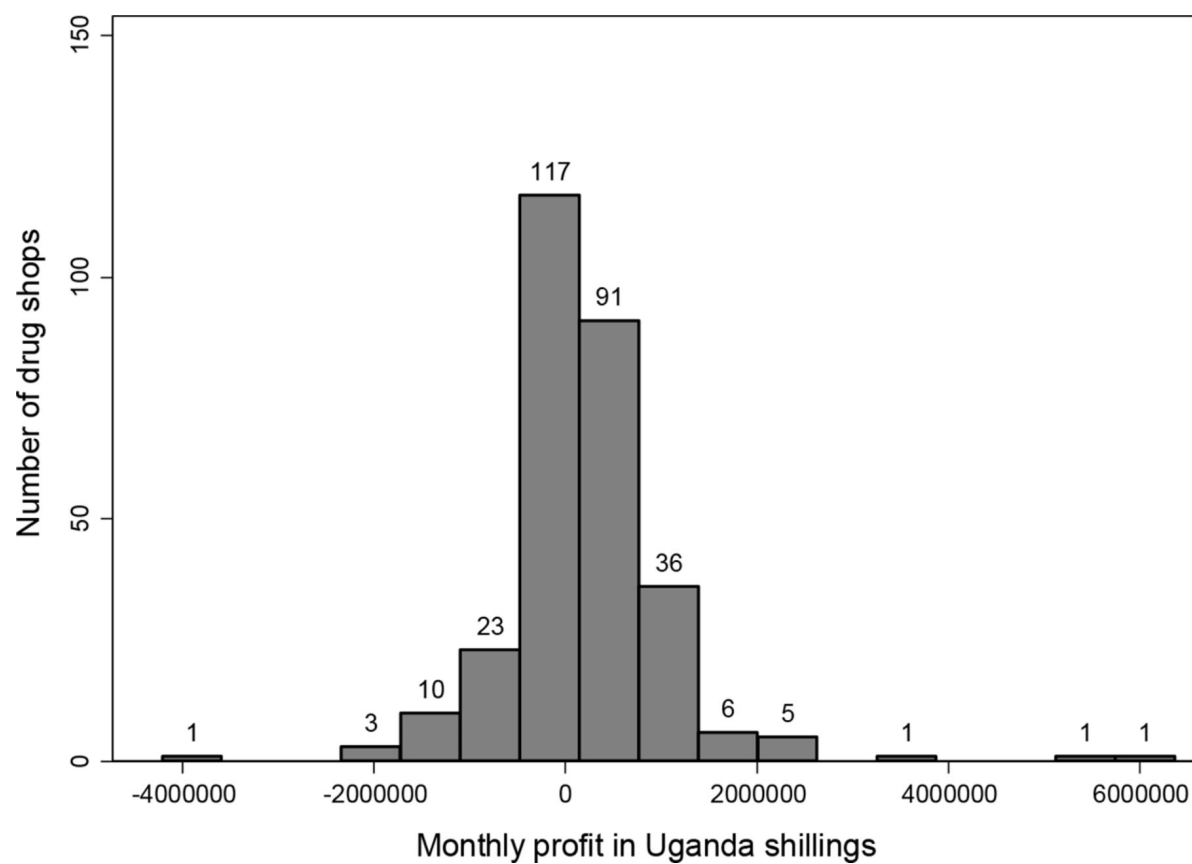
Proportion of categories of the top 5 most profitable medicine products in 295 drug shops in Luwero (N=1475).



Eleanor Hutchinson et al. *BMJ Glob Health* 2023;8:e011097

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Profit in the calendar month preceding the interview (excluding credits) for individual drug shops, Uganda shillings, 2020 (N=295).



Eleanor Hutchinson et al. *BMJ Glob Health* 2023;8:e011097

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Next steps

- Antimicrobial consumption and use surveillance is a priority
- How do we characterize and quantify the inadequate access?
- Support for coordination, data analysis and use for decision making to improve practice and policy.

