



**WORKSHOP & TRAINING (RESIDENTIAL)**

# **THE INDIAN FRESHWATER FISHERIES SECTOR**

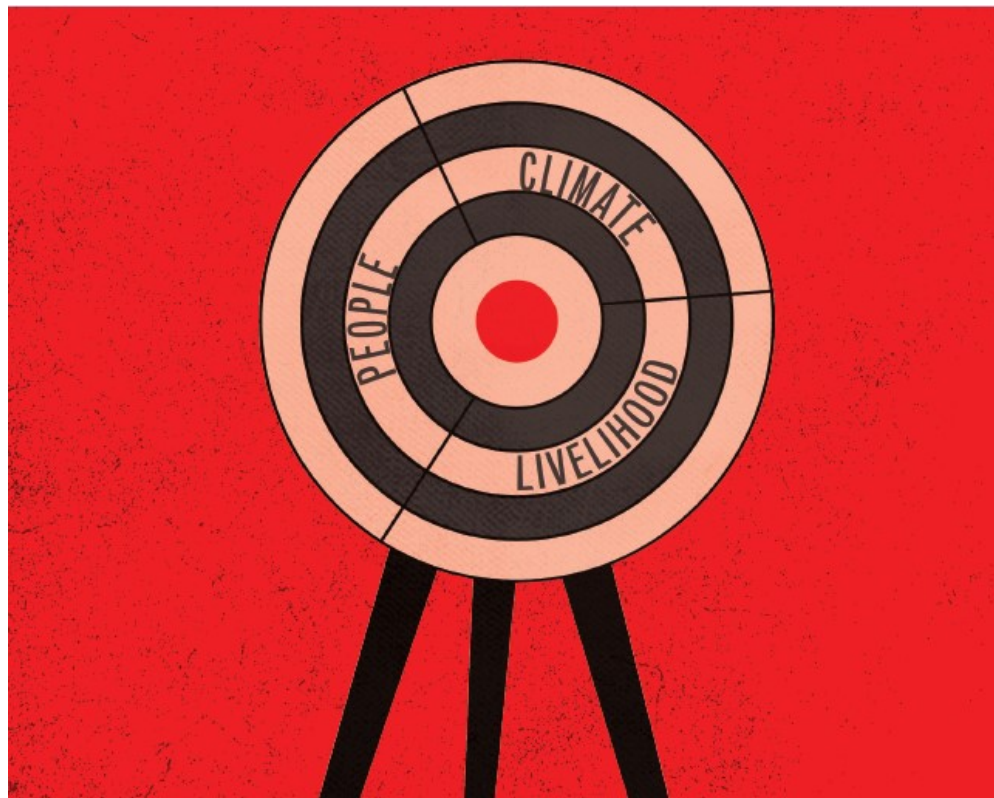
How to scale up preventive approaches to minimise antibiotic use

**Setting the  
context**

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Systems Programme, CSE

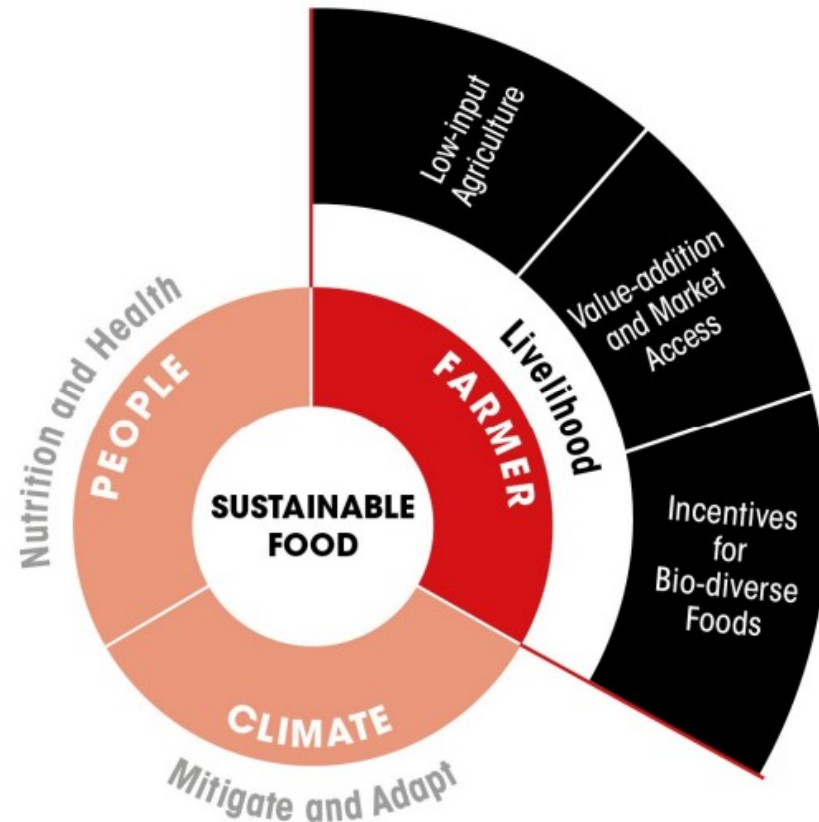


## Connecting food-climate-farmer-consumer



# The Livelihood Connect

- **Putting more money in the hands of farmers** means building food systems that will rebuild nature so that there is sustainability; less cost
- Today farmers discount nature; destroy fertility; deplete groundwater; then add costs for chemicals and inputs; this makes them even more vulnerable when the next storm comes
- **Need systems that invest in nature;** low cost but high value Need nutrition for local food security
- **Need producers to connect to markets**





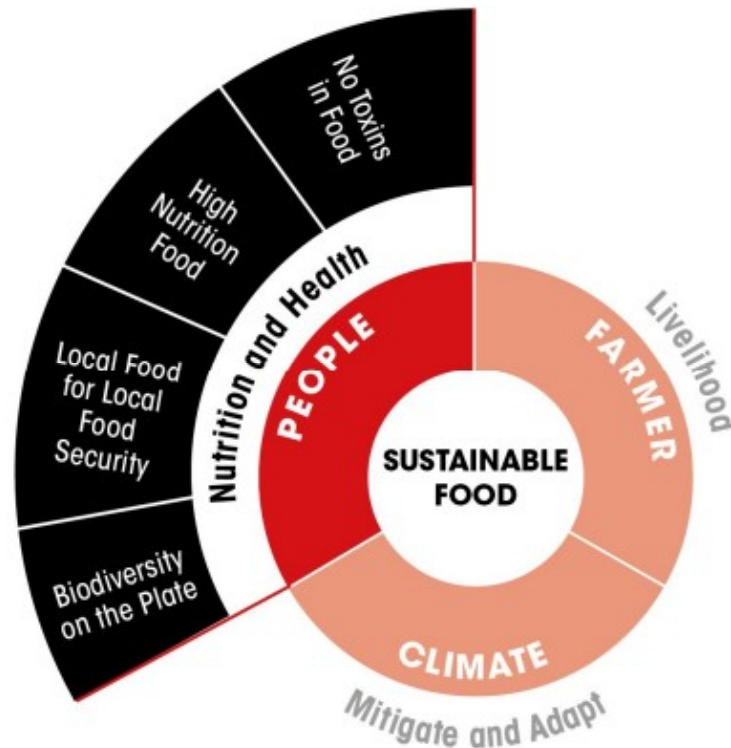
# The Climate Connect

- **Agriculture is impacted because of climate change** but this sector is also a major cause of climate change. Biodiversity is about resilience
- Adaptation will only work if farmers have **timely and accurate information about weather anomalies**.
- **Farmers need safety nets** designed for extreme weather and climate impacts.
- **They need insurance systems** that will be designed for uncertain times and high risk.
- **We need carbon markets** to work for producers and not auditors.

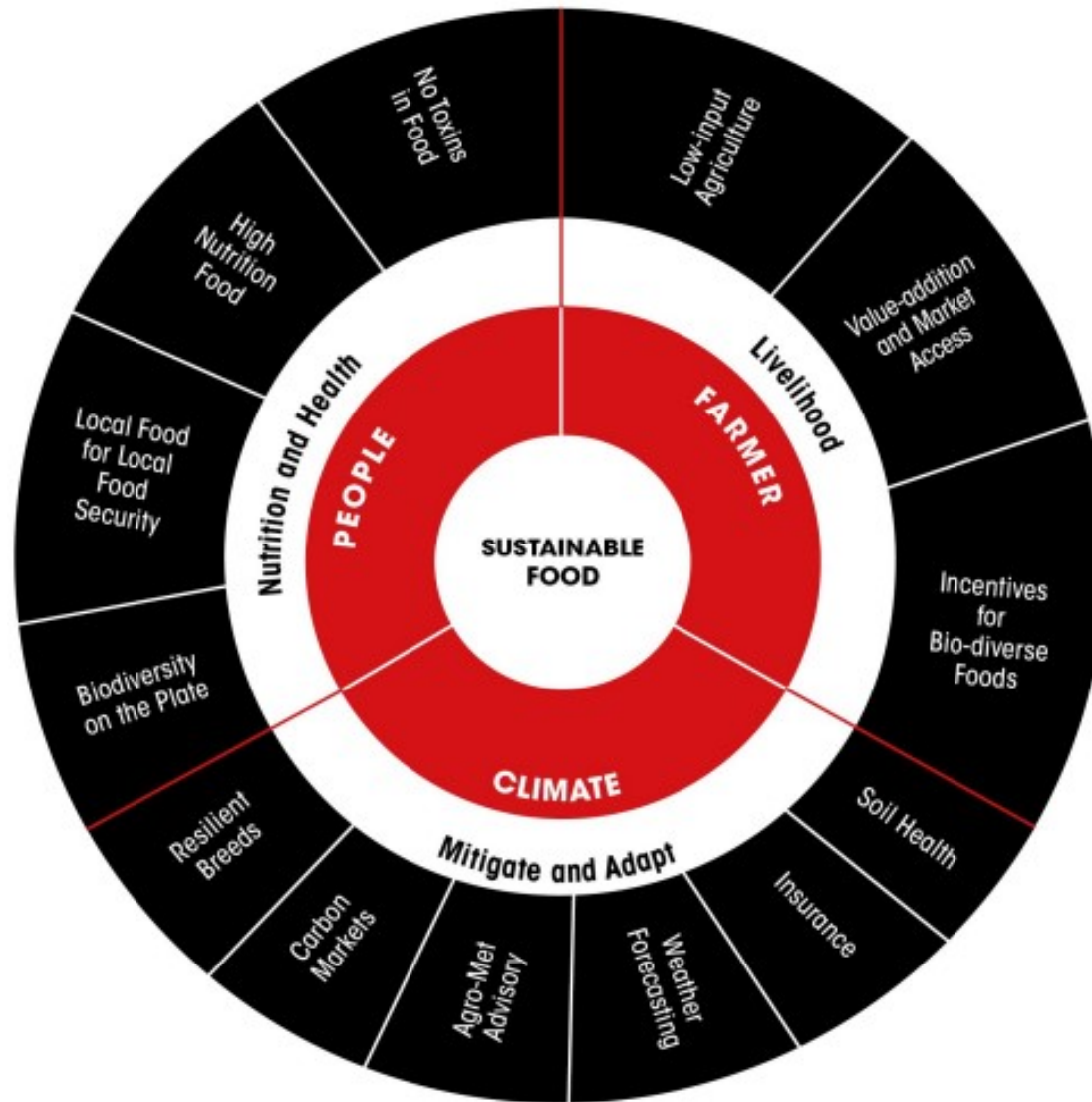


# The People Connect

- **What we eat determines our health.**  
Food is about nutrition food is about medicine. Toxins used for producing food add to our health burden
- If agriculture is redesigned so that there is more money in the hands of producers they will not discount our health and nature.
- **We need not just food; but nutritive food that reaches everyone for food security**
- We need to junk the junk; obesity and NCD is about regulating industry.



# Sustainable Food Systems



## Sustainability in food systems

- Sustainability is about **who grows** – local food for livelihood security
- Sustainability is about **how we grow** – less intensive and less toxic
- Sustainability is about **what we grow** – biodiversity rich and nature-friendly
- Sustainability is about **what we eat** – less processed and more bio-diverse and local

## **Focus 1:**

**Agro-ecology, agri-  
climate connections,  
resilience and  
livelihoods**

## **Focus 2:**

**Animal and  
environmental  
dimensions of  
antimicrobial resistance  
(AMR)**



# Why should we worry? Triple crisis of AMR!

## **Crisis 1: Antibiotics are becoming ineffective**

- **Critically important antibiotics** losing power to kill bacteria
- **Expensive** antibiotics used
- Treatment options **reducing**

## **Crisis 2: The antibiotic development crisis**

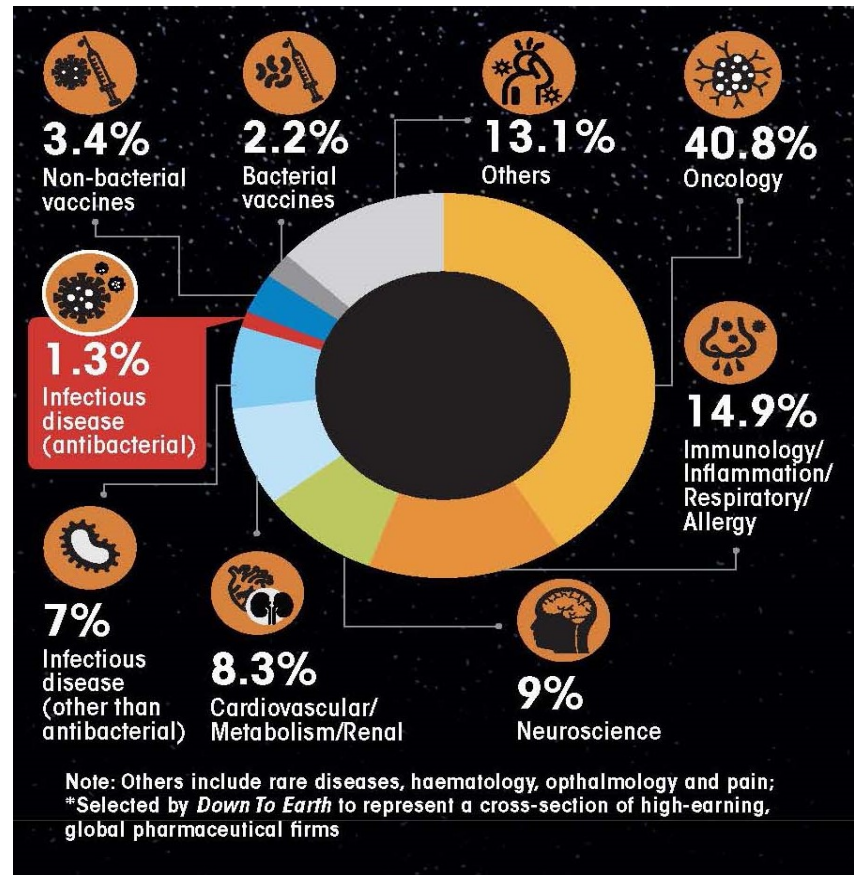
- **No new class of antibiotics developed since 1980s**
- Those developed over last decade inadequate to treat growing **unmet need; growing resistance**

## **Crisis 3: The issue of antibiotic access**

- **Existing and newer** antibiotics
- Bigger problem in **LMICs**

# Hollow pipeline !

## Market failure or commercial interest ?



Out of 1007 molecules in clinical pipeline of 15 global pharmaceuticals, **only 13** are antibacterial candidates, being developed by **four companies**. **8** out of 13 are by one company (GSK).

As on 2022

## Impact is beyond human health; more in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)

### Human Health

**1.14 M deaths** in 2021 (attributed directly)

**4.7 M deaths** in 2021 (associated with AMR)

- Estimated to go upto 8.2 M by 2050
- About 85 per cent of deaths estimated in countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America

AMR **killed more people than HIV/AIDS** (0.7 M) or malaria (0.6 M) in 2021

Can kill nearly **1.9 million** each year by 2050

### Livelihood, Economy, Development

AMR in livestock can cause **global GDP loss of USD 575 billion**

Annual livestock production losses by 2050 due to AMR is expected to equal consumption needs of **746 million** people

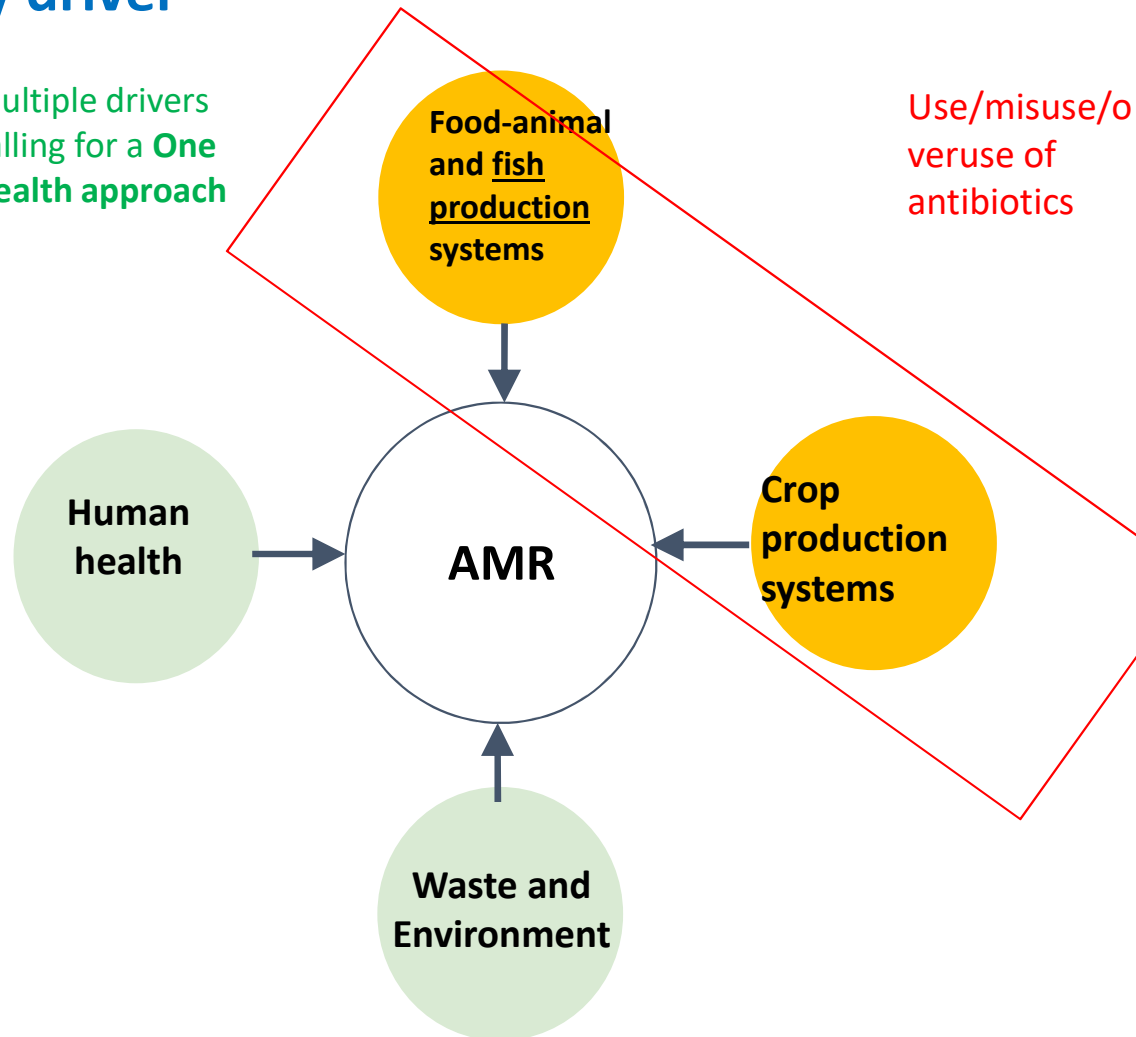
### By 2030

Additional 24 million people into extreme **poverty**; most in LMICs

**AMR could derail achievement of several SDGs by 2030**

# One-Health nature of the AMR problem, and food systems a key driver

Multiple drivers calling for a **One Health approach**



Use/misuse/overuse of antibiotics

## Key sectors

- **Fish for meat**
- Poultry (eggs and meat)
- Buffalo and cattle (milk and meat)
- Bee-keeping for honey
- Crops (food, feed)

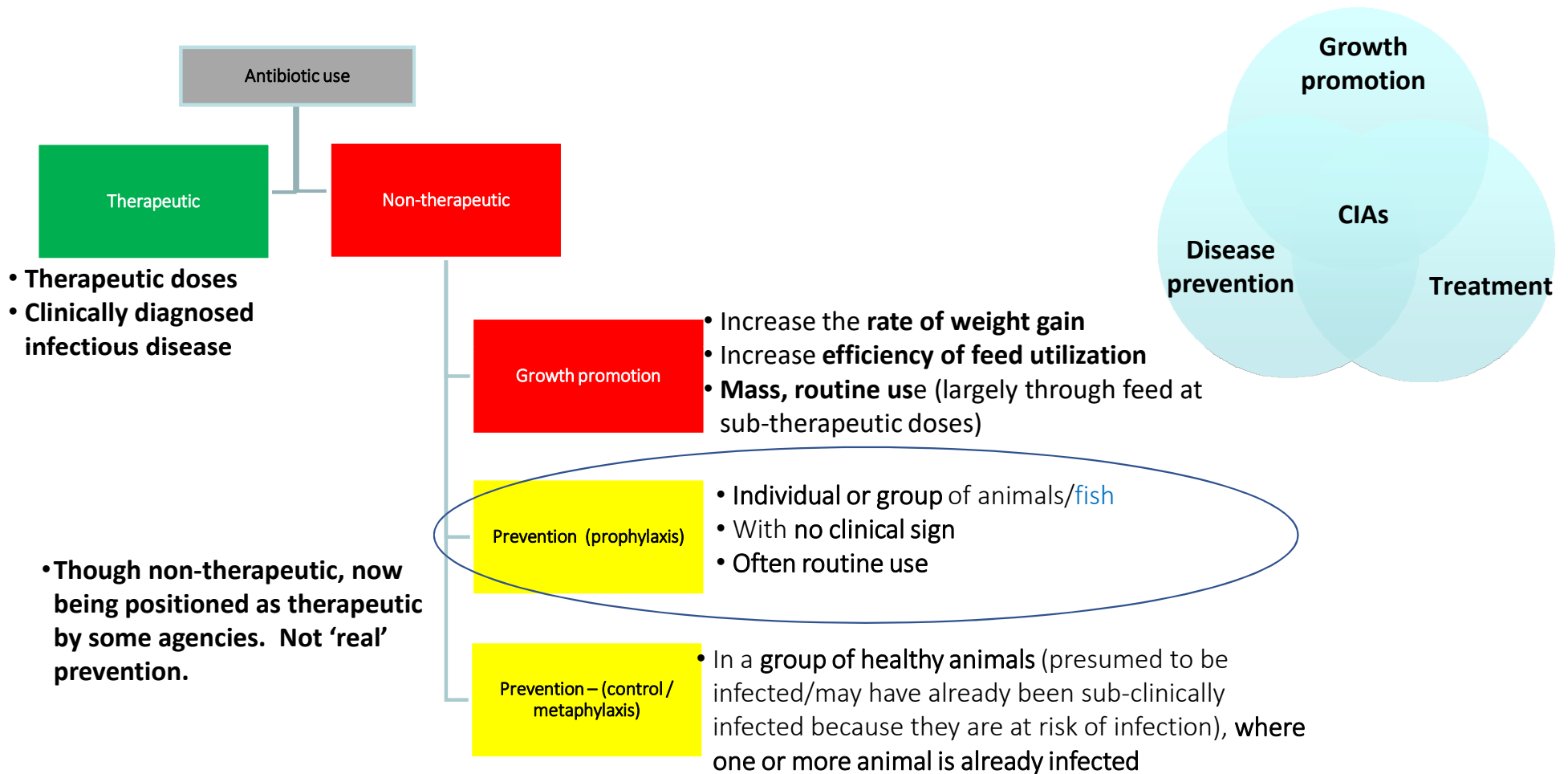
## AMR determinants

- Antibiotic resistant bacteria
- Antibiotic resistance genes
- Antibiotic residues

## Intensive fish farming systems

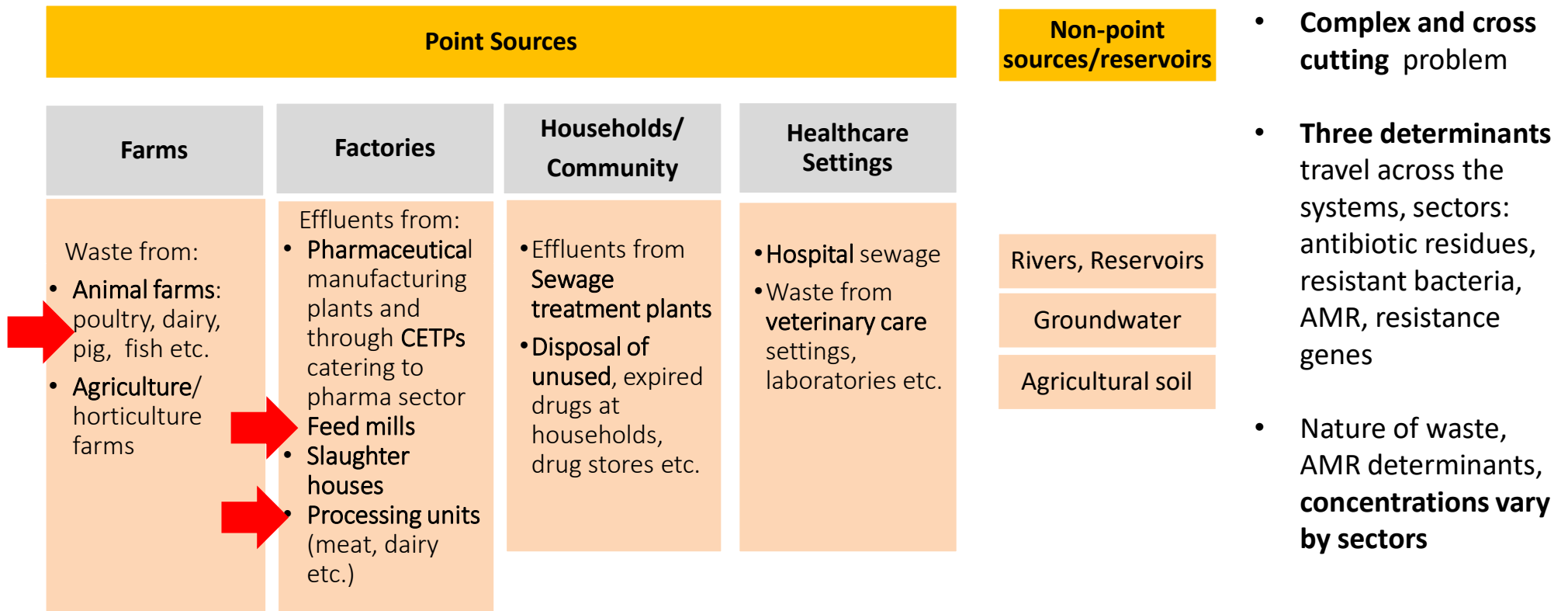
- Large-scale units
- High stocking density-high stress
- Genetically selected similar breeds for productivity
- Dependence on commercial feed, inputs

# Three key issues w.r.t. antibiotic use in food production systems





# The environmental connect



**CSE's work on  
Antimicrobial Resistance**

## AMR | Food and environment aspects | India



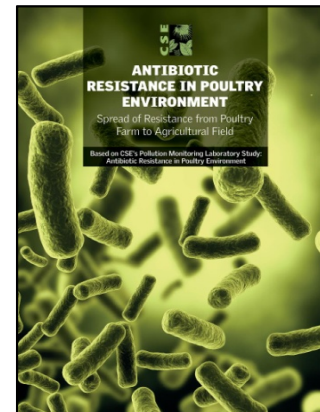
Antibiotics in honey, 2010



Antibiotic use in poultry, 2014



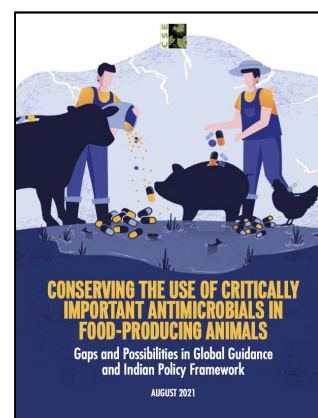
Antibiotic use in aquaculture, 2016



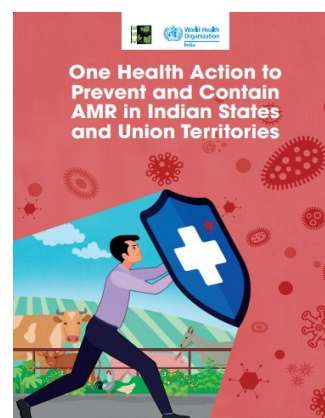
AMR in poultry environment, 2017



Antibiotic use in fast food supply chain, 2017



Conserve the use of critically important antimicrobial, 2021



One health action to prevent and contain AMR, 2024



Containing antibiotic pollution from manufacturing to reduce the risk of AMR, 2024

## AMR | Food and environment aspects | India



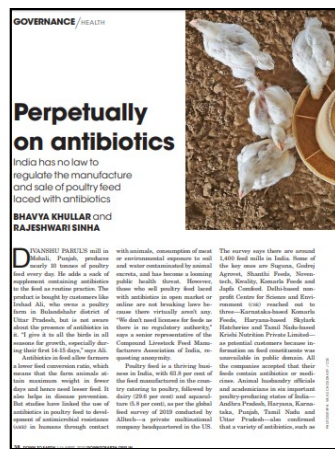
### Disposal of pharma manufacturing waste, 2017



### Antibiotic use in crops, 2019



### Disposal of unwanted drugs, 2019



### Antibiotic use in feed, 2020



### Antibiotic use in fast food supply chain, 2020



### Antibiotic use in dairy, 2020



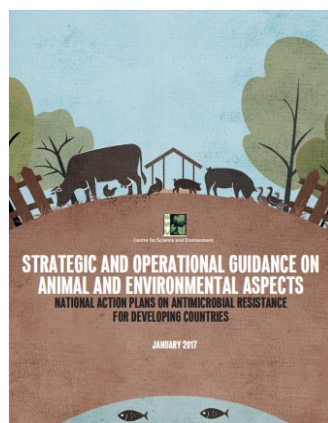
### Use of ethno medicines in dairy sector, 2022



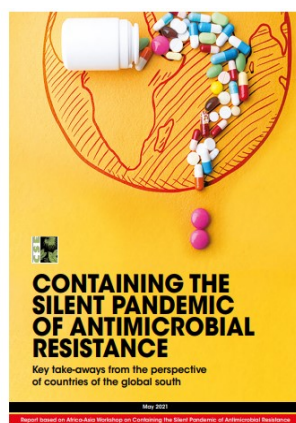
### Reducing antibiotic use in poultry sector, 2024



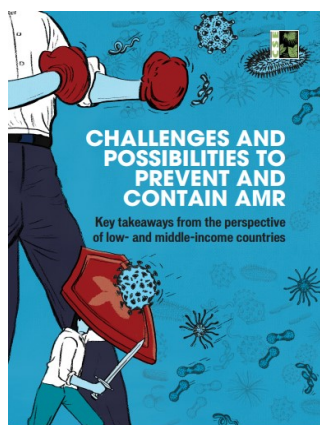
## AMR containment | LMICs, global, Zambia



2017

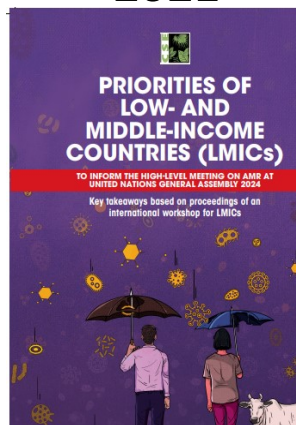


2021

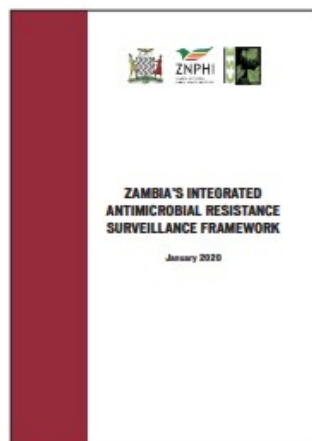
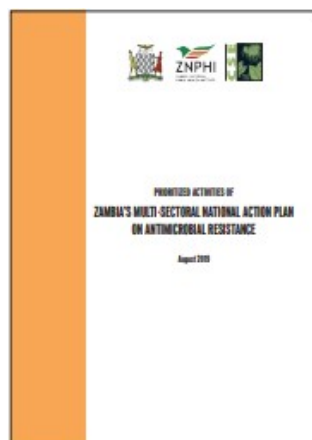


2024

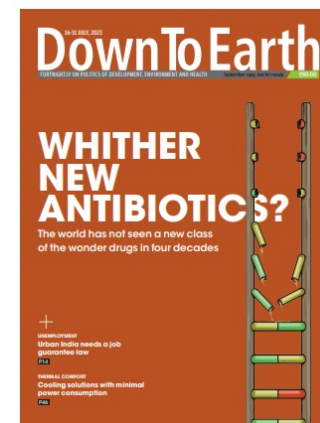
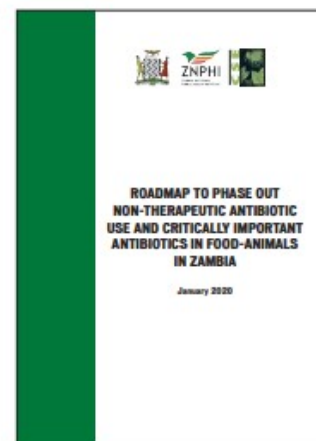
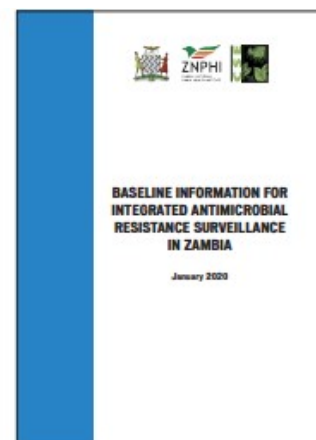
LMIC priorities to contain AMR



2024



Supporting Zambia's NAP-AMR  
2019-20



The global crisis of antibiotic  
R&D, 2023





# Why fisheries?

- Indian fisheries sector is a **big and growing part of its food-animal production system**; perhaps more growth in intensive production
- India is second largest fish producing country; contributes about **8 per cent** to global fish production
- Second largest aquaculture producing country
- Plays an important role in **national economy**
- Plays an important role in **food, livelihood, nutrition and income** of about 28 million fishers and fish farmers at the primary level
- **Big government focus** – Flagship scheme **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)** with total budget of Rs 20,050 crore for five years (2020-21 to 2024-25); new sub-scheme of PMMSY with an investment of ₹6,000 crore announced in 2024 for 4 years (2023-24 to 2026-27)
- Union Budget 2025-26, proposed the **highest ever** total annual budgetary support of Rs. 2,703.67 crores for the fisheries sector.

# Why prevention?

Preventing an occurrence of a disease which eventually reduces the need (and subsequent use) of antibiotics

## Benefits

- **Cost effective**
- **High returns on investment**
- **Suitability** for a country like India (with a high number of small farmers; growth conditions, less resources)
- **Scale up possibility** if it has incentives
- **Sustainable and transformative**
- Perhaps the only **prudent approach** going forward for growing fisheries sustainably

# Thank you!

**For more information, contact:**

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