Delhi Declaration on Antimicrobial Resistance
an inter-ministerial consensus

The antibiotic uses and over-prescription have become serious public health problems in the world today. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a significant threat to global health security and economic development. It is estimated that by 2050, 10 million people will die annually from infections that are currently treatable with antibiotics. The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned that the world is on the brink of losing the ability to treat common infections and is calling for urgent action to address AMR.

In light of this, the Government of India has taken several steps to address AMR. The Indian government has issued a declaration on AMR, committing to undertake a comprehensive approach to combat this global threat. The declaration highlights the need for a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to tackle AMR, including the following measures:

1. Strengthening surveillance and research for better understanding of AMR patterns
2. Implementing appropriate policies to reduce the unnecessary use of antibiotics
3. Promoting the use of alternative therapies and practices
4. Strengthening international cooperation and partnerships

The Delhi Declaration on AMR calls for a coordinated global effort to address this critical issue. It emphasizes the importance of collaboration between countries and international organizations to develop and implement effective strategies to combat AMR. The declaration also highlights the need for public awareness and education to reduce the demand for antibiotics and promote appropriate use.

The Delhi Declaration on AMR is a significant step towards addressing the global threat of antimicrobial resistance. It underscores the importance of a comprehensive and collaborative approach to combat this critical public health issue.