

COMMITTEE: World Health Organization

QUESTION OF: Strengthening global efforts against antimicrobial resistance

SUBMITTED BY: Germany

CO-SUBMITTED BY: France, Panama, Colombia, Bangladesh

SIGNATORIES: Canada, Singapore, Ukraine, Italy, Japan, Denmark, Mexico, Guyana, United States of America, Azerbaijan, Algeria, Turkey, Pakistan

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 2015 Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance adopted by the World Health Assembly, which set out five strategic objectives to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR) across human health, animal health, and environmental sectors,

Recognizing the 2016 Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting on AMR, in which Member States committed to developing national AMR action plans and adopting the One Health approach,

Taking note of the establishment of the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR (World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Organization for Animal Health), which was later expanded to include the United Nations Environment Programme in 2022, to coordinate global responses and support Member States in surveillance, stewardship, and policy implementation,

Welcoming the progress made through the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) since 2015, which has improved standardized AMR data collection and reporting in more than 100 countries,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP), created in 2016, and the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund launched in 2019, which provide financial and technical support for research, innovation, and capacity-building, particularly in low- and middle-income countries,

Alarmed that despite these initiatives, the misuse of antimicrobials in human medicine, agriculture, and aquaculture, along with inadequate infection prevention and control systems, continues to accelerate the spread of resistant pathogens and threatens the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals,

1. Encourages the expansion and modernization of laboratory communication to enhance participation in the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System

(GLASS) and improve the quality, consistency, and timeliness of AMR data reporting, by:

- a. Tracking spread, cases, and population-level data,
 - b. Investing in algorithms to predict outbreaks and at-risk populations;
2. Urges Member States to enforce regulations governing progressive elimination of antimicrobials for growth promotion in livestock and aquaculture, by:
 - a. Promoting probiotics and prebiotics in husbandry instead of using antimicrobial growth promoters (AGPs),
 - b. Incentivising cross-border organic farming programs, such as the French Agriculture Biologique, to set an international standard for agriculture unaffected by antimicrobial agents,
 - c. Encourages WHO led campaigns to promote plant based nutrition as voluntary ways to reduce meat consumption and therefore also reduce the spread of AMR from agricultural origins, highlighting the complete voluntary nature of the diets and its preservation of food security;
3. Supports increased investment in research and development aimed at delivering new antimicrobials, rapid diagnostics, vaccines, and alternatives such as phage therapy, by:
 - a. Promoting collaboration between public, private, and academic sectors through public-private partnerships such as CARB-X,
 - b. Elevating public databases where researchers can share AMR-related data, like GLASS and the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net);

- c. Instituting adequate and appropriate protections against unlawful uses of the new increased investment by motivating member nations to establish local, independent, monitoring overseeing agencies focused on the rooting out of such schemes;
- 4. Encourages Member States to upscale nationwide public education campaigns focused on preventing infections, practicing proper hygiene, and using antimicrobials responsibly in both human and animal health settings, by:
 - a. Introducing a standardized secondary educational health class curricula unit on antimicrobial resistance that includes:
 - i. The One Health approach, antibiotics, antimicrobial resistance, hygiene, sanitation, waste, and responsible antibiotic use,
 - b. Publishing informative social media posts about AMR and preventative actions;
- 5. Calls for the strengthening of infection prevention and control (IPC) systems in healthcare facilities, including the adoption of WHO IPC core components and regular staff training,
 - a. Promoting regular IPC training and certification for healthcare workers,
 - b. Conducting routine IPC compliance audits using standardized assessment tools,
 - c. Encouraging staff feedback on IPC challenges and solutions;
- 6. Invites Member States, UN agencies, and relevant partners to participate in biennial global progress reviews under the coordination of the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR to assess achievements, challenges, and updated priorities in combating AMR, by:
 - a. Publishing public AMR scorecards highlighting national progress and gaps,
 - b. Sharing best practices and policy innovations across regions,

- c. Updating global AMR priorities based on emerging resistance trends;
- 7. Implores nations to support hospital-based stewardship programs to ensure that antibiotics are only prescribed with a valid diagnosis, by:
 - a. Requiring a documented clinical diagnosis that clearly identifies a bacterial-infection related issue supported with basic diagnostic tools when available,
 - b. Introducing performance evaluations and grading systems for healthcare facilities based on antibiotic stewardship compliance,
 - c. Implementing annual reviews of long-term antibiotic prescriptions;
- 8. Calls upon all Member States to strengthen and fully implement their national AMR action plans, ensuring alignment with the One Health principles outlined in the 2015 Global Action Plan promoting coordination across human, animal, and environmental health sectors to ensure fully integrated strategies.