



Jeddah Commitments on AMR

[Source: DTE](#)

Why in News?

Recently, the **4th Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)** concluded in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, with the adoption of the **Jeddah Commitments**.

- Jeddah Commitments laid down **practical, actionable and cross-sectoral steps** stakeholders to address AMR-related goals by **2030**.
- Its theme was **“From Declaration to Implementation - Accelerating Actions Through Multisectoral Partnerships for the Containment of AMR.”**

What are the Key Initiatives in Jeddah Commitments?

- **Establishment of New Hubs:** It announced an **AMR 'One Health' Learning Hub** and a regional **Antimicrobial Access and Logistics Hub** in Saudi Arabia to enhance access to **essential antimicrobials and diagnostics**.
- **Biotech Bridge Initiative:** It calls for the creation of a new **'biotech bridge'** aimed at boosting **research, development and innovation** to find solutions to the global threat.
- **Quadripartite Joint Secretariat (QJS) on AMR:** It highlighted the role of QJS on AMR which aims to bolster efforts to **prevent and reduce the rise of AMR**.
- **Other Key Actions:**
 - Establishment of an **Independent Panel for Evidence on Action Against AMR** by 2025.
 - Creation of operational **national AMR coordination mechanisms**.
 - Promotion of **global data sharing** through platforms like GLASS AMR/AMC, ANIMUSE, and INFARM.
 - Adherence to [Codex Alimentarius Commission](#) guidelines for responsible antimicrobial use.

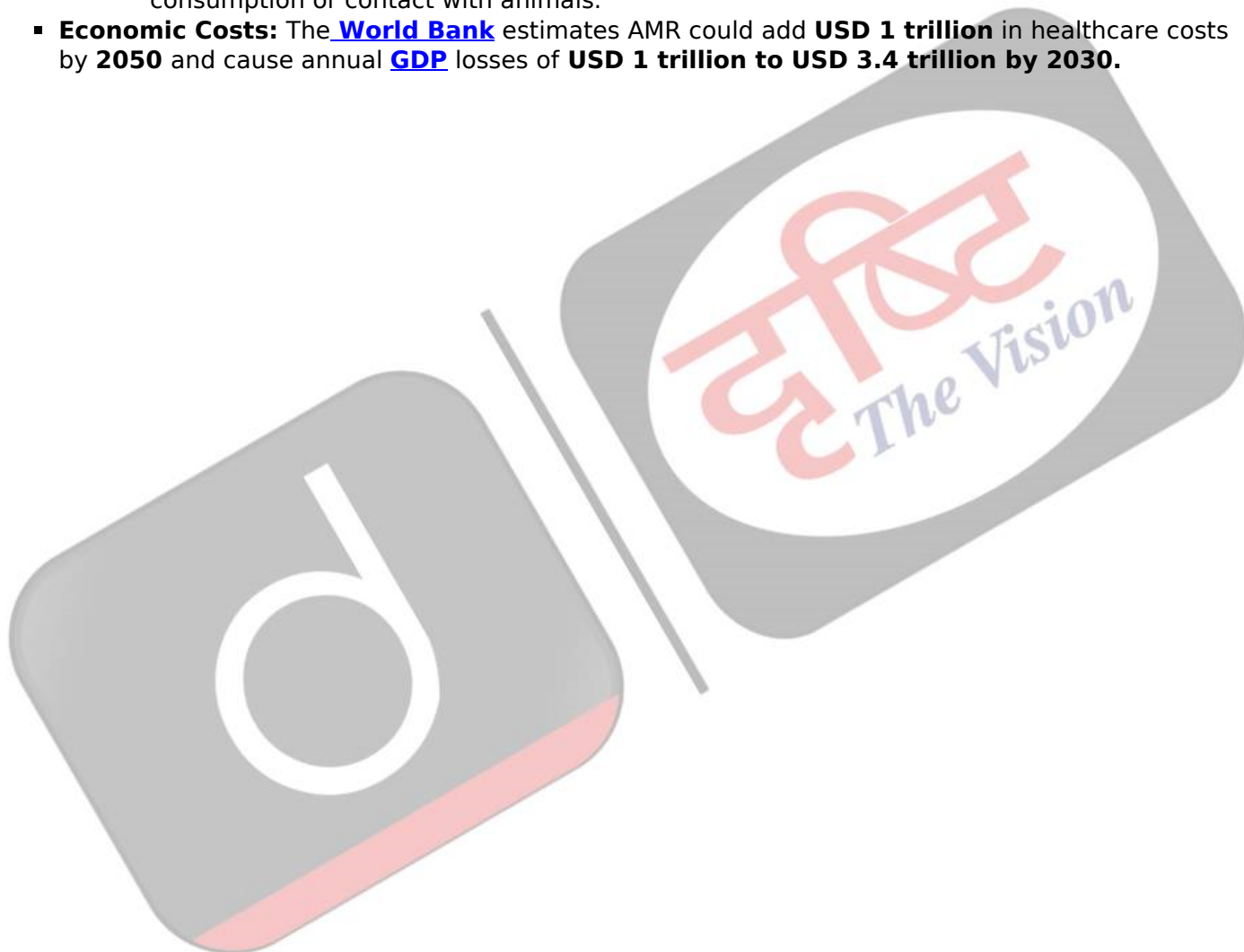
What are the Key Points about QJS on AMR?

- **About:** QJS on AMR is a collaborative effort between four key international organisations i.e., [FAO](#), [UNEP](#), [WHO](#), and the [World Organization for Animal Health \(WOAH\)](#) to address the global challenge of AMR.
- **Establishment:** It was created following a request from the [United Nations Secretary-General](#) to the Executive Leaders of the then **Tripartite organisations (FAO, WHO, WOAH)**.
- **Purpose and Role:** It provides **global advocacy, technical guidance, political engagement**, and promotes a **shared vision and goals** for addressing AMR.
 - It acts as the **Secretariat for global governance structures** related to AMR.
- **Hosting and Operations:** It is hosted by the **World Health Organization (WHO)**.
 - It is tasked with implementing the recommendations of the **Inter-agency Coordinating Group on AMR (IACG)**.

What are Key Points about AMR?

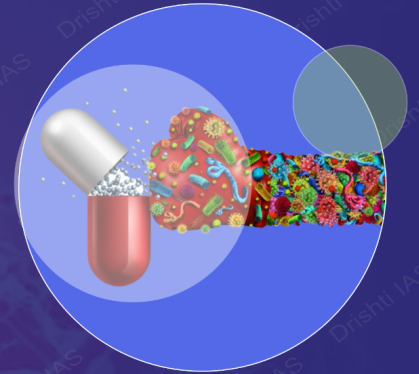
- **About AMR:** **AMR** occurs when pathogens (**bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites**) evolve to resist the effects of antimicrobial medicines, making **treatments ineffective** and increasing risks of severe illness, disease spread, and death.
 - **Resistant pathogens** are termed as **superbugs**.
- **Causes of AMR:** AMR is a **natural process** in pathogens, but human activities like **misusing and overusing** antimicrobials speed up its spread.
 - **Excessive Use:** Over-prescribing antibiotics for viral infections.
 - **Inappropriate Use:** Taking antibiotics without supervision or using the wrong ones.
 - **Self-medication:** Using leftover or unprescribed antibiotics.
 - **Subtherapeutic Dosing:** Taking insufficient antibiotic doses, allowing bacteria to adapt.
 - **Routine Use in Animals:** Antibiotics are used in livestock to promote growth or prevent disease, not just for infections.
 - **Spread to Humans:** Resistant bacteria can transfer to humans through meat consumption or contact with animals.
- **Economic Costs:** The **World Bank** estimates AMR could add **USD 1 trillion** in healthcare costs by **2050** and cause annual **GDP** losses of **USD 1 trillion to USD 3.4 trillion by 2030**.

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ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

The ability of microorganisms to resist the effects of antimicrobial drugs



CAUSES OF ↑ AMR

- Poor infection control/sanitation
- Antibiotic overuse
- Genetic mutations of microbe
- Lack of investment in R&D of new antimicrobial drugs

Microbes that develop AMR are called 'Superbugs'

IMPACTS OF AMR

- ↑ Risk of spreading infections
- Makes infections harder to treat; prolonged illness
- ↑ Healthcare costs

EXAMPLE

- Carbapenem antibiotics stop responding due to AMR in *K. pneumoniae*
- AMR Mycobacterium tuberculosis causing Rifampicin-Resistant TB (RR-TB)
- Drug-resistant HIV (HIVDR) making antiretroviral (ARV) drugs ineffective

RECOGNITION BY WHO

- Identified AMR as **one of the top 10 threats** to global health
- Launched **GLASS** (Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System) in 2015

INDIA'S INITIATIVES AGAINST AMR

- Surveillance of AMR in microbes causing **TB, Vector Borne diseases, AIDS etc.**
- **National Action Plan on AMR (2017)** with One Health approach
- **Antibiotic Stewardship Program** by ICMR

New Delhi metallo- β -lactamase-1 (NDM-1) is a bacterial enzyme, emerged from India, that renders all current β -lactam antibiotics inactive

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQ)

Prelims

Q. Which of the following are the reasons for the occurrence of multi-drug resistance in microbial pathogens in India? (2019)

1. Genetic predisposition of some people
2. Taking incorrect doses of antibiotics to cure diseases
3. Using antibiotics in livestock farming
4. Multiple chronic diseases in some people

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (b)

Q. Widespread resistance of malarial parasites to drugs like chloroquine has prompted attempts to develop a malaria vaccine to combat malaria. Why is it difficult to develop an effective malaria vaccine? (2010)

(a) Malaria is caused by several species of Plasmodium

(b) Man does not develop immunity to malaria during natural infection

(c) Vaccines can be developed only against bacteria

(d) Man is only an intermediate host and not the definitive host

Ans: (b)

PDF Reference URL: <https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/jeddah-commitments-on-amr>

