Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP)

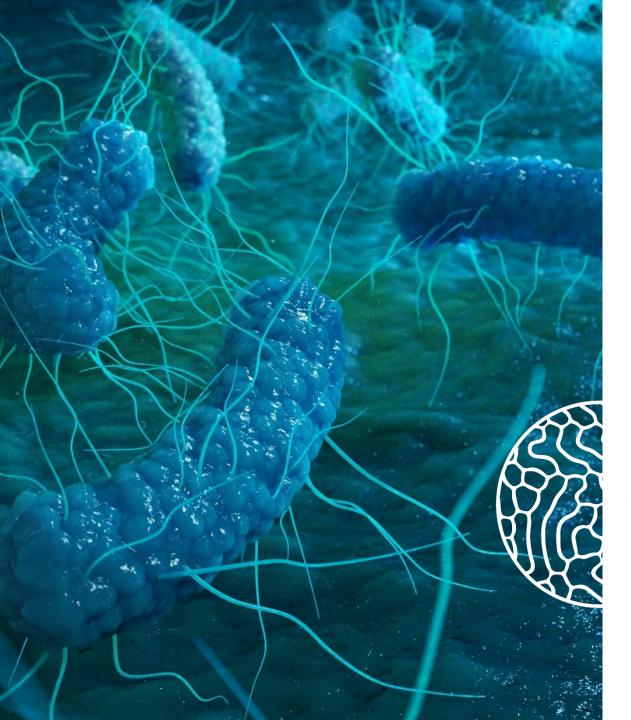
Environmental Aspects and Criteria to Help Counter AMR

Elisabete Dias Ramos | Access Project Consultant









Superbugs are emerging everywhere and outsmart even the best of available antibiotics.

Currently we are losing this race. We need more innovation to keep up.

Superbugs know no borders

Spread of NDM-1 by 2015



Addressing antibiotic resistance is critical to achieving SDGs



Indirect impact on:

GOOD HEALTH

Direct impact on SDG 3, through increased risk of **disease spread, severe illness and death**

NO POVERTY

High cost of treatment and chronic infections: 28.3 million people pushed into extreme poverty by 2050

ZERO HUNGER

Negative impact on farmers' livelihood and food security

DECENT WORK AND

Decline in productivity: **3.4 trillion losses by 2030**

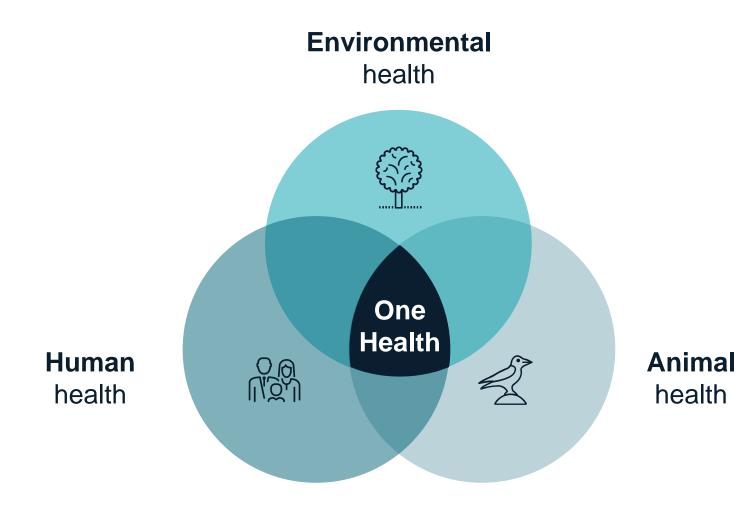






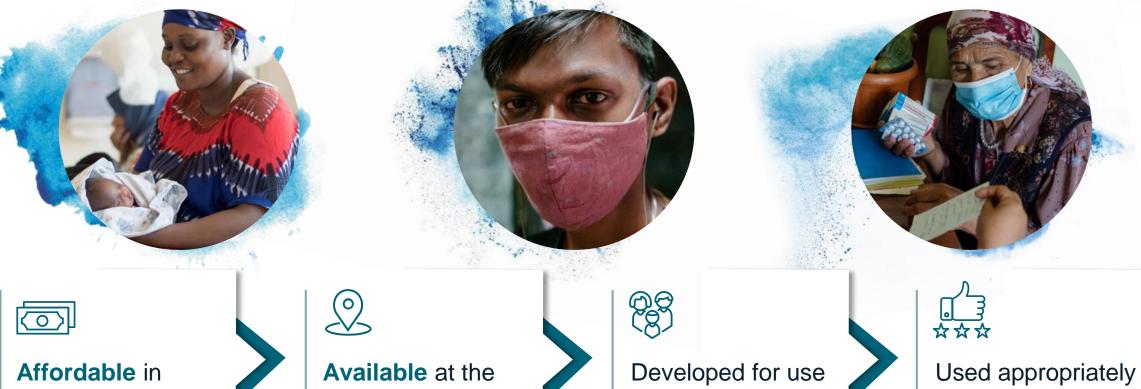


A One Health approach to antibiotic resistance



Meaningful change can be achieved through a holistic One Health approach that embraces efforts to redress the inappropriate use of antimicrobials in humans, animals and the environment, all of which are inextricably linked.

Accelerating access to antibiotics for appropriate use around the world



limited-resource settings Available at the right time in the right place

Developed for use in **children** and **adults**

to minimize

resistance

The cefiderocol access project: A comprehensive approach to access

An agreement signed with Shionogi and the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) to improve access to cefiderocol in 135 countries, mostly low- and middle-income countries, is paving the way for **sustained access to this and other antibiotics**.



Manufacturing

Affordable and quality-assured products from a licensed manufacturer

Registration Support for commercialization in high-burden countries

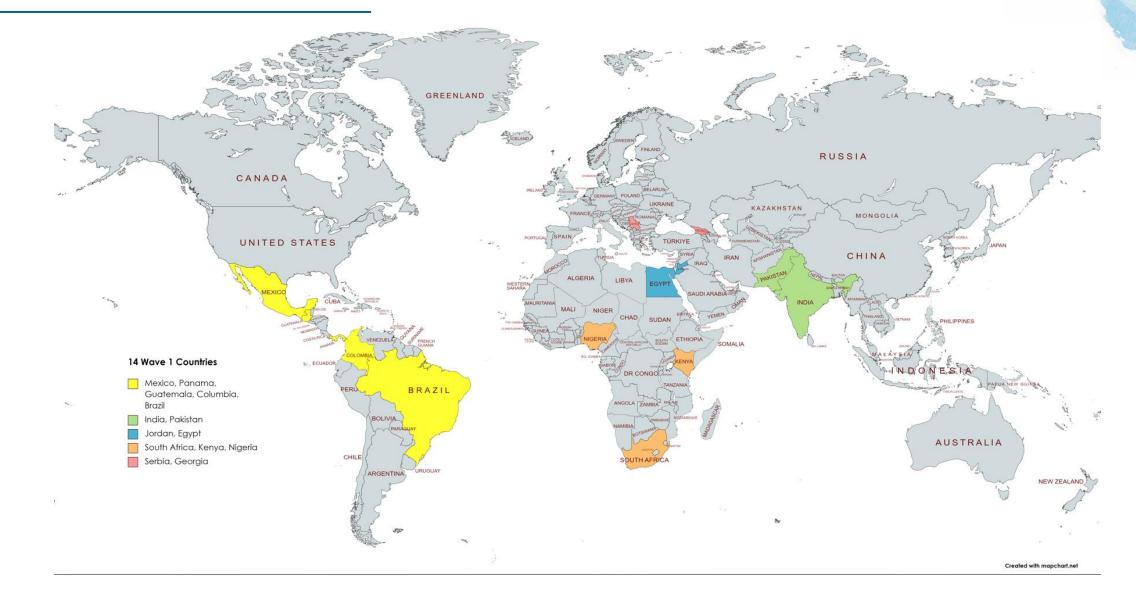


Implementation Partnerships to co-develop and introduce robust implementation plans



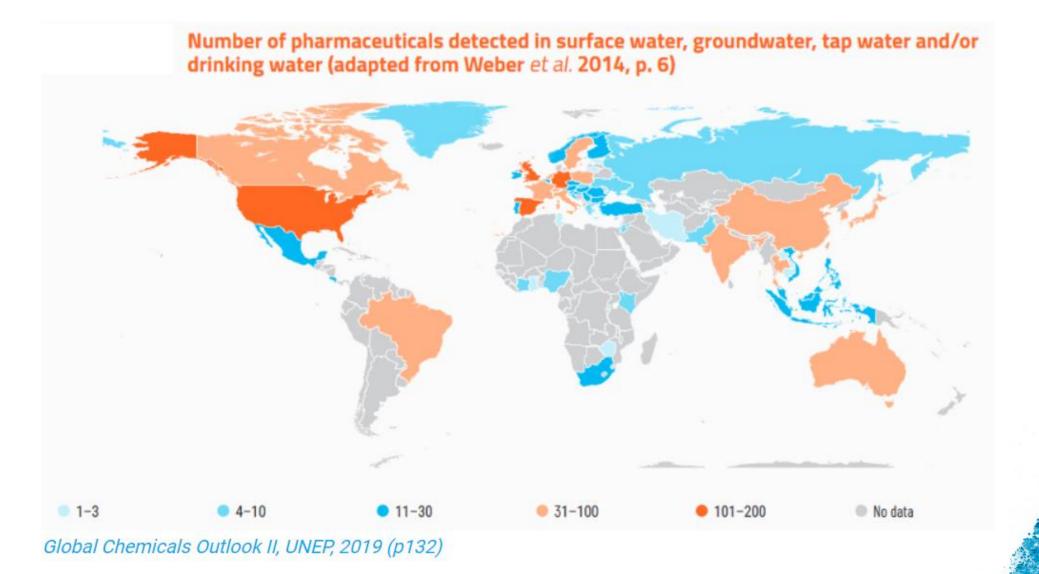
Guidelines Evidence-based guidance to steward appropriate use

In Wave 1, we have shortlisted 14 countries with the biggest unmet needs and an enabling environment to ensure appropriate use and stewardship

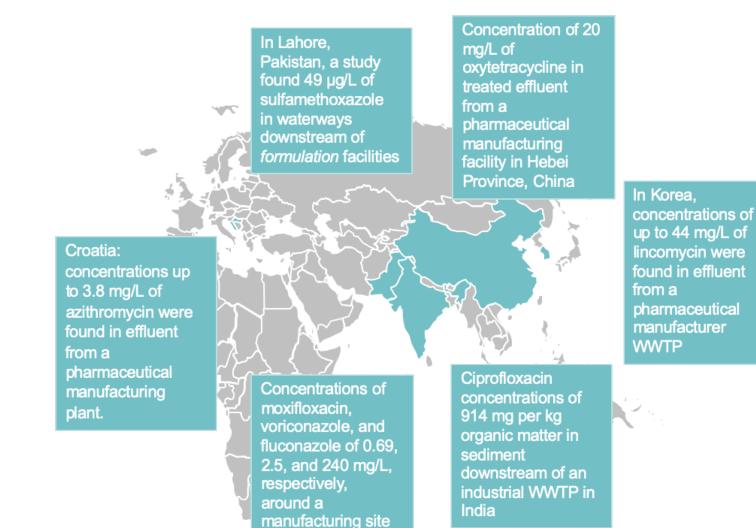


Environmental Aspects and Criteria for Suppliers

Number of pharmaceuticals detected in surface water, groundwater, tap water, and/or drinking water globally



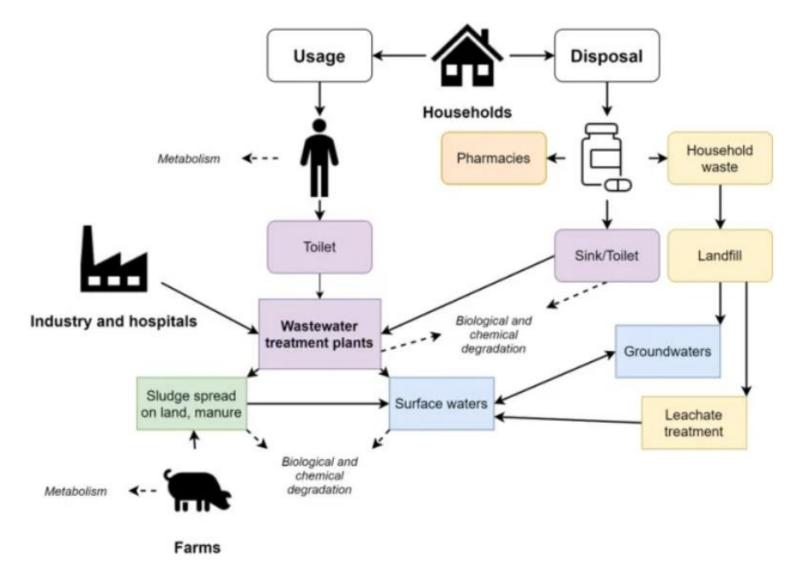
Examples of evidence of high concentration of antibiotics



in India

Source: Wellcome Trust Report (2018)

AMR in the environment is a cross-cutting issue



Source: Lydia Niemi (2020), One Health Breakthrough Partnership

What is GARDP doing?

- Working and developing its environmental strategy;
- Refining the environmental criteria to include in Requests for Proposals (RFP);
- Developing environmental conditions to include in its suppliers sublicenses;
- Looking at what is being done by important initiatives and stakeholders;
- Engaging and partenering with key stakeholders that have our shared goal of countering antimicrobial resistance worldwide;
- Due dilligence audits to shortelisted manufacturers/suppliers;

Due Diligence – Doing the Right Thing from the Start

- Perform due diligence audits to ensure its suppliers have:
 - Environmental Management System (EMS) and Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS).
 - Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and manufacturing site factsheets for consistency with permits, orders and other regulatory requirements.
 - Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP):
 - Technologies implemented (i.e., it is very important to understand how Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) is achieved)
 - Sampling points, key process parameters that are monitored as well as the thresholds (targets for API) and the respective monitoring frequency.
 - Look into breaches and/or non-compliances in the last 5 years.
 - Actions carried out to improve the WWTP and make sure API is not released into the environment.

Due Diligence – Doing the Right Thing from the Start

- Ensuring its suppliers have:
 - Appropriate waste management, with special focus on the sludge from the WWTP and hazardous waste.
 - o Certified Industrial Cooling Systems interventions and maintenance.
 - Chain of Responsibility (i.e., if they ensure that their own suppliers and contractors follow all applicable environmental, health and safety laws and regulations);
 - Environment and safety: if they have documented standard policies and/or codes of conduct?
 - Identified concrete risks, potential mitigation actions and areas of improvement.



AMR in the environment is a cross-cutting issue and it requires that multiple stakeholders and partners who have the same shared goal to work together in a One Health approach to counter antimicrobial resistance worldwide.





