Report of the Meeting of the WOAH Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

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Table of Contents

1. AMR Forum: 'Acting Now, Investing Smart: Partner together to tackle AMR', 24 March 2026 3

2. AMRWG Meeting, 25 - 26 March 2026 3

2.1. Welcome and opening – Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos and Dr Arshnee Moodley 3

2.2. Adoption of the agenda 3

2.3. Appointment of rapporteur 3

2.4. AMRWG roadmap 3

3. Contributing to key WOAH activities – Update of WOAH Lists – Dr Ana Mateus 3

3.1. Discussion 4

4. Providing recommendations and feedback – ANIMUSE – Dr Morgan Jeannin, Dr Alice Aldora 4

4.1. Discussion 5

5. Providing recommendations and feedback – Substandard and Falsified Veterinary Products (SFVP) TRUVET – Dr Andrés García Campos 5

5.1. Discussion 5

6. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – Update of Chapter 6.2 of the Aquatic Animal Health Code – Dr Dante Mateo 6

6.1. Discussion 6

7. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – Updates on the work of the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (TAHSC) – Dr Akinobu Kawamura 6

7.1. Discussion 6

8. Providing recommendations and feedback – Capacity Building Department (CBD) activities on AMR – Dr Rahul Srivastava and Dr Jennifer Lasley 6

8.1. Discussion 7

9. Providing recommendations and feedback – Article on alternative treatments to antimicrobials – Dr Maria Szabó 7

9.1. Discussion: 7

10. Contributing to key WOAH activities – Tracking Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) questionnaire – Dr Yohane Mwenecho Soko 8

10.1. Discussion 8

11. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – FAO update– Dr Alejandro Dorado Garcia 9

11.1. Discussion 9

12. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – UNEP update – Dr Aitziber Echeverria 9

12.1. Discussion 9

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13. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – WHO update – Dr Jorge Matheu 9
13.1 Discussion 10
14. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – WOAH update on Quadripartite activities and GAP Resolution -Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos 10
14.1. Discussion 10
15. Providing recommendations and feedback – 2nd Observatory monitoring report – Dr Nahoko Ieda 11
15.1. Discussion 11
16. AMRWG workplan validation - AMRWG Secretariat 11
16.1. Discussion 11
17. Contributing to key WOAH activities – 2026 General Session – AMRWG Secretariat 11
18. AOB and date of next meeting – Dr Arshnee Moodley 11
19. Any other business and date of next meeting 12

List of Annexes

Annex 1. Adopted Agenda 13
Annex 2. List of Participants 15
Annex 3. WOAH AMR Vision 2026-2030, including four priority areas for investment 16

1. AMR Forum: 'Acting Now, Investing Smart: Partner together to tackle AMR', 24 March 2026

On 24 March 2026, the members of the Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (the AMRWG) participated in the *'Acting Now, Investing Smart: Partner Together to Tackle AMR'* forum, organised by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The forum brought together partners to accelerate action on antimicrobial resistance (AMR), highlighted priority funding opportunities and promoted a One Health approach to drive long-term impact at global, regional and subregional levels.

Successful initiatives from WOAH, OECD and partners were showcased, whilst underlining the links between AMR and global priorities, including climate change, economic resilience and pandemic preparedness. Both OECD and WOAH's AMR roadmaps were presented, including joint projects between the two organisations and partnership pathways. WOAH's strategic call for investment to support the four priority areas to contain AMR between 2026 – 2030 is presented in Annex 3.

2. AMRWG Meeting, 25 - 26 March 2026

2.1. Welcome and opening – Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos and Dr Arshnee Moodley

Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos (Head of WOAH's Veterinary Products and Drug Resistance Department) and Dr Arshnee Moodley (Chair of the AMRWG) welcomed members and introduced the meeting agenda. Priority items included the revision of WOAH's List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance (the WOAH List) and the update of the Global Action Plan (GAP) on AMR

Dr Yugueros-Marcos highlighted the critical financial constraints affecting implementation of WOAH's Strategy on AMR and the delivery of commitments under the from the political declaration on AMR, adopted during the 79th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2024. He invited AMRWG members to support resource mobilisation efforts, including by identifying potential funding partners.

The AMRWG was thanked for their attendance and hard work as AMRWG members.

2.2. Adoption of the agenda

The AMRWG adopted the agenda, which is presented in Annex 1, alongside the List of Participants in Annex 2.

2.3. Appointment of rapporteur

Dr Arshnee Moodley chaired the meeting and Dr Carolee Carson acted as rapporteur.

2.4. AMRWG roadmap

The AMRWG secretariat provided an overview of the AMRWG's planned and ongoing activities as displayed in the group's planner, which is available on WOAH's website.

3. Contributing to key WOAH activities – Update of WOAH Lists – Dr Ana Mateus

The AMRWG was asked to:

- Decide the next steps for the update of the WOAH List, including how to ensure the visibility of the WOAH List and species-specific Technical Reference Documents (TRDs) based on the findings of the global survey report. The global survey was conducted in 2025 to explore the visibility and usefulness of the WOAH List and the TRDs amongst WOAH Members and partner stakeholders and gather feedback on the proposed new categorisation criteria for the WOAH List. The categorisation criteria were well received by Members and stakeholders, with amendments provided to increase the animal health focus and to avoid the misuse of antimicrobials to improve productivity. Further clarity was requested on the use of subjective terminology to define 'serious infections' and referred to the difficulty of assessing availability of therapeutic options at national level. Participants also recommended regular updates of existing TRDs and development of TRDs for the remaining species of interest.

- Validate the latest version of WOAH's List diagram. The diagram (last reviewed by the AMRWG during its September/October 2025 meeting) demonstrates how the WOAH List and TRDs can be used at global and national

levels to inform the development of regional and national guidelines for responsible antimicrobial use (AMU). Once finalised, the diagram will be published on WOAH's website as part of WOAH's 'AMR package', which consists of the WOAH List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance (the WOAH List) and related Technical Reference Documents (TRDs).

The AMRWG was updated on the resource mobilisation for the development of the VetAWaRe List, a commitment under the Jeddah declaration from the Fourth High-Level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance. A concept note, which was created following discussions during the September/October 2025 AMRWG meeting, and outlines the proposed timescales and budget for the VetAWaRe List and the 3rd Global Conference, was presented to Saudi Arabia for consideration in early 2026. WOAH is currently awaiting a response.

3.1. Discussion

The AMRWG recommended that the next step for the revision of the WOAH List should be further analysis of the global survey data to separate the recommendations from WOAH Members and stakeholders. The AMRWG noted that this was important for transparency because Members and stakeholders may have different views, for example, regarding bans of some antimicrobials. The AMRWG acknowledged that not all recommendations from the survey responses will be within WOAH's remit and may be within the remit of Members or other Quadripartite organisations. The AMRWG secretariat will separate the responses and share the revised survey report with the AMRWG members for feedback by the end of April 2026. The AMRWG also agreed to pilot the suggested amended criteria for the WOAH List and evaluate the potential impact that this might have on the WOAH List by the end of April 2026. This will be discussed during the AMRWG's October 2026 meeting.

The AMRWG recommended that TRDs should be developed for more species and acknowledged the value of the TRDs in providing species-specific recommendations, particularly in the absence of a VetAWaRe List. The AMRWG agreed to consult previous prioritisation exercises carried out to assess for which species TRDs should be developed next at its October 2026 meeting.

The AMRWG recommended that further changes should be made to the diagram for the WOAH List, particularly to better highlight the role of the upcoming VetAWaRe List in relation to other existing guidance.

The AMRWG discussed the possibility of creating an expert group with representatives for both WHO and WOAH, to produce guidance for Members on how to use the existing antimicrobials lists. This would accompany the diagram and will be considered in full once the WOAH List has been revised. The diagram will be revised by the AMRWG secretariat based on the feedback received and circulated again to the AMRWG for approval in mid-April 2026.

4. Providing recommendations and feedback – ANIMUSE – Dr Morgan Jeannin, Dr Alice Aldora

The AMRWG was asked to provide feedback on:

- How to maintain the number of Members which report to ANIMUSE and address the limited reporting on AMU reduction targets, following the UNGA declaration. ANIMUSE reporting is changing to enhance its strategic impact by enabling the dissemination of more recent data and increasing visibility. Preliminary results will be published as part of the State of the World's Animal Health Report (SOWAH) in May 2026, whilst the full report will now be released annually during World AMR Awareness Week (WAAW) in November 2026. The reports will also place greater emphasis on Members' progress towards antimicrobial use (AMU) reduction commitments set out in the political declaration on AMR, adopted during the 79th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2024 This requires closing the data collection deadline in early April, instead of the end of May. Given the already low participation in the current data collection round, this change may further affect data completeness. In addition, in 2025, following the UNGA declaration, Members were asked to report their targets for reducing AMU by 2030. Only 12 participants responded, while four indicated having a target, none specified a quantitative percentage reduction. Regional conferences designed to improve Member participation in ANIMUSE have had limited success.

- The future positioning of the Inventory of Projects on AMU at Field Level (the Inventory) within ANIMUSE. The Inventory was created and integrated into ANIMUSE in October 2024 to support Recommendation No. 4 from the 2nd OIE Global Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance in 2018. It compiles contextual information on initiatives that directly monitor AMU at field level and gathers information on the methodologies of the projects from diverse contributors through a public open form. The Inventory aims to inform Members on research projects that have been

conducted or are undergoing in their territories and regions. Low participation rates have limited its usefulness which has raised questions regarding its continued inclusion in the ANIMUSE portal.

4.1. Discussion

The AMRWG recommended several ways to increase ANIMUSE reporting, including:

- The use of WOAH's General Session to publicly recognise Members that submit data, make data publicly available or publish AMU reports

- The addition of regional benchmarking within ANIMUSE (alongside the confidential global rankings currently provided)

- The use of reporting Option 4 (where data is disaggregated by animal species) to help guide Members' 2030 AMU targets by highlighting sectors with higher use

- Annual submission of data to ANIMUSE by Competent Authorities, as stated in Chapter 6.10 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. This will allow Members to monitor progress towards the 2030 national targets outlined in national action plans, as per commitment #24 of the UNGA Political Declaration on AMR.

The AMRWG noted that although there has been a decrease in the number of Members providing data to ANIMUSE, the quality of data is improving.

The AMRWG acknowledged that Recommendation No. 4 of the 2nd OIE Global Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance in 2018 has been accomplished, as ANIMUSE allows AMU field level data to be incorporated. The AMRWG also agreed that the Inventory could be a useful tool as it collects information on studies into AMU in one centralised place. It can also provide information on how antimicrobials are being used, as opposed to just the quantity of use. It was noted that much of the farm-level research is already publicly accessible, so careful consideration is needed to avoid duplicating existing resources. The AMRWG acknowledged that there may not be enough awareness of the Inventory amongst Members to ensure higher rates of participation. This will be further discussed during the October 2026 AMRWG meeting.

The AMRWG discussed the creation of a standard operation procedure (SOP) to provide minimum requirements for AMU field level data collection, based on experience gained by the published joint FAO and WOAH guidelines for the Asia and Pacific region and WOAH's upcoming guidelines for aquatic animals.

5. Providing recommendations and feedback – Substandard and Falsified Veterinary Products (SFVP) TRUVET – Dr Andrés García Campos

The AMRWG was asked for feedback on:

- Changes made to the TRUVET platform since it was shown to the AMRWG at its virtual meeting in January 2026. The AMRWG was asked to focus its feedback on critical missing parts for supporting Members in their assessment of SFVPs and decision making for actions (e.g., post-market surveillance, links for AMR National Action Plans or NAPs). This feedback will either be implemented immediately or in future versions.

TRUVET was developed following the adoption of Recommendation No. 6 from the 2nd OIE Global Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance in 2018 and is now being formally implemented following Recommendation No. 6 under Resolution 29 at WOAH's 92nd General Assembly in 2025. The platform is currently in the 'pre-production' phase with plans for a soft launch by mid-April and full launch in May, after WOAH's 2026 General Session. A system dashboard has been created with features including an SFVP database and a comparison function between Members at regional and global level. A workshop in French Speaking Africa in January 2026 was used to test key aspects of the system and for collection of feedback from participants, which was shared with IT developers for improvement of TRUEVT.

5.1. Discussion

The AMRWG was given a demonstration of the updated TRUVET platform which can be used by both Members and the public (with different functionalities and access for each) and an overview of the changes made. The AMRWG agreed the need for clear criteria for when alerts should be shared publicly, with potential factors including risk to animal health,

adverse reactions and contamination that could cause disease. The categorisation of therapeutic group medicines was acknowledged as a complex issue, which could be revisited with developers, based on Members' feedback. The AMRWG noted that WHO typically issues 10-15 medical alerts per year. The Criteria will be created by WOAH and shared with the AMRWG during its virtual July 2026 meeting.

6. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – Update of Chapter 6.2 of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* – Dr Dante Mateo

The AMRWG was updated on the progress of the update of Chapter 6.2 of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the '*Aquatic Code*'). During its February 2026 meeting, the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (AAHSC) agreed that the revised Chapter 6.2 '*Principles for responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals'* of the Aquatic Code was ready to be circulated to Members for feedback.

This followed feedback from the AAHSC in its September 2025 meeting that the Article which referred to the responsibilities of the Competent Authorities required further expansion to be more closely aligned with the equivalent Chapter 6.10 '*Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine'* of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the '*Terrestrial Code*'), and that the required modifications applicable to the aquaculture sector should be considered. This feedback was addressed by the *ad hoc* Group during its November 2025 meeting to produce a revised draft chapter for the AAHSC to consider in February 2026.

6.1. Discussion

The AMRWG noted the expertise of the *ad hoc* Group which is drafting the chapter, particularly the ability to capture the diversity of aquatic production systems and the regional representation of the *ad hoc* Group. The AMRWG will provide comments on the draft chapter by 3 July 2026, following its circulation for Member comments in the AAHSC February 2026 report.

7. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – Updates on the work of the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (TAHSC) – Dr Akinobu Kawamura

During its February 2026 meeting, the TAHSC reviewed the comments for the new and revised texts which were circulated in its September 2025 meeting report and discussed the work items listed in its work programme for future drafting or revisions. The TAHSC was presented the progress of the revision of Chapter 6.8 '*Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes*', which is currently being drafted by an *ad hoc* Group and will be submitted for consideration of the TAHSC during its September 2026 meeting.

The TAHSC agreed to propose twelve chapters for adoption at WOAH's 2026 General Session, including the new biosecurity chapter (4X) (which the AMRWG has provided input on) and its corresponding definitions. The TAHSC has also requested the creation of an *ad hoc* Group to revise Chapter 4.14. '*General recommendations on disinfection and disinsection'*.

7.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed potential links between Chapter 4.14. '*General recommendations on disinfection and disinsection'* and AMR and if the AMRWG should provide comments on the draft chapter and agreed that it was not necessary. The AMRWG agreed to use the standard operating procedure (SOP) for providing comments to the TAHSC in the future.

8. Providing recommendations and feedback – Capacity Building Department (CBD) activities on AMR – Dr Rahul Srivastava and Dr Jennifer Lasley

The AMRWG was asked to provide feedback on:

- How to increase the use of WOAH's AMR CBD tools. The current tools include 1) the Performance of the Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway which assesses, monitors and provides recommendations and extends targeted support to improve the institutional capacities of national Veterinary and Aquatic Animal Health Services to implement WOAH's Standards. The Quadripartite One Health Legislative Assessment Tool for Antimicrobial Resistance (OHLAT-AMR) also identifies gaps and opportunities for reform under a One Health approach and to strengthen NAPs on AMR and secure resources. 2) The PVS Pathway Information System (PVS IS) which provides significant analysis on overall

institutional capacity, as well as specific capacity on AMR and AMU, notably on implementing AMU/AMR surveillance and regulations and the use of antimicrobials for growth promotion 3) The Competency-Based Training Framework (CBTF), including Competency Package 8 (CP8) on Prudent use of antimicrobials and other veterinary products so far, five e-Modules have been developed in four languages on WOAH's eLearning Platform which can be delivered as standalone courses or integrated into blended learning.

- Other ideas on AMR capacity building that WOAH could develop or reinforce (in line with its mandate)

- The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the CP8.

The AMR was informed that:

- The PVS Targeted Support portfolio assists Members in developing a supportive legal environment through the Veterinary Legislative Support Programme, enhances private-sector engagement via PPP Targeted Support, and strengthens workforce assessment, planning, education, and regulation through Workforce Development initiatives. The CBD department contributed to the development of the OHLAT-AMR tool, which focuses on legal preparedness for AMR within a One Health framework; this tool was published in September 2025 after being piloted in four countries between 2022 and 2024. It will be implemented in two new countries in Latin America by the Veterinary Legislative Support Programme. The CBD department is working on a Guidance Document on AMR Governance to address the role of legislation in this area, and is developing a Rapid Assessment Survey based on OHLAT-AMR, which will provide a simplified and accessible approach to evaluating core legal elements that will be piloted in several countries between 2026 and 2027.

- Capacity building activities on PPPs implementation have been conducted with Veterinary Services in Africa, the Americas, and Asia and the Pacific focused on the aquaculture and poultry sectors.

8.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed how to increase the use of current capacity-building tools by translating PVS programme data into operational programmes and incorporating them into WOAH's 8th Strategic Plan under Strategic Objective No. 2 on empowering members and veterinary services.

The AMRWG discussed the ongoing revision of WOAH's competencies for graduating vets ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality - the revision will provide more detailed coverage of topics like AMR and One Health, with an expected completion by the end of 2027. The AMRWG expressed its interest to provide feedback on this during the second consultation round.

The AMRWG reviewed the ToR for the CP8, an e-module available on WOAH's website which outlines critical competencies for AMR among the 45 competencies assessed under the PVS Pathway. The AMRWG discussed opportunities for expanding training, including the work the CBD is conducting by offering labelling opportunities to host other courses on WOAH's website if the guidance is aligned with WOAH's standards and guidance, for example Brooke's agrovet training.

9. Providing recommendations and feedback – Article on alternative treatments to antimicrobials – Dr Maria Szabó

The AMRWG was asked to approve:

- The proposed outline of the article developed to address Recommendation No. 8 from the 2nd OIE Global Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance Recommendation in 2018 to "explore the opportunity to develop standards or guidelines related to autogenous vaccines and *other alternatives to antimicrobials*, including guidance for quality, safety and efficacy, as tools to reduce the need to use antimicrobials". The proposed outline of the article has been drafted by a team of authors from the UK's Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire (ANSES) and WOAH.

9.1. Discussion:

The AMRWG approved the outline for the article with clarification that this paper is not intended to be a guidance document; its purpose is to define the current global situation regarding alternatives to antimicrobials. WOAH's Members can request the development of guidance documents by WOAH if they consider it necessary.

Minor changes were made to the text to clarify Japan's regulations on feed additives, noting that feed additives and growth promoters are different and that in Japan feed additives are prohibited. The AMRWG also noted that there is a misconception that alternatives to antimicrobials are complete replacements for antimicrobials; this needs to be clearly communicated, particularly with the human medicine sector.

The AMRWG agreed to add a reference to the EU Biotech Act, which aims to strengthen Europe's biotechnology and biomanufacturing sector. The Act will introduce regulatory sandboxes on vet medicines regulation for projects not regulated by existing legal areas, requests can be made to the European Commission to create a regulatory sandbox on the topic – alternatives to antimicrobials may be a suitable topic for this.

The article is expected to be published in early 2027.

10. Contributing to key WOAH activities – Tracking Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) questionnaire – Dr Yohane Mwenecho Soko

The AMRWG was asked to provide feedback on:

- The value of TrACSS - an annual survey conducted since 2017, which provides a unique opportunity for multisectoral collaboration at national level. TrACSS is one of the main sources of data for tracking the implementation progress of the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (GAP-AMR) and AMR NAPs, alongside ANIMUSE. Every year, Members of the World Health Organisation (WHO) are invited to participate; 2026 will mark the tenth round. Participation has grown from 78% (151 countries) of WHO Member States in 2017 to 96% (186 countries) in 2024.

- How to address the inconsistencies between TrACSS and ANIMUSE - misalignment has been noted between ANIMUSE and TrACSS data due to different respondents completing each survey without exchanging information. For example, over the past three years, only 50% of the UN Member States that participated in TrACSS have provided consistent responses to the question on AMU reporting options taking ANIMUSE data as the benchmark.

- Future updates on TrACSS.

10.1. Discussion

The AMRWG agreed that TrACSS is highly valuable as it collects data which is not collected elsewhere but did note that it is a self-assessment tool and there is no mechanism which validates Members' input or analyses how Members use these data. The AMRWG discussed how to ensure that Members that input the data also see its value and can use these data internally. This included country reports being shared with Members during WOAH missions and circulating materials during awareness weeks.

The AMRWG acknowledged the inconsistencies between TrACSS and ANIMUSE and discussed how to overcome this and avoid redundancy in data collection. Concerns were raised regarding overlaps or lack of oversight due to different focal points being requested to complete different sections of the questionnaire. To help tackle this, the AMRWG suggested that:

- The person who submits ANIMUSE data also completes the animal health section related to ANIMUSE in TrACSS to ensure efficient cross-sectoral communications
- A function is added into ANIMUSE to automatically generates the responses for TrACSS questions related to reporting of AMU data from animals
- Quality assurance questions are added into the TrACCS questionnaire
- WOAH Members are informed of reporting inconsistencies between ANIMUSE and TrACCS during annual webinars
- Further information is requested from respondents where inconsistencies are identified.

11. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – FAO update– Dr Alejandro Dorado Garcia

FAO is transitioning from its 2021–2025 action plan to a new post-2026 roadmap to address AMR in agrifood systems, which will be adopted through resolution in July 2026, and expected to be launched by the end of 2026. This roadmap emphasises stronger monitoring and evaluation, alignment with global frameworks and country-level implementation support.

RENOFARM, a FAO-led initiative designed to reduce AMU in animals through the promotion of good production practices, strengthening of value chains and support national AMR action plans as part of farmer-centred and multisectoral approaches remains a core activity and as of March 2026 has 422 members. The first RENOFARM country roadmap was endorsed by Zambia's Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock in 2025; Kenya, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Ghana are also currently developing country plans. In 2025, over 80 Member States had engaged with InFARM, FAO's global surveillance system for AMR in animals. InFARM is now expanding to cover AMU in plants through collaboration with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

Additionally, tools such as ATLASS are being used for laboratory capacity building to improve AMR data quality, while FAOSTAT enhancements support more detailed reporting on antimicrobial pesticide use. These efforts aim to generate reliable evidence for policymaking, strengthen national dialogue and guide targeted interventions.

11.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed types of surveillance data submitted to InFARM, with confirmation that most of the AMR data comes from healthy terrestrial animals which is reported globally, while data from diseased animals is less common. A persistent gap is expected on these data from lower-middle income Member States. AMR data from healthy aquatic animals is more difficult to obtain than terrestrial animals; FAO is open to receive expertise on how to successfully do this.

12. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – UNEP update – Dr Aitziber Echeverria

The seventh session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-7) took place in December 2025, in Nairobi. Member States adopted the resolution 7/11 on the environmental dimensions of AMR, which has marked a major milestone. The resolution urged for action to address AMR, strengthening the environmental dimensions of NAPs, raising awareness, and mobilising resources. It requested UNEP to support efforts for preventing, addressing and reducing discharges of antimicrobials into the environment, and facilitating research and the sharing of knowledge and best practices on the environmental dimensions of AMR. It also asked UNEP to contribute to science- and risk-based environmental surveillance to support global efforts to analyse antimicrobial residues and resistance. A roadmap for environmental surveillance on AMR is being developed, emphasising the need to map out options and clarify purposes understanding environmental surveillance initiatives that currently exist.

UNEP has provided support to regional initiatives like the Central America's Integration System's One Health strategy and has participated in the first AMR Regional Conference of the Americas in Brazil, whilst promoting evidence and knowledge generation, including plans for science and risk-based environmental surveillance and on raising awareness through communications materials and youth engagement. The organisation is currently focused on scaling up preventative actions, including regional workshops in Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Europe to strengthen environmental interventions in national action plans.

12.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed the challenge of environmental monitoring and surveillance for AMR, noting that definitions for both the environment and environmental monitoring and surveillance often differ across stakeholders. UNEP informed the AMRWG that an expert will be hired by the organisation to carry out a mapping exercise and consultations to understand various initiatives and form a common understanding before deciding what is reasonable and realistic data for environmental surveillance of AMR, possibly using a step-wise approach.

13. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – WHO update – Dr Jorge Matheu

In 2024, the 77th World Health Assembly (WHA) endorsed WHO's new strategic and operational priorities for 2025–2035 to address drug resistant bacterial infections in human health, emphasising strengthened governance, equitable access to antimicrobials and enhanced surveillance. WHO continues to support countries in implementing and reviewing NAPs through updated assessment tools, equity focused policy briefs and regional training. A major focus is integrating AMR into primary

health care systems, guided by eight priority interventions and informed by scoping missions completed in Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Sweden, Thailand and Ghana.

Significant progress has also been made in antimicrobial stewardship (AMS). The AWaRe antibiotic classification is undergoing a comprehensive revision, due in 2027, to align with updated WHO treatment guidelines and incorporate new antimicrobial agents, including essential antifungals. This work is supported by new AWaRe implementation guidance, an expanded AWaRe book and a modular AMS toolkit. WHO is additionally developing a modelling framework that uses clinical and population level AMR data to refine empiric treatment recommendations.

Surveillance capacity continues to expand through the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS), with 145 Member States enrolled as of February 2026. The Quadripartite has launched the Global Integrated Surveillance System for AMR and AMU (GISSA), a unified One Health platform that integrates data from WHO's GLASS, WOAH's ANIMUSE, FAO's InFARM and environmental monitoring led by UNEP. GISSA can provide data visualisation from InFARM, GLASS and ANIMUSE to support cross sectoral comparison of AMR and AMU trends. This integrated architecture will strengthen Members' capacity to analyse AMR and AMU across human, animal, plant and environmental sectors, supporting more coordinated and evidence-based AMR responses.

13.1 Discussion

The AMRWG discussed plans to develop a website for GISSA as a repository of information for the Quadripartite organisations and noted that GISSA is global level surveillance - members will still need to develop their own national surveillance systems.

14. Informing Members of wider WOAH activities – WOAH update on Quadripartite activities and GAP Resolution - Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos

The AMRWG was asked to endorse:

- The updated GAP and to agree if it should be proposed for adoption at WOAH's 2026 General session in May. The GAP has been revised by the Quadripartite organisations to ensure representation of the human, animal, agrifood and environmental sectors, following a One Health approach. The GAP was first published in 2015 by WHO and endorsed by the other Quadripartite organisations; it aims to support countries in the implementation of their AMR NAPs. WOAH's Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and Prudent Use of Antimicrobials (2016) is aligned with the WHO's GAP.

The AMRWG was updated on:

- Key Quadripartite activities, including the renewal of members of the Global Leaders Group on AMR (GLG) – the political advocacy body on global governance of AMR; a recent call has been closed for seven positions within the group. The group's current priority is to retain funding so that the AMR response efforts can continue. The AMRWG was reminded about the One Health Summit being held in France from 2-8 April 2026 with Heads of State, during which there will be a segment on AMR and the 5th High Level Ministerial Meeting, taking place in Nigeria between 28-30 June 2026.

- Agreed synergies with FAO around RENOFARM, encouraging signatories to seize the opportunity to 1) increase accuracy and comprehensiveness of AMU data reporting to ANIMUSE, and TrACSS, 2) write and publish a national reports on AMU in terrestrial and aquatics, and 3) set animal vaccination strategies according to WOAH's priority list of diseases where vaccines could reduce the use of antimicrobials, with a funded implementation plan by 2030.

The AMRWG was also updated on the implementation of WOAH's AMR Strategy in companion animals, endorsed by the AMRWG in October 2023. A focus on AMR surveillance was made, informing the AMRWG about our goal to report on the global and regional situation of the AMR burden in cats & dogs by 2027.

14.1. Discussion

The AMRWG endorsed the updated GAP and recommended that WOAH's Director General present the updated GAP as a resolution for adoption during the 93rd General Session (May 2026), contingent on two conditions: the inclusion of specific amendments which WOAH has suggested for animal health (paragraphs #8, #35 and #38) and amendments

related to technology transfer (paragraphs #37 and # 45), as raised by WHO's Members. The AMRWG secretariat will draft the resolution and share it with the final version of the revised GAP with the AMRWG for their information only. FAO, UNEP and WHO will each follow different governing processes to formalise the adoption of the updated GAP.

15. Providing recommendations and feedback – 2nd Observatory monitoring report – Dr Nahoko Ieda

The AMRWG was asked to provide feedback on:

- How useful the findings of the second WOAH Observatory Monitoring report (2025) are for the AMRWG and how they can be used (particularly the sections on Antimicrobial use and antimicrobial resistance and Implementation of the One Health approach). The WOAH Observatory was established following Resolution No. 36 at WOAH's 86th General Session in 2018. It is a transversal, data-driven initiative which provides an overview of how WOAH Members are adopting international standards related to animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health. Its objective is to provide a global overview of the adoption of WOAH international standards for animal health and welfare. The first report was published in 2022, going forwards it will be published every five years in alignment with WOAH's Strategic Plans.

- Which AMRWG workstreams the Observatory could provide data for in the future to ensure sufficient measurement of the uptake of AMR related standards.

15.1. Discussion

The AMRWG provided feedback that there was an error on the updated list of WHO list of Medically Important Antimicrobials referenced in one of the recommendations in the Observatory report. The Observatory confirmed that the correction will be incorporated into the revised online version of the report. The AMRWG supported the Observatory's analysis and recommendations on the importance of conducting risk analysis in the context of using antimicrobial as agricultural growth promoter.

The AMRWG further confirmed that Observatory's analytical outputs can help the AMRWG to better understand how their deliverables, such as the Codes and associated guidelines, are used by WOAH Members.

The Observatory will share WOAH's webinar on the Second WOAH Observatory Monitoring report and will consult the AMRWG during its October 2026 meeting to provide feedback on the Observatory's Framework.

16. AMRWG workplan validation - AMRWG Secretariat

The AMRWG reviewed its workplan and confirmed new activities to be added following this meeting. The workplan is available to view on WOAH's website.

16.1. Discussion

17. Contributing to key WOAH activities – 2026 General Session – AMRWG Secretariat

The AMRWG agreed on the topics to be included in the AMRWG's 2026 General Session report; these include the updated GAP on AMR, ANIMUSE, TRUVET and the proposed new categorisation of the WOAH List.

18. AOB and date of next meeting – Dr Arshnee Moodley

The AMRWG approved some editorial changes which had been made to the AMRWG's ToR, which related to the frequency of the AMRWG's in-person and virtual meetings, the role of the Rapporteur and the AMRWG reporting process.

The AMRWG discussed the progress on WOAH's antiparasitic work and its importance and agreed to receive an update on this during the July virtual AMRWG meeting.

19. Any other business and date of next meeting

The AMRWG will next meet virtually on 29 July 2026. The next in-person meeting will take place between 27 – 29 October 2026.

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/Annexes…

Annex 1. Adopted Agenda

MEETING OF THE WOAH WORKING GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Paris, 24 – 26 March 2026

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Day 1 – Acting Now, Investing Smart – Partner Together to Tackle AMR Forum		
Time	**Item**	**Speaker(s)**
09:00	Welcome Address Opening of the Forum	Mark Pearson (OECD) Dame Sally Davies (UK Government)
09:15	What have we learned? Lessons from the past	Dr Marie Cécile Ploy (INSERM), Dr Renée Laroque (IDRC), Dr Carolee Carson (CIPARS), Dr Dominique L. Monnet (CANS), Tom Pilcher (DHSC), Dr Ellen van Nierop (WSAVA), Dr Muna Abu Sin (AMR Ambassador for Germany)
11:00	Coffee break	
11:30	AMR at the crossroads	Dr Alex Tasker (University of Bristol), Dr Arshnee Moodley (University of Copenhagen), Dr Marco Hafner (RAND Europe), Eloise Todd, Resilience Action Network International)
12:30	Lunch	
14:00	Looking ahead – 2026 - 2030	Dr Montserrat Arroyo (WOAH), Francesca Colombo (OECD)
15:45	Coffee break	
16:15	Wrap up and call to action	Dame Sally Davies (UK Government's Special Envoy on AMR), Dr Emmanuelle Soubeyran (WOAH) Mark Pearson (OECD)
Day 2 - AMRWG		
09:00	Welcome	Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos/Arshnee Moodley
09:30	AMRWG roadmap	AMRWG Secretariat
09:45	Update of WOAH Lists	Dr Ana Mateus
11:00	Break	
11:15	ANIMUSE	Dr Morgan Jeannin, Dr Alice Aldora
12:15	Lunch	
14:15	Update of Chapter 6.2 of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*	Dr Dante Mateo
14:45	Updates on the work of the TAHSC	Dr Akinobu Kawamura
15:15	Break	
15:30	CBD activities on AMR	Dr Rahul Srivastava, Dr Jennifer Lasley
16:30	Close	
Day 3 AMRWG		
09:15	Article on alternative treatments to antimicrobials	Dr Maria Szabo
09:45	TrACSS questionnaire	Dr Yohane Mwenecho Soko

10:30	Break	
10:45	FAO update	Dr Alejandro Dorado Garcia
11:15	UNEP update	Dr Aitziber Echeverria
11:45	WHO update	Dr Jorge Matheu
12:15	Lunch	
13:45	WOAH update on Quadripartite activities and GAP resolution	Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos
14:15	2nd Observatory Monitoring Report	Dr Nahoko Ieda
14:45	Break	
15:00	AMRWG validation	AMRWG Secretariat
15:15	2026 General Session	AMRWG Secretariat
15:45	AOB and date of next meeting	Arshnee Moodley
16:15	Close	

Annex 2. List of Participants

MEETING OF THE WOAH WORKING GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Paris, 24 – 26 March 2026

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MEMBERS

Dr Arshnee Moodley (Chair)
AMR Team Leader and CGIAR AMR Hub Leader
ILRI, KENYA

Ms Barbara Freischem
AMR Senior Specialist
Veterinary Medicines Division
European Medicines Agency
THE NETHERLANDS

Dr Fajur Sabah Al Saloom (Virtual)
Director, Animal Health
Ministry of Works, Municipalities Affairs and Urban Planning
KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

Dr Carolee Carson
Surveillance Manager
Canadian Integrated Program for AMR Surveillance (CIPARS)
Public Health Agency of Canada
CANADA

Dr Michiko Kawanishi
National Veterinary Assay Laboratory
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Tokyo, JAPAN

Dr Jalusa Deon Kich
Researcher Leader
Swine Health Research Group
EMBRAPA, BRAZIL

Professor Yang Wang
Dean of College of Veterinary Medicine
China Agricultural University
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

OBSERVERS

Dr Jorge Matheu
Team Lead
Department of Global Coordination and Partnership
WHO
SWITZERLAND

Dr Alejandro Dorado Garcia
Animal Health Officer
AMR Surveillance Coordination
FAO
ITALY

Dr Aitziber Echeverria
Programme Management Office
Knowledge and Risk Unit
UNEP
SWITZERLAND

WOAH PARTICIPANTS

Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos
Head of Department
Veterinary Products and Drug Resistance Department (VPDR)

Laura Davis
Scientific Coordinator
VPDR Department & Standards Department

Dr Dante Mateo
Scientific Coordinator
VPDR Department

Dr Yohane Mwenecho Soko
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Performance Management Unit

Dr Rahul Srivastava
Targeted Support Senior Programme Manager
Capacity Building Department

Dr Morgan Jeannin
Programme manager
VPDR Department

Dr Andrés Garcia Campos
Senior Project Officer
VPDR Department

Dr Nahoko Ieda
Senior Scientific Officer
WOAH Observatory

Dr Maria Szabo
Scientific Coordinator
VPDR Department

Dr Ana Luisa Pereira Mateus
Senior Scientific Coordinator
VPDR Department

Dr Alice Aldora
ANIMUSE Project Officer
VPDR Department

Dr Akinobu Kawamura
Scientific Coordinator
Standards Department

Dr Jennifer Lasley
Senior Programme Coordinator
Capacity Building Department

Annex 3. WOAH AMR Vision 2026-2030, including four priority areas for investment

AMR already contributes to over 1 million human deaths worldwide each year and to annual GDP losses of US$17 billion in livestock production systems. Without coordinated action, these figures are expected to rise, reaching staggering levels by 2050:

39 Million human deaths

US$ 1.7 trillion in annual global livestock GDP losses

Drug-resistant pathogens do not respect borders. Resistant bacteria circulating in animals can spread to humans, plants, the environment and across entire supply chains. The 2024 United Nations Political Declaration on AMR confirms a formal global consensus: AMR demands immediate, coordinated and well-financed action across all sectors.

Every global agenda has an AMR dimension. Those that embrace it will deliver stronger, more durable results. Those overlooking it are putting at risk every investment made.

If left unaddressed, antimicrobial use (AMU) in agri-food systems risks accelerating resistance at a scale that will undermine decades of medical progress, and negatively impact food security and economic prosperity worldwide.

Prevention Pays

Current investment to effectively tackle AMR in animal health remains critically insufficient. Public and philanthropic sources allocated only 7% of total AMR research and development funding to animal health between 2017 and 2024. This is just 6 cents out of every US$10 directed to animal vaccine research and development. Meanwhile, the cost of inaction is alarming: cumulative GDP losses from animal-to-human transmission of resistant pathogens could reach up to US$5.2 trillion in by 2050.

Yet the animal health sector is also where some of the most proven, cost-effective interventions, including vaccination, biosecurity, surveillance and stewardship, can generate outsized returns for both animals and people.

US$ 120
Billion GDP gain:
from achieving 30% reduction in livestock AMU within 5 years

US$ 7.7
Trillion costs averted:
Through One Health AMR actions & focus on animal health stewardship

WOAH, your partner in animal health

WOAH is the only intergovernmental body mandated to set science-based international standards for animal health, including those addressing AMR and AMU in animals. With more than 100 years of institutional expertise, WOAH has technical credibility among governments, industry, and academia, as well as a proven capacity to identify and collaborate with multiple relevant partners. This makes WOAH an unique actor for addressing AMR in the animal health sector, through a platform that reaches every corner of the globe.

- **A global infrastructure to drive change**

  183 Members under one governance framework

  300+ Reference Centres worldwide

  WOAH is also a founding and key actor in the Quadripartite alliance with FAO, UNEP and WHO

- **Science-based AMU/AMR standards**

  WOAH develops and updates standards to prevent and control animal diseases, considering vaccination, biosecurity and animal welfare, as well as guiding the prudent use of antimicrobials. WOAH also supports its Members in effectively implementing these standards at national and regional level.

- **Filling critical data gaps for evidence-based decisions**

  150+ Members contribute annually to WOAH's ANIMUSE

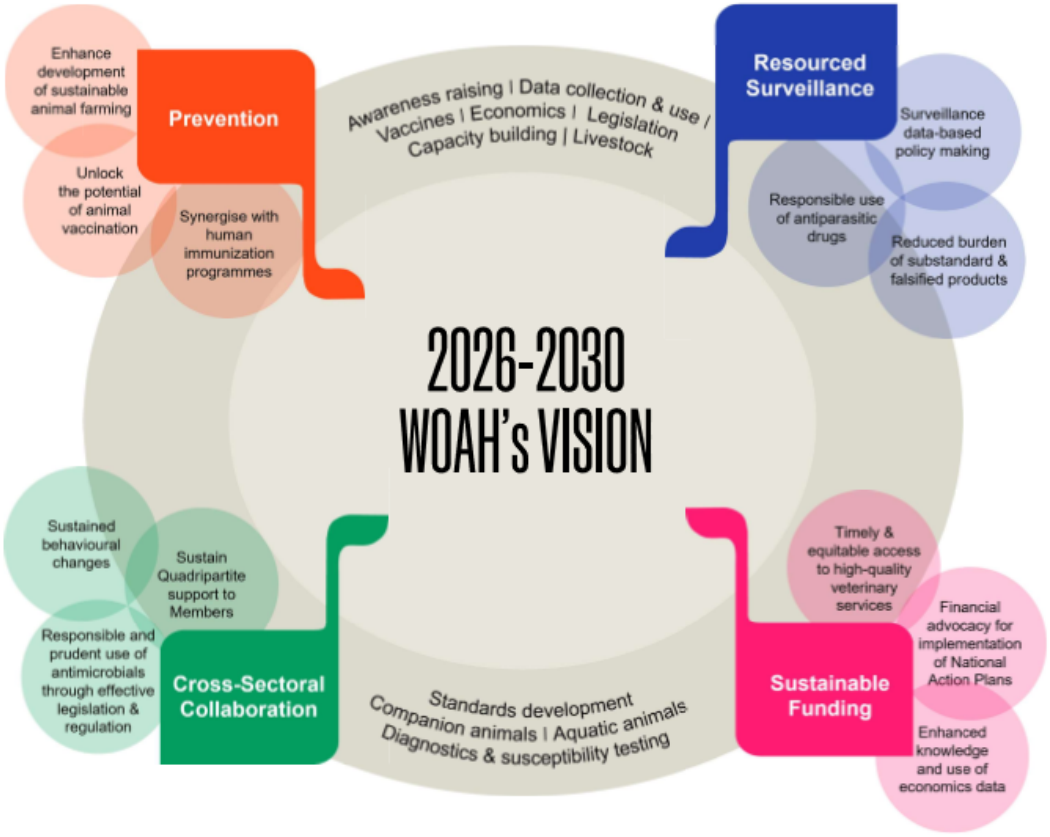
  80+ Members participated in WOAH's V-SAFE pilot system

- **Global partnerships to translate commitments into action**

  70+ Memoranda of Understanding signed with partners in the veterinary & pharmaceutical sectors, producer organisations, international organisations and NGOs

Investment needs: Four Priority Pillars

With an overall investment of €20 million, WOAH's five-year (2026-2030) AMR roadmap will be able to achieve:



How to partner with WOAH

Through supporting WOAH's World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (World Fund), a multi-donor trust fund built by voluntary contributions from Members, intergovernmental organisations, philanthropic foundations, the private sector and other sources, our Resource Partners are part of our global effort to sustainably improve animal health and welfare worldwide.

Act now, invest smart by partnering with WOAH to tackle AMR

March 2026

These four priority pillars comprise WOAH's support to the animal health sector to honor the commitments from the United Nations Political Declaration on AMR by 2030, as well as to effectively implement the updated Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance 2026–2036.

Contacts

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