



# C-CAMP Programme on | 2025-26 AMR in the Environment | Call#2

For the identification and nurturing of emerging technologies in the field of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in the environment

Supported by the UK's Global AMR Innovation Fund (GAMRIF)



**Detect** resistant microbes, resistant markers or antimicrobial traces in the environment



**Prevent** the spread of potential causal factors



**Treat, neutralise or reduce** the potential causal factors



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## Funding up to 170K GBP or INR 2 Crore per startup/innovation

Mentorship, funding, networking, on-field testing and validation opportunities



## Application Deadline

Sep 26, 2025



**Eligibility:** Open for Indian Innovators; and for Non-Indian Innovators with an Indian subsidiary or Indian partner

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## C-CAMP Programme on AMR in the Environment (2025–26), Call #2

For the identification and nurturing of emerging technologies in the field of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in the environment

**Supported by the UK's Global AMR Innovation Fund (GAMRIF)**

**Under the aegis of the India AMR Innovation Hub (IAIH)**

### Programme Objective

The programme aims to identify and develop technologies addressing antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in the environment, specifically for the benefit of low and middle-income countries (LMICs) where the burden of drug resistance is highest. This targets the unmet needs in India and other LMICs regarding environmental AMR under the One Health approach. The programme's impact will extend across people, animals, food, and the environment, aiming to preserve the effectiveness of antimicrobials for future generations. The chosen objectives align with the mandates and focus areas of the National Action Plan (NAP 2.0) in India, the UK National Action Plan (Confronting antimicrobial resistance 2024 to 2029) and global AMR gaps. Innovations that can be implemented effectively for detection, prevention of spread and treatment will not only prevent the unintentional exposure of antibiotics to the environment but will also aid in restricting the usage of antimicrobials.

### Overview

The partnership between the UK's Global AMR Innovation Fund (GAMRIF) and India's Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP) is a pioneering initiative under the umbrella of the India AMR Innovation Hub (IAIH). GAMRIF supports C-CAMP to identify, support, and nurture innovations specifically aimed at combating antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in the environment for the benefit of low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) where the burden of drug resistance is the highest.

[The Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms \(C-CAMP\)](#), supported by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, has been playing a pivotal role in fostering deep science research and innovations with societal impact, to drive life sciences research and innovation since 2009. As part of the Bangalore Life Science Cluster (BLiSC), C-CAMP provides cutting-edge technology platforms for research, development, training, and entrepreneurship. It fosters innovation through seed funding, mentorship programs, and bio-incubation facilities, enabling biotech startups to thrive. C-CAMP empowers researchers to focus on groundbreaking discoveries through its dynamic ecosystem and helps to drive advancements in healthcare, agriculture, and environmental science, shaping the future of bioscience innovations.

[GAMRIF](#) is a UK One Health aid fund, supported by the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC), Government of UK, that supports R&D around the world to reduce the threat of AMR in humans, animals and the environment for the benefit of people in LMICs. GAMRIF's core



objectives are to develop innovative One Health solutions to tackle AMR; increase the availability of context-specific, accessible, and affordable innovations for LMICs; establish international research partnerships with industry, academia, and governments; and leverage additional funding from other global donors.

## Introduction

AMR is a growing global threat that undermines modern medicine. Overuse of antibiotics in healthcare and agriculture accelerates resistance. Additional factors, such as lack of new antibiotics, poor infection prevention and control measures, climate change and environmental pollution, further exacerbate the issue, making it difficult to tackle. Recent forecasts predict that 39 million deaths will be directly attributable to bacterial AMR between 2025 and 2050. By 2050, AMR-related deaths could rise to 1.91 million per year, marking a 70% increase compared to 2022. Additionally, deaths associated with AMR, where resistant bacteria play a role, are expected to reach 8.22 million annually by 2050. These alarming trends highlight the urgent need for global action to combat AMR with innovative solutions. As pathogens evolve and develop resistance to existing treatments, the urgency to identify and nurture emerging technologies becomes paramount [1,2].

The burden of AMR is primarily felt in LMICs, with the number of AMR-related deaths disproportionately high in these countries. Several factors—including high infection rates, inadequate healthcare infrastructure, poor diagnostic capacity, restricted access to effective antimicrobials, weak AMR surveillance capacity, economic constraints, and policy implementation difficulties—accelerate the progression of resistance in these countries and further deepen the economic divide between higher and lower-income nations [3,4].

This funding call for the “C-CAMP Programme on AMR in the Environment (2025–26), Call #2”, supported by GAMRIF, is designed to identify and develop context-specific technologies addressing the unmet needs of AMR in the environment, specifically for the benefit of LMICs. This is envisioned to be achieved by:

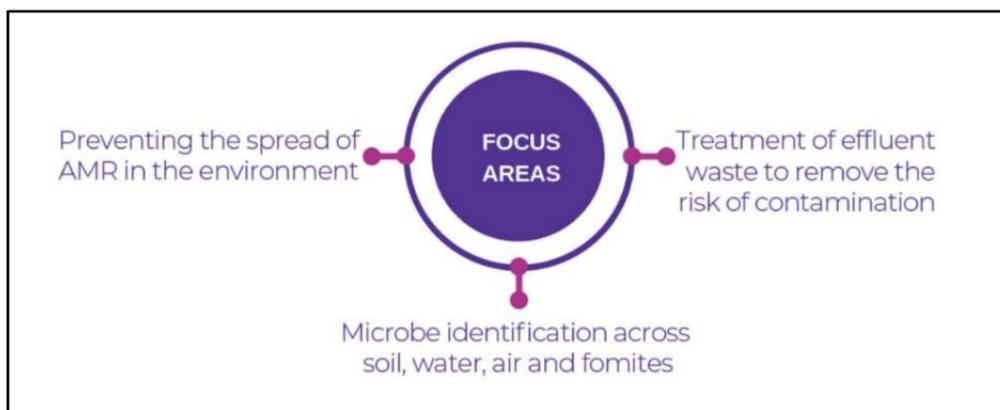
- **Identification of Promising Technologies:** Through an open call for proposals and a rigorous selection process, we seek to identify and showcase the most promising technologies and innovations in the field of AMR in the environment. This includes novel approaches to detection, prevention and treatment and is open to Indian innovators and non-Indian innovators with an Indian subsidiary or Indian partner.
- **Nurturing Start-ups and Entrepreneurs:**
  - The selected winners will receive financial support commensurate with the type of innovation and stage of readiness. Up to 10 innovations will be supported over a period of 9-12 months (during financial years 2025-26 and 2026-27), with maximum funding support of up to £170,000 GBP or approximately up to INR 2.0 Crores.
  - The winners will also receive mentoring and networking support to advance their AMR-focused solutions in the environment to accelerate the translation of innovative solutions into viable products and services.

Innovations are sought across the following three focus areas:

- i. **Detection:** Technologies for the detection of resistant microbes and traces of antimicrobials in environmental samples.
- ii. **Prevention:** Technologies for the prevention of the spread of AMR in the environment through innovative strategies and technologies.
- iii. **Treatment:** Treatment of soil, water (for domestic, farm, and allied use), air or other sources to eliminate the risk of contamination with resistant pathogens and antibiotic traces in the environment. This includes identifying markers and indicators to assess the treatment efficiency of environmental samples for continuous or discrete monitoring.

## Focus Areas

### Focus Area 1: Detection



**Technologies for enabling the detection and surveillance of resistant pathogens or antimicrobial traces in samples.**

#### Overview

Many studies have reported that environmental samples such as air, water and soil are often contaminated with resistant micro-organisms, which in turn pose a risk of AMR transmission to humans, animals and plants. These environmental sources, air, water and soil, are known to carry a multitude of resistant bacteria and other microbes, including *E. coli*, *Klebsiella spp.*, *Shigella spp.*, *Salmonella spp.*, *Vibrio spp.*, *Acinetobacter spp.*, and *Enterococcus spp.* etc., [5,6]. The major transmission pathways of AMR drivers in the environment include (i) industrial and municipal wastewater, (ii) sewage sludge and spreading of animal manure and (iii) aquaculture systems. The discharge of antibiotics occurring through those routes makes it a reservoir allowing interaction of mobile genetic elements, spreading AMR to other hosts within the environment, including humans and animals.



## Unmet Needs/Gaps

The abundance of resistant microorganisms in natural sources makes it a significant reservoir of AMR, as it represents an ideal environment for AMR bacteria (ARB) and antimicrobial-resistant genes (ARGs) to persist. The situation is far more alarming in LMICs, due to the limited infrastructure for managing human and animal waste streams, limited surveillance and diagnostic opportunities, and insufficient hygiene control, leading to greater environmental emissions of both resistant faecal bacteria and residual antibiotics and an overall greater infection burden.

Resistant microbes and resistant genes in the environment act as reservoirs for AMR, facilitating the spread of resistance among bacteria through horizontal gene transfer and environmental contamination. Their presence in soil, water, and human-made systems accelerates the transmission of AMR, posing risks to public health and ecosystems [7]. Global studies involving the metagenomic analysis of wastewater from sewage revealed the resistome profile of ARGs and ARBs across different geographies. While most predominant ARBs found in these samples belonged to the genera of the ESKAPE spectrum (*Enterococcus faecium*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Enterobacter spp.*), significant diversity was also observed among the ARGs [8]. In the Indian context, recent studies have revealed a high prevalence of *E. coli* resistant to third-generation cephalosporin (70-90%) in domestic waste and hospital effluents [9]. In addition to the Extended Spectrum beta lactamases (ESBL)-producing Gram-negative bacteria, other bacteria, such as *Vibrio spp.*, *Bacillus sp.*, *Salmonella spp.* and *Pseudomonas sp.*, were the most common, predominant resistant genera across Indian cities. Additionally, many sites harboured multi-drug-resistant phenotypes. Resistance genes like *blaNDM-1* and *blaOXA-48* being found in water samples threaten human and animal health. [10,11].

Although the treatment process can help remove or reduce the ARB load, it has a limited impact on ARGs, as they are more difficult to degrade. They can potentially spread among microbial communities in the environment through horizontal gene transfer, which is the main resistance mechanism in most Gram-negative bacteria [6]. Furthermore, the lack of field techniques for the detection and surveillance of AMR, along with the limited technical support for the collection, transportation and storage of environmental samples, limits the overall efficacy of innovations designed to monitor and contain the spread of AMR.

Therefore, there is a huge unmet need in LMICs, mainly the following:

- Detection tools to monitor the load of ARBs and ARGs in wastewater (sewage, industries and agriculture wastes, hospitals, pharma industries, etc.).
- Detection tools for soil (domestic and agricultural soil runoffs, for example) to enhance surveillance measures
- Detection tools for the determination of total microbial load in air samples, along with the detection and/or identification of multidrug-resistant bacteria or other microbes.



- Innovations for the detection of ARBs and ARGs in other environmental samples (soil, air, foamite, etc.) for identification of drivers of AMR or its hotspots.
- Innovative surveillance measures, using detection tools for monitoring ARBs/ARGs in environmental samples.

### **Suggested Innovations for the focus areas (but not limited to):**

- Identification of novel sensor-based technologies for the identification of resistance markers and pathogens in environmental samples, for rapid detection, identification and surveillance of AMR hot spots.
- Digital innovations supported by Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) tools for the detection of resistant bacteria in air samples (for aerosolised pathogens) and healthcare-associated Infections (HAIs) by monitoring the load of bacterial specimens in hospital effluents.
- Innovations supporting sensitive, cost-effective and easy-to-deploy interventions for detecting and identifying pathogenic bacteria and resistant marker genes in various environmental samples such as soil, water (such as sewage water and effluent samples from domestic waste, industries, hospitals, soil runoffs from animal farms and agriculture) and air.
- Innovations supporting sensitive, cost-effective and easy-to-deploy interventions for detecting and identifying pathogenic bacteria and resistant marker genes in existing antibiotics in effluents or sewage originating from commercial and domestic settings.

### **Focus Area 2: Prevention**

**Innovations for the prevention of the causal factors contributing to the spread of AMR in the environment, through novel and relevant technological interventions.**

#### **Overview**

The detection of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) from industrial sources, particularly those involved in antibiotic production, as well as the residual antibiotics in hospital and domestic sewage, is essential for preventing environmental contamination and mitigating AMR [10,12]. They often enter sewage systems through patient waste and improper disposal practices, leading to the contamination of water bodies and ecosystems [9,13].

Recent research has uncovered the widespread presence of pharmaceutical pollutants in rivers across the world, highlighting an urgent environmental and public health issue. A large-scale study examined 1,052 sampling sites across 258 rivers in 104 countries, representing the pharmaceutical footprint of 471.4 million people. The findings revealed pharmaceutical contaminants in surface waters at alarming levels, with over a quarter of the locations facing potential risks to both ecosystems and human health. The highest concentrations of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) were observed in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and South America, with contamination levels particularly severe in LMICs. These regions often struggle



with poor wastewater treatment, inadequate waste management infrastructure, and proximity to pharmaceutical manufacturing sites, exacerbating pollution levels. Among the most frequently detected pharmaceutical compounds were carbamazepine, metformin, and caffeine, with the latter also originating from common lifestyle consumption. Many of the most heavily contaminated samples came from areas where previous monitoring efforts had been limited or nonexistent [14]

India has a very large population, a high incidence of infectious diseases, and is a major consumer of antibiotics [14,15]. With rapid urbanisation and increasing healthcare facilities, India faces a significant challenge in managing hospital sewage [16]. Studies reveal that many of the sewage treatment plants in Delhi, the capital of India, aren't designed to extract pharmaceutical contaminants or Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). Researchers detected a cocktail of 22 APIs, including Metformin, in river water samples collected in the capital region. The situation extends further to other LMICs as well, where similar challenges exist due to limited infrastructure and resources. A recent survey analyzed samples from 1,000 sites along waterways in more than 100 nations, looking for 61 active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs). The results suggest that concentrations of at least one API breached safe levels for aquatic life at nearly 40% of sites tested globally. Hereby, introducing cost-effective and scalable technologies can help these countries manage their sewage more effectively and reduce the spread of AMR [15,16].

### **Unmet Needs/Gaps**

The overuse of antibiotics in hospitals and healthcare settings, along with various commercial and domestic settings, such as pharmaceutical manufacturers, creates a potent source of APIs and unused antibiotics, which are eventually released into the environment as effluents. Their release contributes to AMR by promoting the development of resistant bacteria. [11,13]. The level of contamination in hospital effluents also varies based on factors like the number of beds, services provided, and types of wards and units in hospitals, as well as the scale of manufacturing and distribution at the pharmaceutical outlets. The presence or absence of STPs influences the ARB load released into the environment. Waste management is often more challenging in LMICs than in high-income countries because of more limited resources, amongst other factors [17]. As a result, interventions are needed for proper surveillance and control of AMR by preventing the release of APIs into the environment from these sources.

### **Suggested Innovations for the focus areas (but not limited to):**

- Novel, affordable and accessible detection technologies, such as biosensors, advanced chromatography, etc., can be employed to monitor APIs in real-time.
- Novel technologies that can neutralise active compounds such as antimicrobials, before they are released into the environment to enable their safe disposal.
- Advanced technologies that can be utilised to detect APIs and toxic compounds in sewage water before their disposal into the environment.



- Novel preventive measures for the effective identification and disposal (or degradation) of antibiotic resistance genes in wastewater effluents to contain and control the transmission of AMR.

### **Focus Area 3: Treatment**

**Technologies aiding in the treatment of environmental samples to prevent contamination with resistant pathogens and antibiotic traces by identifying markers and indicators from wastewater, soil, and air sources, including agricultural, industrial, and domestic use.**

#### **Overview**

The presence of pharmaceutical compounds in the environment due to improper disposal of unused or expired drugs without proper treatment often leads to detrimental effects [18,19]. This can result from improper patient disposal of unused pharmaceuticals via environmentally unfriendly routes, such as the sink, toilet or waste bin or by disposal of liquid medicines into toilets or bathtubs, which could cause pollution to the environment, especially by poisoning the waterways, which harms marine life, negatively affects humans and animals, and triggers the emergence of AMR with potentially dire impacts [20-22].

Most of these unused and expired pharmaceutical components are introduced into the environment via the solid and sewage wastes from hospitals, pharmaceutical industries (both manufacturers as well as distributors) and domestic sources [22-24]. Accidental spill of APIs during transportation is also a potential source of environmental contamination that can take place. In addition, the waste collection and segregation systems in LMICs can be underdeveloped, and most waste is diverted to landfills. Leaching of antimicrobials into landfills further contributes to the rise of AMR [14,25].

#### **Unmet Needs/Gaps:**

Unwanted pharmaceuticals, which are disposed of in the garbage, eventually end up in landfills, where they can be discharged into the environment as leachate. Effective measures are needed to properly monitor and dispose of unused and expired drugs and reduce their disposal into the environment [26].

There lies a huge unmet gap for proper management of antimicrobial agents to contain their disposal, and the concomitant spread of AMR into the environment. Currently, innovations addressing two key aspects of the management of antimicrobial agents are needed. Firstly, the prevention of the entry of antibiotics into the environment and secondly, effective measures to manage the handling and disposal of antibiotics, ensuring their proper usage and avoiding accidental spills [27,28].

**Suggested Innovations for the focus areas (but not limited to):**

- Technologies that ensure an antibiotic manufacturing unit can optimally eliminate residual antibiotics and re-purpose the by-products of manufacturing, including water recycling, e.g. technologies like zero liquid discharge.
- Filtration/adsorbent-based technologies to filter out antibiotics from liquid waste at source.
- Innovations in integrated waste disposal specifically cater to neutralise antibiotics and their related components e.g. APIs, expired medicines, etc.
- Technologies aiding spill control and follow-on bioremediation in case of an industrial-level spill of antibiotics, to restore the environment.

**Outcomes of innovations**

- **Direct benefit for the LMICs:** The funded innovations supported by C-CAMP should help LMICs to reduce the burden of environmental AMR and its effects on human health and improve public health outcomes for their populations.
- **Mid-term outcomes:** Advancement of context-specific tools and innovations along the product development pipeline.
- **Long-term outcomes:** Availability and accessibility of affordable tools and innovative solutions to tackle environmental AMR for LMICs.
  - Accelerating Innovative solutions.
  - Generation of evidence on the use of the most promising innovative solutions for decision-making and dissemination.

**Eligibility Criteria**

- **Who Can Apply**
  - In the current call, the AMR Challenge is open to Indian organisations, companies and startups.
    - Indian applications are sought mainly from registered start-ups (as detailed in the [G.S.R. notification 127 \(E\)](#)) and companies.
  - Global/non-Indian applicants from other countries are also welcome to apply if they fulfil the following criteria:
    - Non-Indian applicants should have a registered company subsidiary in India that qualifies as a start-up/company and should have been in existence before 1st September 2025.
    - Strong partnerships where appropriate, e.g. across sectors or countries, are also encouraged to apply. However, the primary applicant for the call should be an Indian registered entity.
  - The selected applicant(s) in India will hold primary responsibility for utilization of funds and managing the technical, regulatory, compliance, programmatic, and financial aspects of the project.
  - Applicants from Indian academia or scientific institutions are eligible to apply ONLY IF they can demonstrate the necessary capability and capacity of validation of their innovation in India, and act as follows:



- As the main shareholder of a registered start-up company as defined above; or
- As part of an industry partnership or collaboration, as evidenced by legal partnership agreements with the academic or scientific institution as lead partner \*\*; or
- As part of a technology-transfer partnership or collaboration as evidenced by legal partnership agreements with the academic or scientific institution as lead partner\*\*

(\*\*Supporting documents may also be requested to verify the workability, legal, and financial stability of the partnership.)

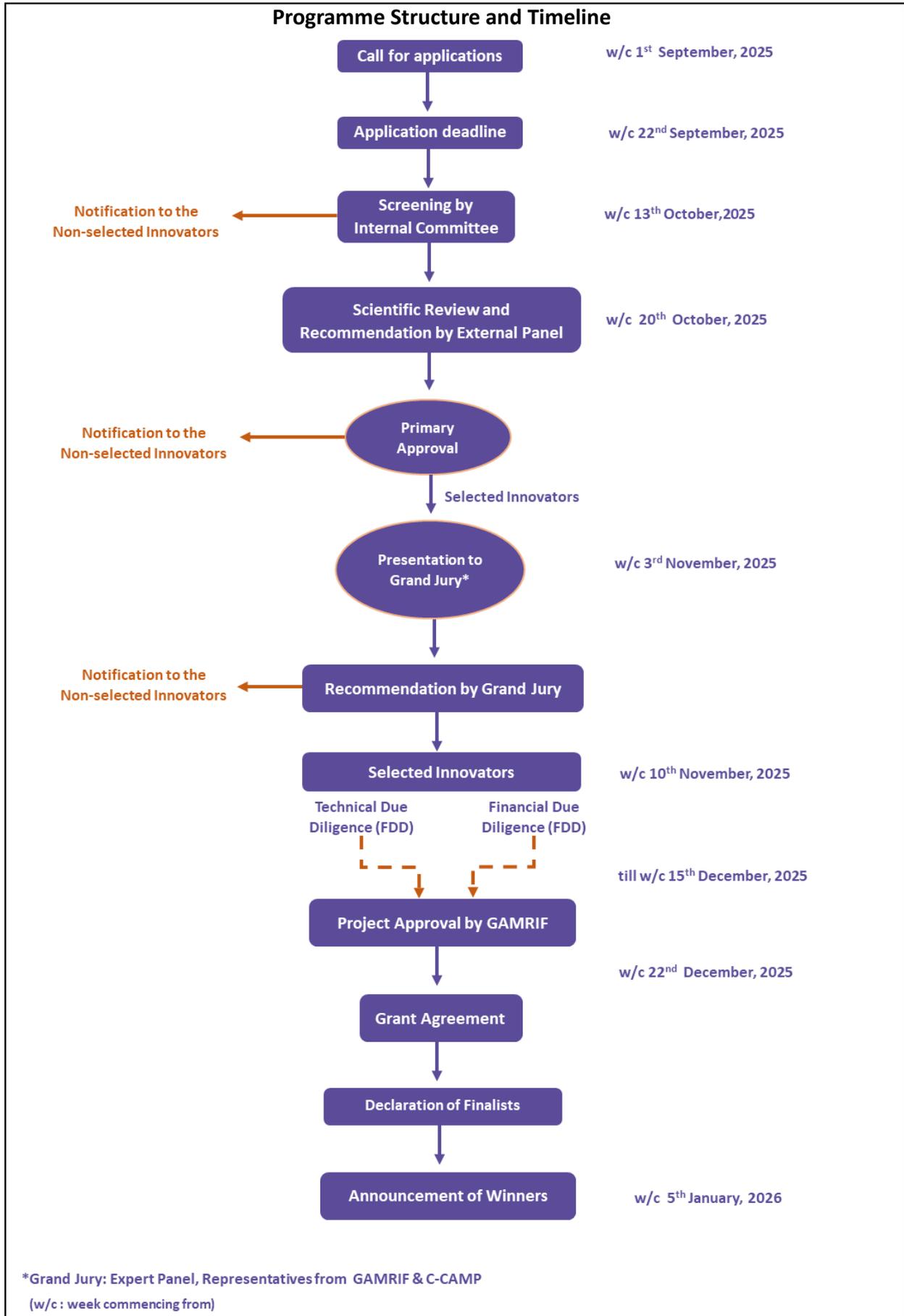
- **Research criteria/requirements**

- The primary goal of the innovative solution is to address unmet needs related to AMR in the environment, rather than focusing on innovations in animals or humans (even where there is an indirect link with the environment)
- Must focus on at least one of the listed focus areas of AMR in the environment (detection, prevention or treatment)
- Must directly and primarily benefit people in LMICs (as defined by OECD\*) – this must be fundamental to the design of the project and listed as an explicit objective.  
\*<https://www.oecd.org/en.html>
- Must be mid to late-stage innovations, with Technology Readiness Level between **TRL-4 to TRL-9** (referencing [Technology Readiness Levels](#))
- Validation data from environmental sample testing, or pilot studies, or any other supporting data is highly encouraged.

## Application Process

- **How to Apply?**

1. Complete the registration at the portal using the link: <https://indiaamrgrandchallenges.ccamp.res.in/>, followed by the completion of the application form. Please note that the application process needs one-time registration, but can be completed in multiple sessions.
2. Applicants may submit more than one application form, as long as one application has ONE proposed solution ONLY. Separate application forms should be filled out for different solutions within the organisation.
3. Incomplete applications, with incoherent content, or with problems/solutions that fall outside the scope of the present call for application, will not be evaluated.
4. Sharing of supporting material, especially validation data from testing of environmental samples, is highly encouraged, although it is not mandatory.
5. By submitting the form, the applicant declares that the work submitted is their original work and has not been drawn from any other source or person.
6. Plagiarism, of any degree and form, will not be entertained and will lead to immediate disqualification at any stage of the programme.
7. Communications regarding the applications, shortlisting, selection, etc., will be done as per the schedule given below.





- **Important dates**

Details	Timelines
➤ Call for Applications Open	w/c September 01, 2025
➤ Call for Applications Close	w/c September 22, 2025
➤ Shortlisting and screening by the Internal Committee	w/c October 13, 2025
➤ Scientific Review and Recommendation by External Panel	w/c October 20, 2025
➤ Presentations by finalists to the External panel and Grand Jury	w/c November 03, 2025
➤ Recommendations by Grand Jury	
➤ Technical and financial due diligence for finalists begins	w/c November 10, 2025
➤ Technical and financial due diligence for finalists ends	w/c December 15, 2025
➤ Project Review and Approval by GAMRIF	w/c December 22, 2025
➤ Declaration of winners	w/c January 05, 2026

### Frequently Asked Questions:

#### 1. What is the C-CAMP Programme on AMR in the Environment (2025–26)?

The C-CAMP AMR Challenge in the Environment is a programme to identify path-breaking, innovative solutions for Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in the environment. This aligns with India's AMR objectives with focus areas spanning across the One Health spectrum, as identified by the C-CAMP-anchored India AMR Innovation Hub (IAIH).

#### 2. Who is organising the C-CAMP Programme on AMR in the Environment (2025–26)?

The current call of C-CAMP AMR Challenge in the environment, 2025-26, is organised by the [Centre for Cellular and Molecular platforms \(C-CAMP\)](#), with funding support from the [UK's Global AMR Innovation Fund \(GAMRIF\)](#).

#### 3. In what domains of AMR, can solutions be submitted?

Please refer to the section of 'Focus Areas' in the Programme Document. Focus areas have been identified through an external stakeholder consultation, and technology innovations are being invited in them. Along with these, platform technology solutions with demonstrated applications in AMR in the environment will be considered.

#### 4. Who can apply for the AMR Challenge?

The call for this year (2025-2026) is open to Indian organisations, companies and startups; and non-Indian applicants from other countries with an Indian subsidiary or Indian



partner, with mid to late-stage technologies (TRL 4 and above). Strong partnerships where appropriate, e.g. across sectors or countries, are also encouraged to apply.

**5. How many applications can a one-person or a company submit?**

An innovator or organisation can submit multiple applications. However, please note that (a) an applicant will have to register separately for each application and use separate email ids, and (b) if multiple applications submitted by an applicant get the same score, only one idea will proceed to the next round. However, multiple applications can be submitted by one organisation/start-up with clearly distinct innovative solutions.

**6. How does one apply?**

The application can be submitted by applying through the online portal, at the link: <https://indiaamrgrandchallenges.ccamp.res.in/>. Only applications received through the online portal will be considered for review and further evaluation. Applications received through email or through any other method will not be considered.

**7. Will my application be kept confidential?**

All details submitted in the application form as well as subsequent presentations, will be treated as confidential to the extent possible. All reviewers will sign the Non-Disclosure Agreement (CDA/NDA). However, the responsibility of protecting information prior to putting it out in the application form or sharing it with anyone lies wholly with the applicant, and we strongly recommend that any applicant who has any concerns regarding Intellectual Property (IP) protection and disclosure of information contact an appropriate and competent IP counsel before filling in the application.

**8. Does the solution have to be original?**

The solution can be original, or it should demonstrate a significant innovative improvement over the currently available solutions.

**9. Is there a fee to apply for the programme?**

No, there is no fee to apply for the programme.

**10. Do we need to have validation studies or prototypes ready to be able to apply?**

Since the call is for mid- to late-stage innovations, it is desirable to submit validation results along with the application.

**11. What is the selection process?**

The selection process will comprise a review of the application form by an expert review panel in Round 1. Applicants shortlisted after the first round will be asked to make presentations to the review panel and the Grand Jury in Round 2, who will further recommend the finalists. The declaration of the winners will additionally be subject to the satisfactory completion of technical and financial due diligence, along with the signing of the Grant Agreement with C-CAMP.

**12. What are the selection criteria?**

The selection criteria for the applications are based on the parameters of novelty, scientific strength, societal impact, commercialisation potential and the ability to address unmet needs in AMR in the environment, with special focus on LMICs.

**13. How will I know if I am selected?**

Selected applicants will be notified by email. It is the responsibility of the applicant to check their emails regularly around the date of “notification of acceptance.” The selected applicants who do not respond to the notification of acceptance email will not be followed up further, after a waiting period of three days.

**14. Who are the reviewers and jury members?**

The reviewers and jury members will be domain experts from academia and industry.

**15. When will the awards be given?**

The Finalist will be announced after the presentation to the Grand Jury and final approval by the funders (C-CAMP and GAMRIF), followed by the completion of financial due diligence. The award will be given at the Grand Finale upon completion of the Grant Agreement. Please refer to the section on ‘Programme Structure and Timeline’ section of the Programme Document for details.

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(<https://www.ccamp.res.in>)

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