Tackling antimicrobial resistance with a “One Health” approach – WHO experience and implementation at the regional level

Zsuzsanna Jakab
WHO Regional Director for Europe

26 June 2014, The Hague, Netherlands
Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a complex issue at the human–animal–environment interface.
Examples of WHO strategies on AMR

- Global Strategy, 2001
- South-East Asia regional strategy, 2010
- Jaipur Declaration on Antimicrobial Resistance, 2011
- European strategic action plan, 2011
Key priorities of regional implementation

• African Region
  – Building integrated AMR surveillance capacity

• Region of the Americas
  – Regional integrated AMR surveillance networks, national programmes on AMR

• Eastern Mediterranean Region
  – Increased attention, promotion of rational use and infection control

• South-East Asia Region
  – Emphasis on “one health” approach

• Western Pacific Region
  – AMR surveillance in the health sector
Limiting antibiotic use in food animals in WHO European Region

- Prudent-use policies
- European Union (EU), 2006: withdrawal of the use of antibiotics as growth promoters
- EU Zoonoses Directive
  - Integrated surveillance of AMR
- European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption (ESVAC) project
European strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance
2011–2016

Resolution
European strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance

The European Commission,

Recalling World Health Assembly resolution WHA64.17 on targeting the public health impact of emerging and reemerging infections, NEJ01.31 on investing in infrastructure and capacity of all health systems to respond to threats, and NEJ01.36 on global health security and enhanced international cooperation,

Acknowledges Member States' existing commitments and their NEJ01.36 Global Strategy for Employment of Antimicrobial Rational Use andattle with resistance at global, national, and local level on an adaptive and sustainable basis (United Nations 2010)

Considers that the increasing resistance to antibiotics and the need to conserve the effectiveness of antibiotics is an important element of the Commission's Public Health in the European Union health strategy, 2012–2020

Further states that the UN Global Health Action Plan 2013–2015

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the High-level Forum on Antibiotic Resistance

Strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance

EPR/012/00

UNEP:2011
Comprehensive AMR action plan for Europe

Seven strategic objectives

1. Promote national coordination
2. Strengthen surveillance of resistance
3. Promote rational use of antibiotics, including surveillance of antibiotic consumption
4. Improve infection control and stewardship of antibiotic use in health care settings
5. Promote surveillance, prevention and control of antibiotic resistance in the food chain
6. Promote research and innovation on new antibiotics
7. Improve awareness on antibiotic use and risk of increasing resistance
Expanding AMR surveillance throughout Europe

- European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net)
- Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR) network

Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe
Expanding AMC surveillance throughout Europe

- European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption network (ESAC-Net)

Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

- WHO Regional Office for Europe–ESAC Project Group

Expanding awareness throughout the Region

- European Antibiotic Awareness Day (EAAD)
  - Expanded to 44 countries
Key messages on the regional role

• Shape and implement the global action plan
• Support country action:
  – Facilitate national intersectoral and interdisciplinary coordination
  – Promote prudent use policies and enforcement
  – Build surveillance capacity
  – Raise awareness among all stakeholders
Thank you for your attention!

Further information is available on the WHO Regional Office for Europe website

(http://www.euro.who.int/amr

and