



Joint Action
Antimicrobial Resistance and
Healthcare-Associated Infections



Co-funded by the
Health Programme
of the European Union

One Health national strategies and national action plans for AMR in Europe

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Madrid, 29 October 2018





Today I will talk about..



Objectives of work package 5 of EU-JAMRAI



Work done in year 1



Next steps

- Health policy is a national mandate;
- Good intentions to tackle AMR nationally are agreed upon in EU (>2001);
- However, resistance levels are rising;
- EU Council Conclusions (2016):
 - need EU platform to discuss policy options and policy dilemma's.
- Joint Action is an instrument to implement this;
 - via country-to-country assessments.

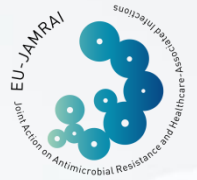
The overall objective of EU-JAMRAI is...

- Coordinate policies for the control of AMR and HCAI
- Implement policies across EU Member States
- In alignment with other initiatives (ECDC and WHO)

How?

By bringing together different networks => policymakers, experts and others, working in European and International initiatives relevant for policy decision.

Objective Work Package 5

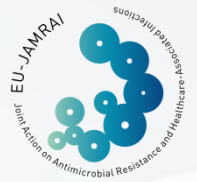


The overall objective of Work Package 5 is...

... to support Member States on the implementation of the

Council Conclusions on the next steps under a One Health approach to combat AMR (2016).

Main steps of Work Package 5



YEAR 1

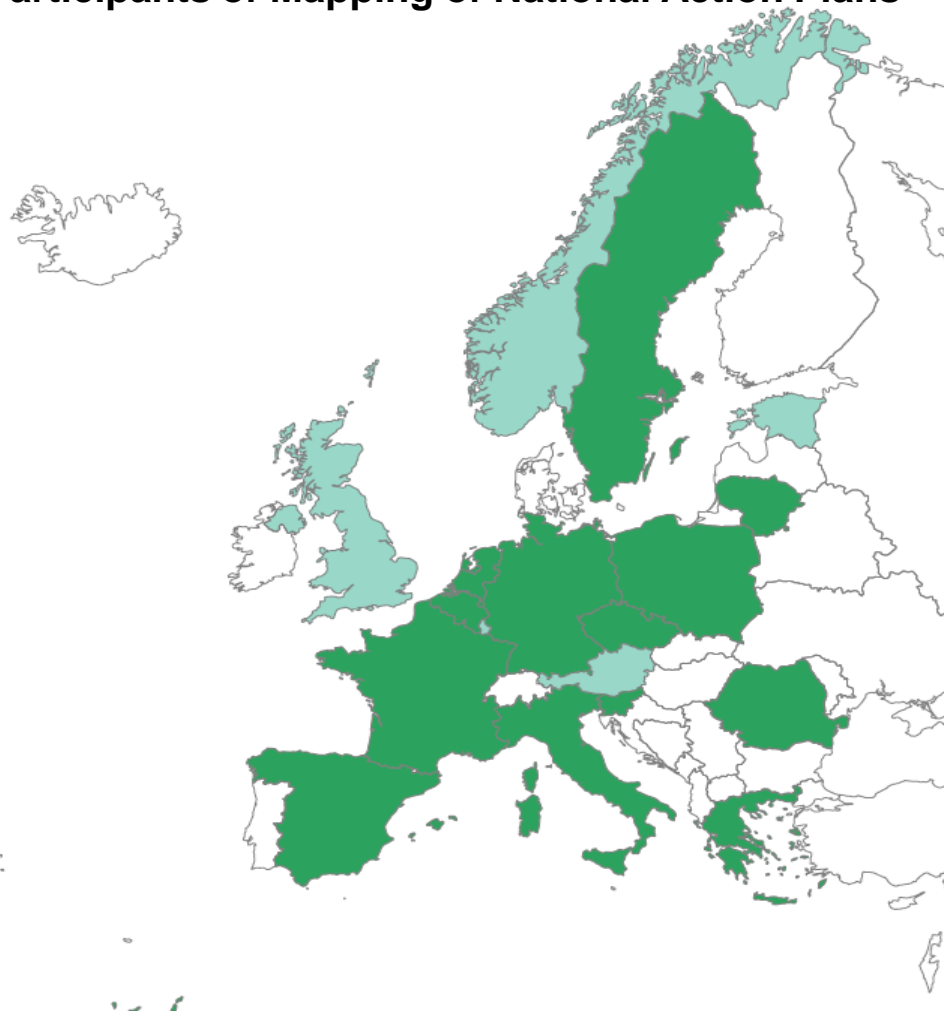
1. mapping of national strategies and action plans
2. self-assessment tool
3. analysis of self-assessments and SWOT's

YEAR 2-3

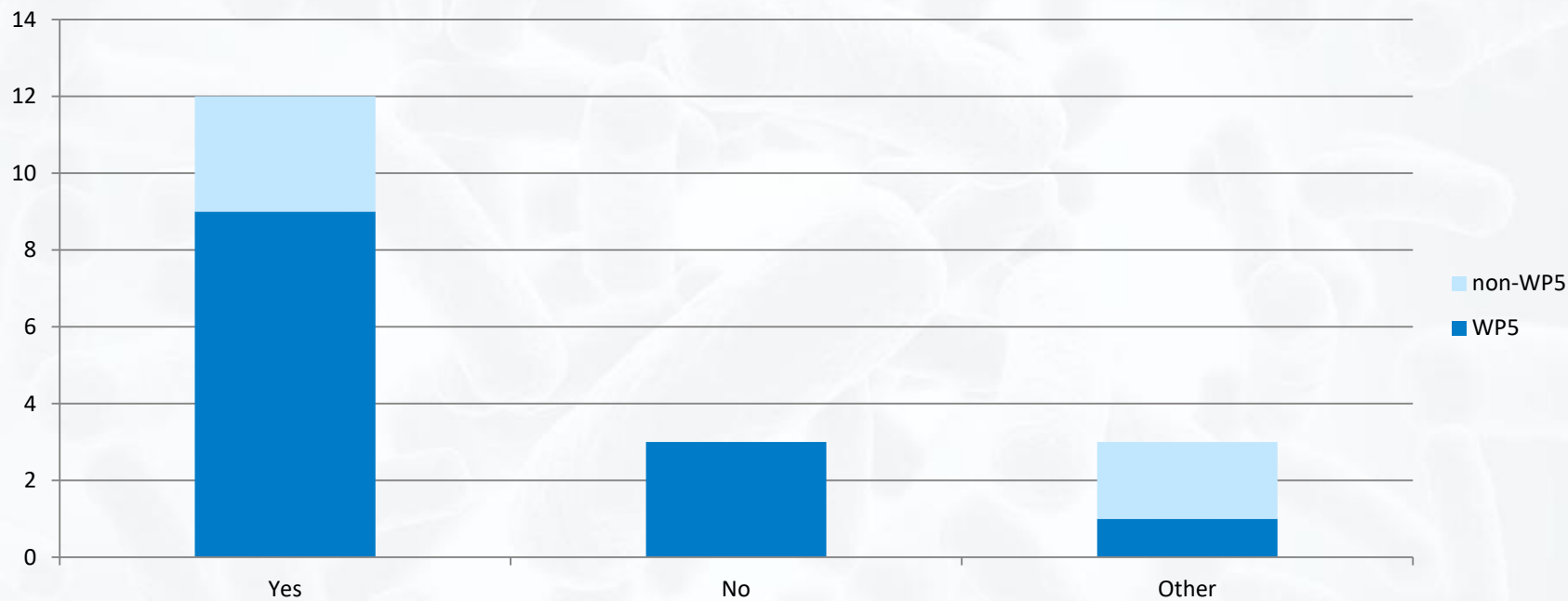
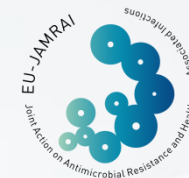
4. country-to-country assessments
5. strengthening supervision

Participants of Mapping of National Action Plans

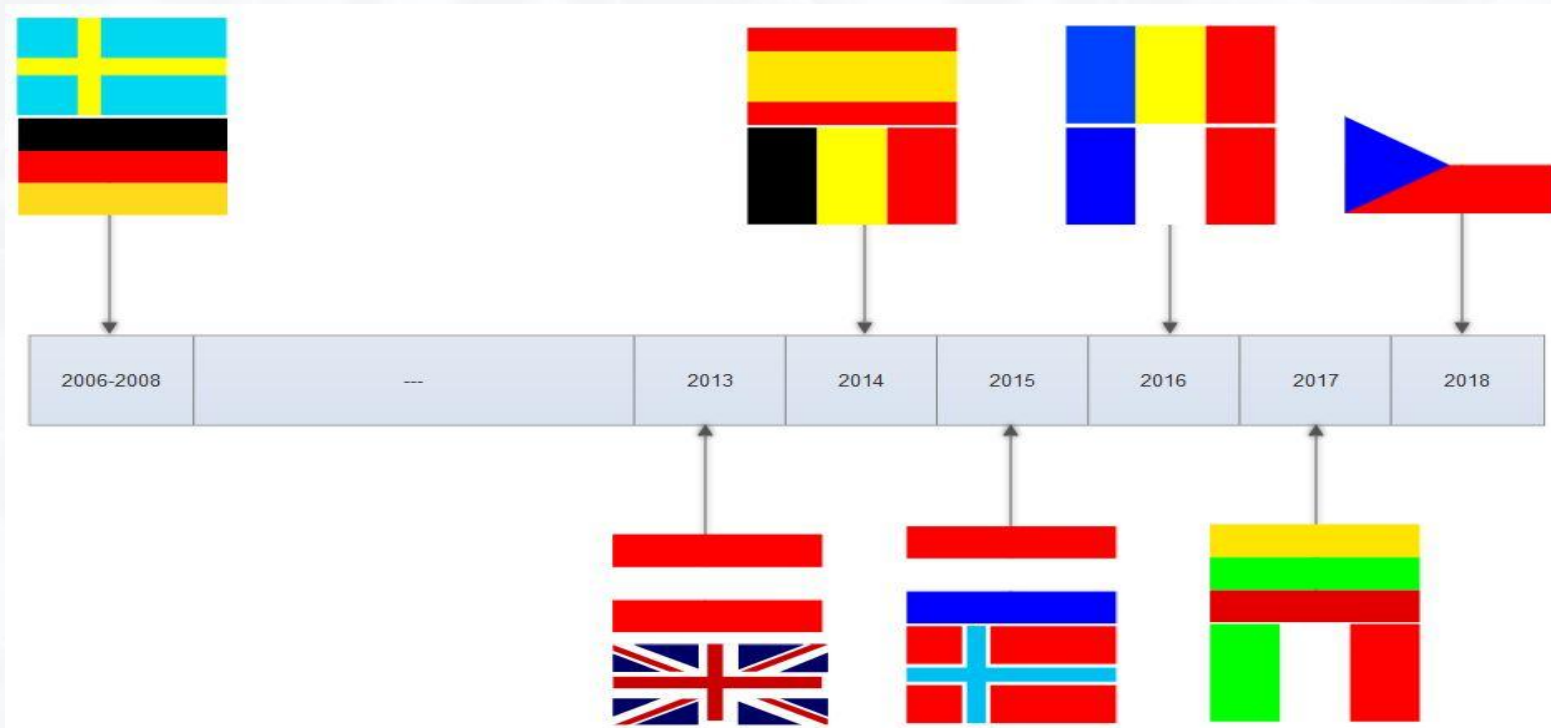
- non-WP5 participants
- WP5 participants



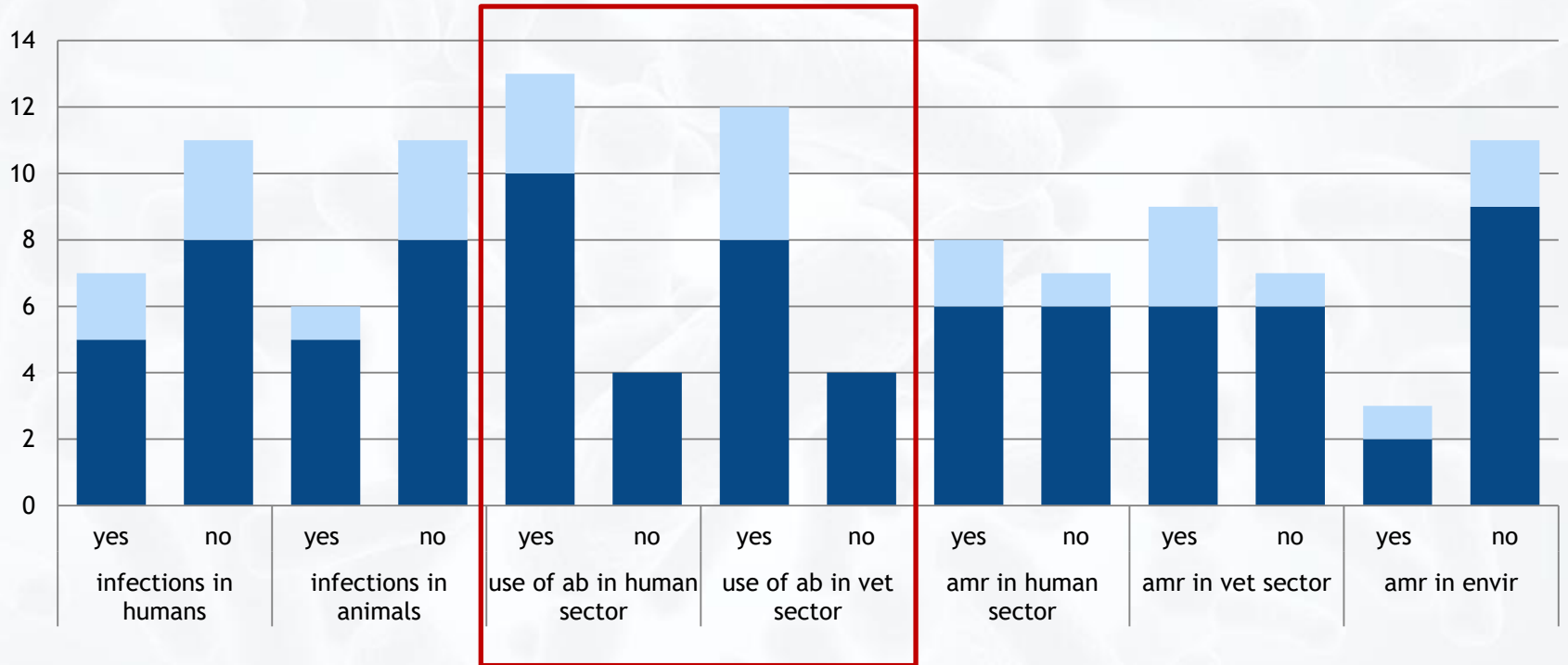
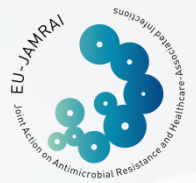
Has your Member State a National Action Plan?



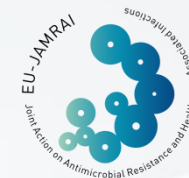
Publication date National Action Plan



Measurable goals for:

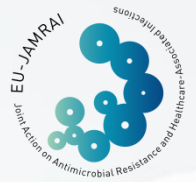


Overview Progress Self-Assessments on 16-10-2018



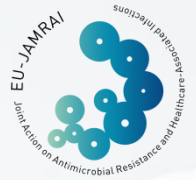
No	Country	Word doc	SWOT analysis
1	Belgium	N*	Y
2	Bulgaria	N	N
3	Czech Republic	Y	Y
4	France	Y	Y
5	Germany	Y	N
6	Greece	Y	Y
7	Italy	Y	N
8	Lithuania	Y	Y
9	Poland	Y	Y
10	Romania	Y	Y
11	Slovenia	Y	Y
12	Spain	Y	Y
13	Sweden	Y	Y
14	The Netherlands	Y	Y
15	Norway - extra	Y	N

Results - TEN THEME'S



1. Stimulating implementation of NAPs - how to KEEP it on political agenda (NL, FR, DE, ES)
2. Developing NAPs and implementing recently launched NAPs - how to GET it on the agenda (PL, RO, SL, CZ, EL)
3. Tackling AMR in all domains vs. setting priorities/focus (NL, FR, DE, ES, SE, PL)
4. How does the One Health approach work in practice? Can good examples of One Health cooperation be used in other EU countries or are they usually not fit to tailor to local situations? (DE, ES, SL, CZ, LT, FR, NL, SE)
5. EU data are used to put national data in perspective, to demonstrate increasing importance, and to raise awareness - BUT difficult to interpret and translate surveillance data into action for policy makers and politicians (NL, DE, FR, SE, CZ, EL, SL, RO, LIT)

Results - TEN THEME'S

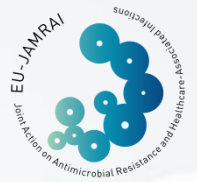


6. How to deal with responsibilities at national/regional level; and government/private sector partners (ES, DE, SE, NL, SL, DE, SL)
7. Different experiences with working with measurable goals and measures/actions to reach these goals (NL, SE, DE, FR, EL, RO, ES, SL, LT)
8. Several countries have shown that policy measures work in reducing AMR, use of antibiotics and HAI's (NL, FR, DE, ES, SE). MRSA approach to serve as a model.
9. Many actions taken showing hopeful results and good practices - but overall EU resistance levels and antibiotic use worsen (as shown by ECDC).

10. Veterinary domain in the spotlight

- Noteworthy differences between countries. Forerunners: SE, FR, DE, NL
- Best practices are perceived useful
- Collection of sales and ab use data is useful but difficult, especially per animal species.
- Political pressure helps set up an infrastructure for surveillance, cooperation between stakeholders and domains etc.
 - Clear difference between SE, FR, DE, NL & PL, SL, CZ.

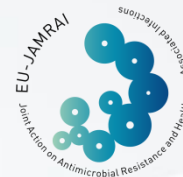
What's next?



“The country-to-country assessment will allow representatives of one or several WP5 participating countries to evaluate each other’s national action plans and One Health strategies, reflect about policy options and provide recommendations to support countries on the development and implementation of the NAP.”

Grant Agreement

Preliminary schedule country-to-country assessments



Visitating country	Receiving country	Planning
Germany	France	October 2018 (p)
Slovenia	Czech	October 2018 (p)
Netherlands	Spain	November 2018 (p)
Lithuania	Romania	2019
Czech	Belgium	2019
Belgium	Lithuania	2019
Spain	Sweden	2019
France	Poland	2019
Greece	Germany	2019
Italy	Netherlands	2019
Poland	Italy	2019
Romania	Greece	2019
Sweden	Slovenia	2019

Questions?



Thank you!

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EU-JAMRAI



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