

ACTION AREAS



Infection prevention and control (IPC) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

- IPC in health and care facilities
- WASH in health and care facilities
- WASH in communities
- Vaccinations
- Food production systems



Environmental and social determinants

- Occupational conditions
- Collection, treatment & disposal of wastewater
- Solid waste management
- Housing conditions
- Financial protection
- Access to basic health services for refugees and migrants



Stewardship

- Antimicrobial stewardship programmes
- Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis measures
- Diagnostic stewardship
- Clinical decision support systems



Community awareness and enabling behaviours

- Behavioural and cultural insights
- Communication and awareness
- Engagement of non-State actors, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations, patient and professional organizations
- Engagement of primary care and pharmacy teams in the community



Access

- Access to diagnostics
- Access to antimicrobial medicines and vaccines
- Access to and prudent use of antimicrobials for animals and plants

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ENABLERS



Regulations and legislations

- Food safety standards and control
- Antimicrobials for non-therapeutic use
- Antifungal use in agriculture
- Over the counter regulations
- Pharmaceutical promotion
- Substandard and falsified antimicrobials
- Regulatory frameworks for digital health
- Regulations and legislations for wastewater and WASH



Governance and leadership

- Political commitment
- AMR One Health coordination and participation
- Resourcing for One Health AMR
- Mainstreaming AMR across all One Health plans
- AMR as part of preparedness and response plans
- Private sector as allies



Laboratories

- Sampling services
- AMR reference laboratories
- AMR testing capacity and capability
- Whole genome sequencing for AMR surveillance



Workforce

- Workforce strategy and plan
- Continuous personal development and education for multidisciplinary teams
- Role of pharmacy teams and nurses
- Laboratory expertise



Research, innovation and digital technology

- Public incentives for public and private sector innovation
- Research – generating and promoting the use of evidence on AMR and its impacts
- Implementation research- bridging the gaps between research and practice
- Digital health technologies

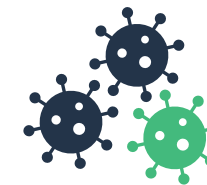


Surveillance

- Surveillance of AMR and antimicrobial medicines use (AMU) in humans
- Surveillance of WASH services
- Environmental surveillance of wastewater and surface water
- Surveillance of AMR and AMU in animals and plants
- Integrated surveillance

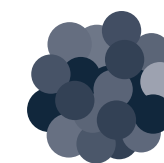
Roadmap on antimicrobial resistance for the WHO European Region 2023–2030

Supporting countries to identify, prioritize, implement and monitor high-impact interventions to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR)



No one is safe from AMR, but everybody is responsible.

Bacterial AMR was associated with over half a million deaths in the WHO European Region in 2019, equivalent to the health burden of influenza, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS combined. Resistant infections acquired in healthcare settings are especially dangerous, accounting for one in three resistant infections but representing more than 60% of AMR-related deaths.



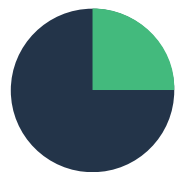
Too many people are dying from previously treatable infections.

The largest fatal burden of AMR in the region came from *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, making it harder to treat bloodstream, intra-abdominal, respiratory and urinary tract infections

€11.7 billion

The cost to the health system and economies is staggering.

Each year, the higher health expenditure and reduced workforce productivity due to AMR is costing countries of the European Union and European Economic Area an estimated €11.7 billion. The COVID-19 pandemic compromised progress on AMR and the climate emergency is exacerbating the situation, through an expected rise of infectious diseases. Without swift action, the costs will continue to spiral.



High impact and often cost-effective interventions are available, yet the resources to implement them are not.

Most Member States have developed National Action Plans on AMR, but over 75% of these lack funds for implementation. The AMR Roadmap offers an overview of evidence-based interventions for countries to prioritize.



The increasing recognition of the urgency of tackling AMR globally has prompted countries to make strides on various fronts. And yet, progress is not keeping pace with the advance of AMR. **This Roadmap** helps countries in the region to navigate the complex AMR landscape and accelerate action to mitigate its impact.

AMR roadmap at a glance

EUROPEAN REGION VISION

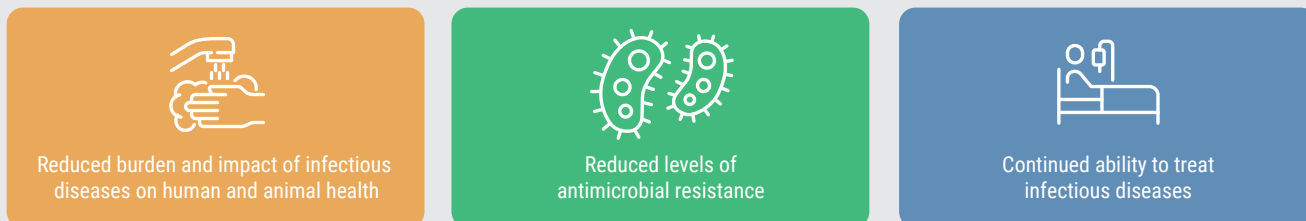
By 2030, people and animals are safer from hard-to-treat resistant infections in healthier environments

PRINCIPLES

ONE HEALTH PEOPLE-CENTRED EQUITY SYSTEMS VIEW

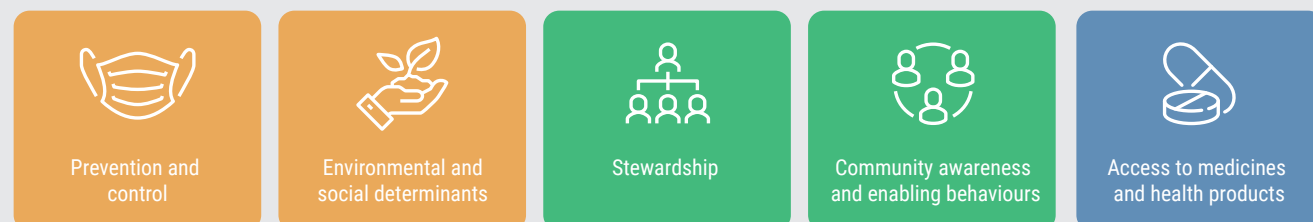
OUTCOMES

(changes in communities or systems expected in the time frame of this roadmap)



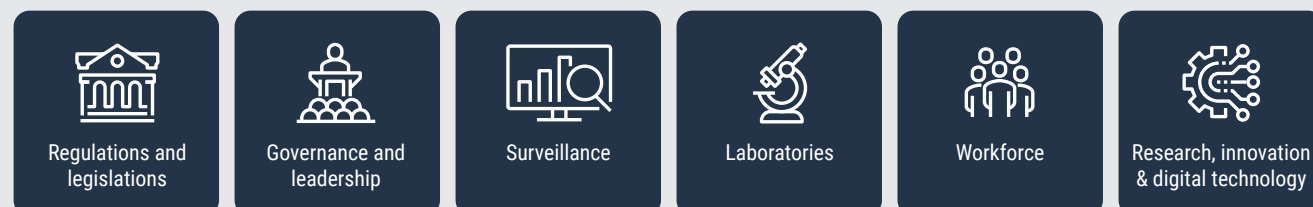
ACTION AREAS

(based on a mix of best available evidence and expert opinion)



ENABLERS

(to support the ongoing implementation of the actions above)



The roadmap is organized around an AMR Compass that identifies **five action areas** and **six enablers** based on a combination of the best available evidence and expert opinion, for countries to adapt to their own national contexts. Each action area and enabler has a set of **high-impact interventions** and is intended as a practical and adaptable tool for countries to convene all relevant national AMR stakeholders, reach consensus on their priorities, set national targets and inform the investment cases for action on AMR.

