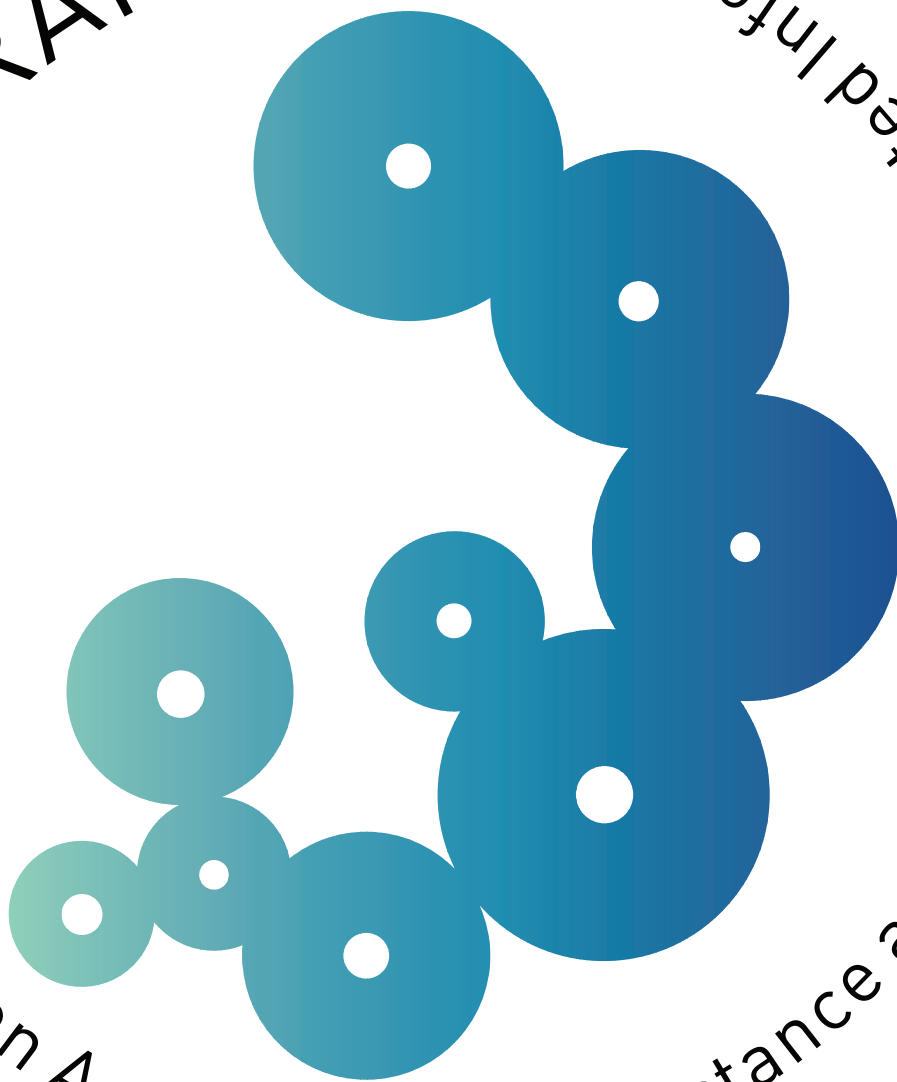


EU-JAMRAI

Joint Action on

Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections





EU-JAMRAI Mission

EU-JAMRAI is a European Union Joint Action on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Healthcare-Associated Infections (HCAI) that brings together 44 partners from 28 countries and more than 30 stakeholders. Our mission is to foster synergies among EU Member States by developing and implementing effective *One Health* policies to fight the rising threat of AMR and to reduce HCAI.

The *One Health* approach behind the project

One Health is a holistic multi-sectoral approach which recognises that human health, animal health and environment are interconnected. Diseases are transmitted from humans to animals and vice versa and must therefore be tackled in both.

The importance of fighting AMR at European level

AMR does not recognise geographic borders and requires a coordinated global response. Strengthening national and international health security initiatives against the AMR challenge requires a common European approach. Co-funded by the Health Programme of the European Union and by the 28 participating countries, this Joint Action aims to bring more coherence to the European contribution to the global movement against AMR.

Antibiotics: the wonder drug in extinction

If we do not react in time, the combined resistance to multiple antibiotics could become the biggest killer in the world by 2050.

Life-saving antibiotics have revolutionised our society and economy. Previously deadly diseases have become routine illnesses, requiring little more than a brief treatment. These achievements are now at risk mainly because of the excessive or inappropriate use of antimicrobials. The increase of bacteria resistant to multiple antibiotics, even to last resort drugs, in combination with the lack of new antibiotics is increasingly resulting in cases where doctors have major difficulties in treating infections.

What are the objectives of EU-JAMRAI?

The overarching objective of EU-JAMRAI is to support European Union Member States, develop and implement effective *One Health* policies to combat Antimicrobial Resistance and reduce Healthcare-Associated Infections. Through appropriate involvement of each group in the different planned actions, the Joint Action will strengthen existing public health policies both at national and European level and contribute to achieving the objectives of the WHO Global Action Plan on AMR, the Council Conclusions on AMR and the EU Action Plan on AMR.

General Objectives

1. To identify and test evidence-based measures to address AMR and HCAI in different contexts and provide recommendations to policymakers.
2. To bring together different networks of policymakers, experts and organisations working on AMR and HCAI.
3. To promote:
 - The *One Health* approach.
 - *One Health* in all policies concept.
 - Health in all policies concept.
4. To produce concrete recommendations and promote awareness and commitment by governments and stakeholders for a European contribution to international initiatives.



EU-JAMRAI Work Areas

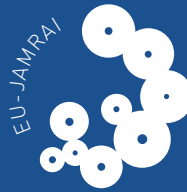
EU-JAMRAI aims to join forces to define European common policies to fight Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and control Healthcare-Associated Infections (HCAI) in line with ongoing EU and international policies. The Joint Action will look over the best programmes in each country to get the best of this project and see how cooperation at EU level can improve national AMR-related policies.

Our main goal will be addressed through 9 work packages, each of them with specific objectives. All the working areas will involve the different EU-JAMRAI partners and take into account the specific national political contexts and AMR and HCAI status.

EU-JAMRAI aims to **bridge the gap between declarations and actions** by proposing concrete steps to tackle AMR and HCAI so that good intentions lead to practical actions shared by EU Member States.

9 Work Packages

with specific **objectives**
to **lessen the burden of AMR**
and **reduce HCAIs**



Joint Action
Antimicrobial Resistance and
Healthcare-Associated Infections

- **WP1** - Coordination
- **WP2** - Dissemination
- **WP3** - Evaluation
- **WP4** - Integration in national policies and sustainability
- **WP5** - Implementation of *One Health* national strategies and national action plans for AMR
- **WP6** - Policies for prevention of HCAIs and their implementation
- **WP7** - Appropriate use of antimicrobials in humans and animals
- **WP8** - Raising awareness and communication
- **WP9** - Prioritizing and implementing research and innovation for public health needs



Work Package 1



Coordination

The coordination work area sets up an effective management framework to ensure the smooth management and implementation of the project in pursuit of the planned objectives.

Objectives

- To set up an effective management framework and ensure the smooth management and coordination of the Joint Action in pursuit of the planned objectives through effective internal communication.
- To manage and facilitate communication and the flow of information between the consortium and the European Commission.
- To coordinate and facilitate the working processes to ensure the successful completion of the project goals on time within the limits defined by the budgetary framework and within the rules and regulations established by the European Commission.

WP1 Leader

French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (Inserm), France

Work Package 2



Dissemination

The dissemination work package plays a pivotal role in EU-JAMRAI supporting the communication needs of all work packages and ensuring the visibility of the project.

Objectives

- To develop an internal communication strategy to ensure synergy and effective communication between the different work packages.
- To develop external communication strategies to disseminate information about EU-JAMRAI and ensure the promotion of the Joint Action results amongst the target audiences.
- To widely and effectively disseminate research outcomes and results through multi-layered communication channels in order to engage all partners and stakeholders throughout the life of the project.

WP2 Leader

Spanish Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS), Spain



Evaluation

The major goal of this work area is to verify whether EU-JAMRAI is being implemented as planned, reaches its objectives and meets the needs of the target groups.

Objectives

- To develop, share and disseminate an Evaluation Plan based on defined indicators identifying specific responsibilities and time for completion.
- To develop Evaluation Tools for data collection.
- To perform interim and final evaluations, report results and share them with partners and stakeholders.
- To develop a quality assessment.
- To evaluate the impact of EU-JAMRAI in Europe at different levels:
 - Increase in the number of professionals with HCAI and AMR skills
 - Availability of guidelines.
 - Increase in training initiatives for professionals.
 - Decrease in HCAI prevalence rate in the EU Member States participating in the Joint Action.
 - Decrease in prescriptions/consumption of antibiotics.
 - Lower rate of AMR in human and veterinary areas for one or more target microorganisms.

WP3 Leader Italian National Institute of Health (ISS), Italy



Work Package 4



Integration in national policies and sustainability

To support and improve the development of national plans, this work area fosters the integration into EU Member States' policies of evidence-based policy initiatives and key recommendations issued through the Joint Action. In order to ensure the sustainability of the Joint Action results, work package 4 will encourage healthcare workers and policymakers to expand and maintain the implementation of EU-JAMRAI activities in their respective countries.

Objectives

- To develop an integration and sustainability plan.
 - To design an integration and sustainability strategy and plan based on the expected outputs from the Joint Action (JA).
 - To identify achievable and realistic actions which answer on-the-ground realities.
- To ensure integration of AMR and HCAI preventive strategies into national policies.
 - To ensure that all participants' contributions to the JA are taken into account.
 - To obtain adhesion to best practices by institutions, partners and MS.
 - To ensure that information is conveyed to the competent authorities in the MS in an appropriate format.
- To foster the sustainability of core actions developed by the JA work packages and scale them up at national level.
 - To ensure the sustainability of results and actions initiated during the JA.
 - To provide tailored recommendations to JA partners and target groups with clear and measurable goals.

The WP4 approach will follow the Knoster model to promote cultural, behavioural and organisational change in order to further reduce the burden of AMR.

WP4 Leader French Ministry of Solidarity and Health (MoH-FR), France



Implementation of *One Health* national strategies and national action plans for AMR

The overarching goal of this work area is to support Member States in the implementation of the provisions laid down in the EU “Council Conclusions on the next steps under a *One Health* approach to combat antimicrobial resistance” by fostering collaboration between EU Member States, the European Commission and relevant international institutions.

Objectives

- To support EU Member States in the development and implementation of national strategies and national action plans based on the *One Health* approach and in line with the World Health Organization Global Action Plan on AMR and the June 2016 EU Council Conclusions on AMR by:
 - Developing a self-assessment tool to monitor country progress and identify gaps and shortcomings in the implementation of national strategies and national action plans.
 - Setting up a country-to-country peer review system to evaluate each other's national action plans.
 - Establishing a network of supervisory bodies to discuss different approaches on the way supervision, inspection and enforcement in the Member States is organised and on how the level of compliance with legislation, guidelines, standards and recommendations relevant to AMR can be improved in the Member States.
- To regularly report and discuss results within the *One Health Network*.

WP5 Leader Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS), Netherlands



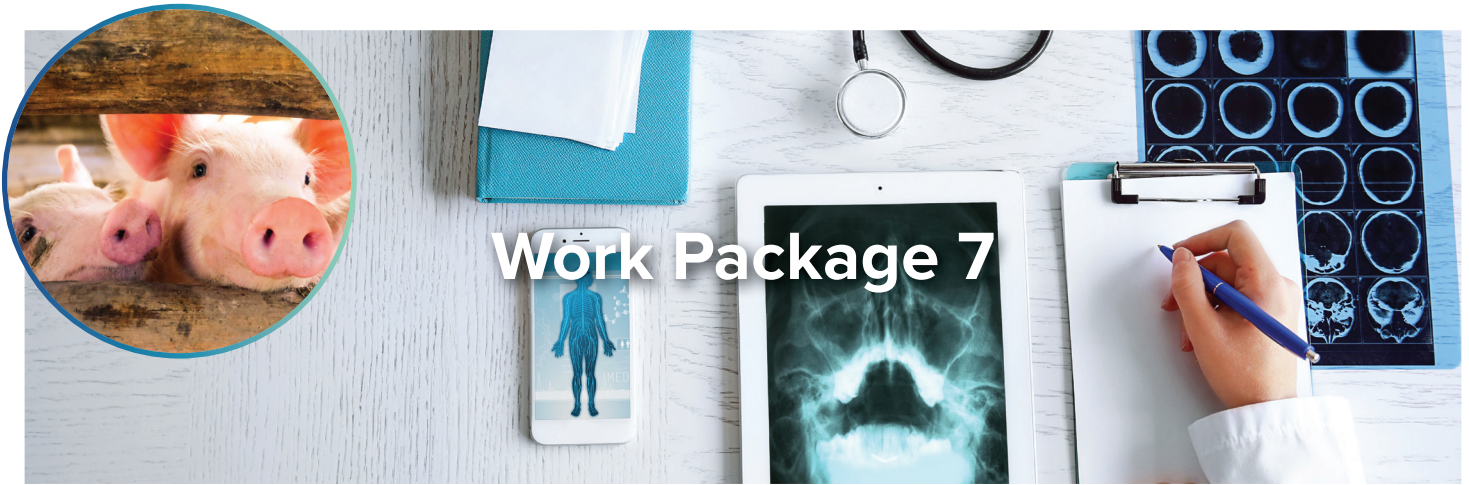
Policies for prevention of Healthcare-Associated Infections and their implementation

This area works to ensure that guidance on infection prevention and control is developed, surveillance of HCAI is strengthened and proper education and training of health-care workers is organised.

Objectives

- To promote a top-down approach with policies to prevent HCAI through the implementation of agreed infection control programmes and institutional behaviour change by:
 - Determining the necessary structures and resources for the implementation of infection control programmes.
 - Promoting adequate hospital organisation and management for the prevention of HCAI.
 - Incorporating infection control programmes into clinical practice for the improvement of health professionals' compliance with infection control routine using institutional behaviour change tools.
 - Developing tools to increase awareness and improve infection control and prevention training.
- To promote a bottom-up approach from clinical practice to policy level to improve health-care systems' infection control capacity by:
 - Adapting existing policies and evidence-based guidelines on prevention of catheter associated urinary tract infections.
 - Using an established implementation model that ensures co-operation between key levels (national/regional/local) and stakeholders.
 - Promoting the implementation of similar working routines in EU and non-EU countries in Europe.

WP6 Leaders Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (HCDCP), Greece
Public Health Agency of Sweden (FOHM), Sweden



Work Package 7



Appropriate use of antimicrobials in humans and animals

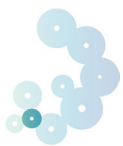
This work package has been tasked with collating and analysing current guidelines and tools for antibiotic stewardship at all levels of healthcare and animal health, to test a new approach to the surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and antibiotic consumption in humans, and to build a European network covering antimicrobial resistance surveillance in diseased animals.

Objectives

- To update and expand the information available on the ECDC website to include information on existing guidelines and implementation methodologies for antibiotic stewardship programmes at different levels of the healthcare system.
- To identify successful guidelines and tools to find the gaps in controlling antimicrobial consumption and resistance in animals.
- To organise a workshop with all the interested partners to look at barriers, opportunities and successful implementation strategies for antibiotic stewardship programmes in the animal and human sectors.
- To report the level of acceptance of antibiotic stewardship strategies at different levels of healthcare.
- To pilot a simple surveillance system of antibiotic consumption and resistance that includes improved benchmarking and feedback mechanisms providing data on a shorter timescale than present alternatives in human health and to establish a surveillance network for AMR in pathogenic bacteria of animal origin.

WP7 Leaders

Norwegian Institute of Public Health (FHI), Norway
Spanish Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS), Spain



Raising Awareness and Communication

Keeping antibiotics working is everybody's responsibility! This communication area works to increase awareness on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Healthcare-Associated Infections (HCAI) promoting the responsible use of these medicines, changing harmful behaviours and encouraging best practices among the general public and healthcare professionals.

Objectives

- To develop a communication good practice guide after reviewing existing awareness campaigns and identifying strategies.
- To develop a communication and awareness plan that will reach all the different target audiences through different activities and channels.
- To use the website as a unifying platform to collect all the content and campaigns created within the project and to interact with social networks and traditional media.
- To collaborate actively with the World Antibiotics Awareness Week organisation and the European Antibiotics Awareness Day and to establish dialogue with other initiatives and actors related to antibiotic use and AMR.

WP8 Leader

Spanish Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS), Spain



Work Package 9



Prioritizing and implementing research and innovation for public health needs

This work package is tasked with contributing to a coordinated European response in prioritising and assisting in the implementation of research and innovation expected to help achieve public health-related Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Healthcare-Associated Infections (HCAI) goals and objectives.

Objectives

- To ensure that national processes for research and innovation priority-setting are grounded in a broad *One Health* approach and that both EU Member States' research priorities and knowledge gaps are addressed in the development of EU-JAMRAI Strategic Research Agenda.
- To explore and detail European strategies to implement mechanisms to increase innovation and other means to fight against AMR and HCAI.
- To ensure that national procedures are in place to translate research findings into public health policies and practices related to combating AMR and HCAI.

WP9 Leaders

Norwegian Institute of Public Health (FHI), Norway

French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (Inserm), France





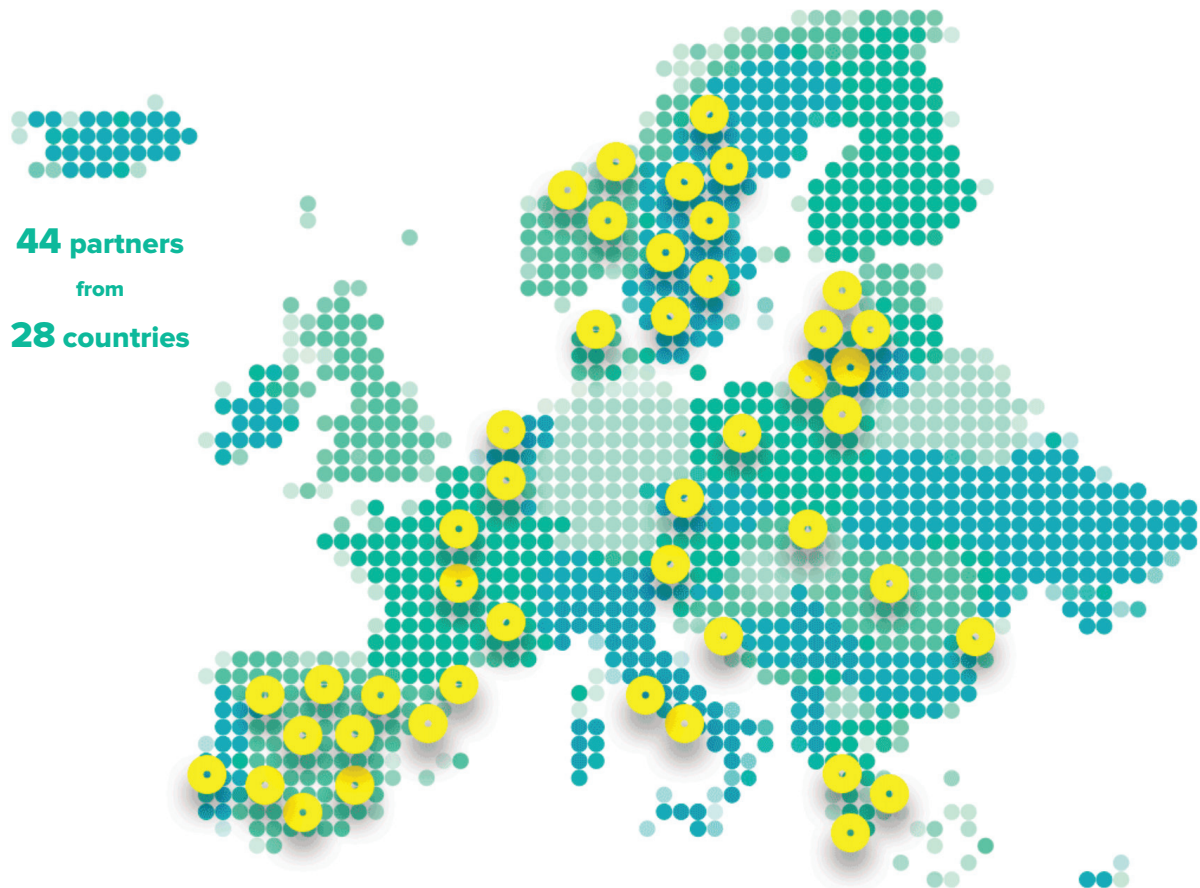
EU-JAMRAI Partners

Coordinated by the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (Inserm) with the support of the French Ministry of Health, EU-JAMRAI brings together 44 associate partners from 28 countries to ensure greater European coherence in the global movement against AMR.

Organisation's Name	Country	Organisation's Name	Country
French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (Inserm)	France	Norwegian Directorate of Health (HdiR)	Norway
French Ministry of Solidarity and Health (MoH-FR)	France	Norwegian Institute of Public Health (FHI)	Norway
French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (ANSES)	France	The Norwegian Veterinary Institute (NVI)	Norway
Austrian Public Health Institute (GÖG)	Austria	The National Medicines Institute (NMI)	Poland
Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment (FPS HFCSE)	Belgium	Directorate-General of Health (DG5)	Portugal
National Centre of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (NCIPD)	Bulgaria	University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Iuliu Hatieganu" CLUJ-NAPOCA (UMPIH)	Romania
Croatian Institute of Public Health (CIPH)	Croatia	National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ)	Slovenia
The National Institute of Public Health (NIPH)	Czech Republic	Spanish Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS)	Spain
Statens Serum Institut (SSI)	Denmark	General Directorate of Professional and Health Regulation of Catalonia (GENCAT)	Spain
Terviseamet - Health Board (TA)	Estonia	Regional Ministry of Health of the Government of the Balearic Islands (CSGIB)	Spain
Robert Koch-Institute (RKI)	Germany	DGPIFAC / FFIS / SMS - Region of Murcia	Spain
Hellenic Centre for Disease Control & Prevention (HCDCP)	Greece	Miguel Servet Foundation - Department of Health of the Government of Navarra (FMS)	Spain
Ethniki Scholi Dimosias Ygeias - National School of Public Health (ESDY- NSPH)	Greece	Andalusian Health Service (SAS) / FISEVI / IBIS	Spain
7th Health Region Crete - Dioikshs Ygeionomikhs Perifereias Khrths (7HRC)	Greece	Health Institute Carlos III (ISCIII)	Spain
University of Foggia (UNIFG)	Italy	Health Service of Madrid (SERMAS)	Spain
Italian National Institute of Health (ISS)	Italy	Folkhälsomyndigheten - Public Health Agency of Sweden (FOHM)	Sweden
Pauls Stradins Clinical University Hospital (PSKUS)	Latvia	Socialstyrelsen - The National Board of Health and Welfare (SOS)	Sweden
The Hospital of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kauno Klinikos (LSMULKK)	Lithuania	Jordbruksverket - The Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA)	Sweden
Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos (VULSK)	Lithuania	Livsmedelsverket - The Swedish National Food Agency (NFA)	Sweden
Institute of Hygiene (HI)	Lithuania	Statens Veterinärmedicinska Anstalt - The Swedish National Veterinary Institute (SVA)	Sweden
National Public Health Centre (NVSC)	Lithuania	Vetenskapsrådet - Swedish Research Council (SRC)	Sweden
Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS)	Netherlands	Akademiska Sjukhuset - Uppsala University Hospital (UAS)	Sweden

Antimicrobial Resistance does not recognise geographic borders.

AMR is a global challenge that needs global solutions and requires a coordinated European response.





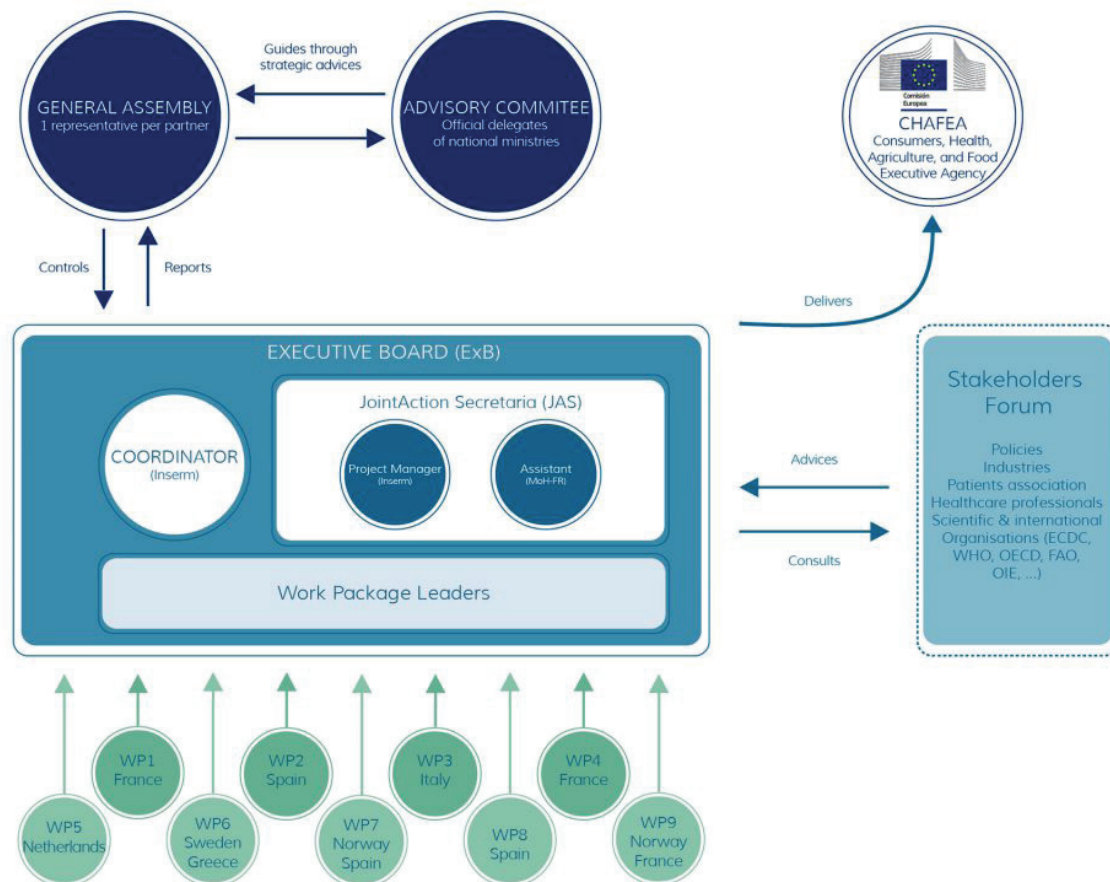
Inclusive governance

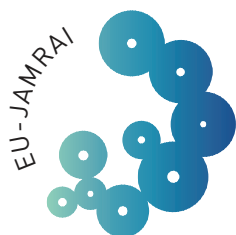
EU-JAMRAI is founded on the principle of inclusiveness and the belief that AMR cannot be tackled by policy makers alone. The roles of the different governance bodies are:

- The **General Assembly (GA)** is responsible for the execution of the Joint Action (JA) and takes major decisions with regard to its implementation.
- The **Advisory Committee (AC)** provides strategic guidance to the GA and the ExB and ensures coherence between JA activities and National Strategies.
- The **Coordinator (INSERM-France)** monitors compliance by the partners with their obligations under the Grant Agreement.
- The **Joint Action Secretariat (JAS)** assists with the administrative and financial management of the project.
- **Work Package Leaders** are in charge of managing their Work Package resources and planning the project activities. Together, they form the Executive Board (ExB) that provides assistance to the Coordinator for the monitoring of the Joint Action.
- Made up of over 30 organisations, the **Stakeholder Forum** provides strategic advice to the ExB and maintains the flow of information with relevant organisations or societies. Key international organisations such as the WHO, OECD, OIE and FAO, and representatives from associations of healthcare professionals, patients, students and the industry are part of this forum driving the debate with their expertise and ensuring the consistency of the Joint Action with ongoing initiatives.

Antimicrobial Resistance cannot be tackled by policymakers alone.

EU-JAMRAI is founded on the belief that **AMR** requires a **cross-sectoral** response involving **all key actors**.





Joint Action Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections



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