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Antibiotic resistance in the context of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals

Karolinska Institutet–Shandong University Joint Symposium

Stockholm, Sweden; October 2-3, 2017

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WHO definition of antimicrobial resistance

“Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is the ability of a microorganism (like bacteria, viruses, and some parasites) to stop an antimicrobial (such as antibiotics, antivirals and antimalarials) from working against it. As a result, standard treatments become ineffective, infections persist and may spread to others.”

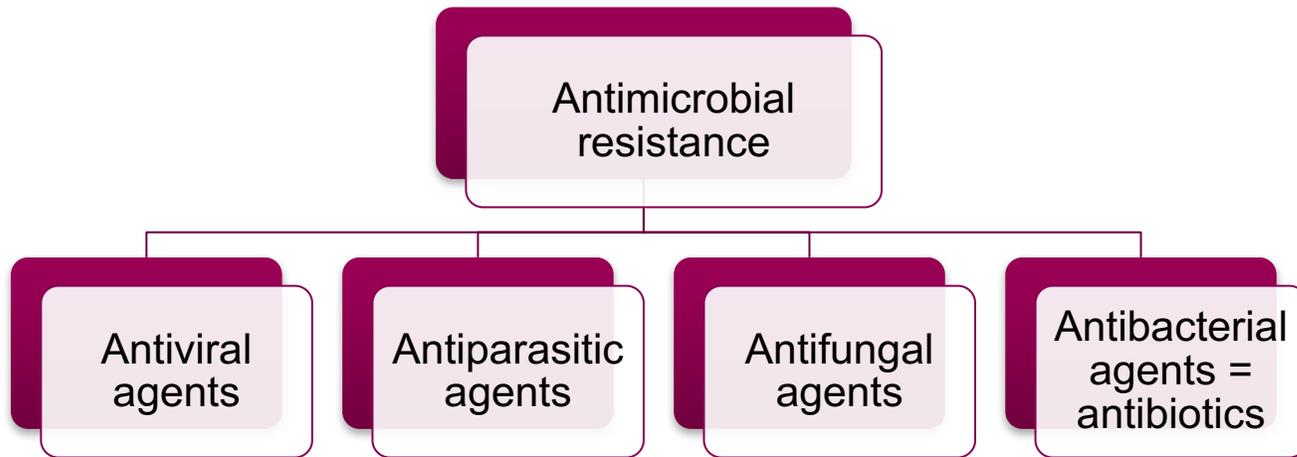
AMR Global Action Plan

- Adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2015
- One-Health approach
- Blueprint developed by the international community (countries, international organizations, civil society and others)
- Stepwise approach to implementation as countries have different starting points
- Provides framework actions for WHO, for Member States and international partners
- It is a global consensus that AMR poses a profound threat to human health and is the first global action plan on antimicrobial resistance endorsed by all WHO Member States



AMR Global Action Plan

- Looks at AMR through One-Health approach considering human health, animal health, agriculture and environmental aspects
- It has five strategic objectives:
 - To improve **awareness** and understanding of antimicrobial resistance;
 - To strengthen **surveillance and research**;
 - To **reduce the incidence of infection**;
 - To **optimize the use** of antimicrobial medicines;
 - To ensure sustainable **investment** in countering antimicrobial resistance.



Resistance is developing for all antimicrobial drugs but
”...resistance to antibiotics...is the greatest and most urgent global risk....”

UN Political Declaration 21st
September 2016

2016 UN General Assembly Political Declaration on AMR

- Resolution in support of AMR Global Action Plan implementation with creating an AMR Inter-Agency Coordination Group (IACG)

IACG

- Chaired by the UN Deputy Secretary-General and WHO Director-General
- Composed of individual experts and representatives of agencies

“AMR is a multisectoral problem as it impacts clean water, sustainable food production and elimination of poverty, among other issues. The creation of the group shows how seriously UN Member States are taking the threat,many UN agencies, international organizations, NGOs, civil society groups and the general public will need to engage in the fight against AMR.”

Amina Mohammed, UN Deputy Secretary-General, 2017



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



HEALTH IN THE SDG ERA



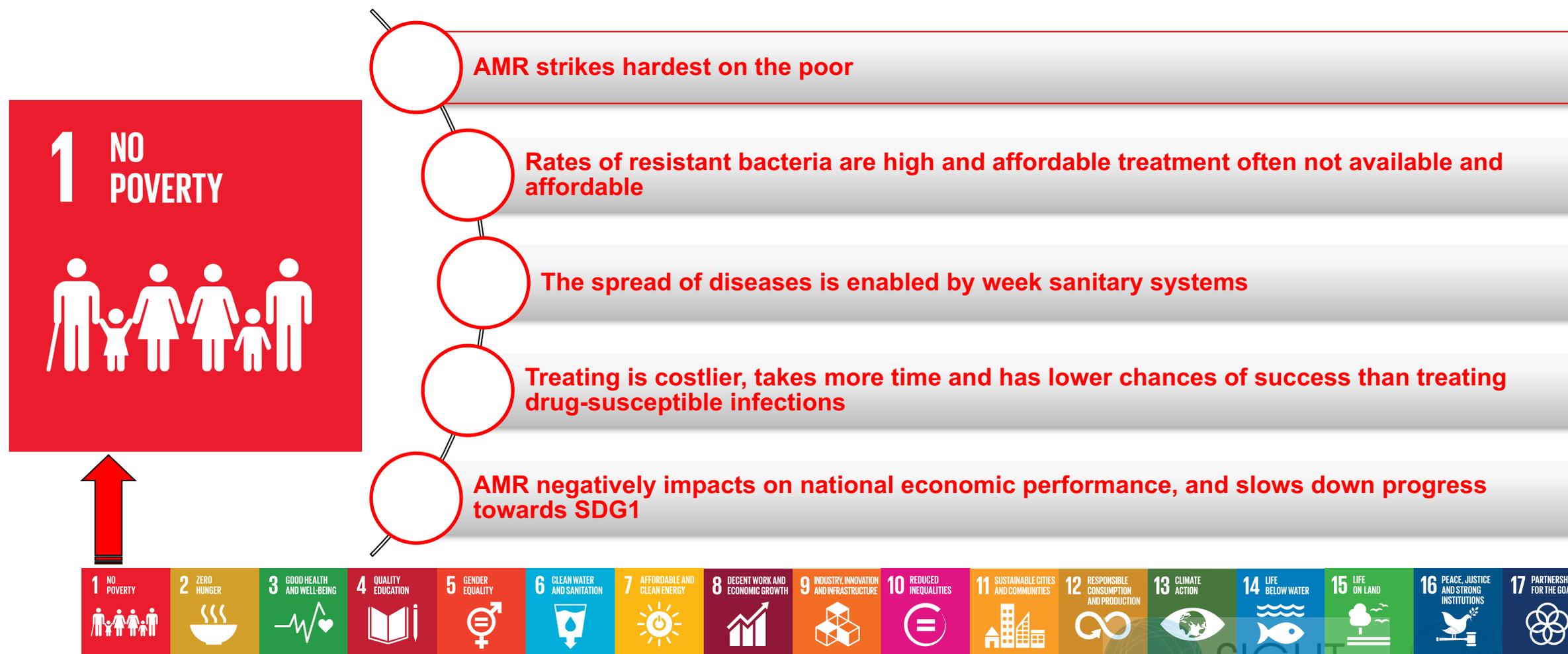
AMR and implications for the SDG3 targets



- 3.1 - By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 - By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.3 - By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 - By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.7 - By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 - Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all



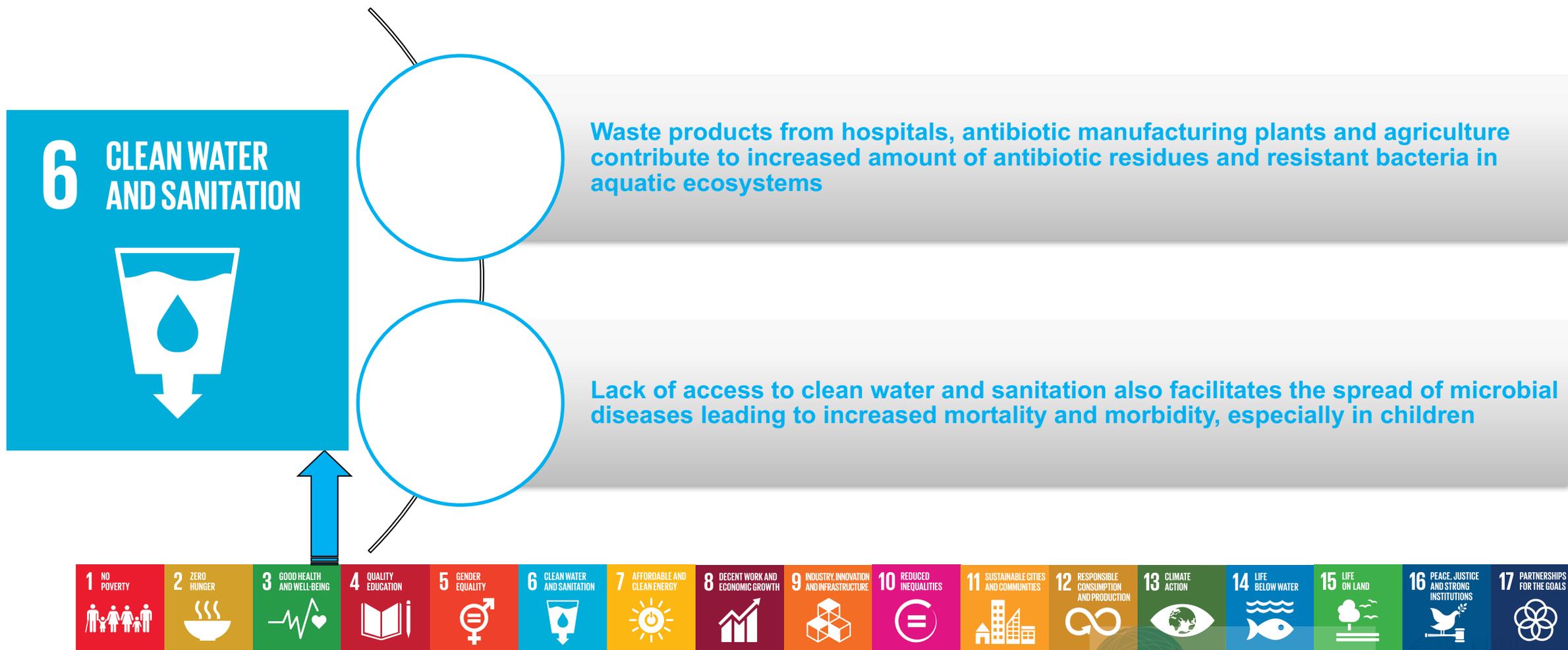
AMR and implications for the SDG1 targets



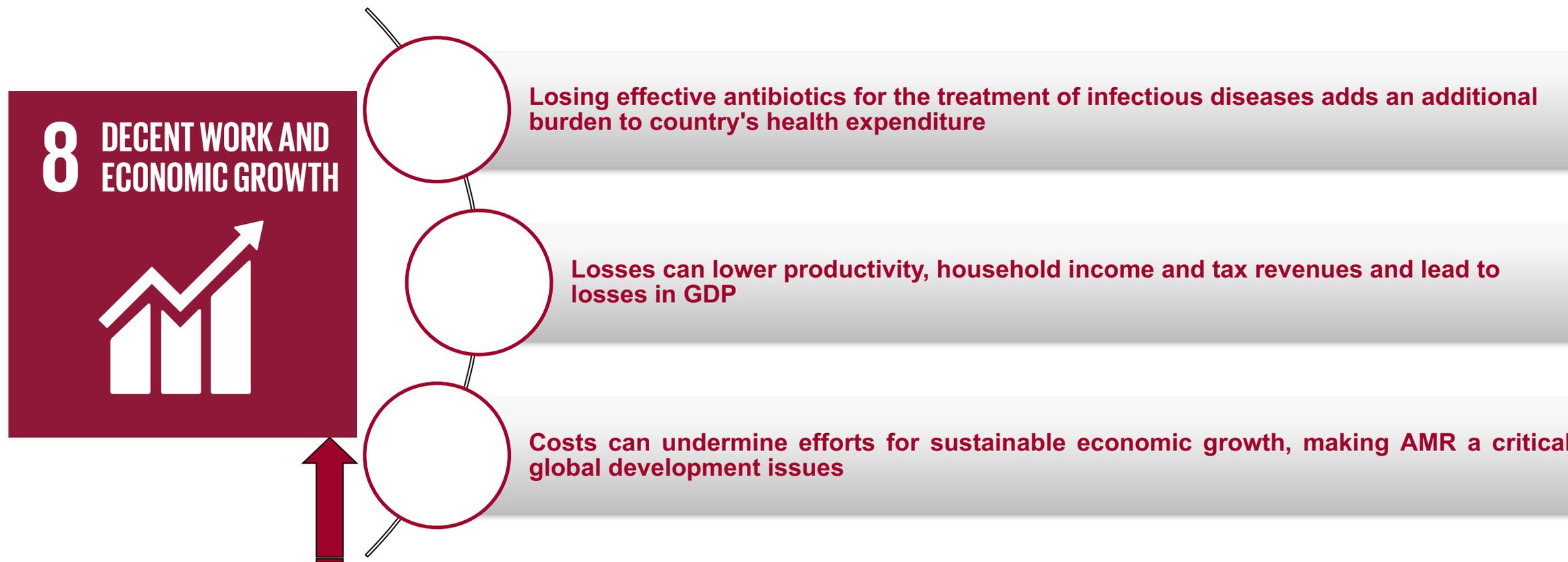
AMR and implications for the SDG2 targets



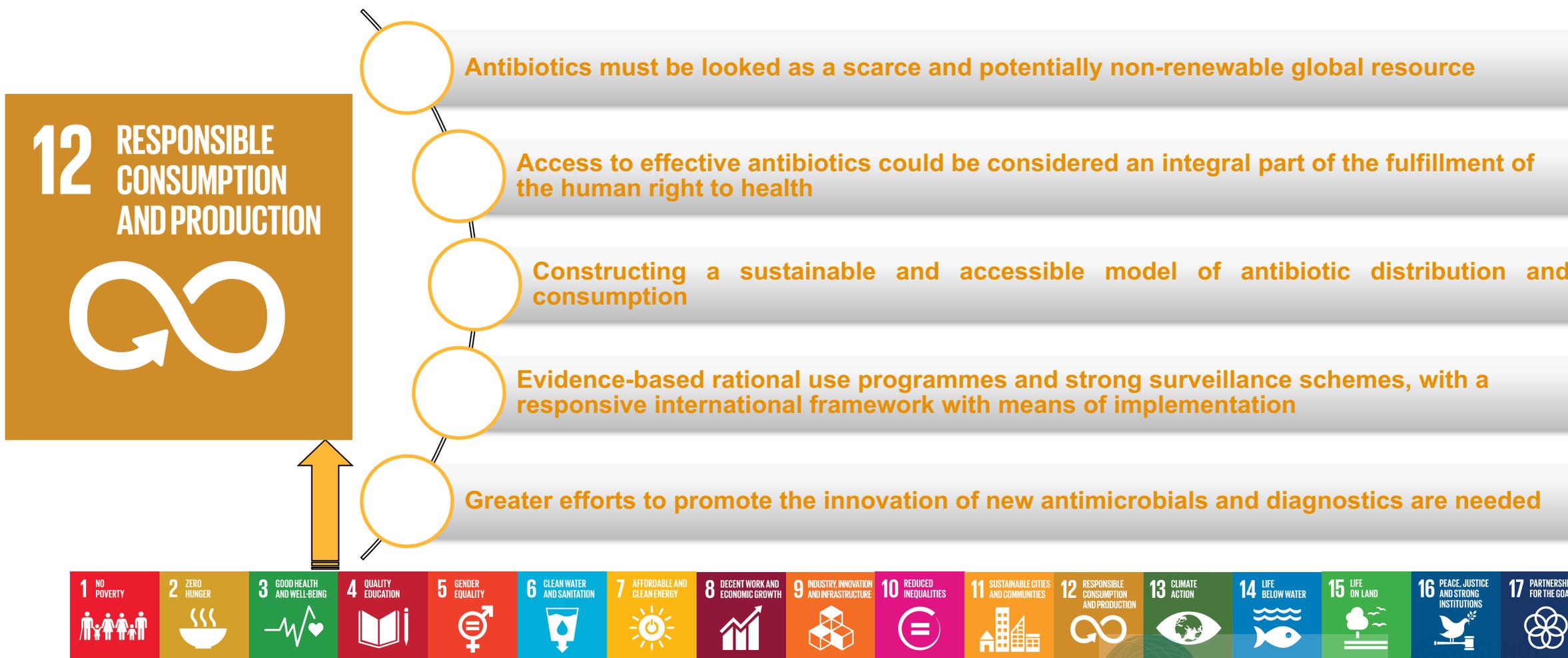
AMR and implications for the SDG6 targets



AMR and implications for the SDG8 targets



AMR and implications for the SDG12 targets



AMR and implications for the SDG17 targets



ABR as a global threat to development and sustainability

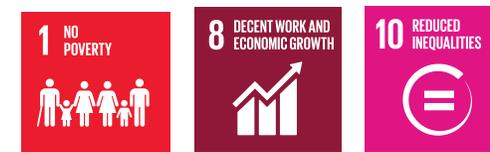
- "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)"¹
- ABR is arguably the most complex threat to global public health, potentially leading to millions of deaths a year and hundreds of billions in annual economic damages by 2050²
- It is a true intersectoral issue³

SDGs and AMR

AMR puts the achievement of SDGs related to health, agriculture, animals, the environment and food directly at risk. In addition, actions and objectives related to these SDGs are closely related to individual AMR content areas



In addition, AMR puts the achievement of some SDGs indirectly at risk, due to cascading impacts on economic wellbeing and inequality



Further SDGs minimize the negative impact of AMR and have implications for the implementation of global and national action plans



AMR requires unprecedented levels of global coordination

