

**Chair's Summary**  
**Tokyo AMR One Health Conference**

**20-21 February, 2019**

The Government of Japan through the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific convened the Tokyo AMR One Health Conference on 20-21 February 2019.

The conference was attended by the representatives from the ministries of health and agriculture from 17 countries of the Asia-Pacific and related partners. The Minister of Health of Mongolia delivered a keynote speech on behalf of the countries.

The conference is a follow-up of the high-level meeting of Asia-Pacific Ministers on AMR and One Health, held in Tokyo, Japan in April 2016, during which the Asia-Pacific One Health Initiative on AMR(ASPIRE) was launched.

**The conference aimed to:**

1. Discuss how ASPIRE can serve as a mechanism to sustain high-level commitment and strengthen One Health Approach in the implementation of *the Global Action Plan to combat AMR*;
2. Identify political, strategic and technical support to implement and monitor the ASPIRE in the context of the national action plans (NAP) to combat AMR; and
3. Support countries formulate strategies and approaches to set-up functional and effective mechanisms for multi-sectoral engagement at the country as well as regional level, including support the tripartite support (FAO, WHO and OIE).

**We confirm that:**

1. *AMR is a shared threat among the Asia-Pacific countries and globally*

- Countries have reported the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance to the health and sustainable development of the region;
- Achievement of universal health coverage is one of the important factors to tackle AMR;
- Evidence suggests that AMR has contributed to the emergence of infections that are harder to treat and have increased the cost of health systems with the hardest impact on poor patients;
- The risk of AMR continues to increase in the background of the overly burdened health systems and stiff competition for resources.

2. *There has been substantial progress in the fight against AMR in the Asia-Pacific Region*

- Despite these challenges, substantial achievements in the fight against AMR have been reported by the various countries.
- The countries acknowledge that the One Health Approach is the most important platform that supports multi-sectoral action as bedrock for addressing the risks of AMR with understanding the complexity of the interface of the human, agriculture, aqua, and animal sector.
- The tripartite collaborations have strengthened their resolves to support countries through the One Health Approach, developed guidelines for antibiotic regulations and stewardships, and supported capacity building at the global, regional and country level to strengthen systems for surveillance, stewardship, monitoring of antimicrobial consumption, infection prevention and control, and research and development on new and alternatives to antimicrobials.
- In the Asia-Pacific, 28 countries have developed NAPs and work will be intensified in the Pacific Island Countries and Areas in 2019.

3. *There is a high level commitment among countries and development partners to combat AMR*

- Following the 2016 Tokyo high level meeting on AMR, commitment at the highest level of governments has been sustained in countries.
- Intersectoral committees have been established to oversee monitoring of actions across sectors at the national level.
- AMR has been a part of the agenda of political and economic meetings at the global and regional level.

**We acknowledge the importance of accelerating the four pillars of ASPIRE, which is surveillance system and laboratory network, health-care management, antimicrobial access and regulation, and research and development, and commit to work together to implement these with the following key actions in the short to medium term:**

1. For surveillance system and laboratory network
  - Strengthen national surveillance systems against AMR in the human health, agriculture, and animal sector, and work towards integrated approaches to surveillance systems.
2. For health-care management
  - Strengthen human health institutions, veterinary services, animal and agricultural production systems to adopt, implement, continuously educate and communicate high standards for infection prevention and control;
3. For antimicrobial access and regulation
  - Monitor and regulate antimicrobial consumption in the human health, agriculture, and animal sector, including the establishment of regulations to ensure quality and safety and to regulate their distribution and use;
4. For research and development,
  - Enhance research for AMR countermeasures, including mobilizing global, regional, and national support for research and development

of new antimicrobials, alternatives to microbial, rapid diagnostics and innovative tools for infection prevention and control;

**We will continue to work together to combat AMR**

1. We will use the ASPIRE as a platform for continued engagement and collaboration across the countries and partners;
2. We will implement ASPIRE actions in the context of the national action plans of countries;
3. We will work towards the establishment of the ASPIRE Coordinating Committee, as the mechanism to continuously support the implementation of key actions and monitor progress in countries.