



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS ON THE STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AMR NATIONAL ACTION PLANS FOR THE EU PROJECT WORKING TOGETHER TO FIGHT AMR

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the landscape analysis is to determine; i) the baseline of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) governance structures and intersectoral mitigation; and ii) the status of the development and implementation of the national AMR action plans in the countries that are part of the EU project.

The landscape analysis reports will highlight the gaps, challenges and opportunities that exist in each country, and are meant to provide guidance to the national authorities in prioritizing activities and interventions to combat AMR to be incorporated in the country specific workplans.

TARGET GROUP

The main target group for the landscape analysis reports are the national authorities and national AMR focal points responsible for the implementation of the national AMR action plans and the country workplans related to the EU project. The landscape analysis reports also aim to inform and support the country and regional focal points and the project management team at PAHO, FAO and OIE with the implementation of the EU project activities.

SCOPE

The analysis will be targeted at the national level in a multisectoral approach including ministries and national agencies from human health, animal health (and plant health) responsible for AMR related activities.

DISCLAIMER

This situation analysis tool is an instrument for collecting information and by no means a document that seeks to assess compliance with the recommendations and/or standards of the OIE. Therefore, PAHO, FAO and OIE clarify that the use of this instrument will be limited to the collection of baseline data that will guide the implementation of the project “Working together against antimicrobial resistance”.

METHODOLOGY

1. Collection of resources

Information from existing resources are collected and stored at google drive by each of the organizations. Each of the organizations will contact their country focal points to request for the available documents for the 7 project countries.

Existing resources for inclusion in the landscape analysis are (if available):

- Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey results (TrACSS)¹
- National Action Plans on AMR
- AMR Mission reports that took place in the country
- National manuals, reports and guidelines that cover AMR or AMU
- National legislation documents that cover AMR
- Data collection on RAM and UAM
- Scientific publications
- National awareness campaign materials related to AMR
- Additional FAO / OIE resources (technical consultancy reports, research activities training, etc.)
- Program documents, reports and activities related to AMR in the private sector food production.

2. Template landscape analysis report

The landscape analysis report template follows the same structure as the TrACCS, covering the following topics:

- a. Contact information of the national AMR focal points for relevant sectors, and WHO, FAO, OIE agencies contacts at country level
- b. Multi-sectoral approach to addressing AMR
- c. Country progress with development of a national action plan on antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
- d. Country progress on Strategic Objective 1: Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education and training
- e. Country progress on Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research
- f. Country progress on Strategic Objective 3: Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures
- g. Country progress on Strategic Objective 4: Optimize the use of antimicrobials in human, animal and plant health
- h. National assessment of risks for AMR transmission in the environment and pollution control. Legislation and/or regulations to prevent contamination of the environment with antimicrobials

3. Development of a draft landscape analysis report

¹ <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action-plan/database/en/>

- The most recent TrACCS results will be included in the template. To facilitate updates or corrections from the national authorities to the answers reported to WHO HQ, all the answer options will be available in the template.
- Based on the additional resources collected, to each of the topics and country answer of the TrACCS, a summary of additional information will be added with clear reference to the collected resources.
- In addition, each topic will include a SWOT analysis, identifying strengths and weaknesses, to enable the determination of gaps and needed next steps that can be translated into activities for the country workplan.
- The draft landscape analysis reports will be prepared by a consultant and the report will be reviewed by PAHO, FAO and OIE.

4. Country visit and finalization landscape analysis report

- A small team of experts (including the consultant that preparing the draft landscape analysis report; including a human health and animal health expert) will visit the national authorities and main institutes/agencies involved in AMR activities to check and further complete the information described in the landscape analysis report.
- With the additionally collected information during the visits and the interviews held, the consultant will complete the landscape analysis report, and share for final review with PAHO, FAO and OIE. Followed by review and confirmation of the country.
- Referencing the resources is crucial to validate the correctness of the report. Information received through interviews should be referenced as well (stating the name/agency of the interviewed). The consultants will receive training and guidance documents to ensure a standardized and professional work ethic.

PARAMETERS

(basic existing structures/organizations and more specific ones depending on the stakeholder needs)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following people contributed to the landscape analysis: _____

We would like to express our appreciation to the following partners and collaborators for their support during the implementation of this landscape analysis: _____

COUNTRY FOCAL POINTS

Name and email of the AMR focal points for relevant sectors:

Human Health Name:
Email:

Animal Health (terrestrial and aquatic) Name:
Email:

Plant Health Name:
Email:

Food Production Name:
Email:

Food Safety Name:
Email:

Environment Name:
Email:

WHO, FAO, OIE AGENCIES CONTACTS

AMR Focal point in WHO country or regional office Name:
Email:

AMR Focal Point in FAO country or regional office Name:
Email:

OIE National Focal Point on veterinary products Name:
Email:

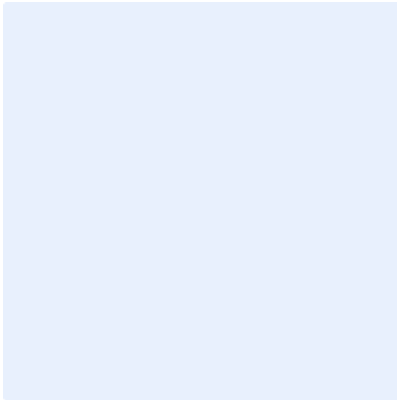
EU delegation at country level Name:
Email:

SUMMARY

(provide a short summary of the landscape analysis report)

INTRODUCTION

(upload country map image)



(Provide a short country description of the country including demographics, health situation and health system, health insurance program, agriculture, animal and human health etc.)

Example:

___ is located in the ___ of South America, and borders ___. It is divided into ___ regions. The country had a population of ___ in ___, with ___% live in urban areas. Life expectancy at birth is ___ years. The health system ___. (reference: <https://www.paho.org/salud-en-las-americas-2017/?p=2706>)

METHODOLOGY

(Describe the landscape analysis methodology, specified to the country specific resources used, the country visit, people/agencies interviewed, agenda, listing of resources etc.)

Example:

During the assessment period from ___ to ___, the team visited _____.

A total of ___ interviews were conducted with _____. Resources used to inform the landscape analysis includes _____.

RESULTS

1. Multi-sectoral approach to addressing AMR

1.1 Multi-sector and One Health collaboration/coordination		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No formal multi-sectoral governance or coordination mechanism on AMR exists.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Multi-sectoral working group(s) or coordination committee on AMR established with Government leadership.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Multi-sectoral working group(s) is (are) functional, with clear terms of reference, regular meetings, and funding for working group(s) with activities and reporting/accountability arrangements defined.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Joint work on issues including agreement on common objectives.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Integrated approaches used to implement the national AMR action plan with relevant data and lessons learned from all sectors used to adapt implementation of the action plan.

1.1. a. Indicate whether the Committee has a legal basis (decree, regulation, resolution or other) that endorses or makes official its constitution, composition and operation. Briefly describe	
1.1. b. Indicate whether the normative instrument for the constitution of the Committee gives explicit responsibilities to the agricultural sector with regards to AMR. Briefly describe	
1.1. c. Indicate whether the Committee has a multisectoral approach that equitably considers the areas of human health, animal health, food safety, and the environment. Briefly describe	
1.1. d. Please indicate if the Committee has regularly considered the private sector of animal, plant / food production in its work. Briefly describe	

1.2 Which sectors are actively involved in developing and implementing the AMR National Action Plan? (multiple choice)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Human Health including WASH
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Animal Health (terrestrial and aquatic)
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Plant Health
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Food Production
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Food Safety
<input type="checkbox"/>	F	Environment

1.2. a State whether the animal health (terrestrial and aquatic), plant health and environment sectors are duly involved in the National Action Plan. (Verify for each one). Briefly describe.

--

1.2. b. Indicate which public entity or service leads, coordinates or represents the animal and plant health sector on the Committee and in the development of the National Action Plan. Briefly describe.

--

1.2. c. Indicate which department or division (s) of the Animal, Plant and Food Safety Services, acts as coordinator and representative of AMR activities in that sector at the national multisectoral Committee level. Briefly describe.

--

1.2. d. Indicate which entity or public service leads, coordinates or represents the Environment sector in the Committee and in the development of the National Action Plan, and which department or division (s) exercise this function. Briefly describe.

--

1.3 Describe the current structure/activities of the multi-sectoral collaboration on AMR (reference resources):

--

1.4 Official documentation available: (e.g. ministerial order, reports, meeting minutes etc.)

1.5 SWOT analysis				
TOPIC	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Multi-sectoral collaboration				
RECOMMENDATIONS				

2. Country progress with the development of a national action plan on AMR

2.1 Country progress with development of a national action plan on AMR		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No national AMR action plan.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	National AMR action plan under development.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	National AMR action plan developed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	National AMR action plan approved by government that reflects Global Action Plan objectives, with a budgeted operational plan and monitoring arrangements.

<input type="checkbox"/>	E	National AMR action plan has funding sources identified, is being implemented, and has relevant sectors involved with a defined monitoring and evaluation process in place.
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2.1. a. Indicate whether the country has developed a national analysis and evaluation of the AMR situation prior to the preparation (definition of activities) of the National Action Plan. Briefly describe.

--

2.1. b. If the previous answer is affirmative, indicate whether that analysis considered the representation of the agriculture sector, in particular the animal health sector. Briefly describe.

--

2.1. c. Indicate whether the National Action Plan has normative support that makes it official and endorses its implementation in all the sectors involved, particularly agriculture. Briefly describe.

--

2.2 Is your country's national action plan on AMR linked to any other existing action plans, strategies or targets related to HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, sexually transmitted diseases or neglected tropical diseases?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	If so, please select the relevant item below (mark all diseases that are relevant):
<input type="checkbox"/>		HIV
<input type="checkbox"/>		Tuberculosis
<input type="checkbox"/>		Malaria
<input type="checkbox"/>		Neglected tropical diseases
<input type="checkbox"/>		Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STIs)

2.2. a. Indicate whether the activities defined in the National Action Plan are incorporated into the operational / financial plans of the respective institutions involved in their implementation. Specify for human health, animal health (terrestrial and aquatic) and agricultura sectors. Briefly describe.

--

2.2. b. Indicate the main public or private programs / strategies in place that contribute to the containment of AMR in the agricultura sector. Briefly describe.

2.3 Country legislations on antimicrobial use			
A	Country has laws or regulations on prescription and sale of antimicrobials, for human use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
B	Country has laws or regulations on prescription and sale of antimicrobials for animal use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
C	Country has laws or regulations that prohibits the use of antibiotics for growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
D	Country has legislation on marketing of pesticides including antimicrobial pesticides, such as bactericides and fungicides used in plant production.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know

2.4 Description of the current implementation of the national action plan on AMR and related legislations on antimicrobial use (reference resources):

2.5 Official documentation available: (e.g. ministerial order, reports, meeting minutes, etc)

2.6 SWOT analysis

TOPIC	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
National Action Plan implementation				
RECOMMENDATIONS				

3. Country progress on Strategic Objective 1: Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education and training.

3.1 Raising awareness and understanding of AMR risks and response		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No significant awareness-raising activities on relevant aspects of risks of antimicrobial resistance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Some activities in parts of the country to raise awareness about risks of antimicrobial resistance and actions that can be taken to address it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Limited or small-scale antimicrobial resistance awareness campaign targeting some but not all relevant stakeholders.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Nationwide, government-supported antimicrobial resistance awareness campaign targeting all or the majority of priority stakeholder groups, based on stakeholder analysis, utilizing targeted messaging accordingly within sectors.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Targeted, nationwide government-supported activities regularly implemented to change behavior of key stakeholders within sectors, with monitoring undertaken over the last 2-5 years.

3.2 For the level selected above, please indicate the extent of involvement of the sectors below			
Sectors	this sector is a main focus for activities	some activities done in this sector	this sector not involved
Human Health including WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Animal Health (terrestrial and aquatic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food Production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<p>3.2. a. Indicate whether a representative of the communications unit of the Animal, Plant and Food Safety Services, or of the Ministry of Agriculture, participates in the meetings of the National AMR Committee when appropriate. Briefly describe</p>
<p> </p>
<p>3.2. b. Indicate if an awareness strategy is being developed by the animal and plant health and food safety authorities to meet the commitments of Strategic Objective 1 of the Action Plan. Briefly describe</p>
<p> </p>
<p>3.3. c. Assess the level of relationship between the communications unit of the Animal, Plant and Food Safety Services, or the Ministry of Agriculture, with the communications units of the Health Services or the Ministry of Health to jointly serve the commitments of Strategic Objective 1 of the Action Plan. Briefly describe.</p>
<p> </p>

3.3 Training and professional education on AMR in the human health sector		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No training for human health workers on AMR.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Ad hoc AMR training courses in some human health related disciplines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	AMR is covered in 1) some pre-service training and in 2) some in-service training or other continuing professional development (CPD) for human health workers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	AMR is covered in pre-service training for all relevant cadres. In-service training or other CPD covering AMR is available for all types of human health workers nationwide.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	AMR is systematically and formally incorporated in pre-service training curricula for all relevant human health cadres. In-service training or other CPD on AMR is taken up by relevant groups for human health nationwide, in public and private sectors.

3.4. a. Indicate in what percentage the training and professional education activities carried out in recent times have focused on official veterinarians and veterinarians who attend private practice (animal production). Briefly describe.	
3.4. b. Indicate the main channels or instruments through which the training indicated in the previous point has been carried out. Briefly describe.	

3.4 Training and professional education on AMR in the veterinary sector		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No training of veterinary related professionals (veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals) related to AMR.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Ad hoc AMR training courses available for veterinary related professionals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	AMR and prudent use of antimicrobial agents are covered in core curricula for graduating veterinarians and for veterinary paraprofessionals in some educational institutions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Continuing professional training on antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use is available nationwide for veterinary related professionals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	AMR is systematically and formally incorporated in curricula for graduating veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals and continuing professional training is a formal requirement.

3.5 Training and professional education on AMR in the farming sector (animal and plant), food production, food safety and the environment
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<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No training provision on AMR for key stakeholders, e.g. farmers and farm workers, extension workers, food and feed processors and retailers, environmental specialists.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Tailored ad hoc AMR training courses available for at least two groups of key stakeholders.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Tailored ad hoc AMR training courses are available for all or the majority of key stakeholders.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Tailored AMR training courses are routinely available nationwide for all key stakeholders and completion of training is a formal requirement for at least two groups of key stakeholders.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Tailored AMR training courses are routinely available nationwide and completion of training is a formal requirement for all key stakeholders.

3.5. a. Indicate the main channels or instruments through which the training indicated in the previous point has been carried out. Briefly describe.

--

3.5. b. Indicate whether training or rural extension actions have been carried out for small livestock and aquaculture producers on AMR and the use of antimicrobials. If so, indicate the entities that have led this process. Briefly describe.

--

3.6 Progress with strengthening veterinary services

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No systematic approach at national level to strengthening Veterinary Services.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Veterinary services assessed and plans developed to improve capacity, through a structured approach such as OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis missions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Implementation of plan to strengthen capacity gaps in Veterinary Services underway.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Monitoring of Veterinary Services performance carried out regularly, e.g. through PVS Evaluation Follow Up missions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Documented evidence of strong capacity in compliance with OIE standards on the quality of Veterinary Services.

3.6. to. Indicate whether the Animal, Plant and Food Safety Services have received technical assistance from international / regional organizations (FAO, IICA, OIE or other) to strengthen the sector's response to AMR. Briefly describe.

--

3.7 Description/Examples of the current awareness raising and educational activities in the different sectors (reference resources):

--

3.8 Official documentation available: (e.g. ministerial order, reports, meeting minutes, etc)

--

3.9 SWOT analysis

TOPIC	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Education & awareness raising				

RECOMMENDATIONS

--

4. Country progress on Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research

4.1 National monitoring system for consumption and rational use of antimicrobials in human health		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No national plan or system for monitoring use of antimicrobials.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	System designed for surveillance of antimicrobial use, that includes monitoring national level sales or consumption of antibiotics in health services.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Total sales of antimicrobials are monitored at national level and/or some monitoring of antibiotic use at sub-national level.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Prescribing practices and appropriate antibiotic use are monitored in a national sample of healthcare settings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	On a regular basis (every year/two years) data is collected and reported on: a) Antimicrobial sales or consumption at national level for human use; and b) Antibiotic prescribing and appropriate/rational use, in a representative sample of health facilities, public and private.

4.2 National monitoring system for antimicrobials intended to be used in animals (terrestrial and aquatic) (sales/use)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No national plan or system for monitoring sales/use of antimicrobials in animals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Plan agreed for monitoring quantities of antimicrobials sold for/used in animals, based on OIE standards.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Data collected and reported on total quantity of antimicrobials sold for/used in animals and their intended type of use (therapeutic or growth promotion).
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	On a regular basis, data is collected and reported to the OIE on the total quantity of antimicrobials sold for/used in animals nationally, by antimicrobial class, by species (aquatic or terrestrial), method of administration, and by type of use (therapeutic or growth promotion).
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Data on antimicrobials used under veterinary supervision in animals are available at farm level, for individual animal species.

4.3 National monitoring system for pesticide use in plant production including antimicrobial pesticides such as bactericides and fungicides		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No national plan or system for monitoring use of pesticides including antimicrobial pesticides such as bactericides and fungicides used for the purpose of controlling bacteria or fungal diseases.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Plan agreed for monitoring quantities of pesticides including antimicrobial pesticides such as bactericides and fungicides used for the purpose of controlling bacteria or fungal diseases.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Data collected and reported on total quantity of pesticides including antimicrobial pesticides such as bactericides and fungicides sold/ used nationally for the purpose of controlling bacteria or fungal diseases.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	On a regular basis, data is collected and reported on quantity of pesticides including

		antimicrobial pesticides such as bactericides and fungicides sold/used in plant production for the purpose of controlling bacteria or fungal diseases, disaggregated by class of active ingredient and plant type/species.
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4.4 National surveillance system for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in humans		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No capacity for generating data (antibiotic susceptibility testing and accompanying clinical and epidemiological data) and reporting on antibiotic resistance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	AMR data is collated locally for common bacteria, but data collection may not use a standardized approach and lacks national coordination and/or quality management.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	National AMR surveillance activities for common bacterial infections follow national standards, and a national reference laboratory that participates in external quality assurance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	There is a functioning national AMR surveillance system covering common bacterial infections in hospitalized and community patients, with external quality assurance, and a national coordinating centre producing reports on AMR.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	The national AMR surveillance system integrates surveillance of AMR across sectors, and generates regular reports covering at least one common indicator.

4.5 (a) National surveillance system for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in animals (terrestrial and aquatic)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No national plan for an AMR surveillance system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	National plan for AMR surveillance in place in place but capacity (including laboratory and reporting) is lacking.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Some AMR data is collected but a standardized approach is not used. National coordination and/or quality management is lacking.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Priority pathogenic/ commensal bacterial species have been identified for surveillance Data systematically collected and reported on levels of resistance in at least one of those bacterial species, involving a laboratory that follows quality management processes e.g. proficiency testing. (if selected D, move to 4.5 b)
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	National system of AMR surveillance established for priority animal pathogens, zoonotic and commensal bacterial isolates which follows quality assurance processes in line with intergovernmental standards. Laboratories that report for AMR surveillance follow quality assurance processes. (if selected E, move to 4.5 b)

4.5 (b) AMR surveillance is routinely undertaken in animals for the following categories:		
Please answer this next question only if you have selected either D or E to 7.5 (a) (check all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Animal (terrestrial and/or aquatic) isolates linked to animal disease.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Zoonotic pathogenic bacteria
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Commensal isolates
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Specific resistance phenotypes such as ESBL producing indicator E.coli obtained from healthy animals in key food producing species

4.5 (c) National surveillance system for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in food (animal and plant origin)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No national plan for an AMR surveillance system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	National plan for AMR surveillance in place but capacity (including laboratory and reporting) is lacking.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Some AMR data is collected - but a standardized approach is not used. National coordination and/or quality management is lacking.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Priority food borne pathogenic/indicator bacterial species have been identified for surveillance. Data systematically collected and reported on levels of resistance in at least one of those bacterial species, involving a laboratory that follows quality management processes e.g. proficiency testing. (If selected D, move to 4.5d)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E	National system of AMR surveillance established for priority foodborne pathogens and/or relevant indicator bacteria which follows quality assurance processes in line with intergovernmental standards. Laboratories that report for AMR surveillance follow quality assurance processes. (If selected E, move to 4.5d)

4.5 (d) AMR surveillance is systematically undertaken in food (animal and plant origin) in the following categories: (Please answer this next question only if you have selected either D or E to 4.5 (c))		
A	Food borne pathogenic bacteria	Animal origin:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/> No
		Plant origin:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No		
B	Indicator bacteria	Animal origin:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/> No
		Plant origin:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No		

4.6 Is the country using relevant antimicrobial consumption/use and/or antimicrobial resistance data to amend national strategy and/or inform decision making, at least annually?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	(If yes, for which sector/s)
<input type="checkbox"/>		Human Health including WASH
<input type="checkbox"/>		Animal Health (terrestrial and aquatic)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Plant Health
<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Safety
<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment

4.7 National AMR Laboratory network in animal health and food safety sectors	
<i>(food safety sectors includes laboratories that process samples from food producing terrestrial and aquatic animals and from food; countries which also have a national programme for AMR surveillance in plant health and/or the environment should include these laboratories too)</i>	
a) Effective integration of laboratories in the AMR surveillance	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Information not available.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B Laboratories perform antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) for own purposes and are not included in the national AMR surveillance system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Some laboratories performing AST are integrated in the national AMR surveillance system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D All laboratories performing AST are integrated in the AMR surveillance system but the role should be better formalized and the network better and developed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E All laboratories performing AST are integrated in the national AMR surveillance system, have a clear position, and are linked to a national network coordinated by a National Reference Laboratory.
b) Level of the standardization and harmonization of procedures among laboratories included in the AMR surveillance system	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Information not available.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B No standardized national AST guidelines are in place or Less than 30% laboratories follow the same AST guidelines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Between 30% to 79% of laboratories follow the same AST guidelines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Between 80% and < 100% of laboratories use the same AST guidelines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E 100% of laboratories use the same AST guidelines.
c) Relevance of diagnostic (bacteriology) techniques used by laboratories included in the AMR surveillance system	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Information not available.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B AST, bacterial isolation and identification protocols are not relevant considering the national AMR surveillance objectives.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Major modifications in the AST, bacterial isolation and identification protocols used are required to improve their adaptation to national AMR surveillance objectives.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Minor modifications in the AST, bacterial isolation and identification protocols used would improve their adaptation to the national AMR surveillance objectives.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E AST, bacterial isolation and identification protocols are perfectly suited to the national AMR surveillance objectives.
d) Technical level of data management of the laboratory network in the AMR surveillance system	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Information not available.

<input type="checkbox"/>	B	AST data are handled manually, or AST data management is not computerized in all laboratories of the network and/or there are problems in the recording of the samples and their traceability along the analysis chain.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Most laboratories of the network use computers to manage part of their data but important improvements in the system are required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Some minor improvements are required in some laboratories of the network to improve the computerized management of AMR laboratory data (sample input procedures, sample storage information, computerized transmission of data etc.).
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	All laboratories use ongoing optimal data management (e.g. samples and test results are identified using a complete computerized management system covering each step in the analysis chain, including the storage of epidemiological information, data validation protocol and the computerized transmission of results, conforming perfectly to the requirements of the national AMR surveillance system).

4.7. a. Indicate the number of national laboratories that perform AMR analyses in animal health and food safety. Differentiate between public and private. Briefly describe.

4.7. b. Provide the number and name of the reference laboratory (s) for AMR analysis in animal health and food safety. Briefly describe.

4.8 Description/Examples of the current research and surveillance activities in the different sectors (reference resources):

4.9 Official documentation available: (e.g. ministerial order, reports, meeting minutes, etc)

4.10 SWOT analysis				
TOPIC	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Implementation of AMR surveillance and research				
RECOMMENDATIONS				

5. Country progress on Strategic Objective 3: Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures

5.1 Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in human health care		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No national IPC programme or operational plan is available.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	A national IPC programme or operational plan is available. National IPC and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and environmental health standards exist but are not fully implemented.

<input type="checkbox"/>	C	A national IPC programme and operational plan are available and national guidelines for health care IPC are available and disseminated. Selected health facilities are implementing the guidelines, with monitoring and feedback in place.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	National IPC programme available according to the WHO IPC core components guidelines ¹³ and IPC plans and guidelines implemented nationwide. All health care facilities have a functional built environment (including water and sanitation), and necessary materials and equipment to perform IPC, per national standards.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	IPC programmes are in place and functioning at national and health facility levels according to the WHO IPC core components guidelines. Compliance and effectiveness are regularly evaluated and published. Plans and guidance are updated in response to monitoring.

5.2 Good health, management and hygiene practices to reduce the use of antimicrobials and minimize development and transmission of AMR in animal production (terrestrial and aquatic)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No systematic efforts to improve good production practices.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Some activities in place to develop and promote good production practices.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	National plan agreed to ensure good production practices in line with international standards (e.g. OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes, Codex Alimentarius). Nationally agreed guidance for good production practices developed, adapted for implementation at local farm and food production level.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Nationwide implementation of plan to ensure good production practices and national guidance published and disseminated.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Implementation of the nation-wide plan is monitored periodically.

5.2. a. If in the previous question you stated the existence or implementation of a National Plan of good production practices, indicate where multiple initiatives exist that are not framed within a National Plan, select those that apply):

Its scope is for terrestrial, aquatic, or both production systems

Its scope is for productions destined for export , internal consumption , or both

Determine if it is a public, private , or public / private partnership Plan

Determine if for the main terrestrial and aquatic productive chains it is a voluntary or mandatory Plan.

It has regular verification processes by the health authority for land and aquatic production.
 YES NO

▪ Determine if the Plan adequately or effectively includes the following aspects for both types of productions:

Internal biosecurity measures to avoid the spread of infectious agents within animal production farms.

External biosecurity measures to prevent the entry of infectious agents to and from animal production farms.

Basic measures to ensure animal welfare in animal production farms.

- Determine if the National Plan includes the application of good production practices for medicated concentrates for animal use. YES NO

If so, indicate the inclusion of the following aspects:

Estimate the percentage of origin of the medicated concentrated food in the categories: self-made; --_ % national commercial processor; _ % imported commercial processor _ %

Estimate the percentage of establishments that produce concentrated foods and apply quality assurance systems that minimize their physical or microbiological contamination in production, transport, and storage _ %

Includes a system for detecting antibiotic residues in non-medicated food YES NO

Includes a bacterial contaminant detection system YES NO

Specific measures are in place to prevent cross contamination of medicated and non-medicated concentrated foods in production and storage. YES NO

Estimate the percentage of auditable records of feed concentrates used in animal production farms. _ %. For mixed foods on the farm, records of their ingredients and mixtures, and target animals. _ %

Estimate the percentage that the production of medicated concentrates is through the exclusive use of antibiotics authorized / registered by the competent health authority. _ %

5.3 Good management and hygiene practices to reduce the development and transmission of AMR in food processing

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No systematic efforts to improve good management and hygiene practices.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Some activities in place to develop and promote good management and hygiene practices.

<input type="checkbox"/>	C	National plan agreed to ensure good management and hygiene practices in line with international standards (e.g. Codex Alimentarius). Nationally agreed guidance for good practices developed, and adapted for implementation according to local food processing approaches.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Nationwide implementation of plan to ensure good management and hygiene practices and national guidance published and disseminated.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Implementation of the nation-wide plan is monitored periodically.

<p>5.3. a. Programs for the application of GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices), including SOPs (Sanitation Standard Operational Procedures) are mandatory in slaughterhouses and food production and processing plants. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>
<p>5.3. b. Indicate whether the program for the application of the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) system is mandatory in slaughterhouses and food production and processing plants. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>

5.4 Coverage with critical measures (water supplies, sanitation, hygiene and immunization) to reduce spread of infections in communities and health care facilities¹⁴		
Estimated national coverage with critical measures (water supplies, hygiene and immunization) to reduce spread of infections in communities and health care facilities	Latest national coverage rate (%)	Year
Immunization coverage rate of pneumococcus vaccine.		
Immunization coverage rate of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine.		
Proportion of health care facilities with basic water supplies.		
Proportion of health care facilities with basic hand hygiene facilities.		

5.5 Description/Examples of the current infection prevention and control program in the different sectors (reference resources):

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5.6 Official documentation available: (e.g. ministerial order, reports, meeting minutes, etc)

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5.7 SWOT analysis

TOPIC	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Implementation of infection prevention and control				

RECOMMENDATIONS

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6. Country progress on Strategic Objective 4: Optimize the use of antimicrobials in human, animal and plant health

6.1 Optimizing antimicrobial use in human health		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No/weak national policies for appropriate use.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	National policies for antimicrobial governance developed for the community and health care settings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Practices to assure appropriate antimicrobial use being implemented in some healthcare facilities and guidelines for appropriate use of antimicrobials available.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Guidelines and other practices to enable appropriate use are implemented in most health facilities nationwide. Monitoring and surveillance results are used to inform action and to update treatment guidelines and essential medicines lists.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Guidelines on optimizing antibiotic use are implemented for all major syndromes and data on use is systematically fed back to prescribers.

6.1.1 Adoption of “AWaRe” classification of antibiotics in the National Essential Medicines List		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Country has no knowledge or information about the AWaRe classification of antibiotics.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Country has knowledge about the AWaRe classification of antibiotics and country has intention to adopt it in the next few years.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Country has adopted the AWaRe classification of antibiotics in their National Essential Medicines List.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Country is monitoring its antibiotic consumption based on the AWaRe classification of antibiotics.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Country has incorporated AWaRe classification of antibiotics into its antimicrobial stewardship strategies.

6.1.1. a Are the country’s antibiotic stewardship strategies at: <i>(Please answer only if you have selected either C, D or E to 6.1.1)</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	National Level
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Community Level
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Facility Level

6.2 Optimizing antimicrobial use in animal health (terrestrial and aquatic)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No national policy or legislation regarding the quality, safety and efficacy of antimicrobial products, and their distribution, sale or use.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	National legislation covers some aspects of national manufacture, import, marketing authorization, control of safety, quality and efficacy and distribution of antimicrobial products.

<input type="checkbox"/>	C	National legislation covers all aspects of national manufacture, import, marketing authorization, control of safety, quality and efficacy and distribution of antimicrobial products.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	The national regulatory framework for AM products incorporates all the elements included in the related international standards on responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials (e.g. OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes, Codex Alimentarius) according to animal species and/or production sector.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Enforcement processes and control are in place to ensure compliance with legislation.

6.2. a. Under the OIE List of Important Antimicrobial Agents for Veterinary Medicine, please mark if (you can check more than one option)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	The country is aware of the OIE List of Important Antimicrobial Agents for Veterinary Medicine and intends to adopt its criteria in its legislation in the coming years.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	The country has prohibited in its legislation the use of critically important and highly important antimicrobials as growth promoters
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	The country has prohibited in its legislation the use of colistin in veterinary medicine
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	The country has approved treatment guidelines for the use of antimicrobials for prophylactic and metaphylactic purposes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Use other than authorized or off-label use is limited and restricted to those cases in which there are no other substitution options. That use is based on previously regulated criteria.
<input type="checkbox"/>	F	Legislation establishes that third and fourth generation Fluoroquinolones and Cephalosporins cannot be used as the first line of treatment, unless there is no therapeutic alternative available. When they are used as a second treatment, it is based on the results of susceptibility studies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	G	The condition of sale of antimicrobials is under a veterinary prescription, with the exception of third and fourth generation Fluoroquinolones and Cephalosporins whose condition of sale is under a retained veterinary prescription.
<input type="checkbox"/>	H	The regulations for antimicrobials are effectively monitored through a system of control, sanction and violation.

6.2. b. Antibiotic Use Practices in animal production

	Terrestrial animals	Aquatic animals
The professional (s) / technician (s) with legal attributions to perform clinical diagnoses are defined.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
The professional (s) / technician (s) with legal attributions for the decision on the use of antimicrobials and their prescription are defined.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

The country has a Manual of Good Practices for the use of antibiotics in animal production, based on a public-private interaction.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
It is a frequent practice that the prescription of antibiotics is accompanied by application instructions.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
It is a frequent practice to follow the manufacturer's recommendations in the application of antibiotics (indicated in the product labeling or authorization document or registration of the health authority).	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
In most farms, the person in charge of applying antibiotics is trained.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Antibiotics authorized and registered by the competent authority are used in most farms.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Records of antibiotic application are kept in most farms.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
In most of the farms, there is compliance with the days of protection (declared by the manufacturer).	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
In most farms the storage of antibiotics is according to the manufacturer's recommendations to avoid deterioration.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
In most farms the application of antibiotics is respecting the expiration date (indicated on the product labeling).	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
There is a monitoring program for pharmacological residues in foods of animal origin.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
There is a monitoring program for pharmacological residues in animal feed.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
There is legislation that establishes the exclusive use of antibiotics authorized and registered by the competent authority for the production of concentrated foods medicated with antibiotics.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

6.2. c. Alternative solutions to the use of antimicrobial agents: Is there a national policy to promote and implement the use of alternative solutions to antimicrobial agents for the control of diseases in animals? If yes, please describe.

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6.3 Optimizing antimicrobial pesticide such as bactericides and fungicides use in plant production

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	No national policy or legislation regarding the quality, safety and efficacy of pesticides including antimicrobial pesticides such as bactericides and fungicides and their distribution, sale or use.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	National legislation covers some aspects of national manufacture, import, marketing authorization, control of safety, quality and efficacy and distribution of pesticides including antimicrobial pesticides such as bactericides and fungicides.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	National legislation covers all aspects of national manufacture, import, marketing authorization, control of safety, quality and efficacy and distribution of pesticides including antimicrobial pesticides such as bactericides and fungicides.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	The national regulatory framework for antimicrobial pesticides such as bactericides and fungicides incorporates all the elements in the related international standards on responsible and prudent use according to plant type/species.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Enforcement processes and control are in place to ensure compliance with legislation on use of antimicrobial pesticides such as bactericides and fungicides.

6.4 Description of the antimicrobial stewardship program in the different sectors (reference resources):

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6.5 Official documentation available: (e.g. ministerial order, reports, meeting minutes, etc)

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6.6 SWOT analysis				
TOPIC	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Implementation of antimicrobial stewardship				
RECOMMENDATIONS				

**7. National assessment of risks for AMR transmission in the environment and pollution control.
Legislation and/or regulations to prevent contamination of the environment with antimicrobials**

7.1	Risks for AMR transmission	Risk assessments				Are there legislation and/or regulation and policies to mitigate risks					
		Have high risk locations been identified		Are risk reduction actions underway?		That specifically addresses AMR		That impacts AMR		That has a functioning system for monitoring compliance and enforcement	
1	Areas of a low community access to safe water and sanitation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes						
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NA								
2		<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes						

	Human health facilities without access to safe water supply and sanitation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NA								
3	Human sewage (including wastewater and sludge) quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
	a) disposal in the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA								
	Human sewage (including wastewater and sludge) quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
	b) Re-use	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA								
4	Wastewater discharges from health facilities for disposal in the environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NA								
5	Discharges from intensive animal (terrestrial and aquatic) production (liquid waste and manure)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
	a) disposal into the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA								
	Discharges from intensive animal (terrestrial and aquatic) production (liquid waste and manure)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
	b) Re-use	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA								
6	Wastewater discharges from manufacturing sites for antimicrobial agents (either as Active	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NA								

	Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) or finished products).										
7	Disposal of unused medicines antimicrobial agents. (such as food, plant or animal products with residues over the MRL (maximum residue limit))	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NA								
8	Disposal of products contaminated with AM residues such as such as food, plant or animal products with residues over the MRL (maximum residue limit)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NA								

7.1. a. Environmental Management Practices associated with animal production		
	Terrestrial animals	Aquatic animals
There are regulations or public or private programs in place (as appropriate) for the implementation of:		
Guano disposal methods in animal production farms	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A
Slurry disposal methods in animal production farms	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A
Methods of disposal of dead animals in animal production farms	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Methods of disposal of remains of concentrated medicated feed for animals in animal production farms	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Antibiotic elimination methods in animal production farms	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

Methods of disposal of antibiotic containers in animal production farms	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Methods of disposal of medicated feed concentrates for animal use in feed concentrate production establishments	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Antibiotic disposal methods in concentrated food production establishments	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Methods of disposal of antibiotic containers in establishments for the production of concentrated foods	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Methods of eliminating mortality in slaughterhouses	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Methods of disposal of offal and seizures in slaughterhouses	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

7.2 Description of the risk assessments for AMR transmission activities in the different sectors (reference resources):

7.3 Official documentation available: (e.g. ministerial order, reports, meeting minutes, etc)

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7.4 SWOT analysis

TOPIC	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Risks assessment for AMR transmission in the environment				
RECOMMENDATIONS				

8. Additional information for animal production

8.1 Main productive species in terrestrial animals

Importance for country (+ to -)	Species	N of establishments	N of animals

8.2 Main productive species in aquatic animals			
Importance for country (+ to -)	Species	N of establishments	N of animals

8.3 Main pathogens in productive species (terrestrial animals)				
Animal species	Pathogens	Main antibiotics used (therapeutic)	Existence of commercial vaccines	Existence of self-vaccines
Importance for country (+ to -)			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

8.4 Main pathogens in productive species (aquatic animals)				
Animal species	Pathogen	Main antibiotics used (therapeutic)	Existence of commercial vaccines	Existence of self-vaccines

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Provide a description regarding the willingness and interest of the government to address AMR with an existing multi-sectoral One Health approach. This will be assessed by the presence of a NAP, levels of commitment and engagement as assessed by the Tripartite, and feasibility of the government to make positive progress over a 30 month period (duration of the project).*
- 2. Discuss the main strengths/opportunities and weaknesses/challenges identified.*
- 3. Prioritization of recommendations*
- 4. The projects pre-defined regional activities will be able to demonstrate contributions to desired impacts and added value in the short term (and longer term) – Indicate the pre-defined activities from the DoA that should be prioritized. Recommend additional country specific activities to be included in the country workplan to support the implementation of the national AMR action plan.*