### AMR SEAR Self-Assessment as of 21 June 2017

1. **One Health working arrangements**
   - 10 MS have established
   - 1 MS yet to establish

2. **Progress with national action plan on AMR:**
   - 8 MS have completed
   - 2 MS are in final process
   - 1 MS is on track

3. **Raising awareness of risks and response in human health:**
   - 2 MS have nationwide, government-supported antibiotic awareness campaign targeting specific groups
   - 1 MS has nationwide antibiotic awareness campaign targeting the general public, with government involvement
   - 7 MS have some activities in parts of the country to raise awareness about antibiotic resistance and actions to address it.
   - 1 MS do not have significant awareness-raising activities on antibiotic resistance.

4. **Raising awareness of risks and response in animal health and food production:**
   - 9 MS have some activities in parts of the country and actions to address it.
   - 2 MS still have no significant awareness-raising activities on risks of antibiotic resistance for animal health and food chain

5. **Training in the human health sector:**
   - 2 MS have available continuing professional development (CPD) opportunities nationwide.
   - 3 MS have covered AMR in some pre-service training and/or some special courses for health workers.
   - 4 MS have only ad hoc training courses
   - 2 MS do not have training yet

6. **Training in the veterinary sector:**
   - 6 MS have only ad hoc training courses
   - 4 MS have no training activity yet
   - 1 MS yet to response

7. **National surveillance system AMR in humans:**
   - 2 MS have functioning national AMR surveillance system covering antibiotics in hospitals and outpatient clinics, with external quality assurance, and a national coordinating centre producing reports on resistance levels
   - 2 MS have national AMR surveillance activities are in place for common bacterial pathogens that link patient information with susceptibility testing, with a national reference laboratory that participates in external quality assurance.
   - 5 MS have AMR data is collated locally for common bacteria, but may not use a standardized approach and lacks national coordination and/or quality management.
   - 2 MS still do not have capacity for generating data and reporting on antibiotic resistance

8. **National surveillance system for AMR in animals and foods**
   - In 5 MS, AMR data is collected locally but may not use a standardized approach and lacks national coordination and/or quality assurance.
   - 4 MS have no national plan or system for monitoring AMR in animals, food and agricultural production.
   - 2 MS no response
9. **Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in human health care:**
- 1 MS has several infection control measures in IPC plans and implemented it nationwide
- 6 MS has national IPC SOPs, guidelines and protocols which are implemented in selected health-care facilities
- 3 MS have a national IPC policy or operational plan available
- 1 MS still do not have national IPC policy or plan

10. **National monitoring system for antimicrobials in human health:**
- In 2 MS total sales of antimicrobials are monitored at national level and/or some monitoring of antibiotic use at sub-national level.
- 5 MS have system designed for surveillance of antimicrobial use, that includes monitoring national level sales or consumption of antibiotics and rational use of antibiotics in health services.
- 4 MS do not have national plan or system for monitoring use of antimicrobials.

11. **National monitoring system for antimicrobial use in animals and crop production**
- 1 MS has a system for monitoring on regular basis, and the data is collected and reported
- 1 MS has data collection and report on national sales or consumption of antimicrobials for animal production.
- 2 MS have agreed plan for monitoring quantities of antimicrobials used in animals, based on OIE standards.
- 6 MS have no national plan or system for monitoring in animal or crop production.
- 1 MS no response

12. **Antimicrobial Stewardship & regulation in human health**
- In 4 MS, the national antimicrobial stewardship program is being implemented in some healthcare facilities. Planned legal/regulatory changes are being introduced to regulate access to antibiotics for human use.
- In 1 MS, the national policy and regulations for antimicrobial stewardship developed & approved, that address use, availability and quality of antibiotics in the community and in health care settings.
- 6 MS have no/weak national policy & regulations for antimicrobial stewardship.

13. **Antimicrobial stewardship & regulation in animal and crop production**
- 3 MS have legislation and regulations approved on import, marketing authorisation, production, distribution and prudent use of high-quality veterinary medicinal products including antimicrobials, based on international standards.
- 6 MS do not have national policy or legislation regarding the quality and efficacy of antimicrobials and their use in animals, and crops.
- 2 MS no response

14. **Legislation and/or regulations to prevent contamination of the environment with antimicrobials**
- In 1 MS there is a functioning regulatory compliance system nationwide for all types of waste/wastewater to the environment.
- 3 MS have legislation and/or regulations include discharge of wastewater from health facilities, manure from animals, and industrial effluent to the environment.
- 2 MS have legislation and/or regulations are in place to control wastewater discharges from sewage to the environment.
- 5 MS do not have legislation regarding control of wastewater discharges to the environment.

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