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Organization of the  
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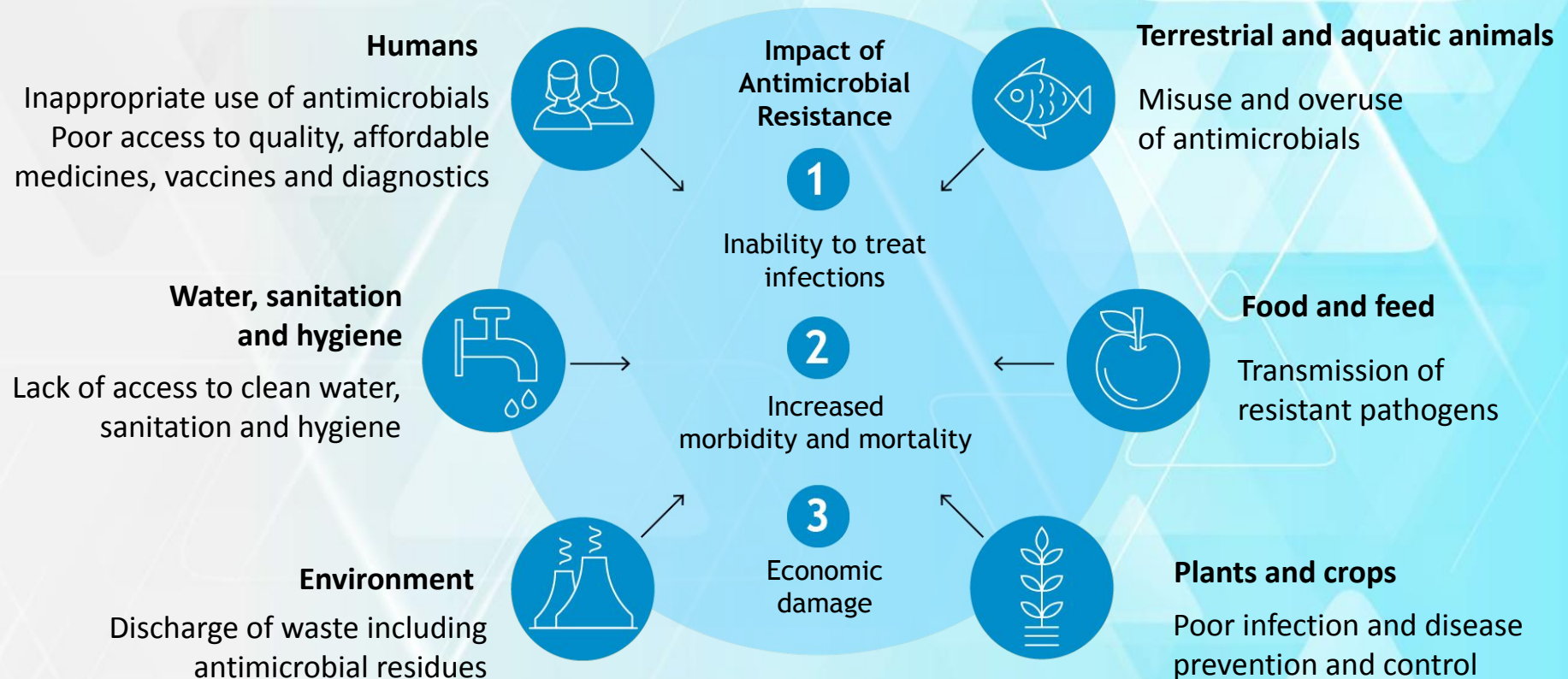
# Monitoring progress on AMR GAP in Asia-Pacific Region: Results from Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Surveys (TrACSS) 2021

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**Webinar on the FAO - OIE - WHO One Health Approach to AMR Mitigation and Safer Food  
in the Asia-Pacific Region, 29 - 30 September 2021**

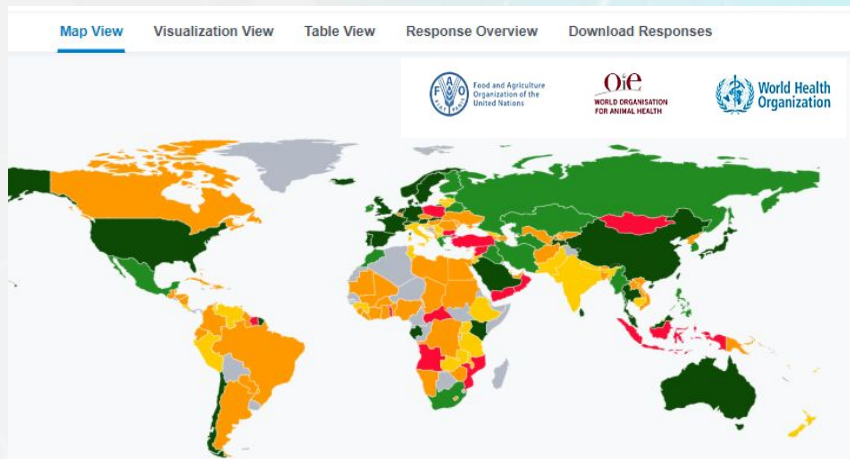
# AMR demands a comprehensive multisectoral response

## Drivers of Antimicrobial Resistance



# Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS)

An annual survey monitors the implementation of NAPs since 2016.



[www.amrcountryprogress.org](http://www.amrcountryprogress.org)

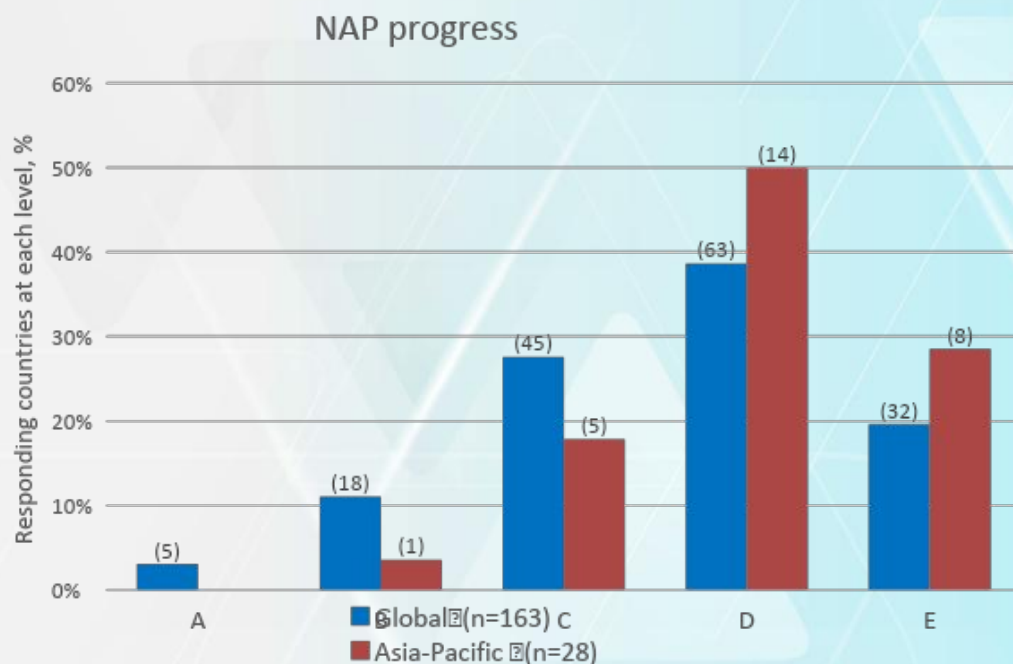
- **163 WHO Member States (out of 194, 84%) participated in 2021 TrACSS**
- **28 out of 38 (74%) Asia-Pacific countries (SEAR & WPR) participated in 2021 TrACSS**
- Survey includes indicators on:
  - NAPs and governance
  - Education and awareness
  - IPC, WASH and immunization
  - Surveillance systems
  - Optimize use and AWaRe
  - Environment, and links to other diseases initiatives
- Indicators are assessed on A-E scale, with C serving as threshold for 'nationwide implementation'

Source: Tripartite Annual Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) 2021

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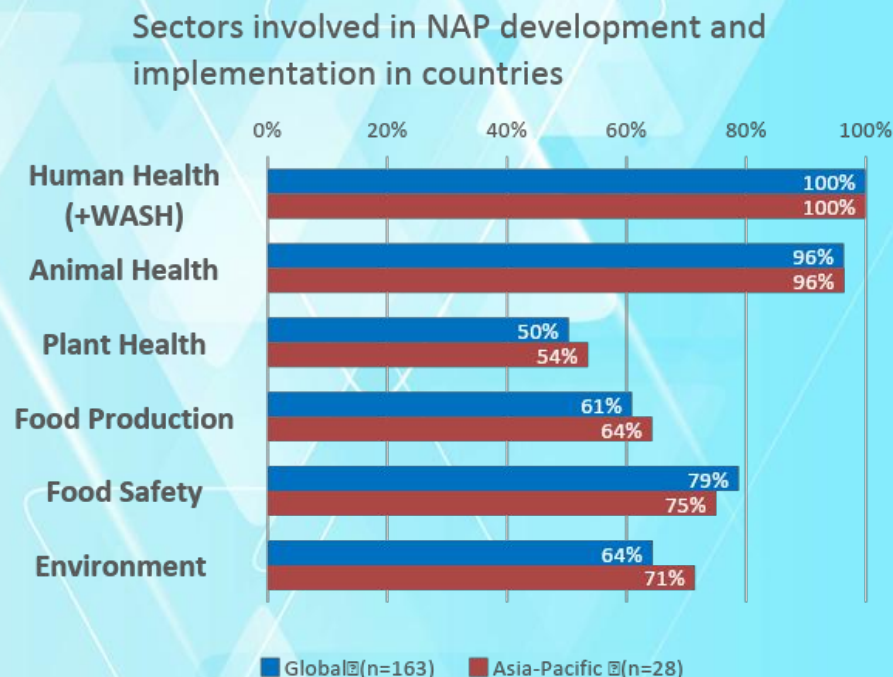


# Country Actions on AMR - National Action Plans (NAP)



96% of Asia-Pacific countries have developed an AMR NAP (C-E), vs 86% globally.

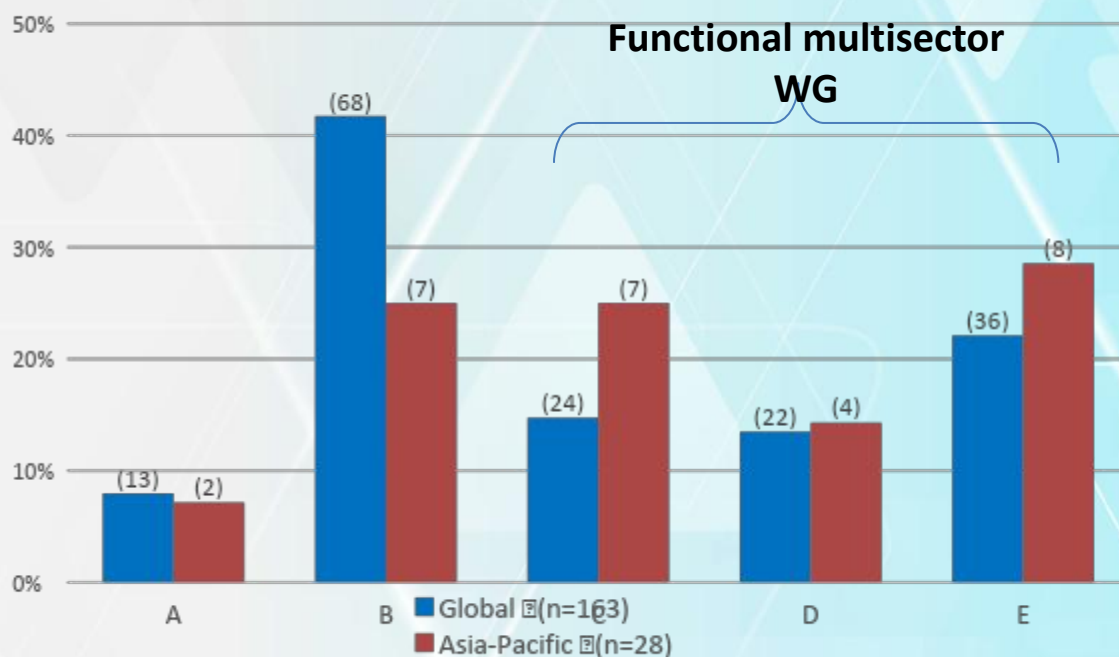
- 50% have operational plan with monitoring
- 30% have funding for their NAPs



Almost all countries have human health and animal health sectors involved in AMR NAPs, followed by Food Safety.

## AMR Governance- Multisectoral Working Groups

### Multisector Working Groups



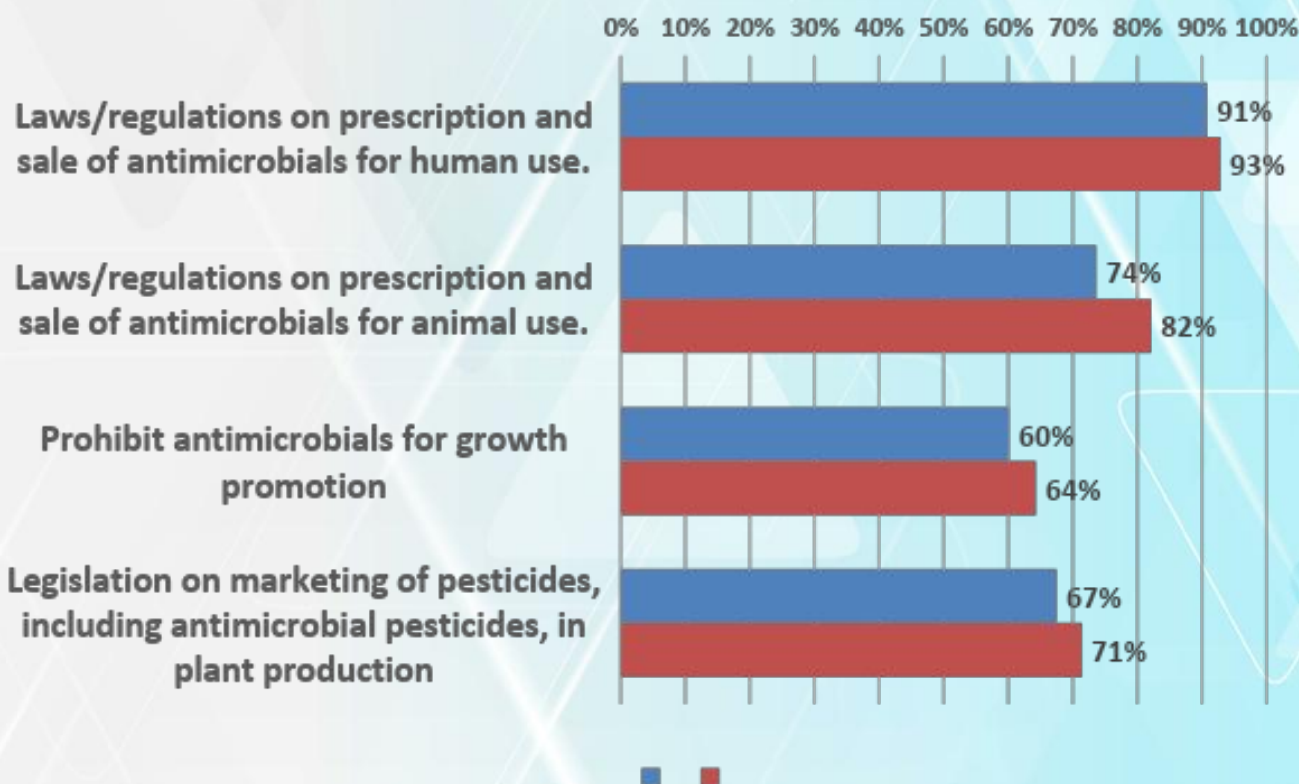
**In Asia-Pacific Region, 68% (n=19) have a functional multisector working group with clear ToRs, regular meetings and funding (C-E), vs 50% (n=82) globally.**

Multisector WG are important predictor of higher achievement in other TrACSS indicators

Source: Tripartite Annual Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) 2021

## Regulations on antimicrobial use

Percentage of countries with laws on antimicrobial use/sale



Most countries have laws on prescription/sale of antimicrobials in human health and animal health.

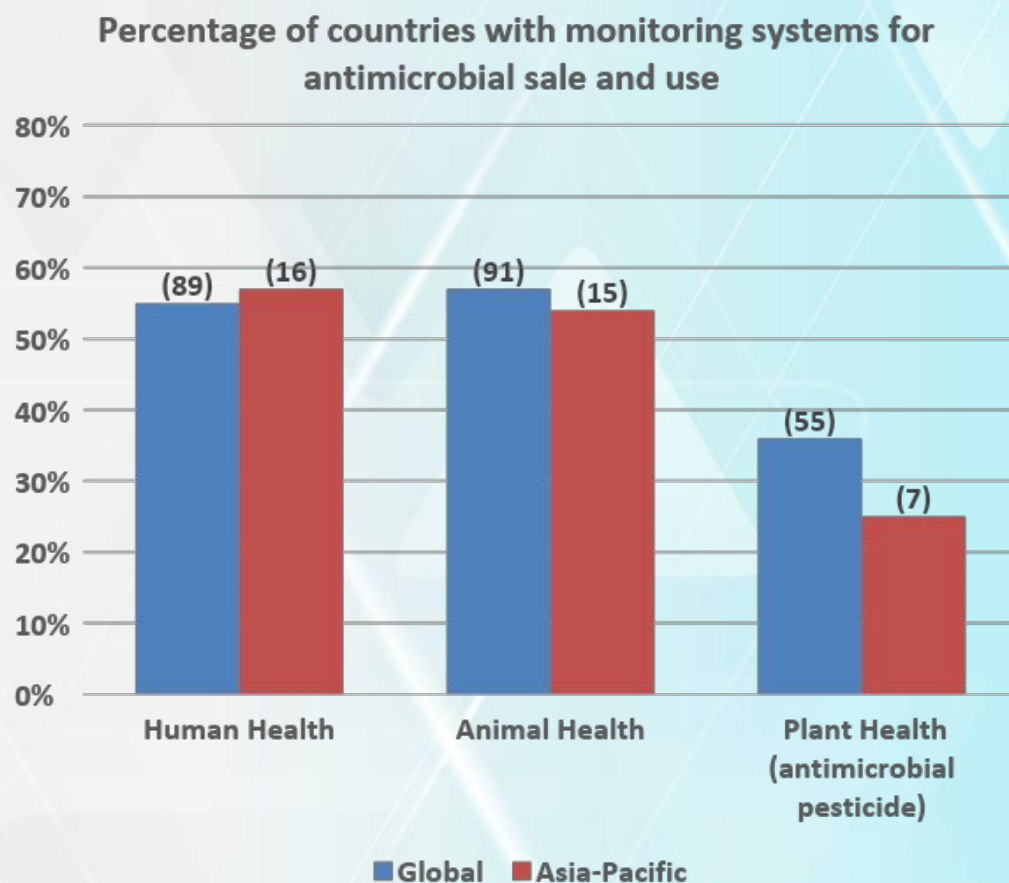
Fewer report regulations prohibiting antimicrobial use for growth promotion.

- 60% globally and 64% in Asia-Pacific

**Enforcement is key!**

Source: Tripartite Annual Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) 2021

## Surveillance /Monitoring antimicrobial use, sale and/or consumption



Surveillance/ Monitoring systems for AM sale and use are similar in human and animal health are similar both regionally and globally

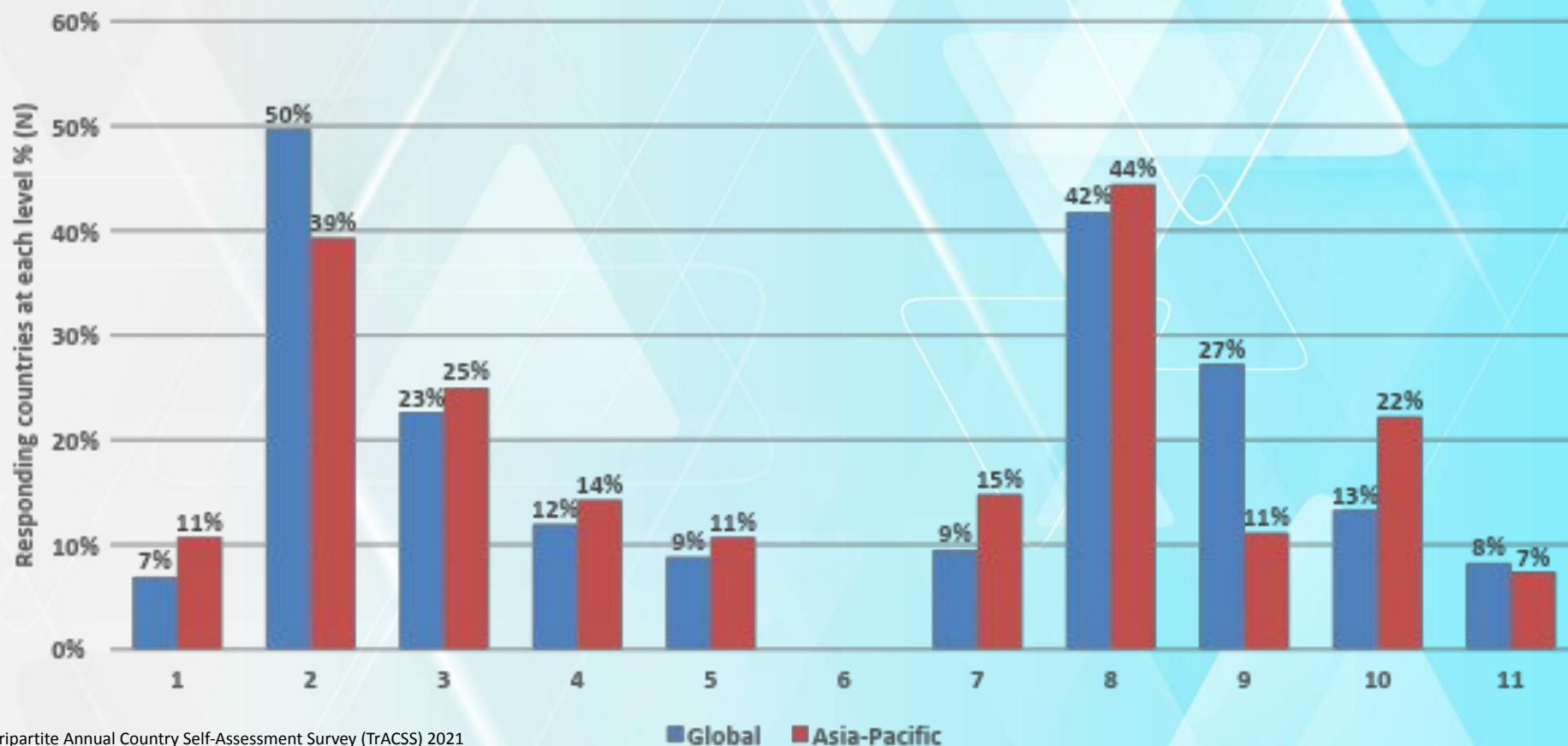
Fewer countries have monitoring systems for antimicrobial pesticides in plant health

Source: Tripartite Annual Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) 2021

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## Reducing AMR - Good management and hygiene practices in animal production and food processing



Source: Tripartite Annual Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) 2021

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## KEY TECHNICAL ACTIONS REQUIRED

- Strengthening multisectoral coordination and collaboration
- Developing, monitoring and enforcing legislation on AMR
- Strengthening surveillance of resistance and Consumption /Use

## KEY MESSAGES

- Sustained political commitment and adequate financing
- Build technical capacity, education/training
- Integrate AMR relevant activities into other national strategies and plans and budgets – Food safety, Health security, Food security, SDGs
- Continued annual TrACSS submissions