

Progressive Management Pathway for AMR pilot in Tajikistan

Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Background

FAO's thirty-ninth Conference (June 2015) adopted Resolution 4/2015¹ on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) which recognized that it poses an increasingly serious threat and that an effective response should involve all sectors of government and society. With the Resolution, FAO Member States (MS) confirmed the active contribution of the Organization to the development of the Global Action Plan (GAP) on AMR², by supporting the implementation of measures in the food and agriculture sectors to combat AMR. The FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance³ describes how the Organization will implement the Resolution. The FAO Action Plan considers all relevant dimensions, including terrestrial and aquatic animal health and production, crop production, food and feed safety, standard setting and legal aspects. It is embedded within the Strategic Program of FAO and informs FAO MS and partners of the Organization's approach and goals over five years by addressing four major focus areas:

- improving awareness,
- developing monitoring and surveillance capacity,
- strengthening governance,
- promoting good practices and the prudent use of antimicrobials.

In line with the FAO Action Plan, FAO developed a Progressive Management Pathway (PMP) on AMR to assist the food and agriculture production sectors - public or private - with developing and operationalizing a multi-sector 'One-Health' National Action Plan (NAP) to combat AMR. The goal is that, by applying the PMP, countries and specific sectors can make improvements, step-by-step across technical and other areas, to an optimal and sustainable use of antimicrobials. The PMP set specific activities, deliverables, and Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for each stage following the same four focus areas in the FAO Action Plan. The KPI are essential activities to achieve for making progress to the next level in the PMP, whereas all listed actions are desirable for an efficient AMR risk mitigation. The PMP references available guidelines, standards, and tools to support countries and sectors in their activities and achievements. It is accompanied by an assessment tool that provides a dashboard for assessing and monitoring the progress made for each of the focus areas and sectors.

The PMP has been revised by a panel of international One-Health experts and is now ready for testing in different agricultural settings.

¹ [Report of the Conference of FAO. Thirty-ninth Session, Rome, 6-13 June 2015](#)

² [Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance](#)

³ [FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance](#)

The Process

Step 1 - Nomination of a PMP team

A Tajikistan PMP team will be established including representatives of the government, private agriculture sectors and international experts from FAO, OIE and WHO⁴. The existing Intersectoral Coordinating Group on AMR will identify representatives of relevant sectors whom should participate in the Tajikistan PMP team. FAO, OIE and WHO will identify international experts to assist the piloting of the PMP.

Step 2 - Training

FAO will share the PMP tool with guidance document with the Tajikistan PMP team in advance to ensure sufficient time to compile the necessary information. FAO PMP experts will provide training to the Tajikistan PMP team on the first day of the mission.

Step 3 – Completion of the tool

The PMP tool will be filled out by the Tajikistan PMP team, in consultation with experts in the relevant focus areas and sectors and supported and moderated by the FAO PMP experts. The team should go through each line item for all focus areas and all stages to indicate whether each activity/achievement has been completed. Comments and remarks can be provided in the tool. The dashboard will provide an overview of the assessment.

Step 4 – PMP progress report

Following the completion, an assessment report will be drafted by the Tajikistan PMP team that summarises the achievements that have been made and the KPIs that have been met for the different stages in the different focus areas as described in the PMP tool.

The team will formulate conclusions on the progress that has been made in Tajikistan in terms of operationalisation of their NAP and will propose actions to be take. The report will be made available for the Intersectoral Coordinating Group on AMR or relevant mechanisms.

Step 5. Evaluation report of the PMP tool and guidance document

The Tajikistan PMP team will complete an online questionnaire to evaluate the PMP tool and guidance document. The results of the questionnaire will be discussed with the Tajikistan PMP team and conclusions and recommendations for improving the AMR PMP tool will be summarised.

Objectives

- To assess the progress of the implementation of the National Action Plan to Tackle Antimicrobial Resistance in the Republic of Tajikistan
- To pilot test the PMP tool including the guidance document in Tajikistan

Inputs

- PMP Guidance document and Excel based tool
- National Action Plan to Tackle Antimicrobial Resistance in the Republic of Tajikistan
- Relevant documentation that describes actions taken in Tajikistan to mitigate AMR and AMU

⁴ OIE and WHO as observers

Participants

- The Tajikistan PMP team
- Additional key experts with experience in one or more focus areas and/or sector (animal health, plant health, food safety, environment, public health, surveillance, risk management, communication, regulatory frameworks, and others),
- Experts and specialists from FAO region or country office and Ministry of Agriculture of the piloting country.
- FAO PMP experts
- Experts and specialists from WHO/OIE as observer

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