Country profiles Tajikistan

Table 1: Overview

Project description

Project: One Health capacity building to support priority actions for combatting antimicrobial resistance in Tajikistan

- Duration: extended to 36 months

The MPTF project activities are aimed to support establishment and strengthening of the systems for:

- collecting, analysing and interpreting data on antimicrobial resistance and use of antimicrobial medicines;
- the optimization and prudent use of antimicrobial medicines in critical sectors;
- biosecurity and IPC in the country to reduce the incidence of infections;
- targeted awareness raising, behaviour change and educational activities;
- coordination, development, implementation and monitoring of AMR related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes.

Highlights of project so far:

In May 2022, the joint FAO/WHO/WOAH Tripartite mission to Tajikistan, the Regional and Country levels of the Tripartite has met with high level stakeholders – a members of AMR Multisectoral Coordination and supporting staff as Technical Group members from different sectors as of human, agriculture, food security, environment, standards, education economy and trade, finance and industry. The meeting broad together over 70 participants in Dushanbe. The stakeholders and UN partners have discussed and highlighted AMR programs at global, regional and country levels. The meeting has initiated the review of the NAP 2018-2022 implementation and development of the second round of the NAP for Tajikistan for 2023-2025. As result of the meeting, the meeting resolution to call government for the actions has been developed, agreed and distributed among all sectors.

In August 2022, FAO and WHO has facilitated the three-days' workshop with around 50 members of the Technical Working Group on AMR to conduct review of the current AMR NAP implementation. For this purpose, the WHO questionnaire has been used and completed by the members of the group with facilitation of FAO and WHO NPOs, National AMR and AMU Focal Points. As the outcome of the workshop the members of the group has suggested some of the activities to be included in the next round of NAP.

In July-August 2022, a mission of WOAH/FAO international expert to conduct awareness increase activities was carried out in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The mission has conducted three workshop and meetings to present developed information leaflets to promote rational use of antimicrobials in animal food production in Tajikistan. Around 45 participants consisted of veterinary association, laboratory, surveillance and breeding institution came together with consultants to discuss the problems of antimicrobials use in feeds and way forward to increased awareness of the farmers and population growing food animals.

In October 2022, during two weeks, WHO has conducted a joint AMR and AMU mission to facilitate five workshops at the national level. One-day IPC workshop for around 50 health professionals working in different institutions of Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoHSPP).

In the second workshop WHO has launched the results of the human AMU surveys and analyses with the key results extracted and elaborated with the recommendations in the two posters translated into Russian and Tajik, printed and disseminated among around 200 stakeholders participated in the five different meetings and workshops conducted during two weeks of mission work for their information and dissemination or hanging to public places and their institutions. The result of the study and analysis has demonstrated non complains of the AWaRe categorization by the national Health pharmaceutical regulatory mechanisms. Therefore, the third meeting has broad pharmaceutical officials for a policy discussion which has been placed in Dushanbe. The overall use of Antimicrobials has been doubled from 2016 to 2021 and the Reserve group of antimicrobials have been widely used in the country. The fourth meeting was involved clinical and primary health care professionals to discuss the issues of only 23% of sell of antimicrobials via prescription. As outcome of the meeting, the key Primary Health Care and MoHSPP pharmaceutical professionals suggested and agreed on the future actions regarding regulatory mechanisms to remove antimicrobials from “Reserve” group from the sell without prescription and change the situation in near future.

At the last days of the mission, WHO facilitated three-days’ workshop with the members of the AMR Technical Working Group from different sectors together with WHO/FAO/WOAH regional staff and consultants in Dushanbe. The workshop has been conducted to discuss the human health component, as well as going through each of the strategic objectives of the current NAP which covers links with both human, animal, agriculture and environment health. The stakeholders have discussed their needs and suggested to add activities to the plan for the next five years. All together stakeholders discussed better cooperation of all sectors to implement the key objectives of the next round of NAP. The outcome of the workshop was to collect all inputs provided by different stakeholders. The workshop has ended with conclusion of developing a short-term NAP for the upcoming three years (2023-2025) by January 2023. And initiate the process to develop a mid- and long-term AMR NAP for Tajikistan together with all partners during 2023 and submit the document to the Government following Government decree by 2024.

In October 2022, FAO/WHO/WOAH facilitated parallel discussion and contracted international experts to support the key human health, agriculture and veterinary stakeholders to facilitate development of the second round of the AMR NAP for Tajikistan for 2023-2025.
In November-December 2022, to complete the review and development of the human and animal health, agriculture and environment parts of the draft NAP for 2023-2025 for Tajikistan, WHO and WOAH International Consultants has been working together and submitted their comments and recommendations to WHO project coordinator.
The fifth draft version of the document has been submitted for translation into Russian and Tajik.
WHO facilitated participation of eleven laboratories of public health and hospitals at the national and regional levels to participate in the External Quality Assurance (EQA) 2022 organized by UK NEQUAS. The result of the EQA will be presented to Tajikistan group in 2023.

In November 2022, FAO/WOAH joint mission to Tajikistan has facilitated two trainings for over 25 participants in Bokhtar city and Vahdat district to promote biosecurity in the fish farming sector.

in December 202, FAO facilitated a Republican Scientific Conference was held on the topic "Ways for the development of livestock sustainability, prevention and treatment of sick animals" including the problems of combating antimicrobial resistance with the participation of WHO and 40 specialists from veterinary and agriculture sectors.

In 2023 Tripartite supported Tajikistan to implement different activities:

- in 2023 the second round of the NAP for Tajikistan for 2023-2025 has been approved.
- Animal Health Training Workshop on AMR and AMU in livestock for veterinarians was organized by WOAH and FAO. The workshop on AMR risks and prudent use of antimicrobials in livestock for veterinarians was held in Dushanbe on 25 April, where 30 participants were invited from the CFS working as official veterinarians at central and regional levels.

- The training on the use of antimicrobials in bee farming was held on 27 April 2023 in Shakrinav district, which is 40 km away from Dushanbe jointly with FAO. In total 15 beekeepers were invited from different regions of the country with support of the SUE Honey production under the MoA of Tajikistan.
- The agenda of the training included presentation of Prof. Dr. Ulaş Acaröz as a bee expert to deliver presentations on bee diseases and the use of antibiotics in the honey production. He is an academician at Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Turkey), a founder of Beekeeping and Bee Products Association (APIDER) and an organizer of International Congress on Bee Sciences (Icbees). His presentations covered the following topics:
- AMR awareness related WOAH materials translated in Tajik under the MPTF project were also shared by Dr Gulzhan Nurtazina during the workshops Organized by WOAH and FAO, with brief introduction of brochures and leaflets (1395 pcs in total). Also, relevant materials on AMR were shared with participants. Information on dissemination of WOAH materials on AMR in Tajik is shown below.
- The primary objective of "ANIMUSE Training for the Focal Point for Veterinary Products of Tajikistan" to conduct comprehensive training sessions focused on the utilisation of ANIMUSE. Additionally, the mission aimed to impart knowledge and skills related to the application of the antimicrobial calculation module. The overarching goal was to empower WOAH National Focal Points for Veterinary Products with the expertise necessary to generate qualitative and quantitative data on antimicrobial usage within the context of Tajikistan. The mission centered on the implementation of the MPTF project on AMR, a critical initiative aimed at enhancing antibiotic stewardship and bolstering antimicrobial resistance surveillance in the country.
- As part of this overarching project, a decision was made to provide training to the National Focal Point responsible for implementing the system. Due to unavoidable circumstances, the Focal Point could not attend the regional training workshop on AMIMUSE.
- Annually, the country, with support from WOAH sub-regional representation, submits data regarding the quantity and reasons for antimicrobial use. However, concerns have arisen about the quality of the provided data and the lack of clarity regarding information sources, as noted by colleagues from the AMR & VP Dept. Notably, the country has been submitting inaccurate data on antibiotics, including the volume of antibiotic imports in various units, which falls short of the WOAH questionnaire requirements. The Focal Point has been submitting antimicrobial volume data in different dimensions, such as kilograms, liters, and the number of boxes, without providing the necessary details on active ingredients. The training sessions focused on familiarizing the Focal Point with the ANIMUSE system, covering system navigation, and completing practical tasks. A significant emphasis was placed on the presentation of the module dedicated to calculating the active ingredients of antimicrobial drugs. Overall, the

mission sought to address gaps in data accuracy and reporting, providing essential training to enhance the country's capacity for effective implementation of the ANIMUSE system and contribute to the improvement of antimicrobial stewardship practices and surveillance efforts in Tajikistan.

- FAO/WHO supported a fact-finding mission of 8 Iranian experts was conducted (February 27–March 3 , 2023) as part of the implementation of the tricycle protocol on ESBL Ecoil . Laboratory specialists were trained during the mission and 3-day meetings were held to exchange experience between specialists from the two countries.
- A 2-day training on assessing the national food control system was conducted jointly with WHO and a meeting of the multi-sectoral Technical Working Group on NAP of Tajikistan was held to complete the process of the short-term NAP on AMR for 2023-25, update information on the implementation of AMR NAP activities for 2018-2023, strengthening partnerships and collaboration to promote the One Health approach and discuss the priorities of Tajikistan's AMR and One Health for the possibility of developing and submitting a project proposal as part of the application for Pandemic Funds on April 19, 2023, in Surush hall, Dushanbe, Tajikistan.
- An international scientific and practical conference was held jointly with TAU with 60 participants on April 11, 2023 in Dushanbe.

- The project assisted the preparation of a project proposal for a pandemic fund and supported the CFS via provision of internet communication.

- FAO international project consultant prepared a sampling strategy for antimicrobial resistance and consumption surveillance in the food producing animals in Tajikistan.

- 2 virtual meetings were held to strengthen environmental capacity and action within the framework of antimicrobial resistance National Action Plans and develop systems for the collection and management of unused antimicrobials in Tajikistan in collaboration with FAO, WHO and UNEP.

- A scientific and practical conference was held on the topic "Food standards to protect life" with the involvement of 30 scientists and specialists on June 6, 2023. Including topics related on AMR.

- 20 (12 meetings supported by WHO and 8 by FAO) were held to complete the FAO and WHO tool for assessing the food safety control system in Tajikistan.

  FAO/WHO arranged a training visit to Iran for the delegation of Tajikistan (17 people in total) on the implementation of the trilateral protocol. The project budget was revised and the project was extended until August 5, 2024.
  A representative of the CFS participated in the 90th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) from 21 to 5 May 023, in Paris, Republic of France and the delegation of Tajikistan participated in the 45th meeting of the CIS Intergovernmental Council for Cooperation in the Field of Veterinary Medicine from November 8 to 9, 2023, in the city of Tashkent, Uzbekistan with the project support.

- To celebrate WAAW 2023 FAO/WOAH/WHO jointly with partners (Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Committee for Food Security and Association of Veterinarians of Tajikistan supported conduction of multiple events including coordination meeting leaflets were distributed and rollups were raised during national festival Mehrgon, World
- To celebrate World Food Day 2023 FAO/WHO jointly with partners (Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Committee for Food Security and Association of Veterinarians of Tajikistan) leaflets were distributed and rollups were raised during national festival Mehrgon, and other major meeting and events.

Main challenges:

Procurement of laboratory need were very difficult and complicated in Tajikistan due to absence of relevant suppliers and land-locked country with limited flights and railway connections.

What has been the impact of these challenges on project delivery?

Delay in the start of the surveillance activities. Particularly collection and processing samples using EUCAST standards and reporting to GLASS/CAESAR and FAO and WOAH

Did you manage to overcome these challenges? If so, how?

1. Yes. The procurement is ongoing by WHO and cofounded by FAO and WHO as per submitted and approved by MPTF Secretary for FAO funds transfer for this purpose.
2. The project duration was extended to 5 August 2024.

Learning Innovation

N/A due the initial period of the project

Table 2: Review of progress against log frame

2.a Log frame outcomes

MPTF Outcome	Indicators	Recommended indicators
1. Evidence base/representative data on AMR/AMU improved for policy-makers and sectors implementing AMU practices	**Percentage of targeted laboratories reaching PIP 3 in FAO Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance systems (FAO-ATLASS)** Baseline value: No human health or veterinary laboratories have been assessed at PIP 3. Target value: 1 veterinary laboratory (NCVD) & 2 human health laboratories (Tajik Research Institute of Preventive Medicine, Sanitary and Epidemiological Laboratory) assessed at PIP 3. **Sustainable sampling strategy for integrated active and/or passive surveillance in the human, food and agriculture sectors developed, including target organisms, and priority livestock species.** Baseline: No strategy has been developed Target: Detailed strategy for Tajikistan	National surveillance system for AMR supported in human and animal health[1] and agriculture with annual integrated report(s) on AMR; The number and percentage of laboratories with capacity to perform AST and bacterial isolation and identification according to international standards, such as EUCAST, VETCAST. National system for monitoring AMC/AMU supported in human and animal health[7] and agriculture with annual integrated report(s) on AMC/AMU.
2. Use of antimicrobial medicines optimized in critical sectors	**Proportion of antibiotics consumed in the human sector that are in the Access category of AWaRe** Baseline: 54% (2015 data) in the Access category Target: 60% in the Access category **Determination of AWaRe categories for antibiotics sold for use in animals in Tajikistan** Baseline: OIE data submission Target: All antibiotics available for sale in animals in Tajikistan categorized	Guidelines for responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials based on international standards are developed or revised; Use the AWaRe classification and the OIE list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance for managing the supply of antibiotics for healthcare and veterinary services. Communication strategy developed to support improved capability for communication and behaviour change initiatives on AMR/AMU. The assessment of training, professional and educational events and courses on AMR/AMU in each sector provided.

[1] at a later stage (after this joint project) to be extended to plant health, food and the environment;

3. Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups	**National targeted awareness campaigns established** Baseline value: Annual WAAW events in capital Target value: Awareness campaigns established in human and agriculture sectors.	National operational plan to promote and support hygiene and good production practice in priority animal production sectors; (monitoring: annual report on vaccination coverage for the 8 diseases covered by the national budget); National IPC plan developed or strengthened in line with the IPC core components and WASH;
4. Multi-sectoral coordination strengthened at national level	**An integrated approach to implement the National Action Plan on AMR is adopted** Baseline value: Laboratory methods and data capture tools are not standardized within or between sectors. Target value: Integration and standardization of laboratory methods and data capture tools across sectors (human and agriculture/animal health)	Full functional MCG established with secretariat and representatives from all sectors (with monthly meetings); NAP with the estimation of costs of the implementation by year has been established or reviewed. Regulatory framework for antimicrobial medicines for critical sectors is developed, revised or updated.

2.b Log frame outputs and associated indicators

% progress against indicator: Based on time, budget and activities underway/completed
Categories: 0% 1-25%; 25-50%; 50-75%; 75%-99% 100% **Choose best option**

MPTF Output	Indicators	Progress description (activities started/completed)	Indicator % met	Assumptions – any revisions? No revision
Output 1.1: Systems for generating,	**National surveillance system for AMR supported in human and animal health**	Develop and implement surveillance of AMR in human and animal health, food and the environment. Expand AMR surveillance in human health	**70%**	Dedicated focal points surveillance nominated to

analysing and interpreting data on resistance and consumption/use patterns developed or strengthened	Baseline value: AMR surveillance in 4 hospital laboratories Target value: AMR surveillance in 5 hospital laboratories Baseline value: No passive surveillance of AMR in sick animals Target value: Veterinary laboratory passive surveillance network established, and active surveillance piloted Baseline value: no integrated ESBL producing E Coli surveillance system Targeted value: developed database on active integrated ESBL producing E Coli surveillance piloted in the country	Establish passive surveillance for collecting samples from sick poultry and cattle Establish linkages with AMR Central Database Project Conducted assessment of the country capacity to implement the AMR Tricycle protocols on surveillance of ESBL producing E. Coli in humans, animals, and the environment conducted in Oct-Now 2021. Continued procurement process to support two surveys on AMR [ongoing]		develop protocols to synergize the activities No delays in the purchase of reagents and other lab materials Ongoing availability of reagents and other lab materials Availability of samples/isolates for passive surveillance
	Number of laboratories with capacity to perform antimicrobial susceptibility testing and bacterial isolation and identification according to international standards. Baseline value: 8 human health laboratories in WHO-EQA system Target value: 10 human health laboratories in WHO-EQA system Baseline value: 0 veterinary laboratories with this capacity Target value: 2 veterinary laboratories with this capacity (1 central and 1 regional)	Provide laboratory training in public health and veterinary/food safety to strengthen laboratory capacity. Build on previous capacity building initiatives - focus on integrated surveillance of ESBL producing E. coli in all sectors; Provide additional training on AMR testing for central and regional veterinary labs; Ensure the use of AST guidelines, SOPs, and Quality Assurance Programs for human health and veterinary bacteriological labs based on international protocols. Increase the number of laboratories in the WHO EQA Design and initiate targeted active surveillance by vet labs [ongoing]	**70%**	Resources available and access to farms possible for active surveillance COVID restrictions do not impact Training, Farm visits, the FAO survey, and/or AMC surveillance activities

	Number of laboratories in CAESAR-network Baseline value: 4 hospital laboratories Target value: 10 hospital laboratories	Increase the number of laboratories in CAESAR-network Several webinars to build capacity and encourage participation of the National and subnational laboratories in CAESAR network [ongoing]	**50%**	
	Number of AMR training sessions for veterinary laboratories Baseline value: 0 Target value: 1 central and 1 regional	Raise awareness among veterinarians and farmers on the importance and feasibility of surveillance to understand AMR in livestock with regards to animal and human health [ongoing]	**50%**	
	National system for monitoring of AMC/AMU supported in human and animal health Baseline value: AMU surveillance data based on the imported antimicrobials to the country. Target value: strengthen AMU surveillance system with better annual reporting; - 1 analysis of trends at national level; - 2 annual years data reported to GLASS; - 1 AMU survey in the national hospital; Baseline value: FAO AMU survey developed Target value: AMU survey conducted in poultry	Monitor AMU/AMC in general population, health facilities, animal husbandry, and veterinary services Continue and improve participation in EURO AMC network Expand AMU data surveillance in hospitals OIE data collection on antimicrobials intended for use in animals Design and develop a AMC surveillance system for livestock and poultry Implement AMC surveillance activities in one region [ongoing]	**50%**	
Output 2.1: Systems for optimized use strengthened in critical sectors	**Guidelines for prudent use of antimicrobials** Baseline value: Guidelines developed Target value: guidelines updated incl. AWaRe	Provide support to strengthen systems for optimized and prudent use Review and update the national EML and international classifications of antimicrobials; include AWaRe categorization	**50%**	Ability to determine list of all available antibiotics for animal use

		AMU PH mission has been conducted. The regulatory mechanisms for AWaRe categorization implementation to be developed in 2023		Sufficient veterinarians available for scaling up programs
	AWaRe and OIE-list of antimicrobials used for managing supply of AB Baseline value: not included Target value: AWaRe categorization included	Improve prudent AMU and good husbandry practices by farmers and veterinarians by scaling up the existing programs; [not yet started]	**0%**	
	Guidelines for control of maximum residue limits for antimicrobials in food Baseline value: Guidelines developed Target value: guidelines adapted based on Codex Alimentarius standards	Provide technical support for the adoption of Codex Alimentarius maximum residue limits for antimicrobials in food. [not yet started]	**0%**	
Output: 2.2 Strengthen systems for biosecurity and IPC to reduce incidence of infections	**Operational plan to ensure hygiene and good production practice in animal sectors;** Baseline value: no plan and no accurate data on vaccination coverage Target value: national plan developed; vaccine coverage records summarized annually	<u>Develop and implement standards for biosecurity, IPC and WASH:</u> Integrate WASH and IPC programs in policies, standards and activities Support adherence to the Law on national drinking water and sanitation Support implementation of biosecurity, good husbandry practices and management in livestock production systems aiming at reducing AMU Support Tajik capacity to control the OIE-listed diseases by implementing FAO guidelines for vaccinators [ongoing]	50%	Dedicated staff available for IPC protocol development AM stewardship supported in HCF Veterinary services coordinated and resourced Reliable, clean water source available for HCF and community

	IPC plan strengthened in line with the IPC core components and WASH Baseline value: IPC/WASH implemented in 1 pilot hospital Target value: IPC/WASH implemented in up to 5 hospitals; training provided to clinical staff	Support the development of IPC standards in HCF and WASH services in HCF and community National coordination and technical working group is established. The draft IPC guideline has to be completed and endorsed by end of 2023. [ongoing]	**50%**	
Output 3.1: Improved capacity to design targeted awareness raising, behaviour change and educational activities	**Communication strategy developed to support improved capability for communication and behaviour change initiatives on AMR.** Baseline value: Annual WAAW events in capital Target value: Comprehensive strategy addressing all sectors	<u>Provide support to information campaigns, workshops and training courses for professionals in all sectors</u> Continue to support awareness raising campaigns to promote prudent use of antimicrobials. Establish monthly broadcasting through TV and radio programs; Promote behaviour change on good hand hygiene in the community using already developed materials from WHO; Promote good food hygiene practices using already developed materials from FAO, OIE and WHO. Promote good animal production and prudent antimicrobial use practices Eurobarometer survey has been conducted with support of WHO [ongoing] Establish Farmer Field Schools to efficiently and effectively promote good animal husbandry and good animal production practices, in order to improve animal health and facilitate prudent antimicrobial use. Establish communication strategies for livestock producers using trusted community representatives	70%	Sufficient resources to organize events – digital platforms and physical meetings, adequate channels available, radio & TV Faculty knowledgeable on AMR available to provide professional education
	Assessment of the attendance and performance of training & professional courses Baseline value: no assessment Target value: monitoring system endorsed and applied		*50%*	
	Farmer Field Schools established in priority livestock species. Baseline value: no Farmer Field Schools Target value: 2 Farmer Field Schools established		*0%*	

		Provide training workshops for professional education on AMR and develop a monitoring system to assess the achievements [not yet started]		
Output 4.1. Improved capacity for designing and implementing AMR related policy frameworks, investment plans and programs	**Full functional MCG established with representatives from all sectors** Baseline value: MCG established; some sectors not represented Target value: project coordinator recruited; capacity building for MCG, all relevant sectors represented including agriculture, veterinary, and private sectors.	<u>Provide programme support and coordination:</u> Develop and submit the MPTF proposal on behalf of Tripartite; (completed) Support the implementation of a detailed workplan for the joint project with FAO and OIE Support synergies, harmonization, and coordination across the five outputs identified in the join project, as well as among individual contractors and existing activities within Tajikistan Support the development of an operational plan to review the NAP and budget execution; Establish a mechanism to coordinate the actions across ministries on addressing AMR with a dedicated secretariat and adequate funding to support MCG operations Support the inclusion of additional agriculture, veterinary, stakeholders in the MCG, including private sector representatives (completed) [ongoing]	100%	No substantial changes in the staffing in ministries and key organizations Resources are available to support MCG activities, meetings and premises Private sector representatives available and willing/able to participate in regular meetings in the capital Government priorities include ban of antibiotic
	NAP with the estimation costs of implementation by year Baseline value: log frame for NAP available Target value: annual review and planning of (next) NAP		*50%*	

	Regulatory framework(s) for AM in critical sectors reviewed Baseline value: No legal framework reviewed Target value: Ban on AB without prescription included in the Law; FAO/OIE recommendations from legislation report considered in updating legislation	<u>Provide support for regulated access to antimicrobial medicines:</u> Support inclusion of ban of antibiotics sale for human consumption without prescription in the national Law; Complete the tripartite legal assessment and identify priorities for legal reform in the country	50%	sales without prescription

Risk matrix – any changes? No changes

Risk description	**Risk Category:** **Contextual** **Programmatic** **Institutional**	**Worst case consequence for the project**	**Risk Score**		**Mitigating action**	**Action owner**
			Impact	**Likelihood**		
Unable to consistently obtain quality laboratory consumables at reasonable price	Institutional	Samples are analysed using sub-standard and/or expired consumables and results are unreliable	Moderate	Moderate	Making use of the WHO catalogue for the duration of the project while a sustainable solution is found with support from the government	WHO and MoHSPP and CFS
Management support insufficient for IPC protocol development	Institutional	Development of protocols incomplete/unsatisfactory due to lack of human	Low	Unlikely	Tripartite has agreed with the Government on the project	MoHSPP

		resources. COVID-19 may impact this due to staff shortages resulting from the pandemic.			and to support the NAP implementation in Tajikistan	
Programmatic risks associated with timely and successful, implementation of the project.	Programmatic	Delay in financing and/or implementation of some activities due to Covid-19 pandemic. In particular, laboratory training and activities, active farm surveillance, and the development of Farmer Field schools may be delayed/ due to COVID travel restrictions. MCG meetings may be postponed/cancelled.	Moderate	Moderate	The project proposal has agreed estimated budget, a preliminary schedule of activities, staffing, and facility estimates, etc. Tripartite has program planning, execution, communications, and contracting structures that minimize programmatic risks. Modifying activities to achieve objectives within COVID restrictions, including virtual training and meetings, train-the-trainer approaches, and de-centralized initiatives. Presence of WHO/FAO country offices will inform and facilitate the necessary activity modifications.	Tripartite
Changes in policies, priorities, officials or government may impact	Contextual	Political instability and changing of Government priorities	Very low	Unlikely	The context of the Tripartite project is in line with the NAP signed by the three ministries/sectors;	Tripartite and Government of the

the implementation of the project					Tripartite has agreed with the Government on the project and to support the NAP implementation in Tajikistan	Republic of Tajikistan
Any organizational risk (for instance: loss of project staff) that causes the Tripartite organizations to fail to meet the goal and objectives of the project.	Programmatic	Closure of the offices	Very low	Unlikely	FAO and WHO have Country Offices and FAO/OIE/WHO Regional Offices have dedicated AMR programs and staff to support the implementation of the project.	Tripartite
Ban of antibiotics for sale for human consumption without prescription not prioritized by responsible Government departments	Institutional	Antibiotics continue to be sold for human consumption without prescriptions	Moderate	Unlikely	Tripartite has agreed with the Government on the project and to support the NAP implementation in Tajikistan	Government of Republic of Tajikistan
Insufficient participation of agriculture, veterinary, and private sector in MCG	Institutional	Agricultural focussed aspects of project ineffectively executed due to lack of input from agriculture, veterinary and private sectors; including awareness, surveillance, animal health, and prudent use components.	Moderate	Likely	MoA and CFS have current representatives on MCG who could identify additional appropriate governmental representation. TVA is indicated as a stakeholder in this project. The Farmers association could be included. As well, individual private sector representatives can be identified and recruited if	Tripartite and MCG

					sufficiently developed private stakeholder organizations are not available to participate	
Inability to effectively interact with farmers due to thousands of backyard farms	Programmatic	No improvement in awareness of AMR, animal production practices, or prudent antimicrobial use on farms in Tajikistan	Moderate	Moderate	Inclusion of private sector, Ministry of Agriculture, and FAO/OIE country and regional offices in determining straightforward and practical communication strategies and the use of Farmer Field Schools to demonstrate effective practices. Utilization of radio programs, markets and other locations where farmers gather, recruitment of highly respected individuals to communicate key messages, and integration with existing farm-level activities in other Ministries (Animal Health, Human Health, Education, etc).	Tripartite and MCG
Protocols and Databases not standardized and integrated between human health and agriculture surveillance	Programmatic	Inability to interpret results in a One-Health context	Low	Moderate	Project manager to coordinate efforts in human health and agriculture sectors in order to ensure synchronization and harmonization	Tripartite, MoHSPP, and CFS

HCF and community limited access to water supply	Contextual	Inability to implement IPC and WASH in HCF and community	Moderate	Moderate	Selection of communities with adequate water supply for initial implementation of IPC and WASH. Support adherence to Law on national drinking water and sanitation to increase number of HCF and communities with adequate water supply.	Tripartite and Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
Small number of private veterinarians available for animal health and AMR awareness activities	Institutional	Inability to operationalize animal health and AMR awareness activities	Low	Moderate	Use of Farmer Field Schools to contribute to animal health and AMR awareness activities. Provide AMR training workshops and teaching resources for veterinary faculty and continuing education workshops for veterinarians and paraveterinarians	Tripartite and MoA
Inability to determine list of all antibiotics available for use in animals	Programmatic	Incomplete categorization of antibiotics according to AWaRe.	Low	Unlikely	Participation of agriculture, veterinary, and private sector stakeholders to identify additional antibiotics potentially available through human pharmacies and/or unregulated channels.	Tripartite and MoA

Farmers unwilling to participate in active surveillance	Programmatic	Inadequate active surveillance samples collected	Low	Unlikely		Tripartite and MoA