

Global Database for Tracking Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Country Self- Assessment Survey (TrACSS)

Kazakhstan



The Tracking AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) monitors the implementation of AMR national action plans and is administered annually by the Quadripartite (FAO, UNEP, WHO, WOAH).

World Bank Income Classification:
Upper Middle Income Country

Population:
19 100 000

Trend View

This table only highlights selected key indicators.

A None **B** Limited **C** Developed **D** Demonstrated **E** Sustained **Y** Yes **N** No

Multisector	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Multi-sector and One Health collaboration/coordination	C	D	C	E	E
2.3 Country progress with development of a national action plan on AMR			C	C	C
2.6 Is your country's national planning on AMR integrated with other existing action plans or, strategies?			Y	Y	Y
2.8.1 Country has laws or regulations on prescription and sale of antimicrobials, for human use.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2.8.2 Country has laws or regulations on prescription and sale of antimicrobials for terrestrial animal use.			N	N	Y
2.8.3 Country has laws or regulations on prescription and sale of antimicrobials for aquatic animals.			N	N	Y
2.8.5 Country has laws or regulations that prohibits the use of antibiotics for growth promotion in terrestrial animals in the absence of risk analysis.			N	N	Y
2.8.6 Country has legislation on the registration and use of applicable pesticides with antimicrobial effects, such as bactericides and fungicides used in plant production.			N	N	Y
2.10 Youth education and AMR			N	N	N
2.11 Is the country using relevant antimicrobial consumption/use data to inform operational decision making and amend policies?			Y	Y	Y
2.12 Is the country using relevant antimicrobial resistance surveillance data to inform operational decision making and amend policies			Y	Y	Y
2.13 Has the country established or starting the implementation of an Integrated Surveillance System for Antimicrobial Resistance			Y	Y	Y
2.9 Raising awareness and understanding of AMR risks and response	C	C	C	D	D
2.4.b Does the multisector coordination mechanism review current and previous year data from TrACSS as a way to monitor progress of AMR national action plan implementation?			N	Y	Y

Human Health	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Training and professional education on AMR in the human health sector	C	C	B	D	D
3.2 National monitoring system for consumption and rational use of antimicrobials in human health	D	D	C	C	D
3.3 National surveillance system for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in humans	C	D	D	B	C
3.5 Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in human health care	C	D	C	E	E
3.6 Optimizing antimicrobial use in human health	C	E	C	D	D
3.7 Adoption of "AWaRe" classification of antibiotics in the National Essential Medicines List	D	B	D	D	B
3.4.3b Capacity to perform AST for critically important fungi.			N	N	N
3.4.2b Capacity to perform AST for critically important bacteria.			Y	Y	Y
3.4.5b Continuity of services for clinical bacteriology labs - mechanism to report stockouts.			Y	N	N

Animal Health	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Training and professional education on AMR in the veterinary sector	C	C	A	A	E
4.2 Training and professional education on AMR in the aquatic animal health sector			A	A	D
4.3 Progress with strengthening veterinary services	D	D	B	B	E
4.4 Progress with strengthening aquatic animal health services				B	B
4.7 National surveillance system for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in live terrestrial animals			B	B	D
4.8 National surveillance system for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in live aquatic animals			A	B	B
4.9 Biosecurity and good animal husbandry practices to reduce the use of antimicrobials and minimize development and transmission of AMR in terrestrial animal production			B	B	B
4.10 Biosecurity and good animal husbandry practices to reduce the use of antimicrobials and minimize development and transmission of AMR in aquatic animal production				B	B
4.11 Optimizing antimicrobial use in terrestrial animal health			B	B	C
4.12 Optimizing antimicrobial use in aquatic animal health				B	B

Food and Agriculture	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Training and professional education on AMR provided to the agriculture (animal and plant), food production, food safety and the environment sectors	A	A	B	A	B
5.2 National monitoring system for antimicrobial- pesticide use in plant production including bactericides and fungicides					A
5.4a National AMR Laboratory network in animal health and food safety sectors - Effective integration of laboratories in the AMR surveillance	C	B	B	B	C
5.4b National AMR Laboratory network in animal health and food safety sectors - Level of the standardization and harmonization of procedures among laboratories included in the AMR surveillance system	B	C	D	D	B
5.4c National AMR Laboratory network in animal health and food safety sectors - Relevance of diagnostic techniques used by laboratories included in the AMR surveillance system	D	C	D	D	C
5.4d National AMR Laboratory network in animal health and food safety sectors - Technical level of data management of the laboratory network in the AMR surveillance system	D	C	B	C	B
5.5 Good manufacturing and hygiene practices to reduce the development and transmission of AMR in food processing		B	B	B	A
5.6 Optimizing antimicrobial pesticide such as bactericides and fungicides use in plant production	B				B

Environment	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
6.1 Has a national assessment of risks for residues of antimicrobial compounds and antimicrobial resistant pathogens in the environment been conducted?		Y	N	N	
6.2 Country has legislation and/or regulations to prevent contamination of the environment with antimicrobials- antimicrobial compounds and their metabolites discharged to the environment		Y	Y	N	
6.3 Is there a system for regular or monitoring (passive surveillance) of antimicrobial compounds and their metabolites (or residues) and resistant bacteria or antimicrobial resistance genes (ARGs) in water quality			N	N	