

# Monitoring and Evaluation of the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance

## Framework and Recommended Indicators

- The GAP Self Assessment Survey Tool (Tracss)
- Introduction to the GAP M&E Framework
- Introduction to indicator methodology notes
  1. GAP Self Assessment Survey
  2. Introduce the GAP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
  3. Demonstrate how the M&E Framework links to PVS Pathways and AMU Data Collection
  4. Emerging lessons for NAP's from the Self Assessment Survey

# Global Action Plan (GAP) on Antimicrobial Resistance

2015



The GAP was further endorsed by political leaders, during the 71<sup>st</sup> session of the **United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)**

2016



2017

Launch of the annual GAP Self Assessment Survey (Renamed **TrACSS**)

Tripartite Monitoring and Evaluation (**M&E**) framework for the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance

2019



# 1. GAP Self Assessment Survey – Renamed TrACSS

- Tracking countries progress *on AMR* objectives - Self Assessment
- Multi-sectoral (so you should be involved)!
- Demonstrating incremental progress
- Data for national and global analysis (baselines)
- Third round questionnaire results contributed to the Secretary Generals report to the United Nations General Assembly (2019)  
<https://undocs.org/en/A/73/869>
- The Self Assessment survey now in its fourth can be found at:  
<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action-plan/database/en/>

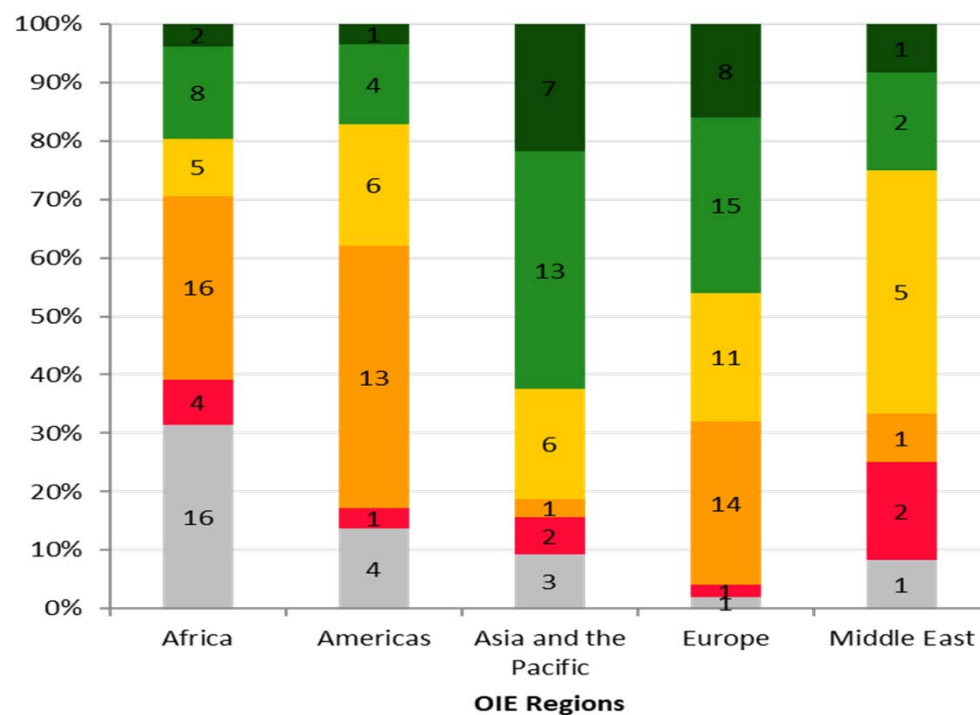


## Self Assessment Question 5.1 – National Action Plan Progress

**Country progress with development of a national action plan on antimicrobial resistance (AMR)**  
*Please select one rating that most closely matches the country situation.*

5.1 Country progress with development of a national action plan on AMR*		
<input type="radio"/>	A	No national AMR action plan.
<input type="radio"/>	B	National AMR action plan under development.
<input type="radio"/>	C	National AMR action plan developed.
<input type="radio"/>	D	National AMR action plan approved by government that reflects Global Action Plan objectives, with an operational plan and monitoring arrangements.
<input type="radio"/>	E	National AMR action plan has funding sources identified, is being implemented and has relevant sectors involved with a defined monitoring and evaluation process in place.

## Status of Country Progress with Development of a National Action Plan on AMR (as of May 2018), by OIE Member Countries



### 5.1 Country progress with development of a national action plan on AMR

- A - No national AMR action plan.
- B - National AMR action plan under development.
- C - National AMR action plan developed.
- D - National AMR action plan approved by government that reflects Global Action Plan objectives, with an operational plan and monitoring arrangements.
- E - National AMR action plan has funding sources identified, is being implemented and has relevant sectors involved with a defined monitoring and evaluation process in place.

## 2. Objectives GAP AMR M&E framework

- The framework has been designed as a practical system to facilitate the generation, collection and analysis of data to assess the success of the GAP delivery.
- If the framework works it can be used to inform operational and strategic decision making on GAP delivery
- The framework provides a recommended list of indicators to be measured at National or global level.
- ❖ National level - Through primary AMR data collection systems (the OIE Global AMU Database, the Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS));
- ❖ Global level - Secondary source data (e.g. immunization coverage prepared by WHO / UNICEF).

# GAP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

## KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GAP M&E FRAMEWORK

### ONE HEALTH



- Co-developed by WHO, OIE, FAO
- Includes approaches and indicators across human and animal health, plant and food production, and environment

### PRACTICAL



- Cost-effective and built on existing systems as far as possible
- Most countries should be able to report on indicators within five years

### COLLABORATIVE



- A collaboration of the tripartite and countries
- Developed in consultation with diverse partners and experts

### BASED ON GAP



- Built on a results chain directly related to specific GAP goal and objectives
- Sensitive to GAP timelines

### DYNAMIC



- New indicators will be added as knowledge develops
- Methods will evolve to reflect lessons in best practice

### FLEXIBLE



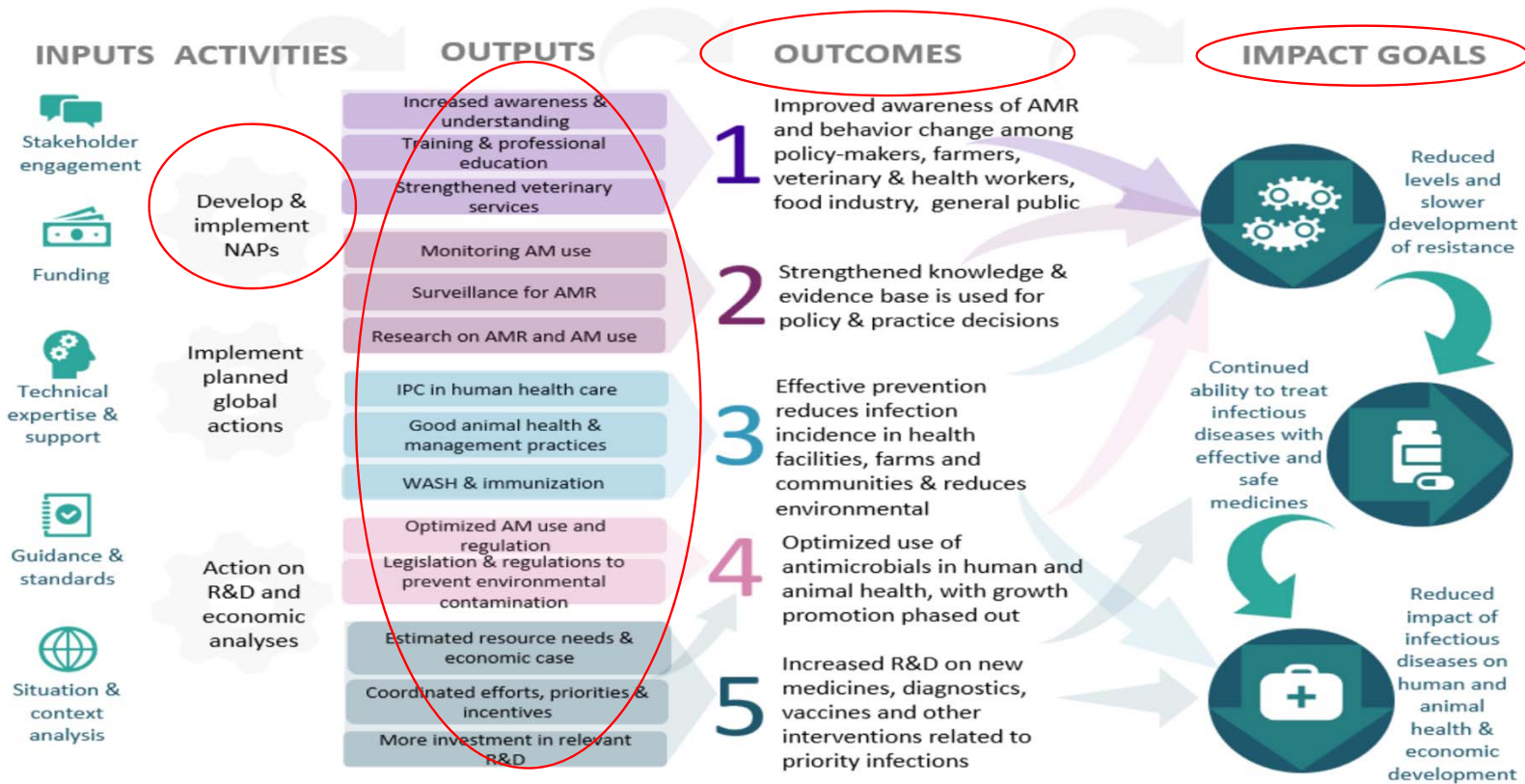
- Open to 'proxy indicators'
- Initial focus on progress indicators while systems are under development

### MULTI-LEVEL



- Joint and sector-specific activities
- Includes M&E activities at national, regional and global levels

# The GAP results chain, which maps causal pathways between inputs, activities and outputs, and outcomes and impact goals



## M&E FRAMEWORK: GLOBAL, REGIONAL & NATIONAL



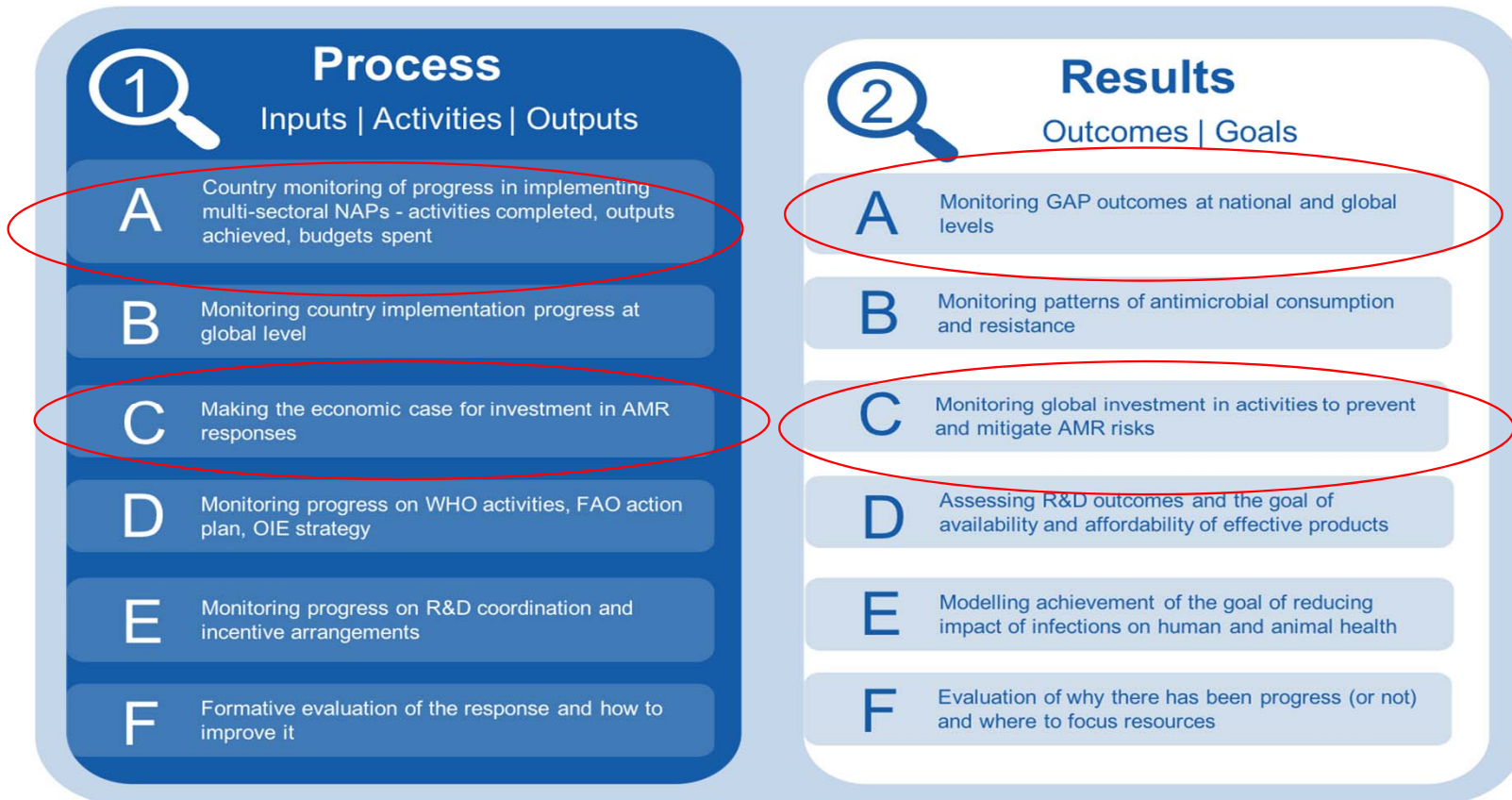
1 Monitoring process (inputs, activities, outputs)



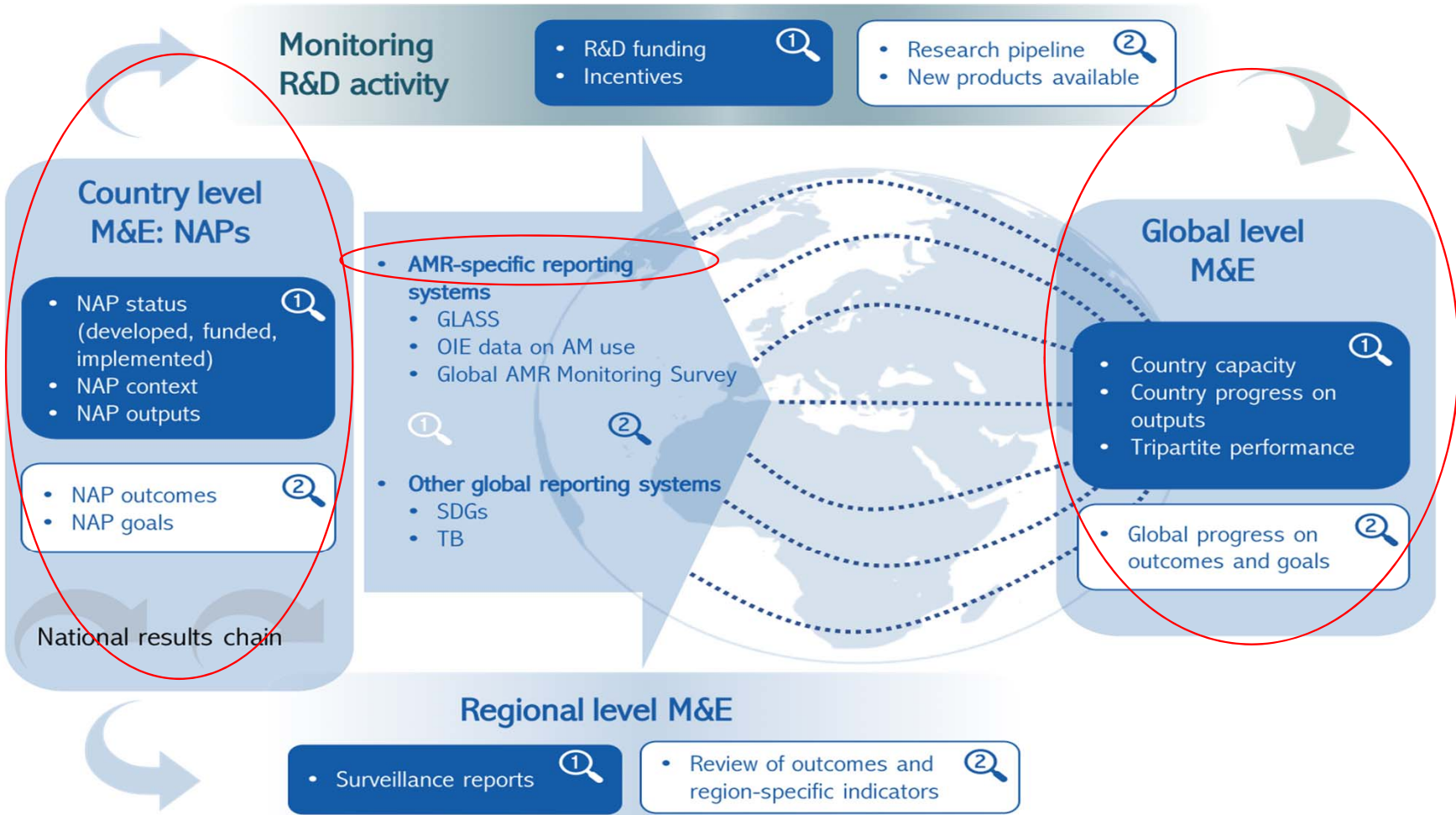
2 Evaluating results (outcomes, goals)



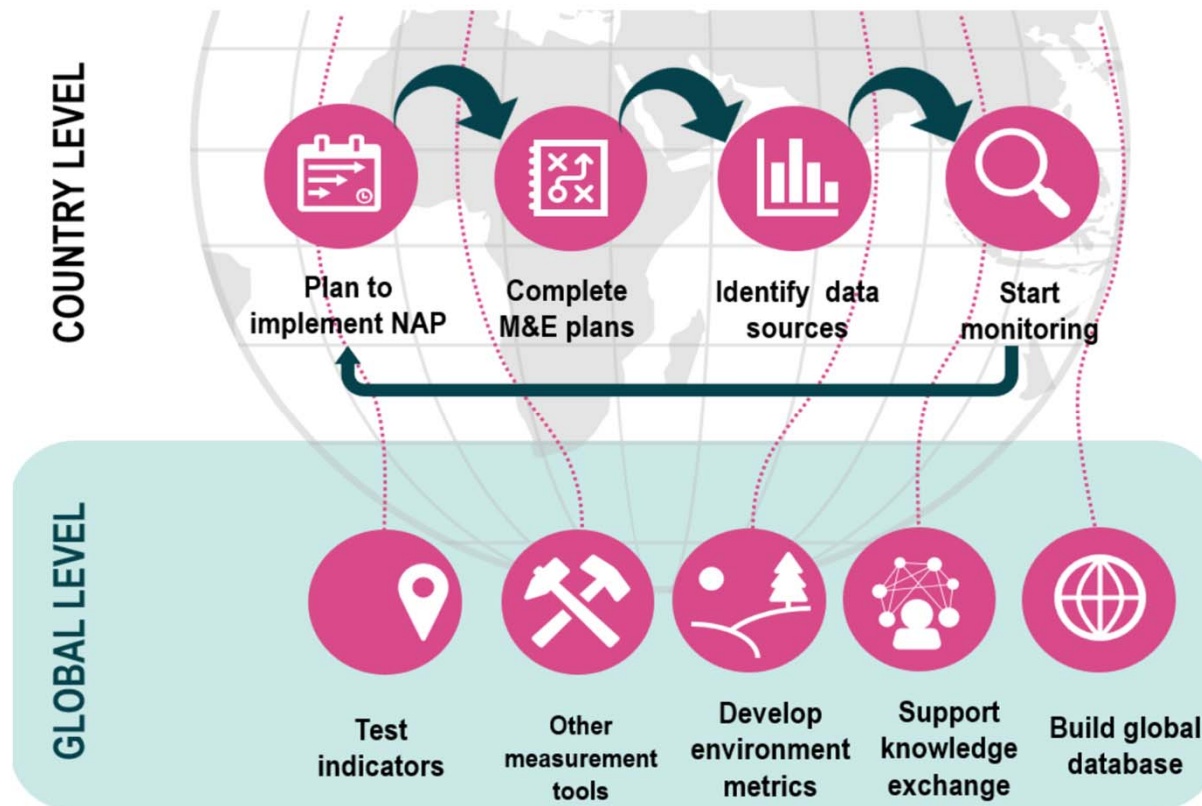
# Tracking Process and Results



The M&E framework for the GAP, which assesses both progress / process (1 – in dark blue) and results (2 - in white ) through country, regional and global level activities




# Establishing Country & Global Level M&E Frameworks








### 3. GAP M&E Framework Outcome and Output Indicator (example) – Links to PVS and AMU Data Collection

#### Outcome 1: Improved awareness of AMR and behaviour change among policymakers, farmers, veterinary & health workers, food industry, general public

	<b>Awareness of key groups</b>	Percentage of stakeholders (e.g. human and animal health workers, prescribers, farmers, food processing workers) that have knowledge about AMR and implications for antimicrobial use & infection prevention (metrics TBD).	Protocol for countries under development to be published early 2019.
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#### Outputs for outcome 1

   	<b>Targeted awareness raising</b>	Nationwide, government supported AMR awareness campaign targeting all or majority of relevant stakeholders in: a: human health <b>b: animal health</b> c: plant health d: food production e: food safety f: environment	<b>Countries report to the annual Global Tripartite country self-assessment survey.</b>
	<b>Strengthen veterinary services</b>	Countries that in last 5 years have had a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Activity (e.g. evaluation, analysis, follow up legislation or laboratory mission).	<b>OIE, PVS</b>

## Self Assessment Questionnaire 6.1 – Raising Awareness and Understanding

6.1 Raising awareness and understanding of AMR risks and response	
<input type="radio"/>	<b>A</b> No significant awareness-raising activities on relevant aspects of risks of antimicrobial resistance.
<input type="radio"/>	<b>B</b> Some activities in parts of the country to raise awareness about risks of antimicrobial resistance and actions that can be taken to address it.
<input type="radio"/>	<b>C</b> Limited or small-scale antimicrobial resistance awareness campaign targeting some but not all relevant stakeholders.
<input type="radio"/>	<b>D</b> Nationwide, government-supported antimicrobial resistance awareness campaign targeting all or the majority of relevant stakeholders, based on stakeholder analysis, utilizing targeted messaging accordingly within sectors.
<input type="radio"/>	<b>E</b> Targeted, nationwide government-supported activities implemented to change behavior of key stakeholders within sectors, with monitoring undertaken over the last 2-5 years.

## GAP M&E Indicator example – methodology note.

Abbreviated name	<b>Access to Veterinary Services</b>
Indicator name:	<u>Level of access to veterinary advice and care</u> within country (e.g. number of qualified vets to animal population).
Domain	Animal Health
Subdomain	AMR
Associated Terms	Veterinary Clinical Services
Definitions	<b>Country achieves level III or more on PVS Critical Competency.</b> <b>III-7: Veterinary Clinical Services</b> The availability and quality of veterinary clinical services to meet the needs of all animal owners, including their access to diagnosis and treatment.
Numerator	Number of countries meeting the definition of the indicator
Denominator	
Disaggregation/additional dimension	OIE Region, Economic status of the Country
Method of measurement	PVS Tool
Method of estimation	
Measurement frequency	Continuous
Monitoring and evaluation framework	Impact
Preferred data sources	OIE PVS Evaluation/follow-Up reports/PVS Pathway database
Other possible data sources	Country Record

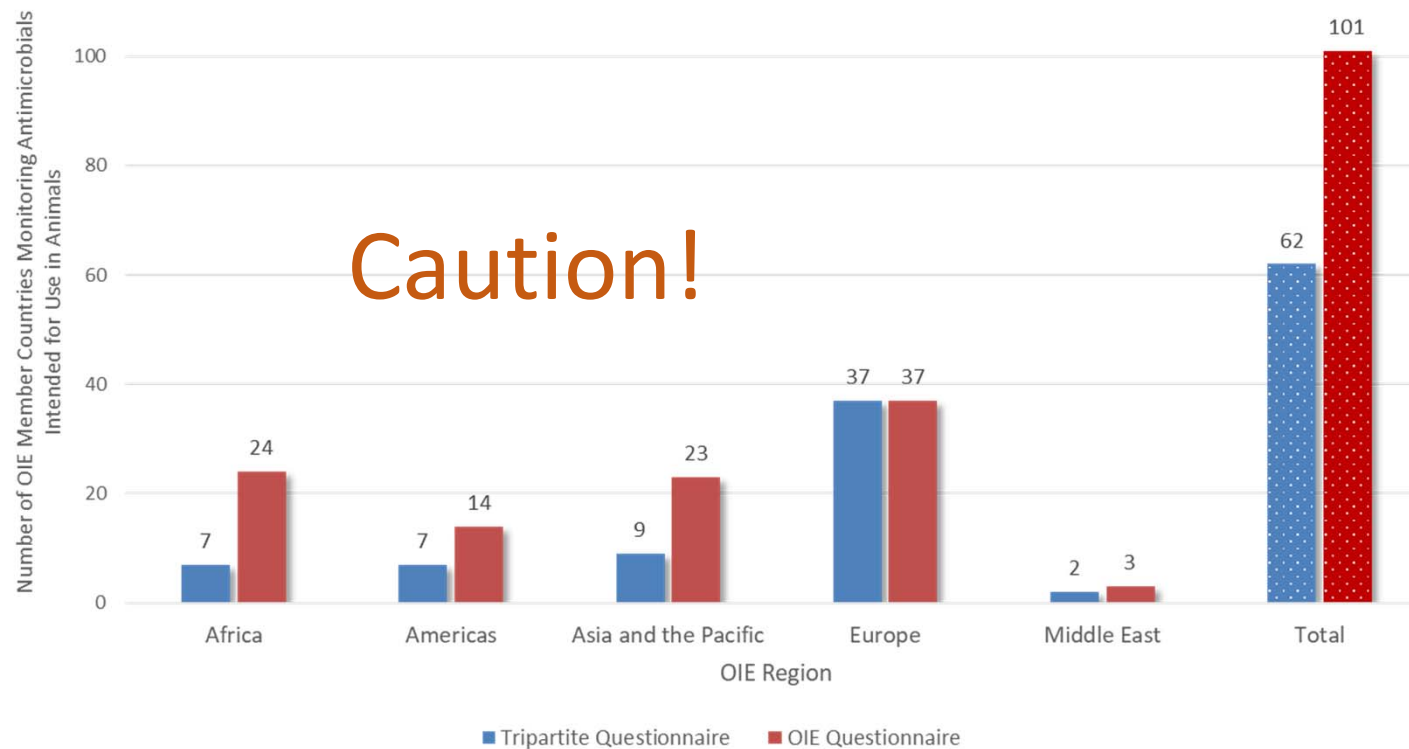
### III-7 Terrestrial code Reference

**Point 6 of Article 3.1.2 on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary Legislation.**

**Point 9 of Article 3.2.1 on General considerations.**

**Article 3.2.12 on evaluation of the veterinary statutory body**

# ! National monitoring system for antimicrobials intended to be used in animals: Tripartite Survey (2018) vs. OIE Data Collection (3<sup>rd</sup> Round)



## Moving forward

- Round 4 of the Self Assessment Survey will be issued in October – Do get involved.
- The AMR M&E Framework is being piloted by the Tripartite
- Countries that are yet to develop national level M&E systems are encouraged to include a selection of (not all!) the output, outcome and goal indicators from the global M&E framework.



## 4. Emerging lessons for NAPs from the Self Assessment Survey Evidence

- Multi-sectoral groups - One Health approach - foundation for effective coordination on AMR
- The quality of a country response is only as good as the data collection methodology
- Human health sector further advanced because of the levels of investment to that sector
- Progress is being made - positive trend in reporting on antimicrobial consumption in the animal sector
- Essential role of Veterinary Services in a successful AMR outcome

