Monitoring and Evaluation of National Action Plans on AMR

Suggested approaches

March 2017

Role of M&E section in AMR plan

- Help to clarify activities and outputs expected
- Identify how to monitor progress on priority aspects of the NAP
- Identify sources of information on progress – hopefully many already exist
- Set out the review process - who will review progress on planned activities, how often?

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Scope of M&E in the National Action Plan

- Immediate priority is to monitor the **process of NAP implementation**
  - Have the most important **planned activities** been implemented? If not, what are barriers?
  - Have **planned outputs** been achieved?

- Consider how to monitor **outcomes** and **impact**
  - Are we having the intended impact on levels of resistance? Reducing use of antibiotics in agriculture? Reducing stock outs of essential medicines in health facilities?

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Monitoring the implementation process: link indicators to planned activities

Example from a country

Specific Objective 3: *To build a network of laboratories capable of accurately detecting AMR.*

Activities	Indicator/ Means of Verification	Institutions/ Agencies Responsible	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1. Prepare a list of all laboratories in the country capable of performing Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (AST).	Updated list of microbiology laboratories with AST capacity.	AMR WG, MoH, DAPH/MAFF.			
2. Strengthen existing provincial hospital laboratories to serve as regional reference sites for laboratory diagnosis of AMR.	Rehabilitated infrastructure, improved equipment maintenance, provision of reagents and supplies, inUservice	BMLS/MoH, NIPH			

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Indicators linked to planned activities (2)

Another example

Specific Objective 7: To reduce antimicrobial use in food producing animals.

Activities	Indicator/Means of Verification	Institutions/Agencies Responsible	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1. Develop guidelines for use of Antimicrobials in food producing animals based on the WHO list of Critically Important Antimicrobials.	Essential Medicines List for animal sector	MAFF			
2. Establish a monitoring system for AMR in food producing animals	Standard Operating Procedures, policies, guidelines, reports.	MAFF			
3. Establish a strong regulatory framework for Authorization and control of the quality of Veterinary medicines.	Policy, guidelines	MAFF			

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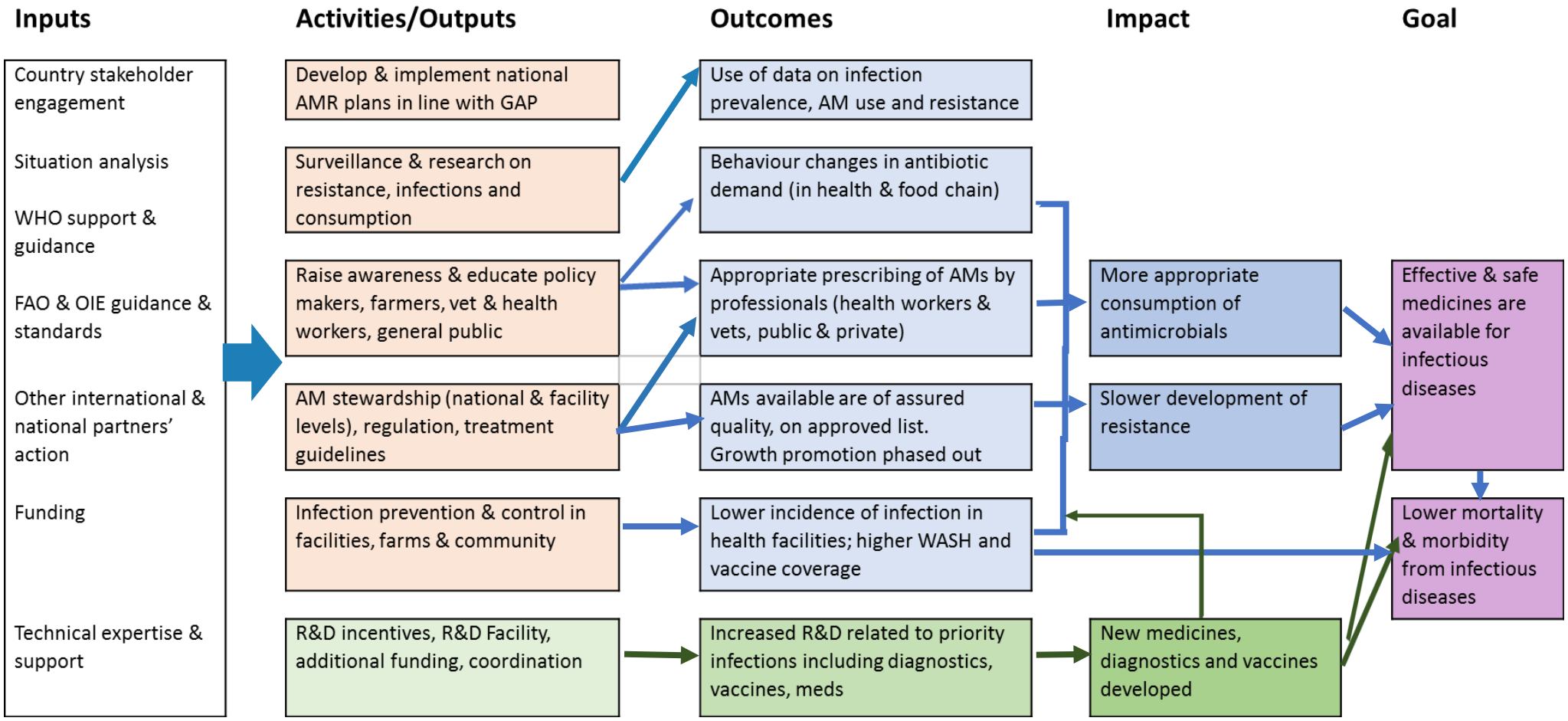
Framework for monitoring AMR Global Action Plan



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Monitoring each level of the NAP

Input **Basic resources**	**Process** **Activities**	**Output** **Results at level of the program**	**Outcome** **Results at level of populations**	**Impact and Goals** **Ultimate effect in long term**
e.g. Policies, guidelines, standards; funding; human resources; laboratory facilities; equipment and consumables…	e.g. Awareness campaigns, training, surveillance, infection prevention and control measures, drug quality assurance, developing new legislation for stewardship	e.g. Implemented programmes and coordination mechanisms, improved laboratory capacity, good laboratory and epidemiological data, trained staff, educated public…	e.g. Greater awareness and knowledge, better behaviour, wider population coverage and access, sustainable financing, moderated consumption, stewardship , use of surveillance data…	Impact: access to antimicrobials, appropriate use, prevalence of AMR and preventable infections, Goals: estimated morbidity and mortality, effective medicines available and affordable, social impact, economic impact

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Example for key prevention strategies – select indicators and sources

Plan	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Promote farm hygiene, vaccination, biosecurity and appropriate handling of sick animals to prevent transmission of resistant bacteria	Develop materials on prevention for large farming enterprises and train trainers Training conducted *Source: MOA program report*	Number of large farming enterprises reached with training *Source: reporting from districts*	% of large animal health facilities with improved hygiene practices, vaccination coverage *Source: Sample survey*
Watsan program for health facilities and schools expanded and funded	Progress against plan for building or refurbishing watsan facilities by district *Source: watsan program data*	Number of additional health facilities and schools that have new or refurbished safe water, hygiene and sanitation facilities *Source: watsan program data*	% of health facilities and schools with functional safe water supply, hygiene and sanitation on the premises *Source: National facility surveys or HMIS/EMIS*

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Indicators & tools are available to select from, e.g.

- AMR surveillance system indicators – see GLASS guide to planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (WHO, 2016, http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/251554/1/WHO-DGO-AMR-2016.4-eng.pdf?ua=1)
- Water and sanitation coverage (SDG indicators)
- Water and sanitation in health facilities (washinhcf.org indicators, 2016)
- Core health system indicators (e.g. stock outs, vaccine coverage)
- WHO new tool for surveys of antimicrobial use in hospitals and pharmacies
- WHO is working on standard AMR outcome and impact indicators
- OIE data collection for antimicrobial consumption in animals
- FAO veterinary laboratory mapping tool

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Key messages (1)

Priority steps for countries suggested for now:

- Select priority strategies and activities in the National Action Plan to be implemented first to tackle AMR
- Identify a manageable number of indicators / measures of progress for these actions, and sources
- Capture progress that may happening in other projects and programs not directly under AMR

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Key messages (2)

Suggested approach (continued):

- Agree how often to monitor and review progress
  - e.g. 6 monthly review against implementation plan by AMR Core Group, annual review by Advisory Committee?

- As much as possible, draw on standard tools and information systems available

In many countries, it may make sense to get started on a few priority activities and monitor these; developing comprehensive implementation plans can come at a later stage

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