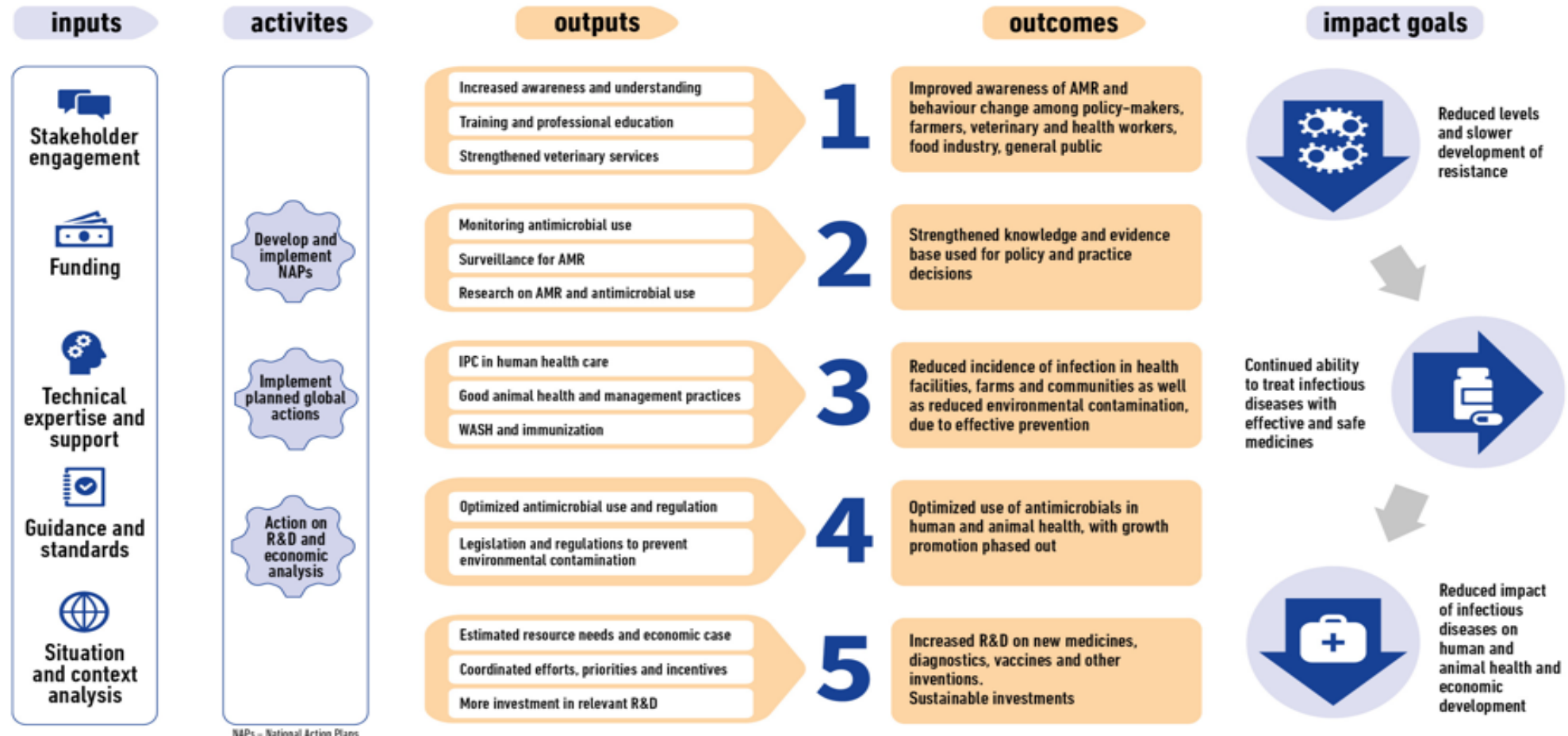


Achieving impact through the Tripartite collaboration on the AMR Global Action Plan

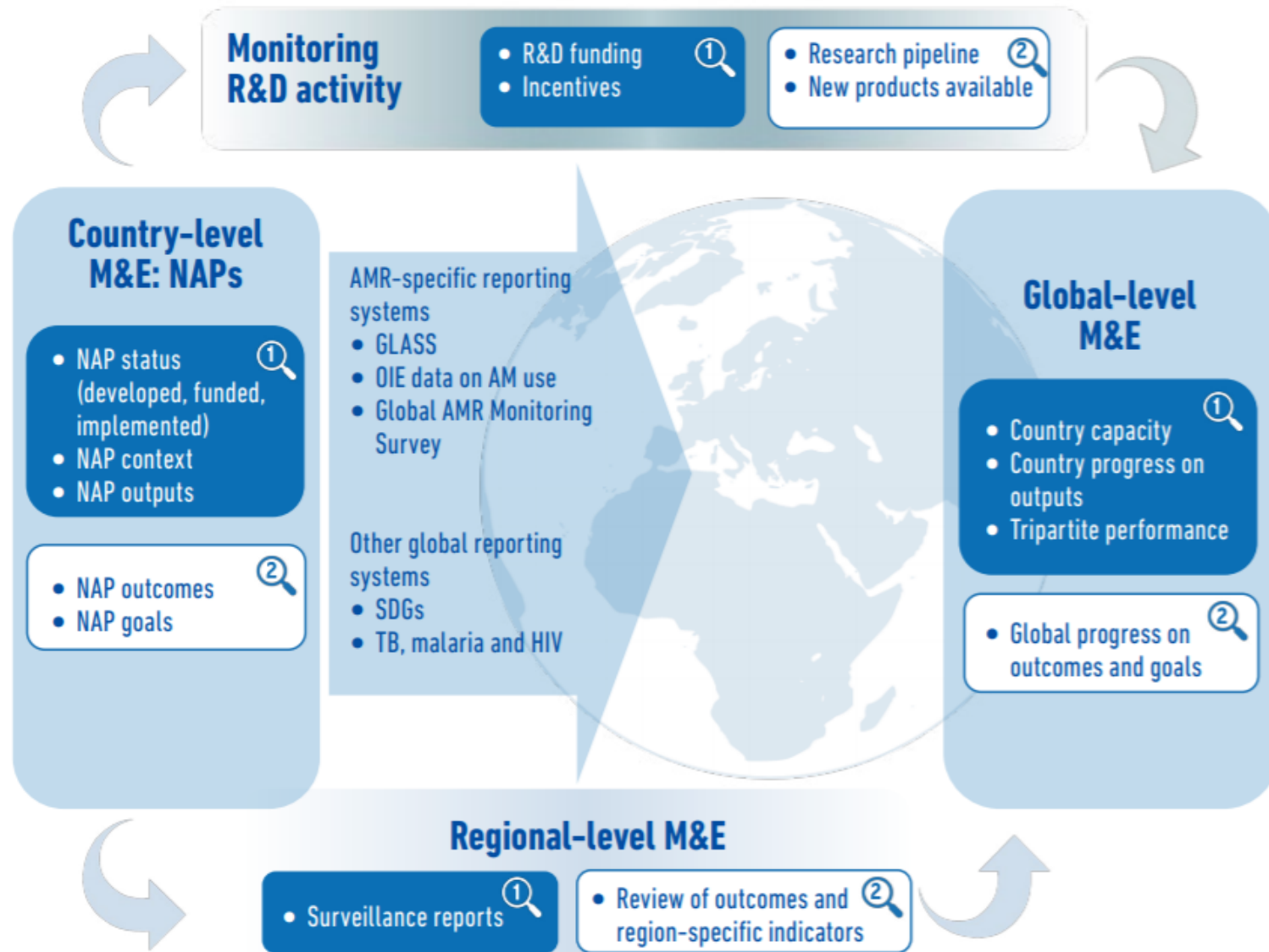




**MONITORING AND EVALUATION
OF THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON
ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**

Framework and recommended indicators

Fig. 2. The proposed GAP M&E framework: assessing progress (① – in dark blue) and results (② – in white) through activities at the national, regional and global levels

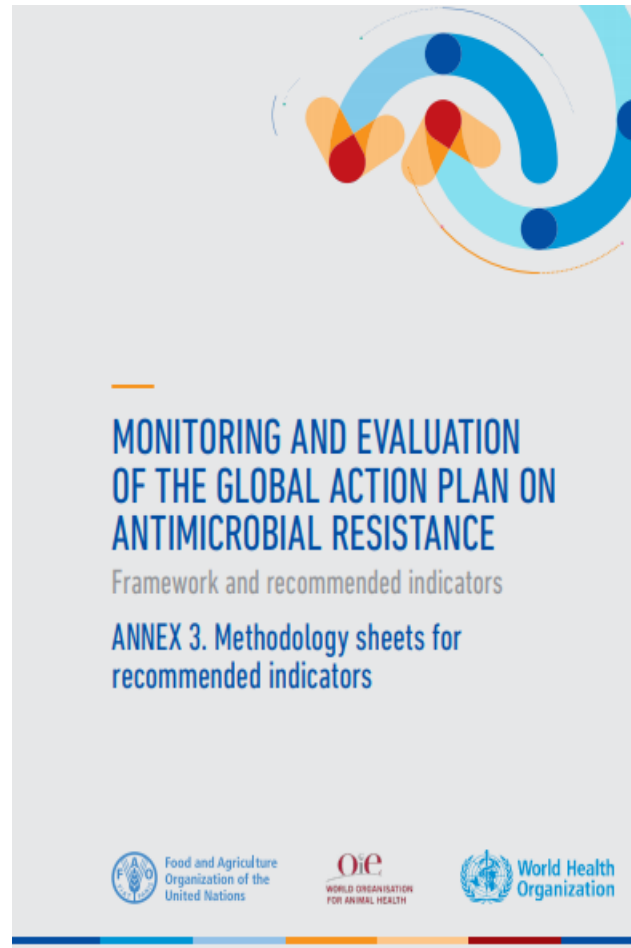


Monitoring and evaluation of the global action plan on AMR



MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Framework and recommended indicators



MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

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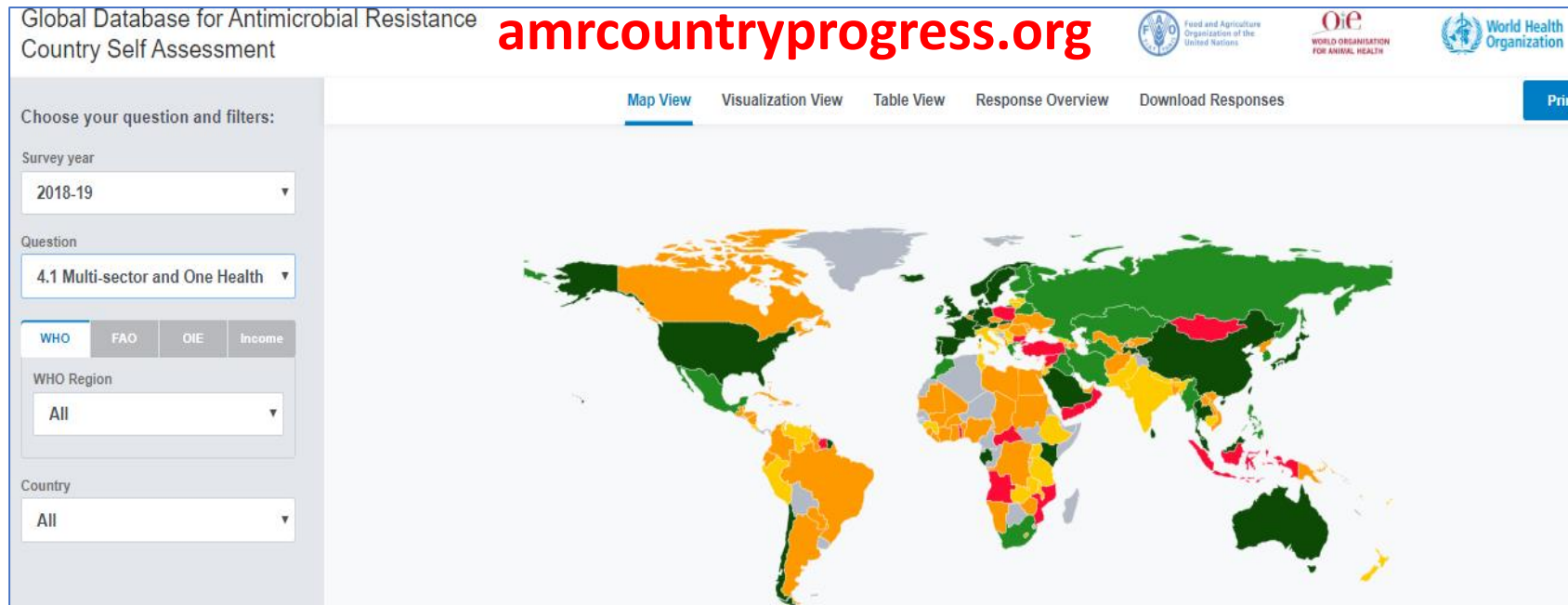
ANNEX 3. Methodology sheets for
recommended indicators



- Published in 2019
- Tripartite Global M&E Framework and recommended indicators
- Detailed methodology notes for all the indicators
- Pilot testing in Zimbabwe, Tajikistan, Kenya, South Sudan
- Tripartite project to develop **guidance for low income and lower-middle income countries.**

Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS)

WHO, FAO and OIE developed a monitoring questionnaire to review / summarise country progress, to contribute to global level reporting. The country responses also serve to guide follow-up actions and identify areas where support maybe required. Launched in 2017: 4 rounds of TrACSS data available with 5th round to be launched in November.



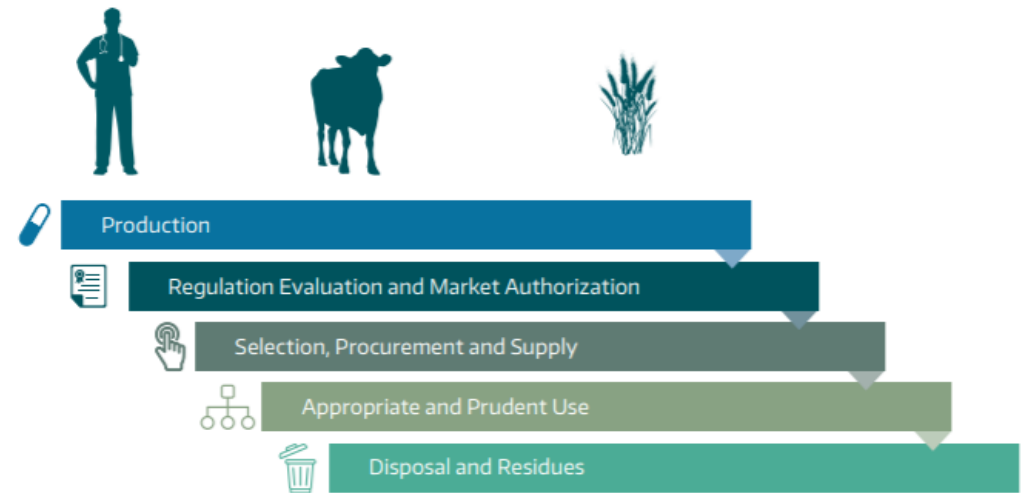
Tripartite TrACCS report 2019-20: Highlights

- **NAPS:** 88% (120/136 reporting countries) have a NAP developed and being implemented.
- **Multisectoral Coordination:** 93% (126/136 reporting countries) have representatives of human health and animal health in working groups.
- **Surveillance for resistance:** gradual increase countries collecting data on AMR.
 - 74% countries have national AMR surveillance activities for human health;
 - 100 countries have enrolled in the Global AMR and AMU surveillance System (GLASS) established by WHO.
 - 68.9% collect at least some AMR data on animals, and 41.7% of countries have systematic data collection on resistance in animals.
 - 69% of the countries collect at least some AMR data from the food sector (animal, plant), and 40.4% of countries have systematic data collection in the food production sector.
- **Surveillance of consumption / use:** gradual increase in countries with a national monitoring system for antimicrobial sale and use in the human and animal health sectors, and antimicrobial pesticide use in plant production.
 - 83 countries for animal health (153 countries participating in OIE 5th round of AMU data collection)
 - 76 countries for human health
 - 49 countries had a monitoring system for collecting and reporting the total quantity of pesticides, including antimicrobial pesticides.
- **Challenge - Multisectoral coordination and collaboration:**
 - Better communication and processes to strengthen collaboration across and within sectors
 - Validation discrepancies when triangulating Tripartite reporting mechanisms indicate gaps in communication and coordination efforts between sectors.

International instruments on the use of antimicrobials across the human, animal and plant sectors



Fig. 1. The antimicrobial life cycle: the series of stages through which antimicrobials pass, from production to disposal by the end user





#AfricaWAAW

Twitter chat, 21 November 2020

18:30 SAST, CAT | 19:30 EAT | 17:30 WAT, CET | 16:30 BST | 12:30 EST

How can we improve awareness for antimicrobial resistance in Africa?

Home > Noticias > Colaboración entre la Alianza tripartita y la Unión Europea

RAM

Colaboración entre la Alianza tripartita y la Unión Europea

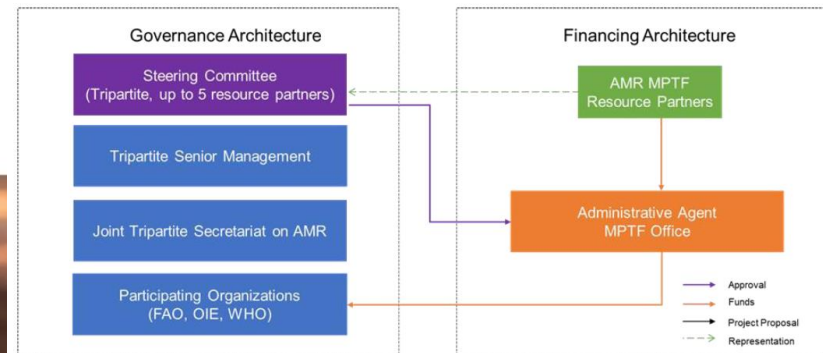




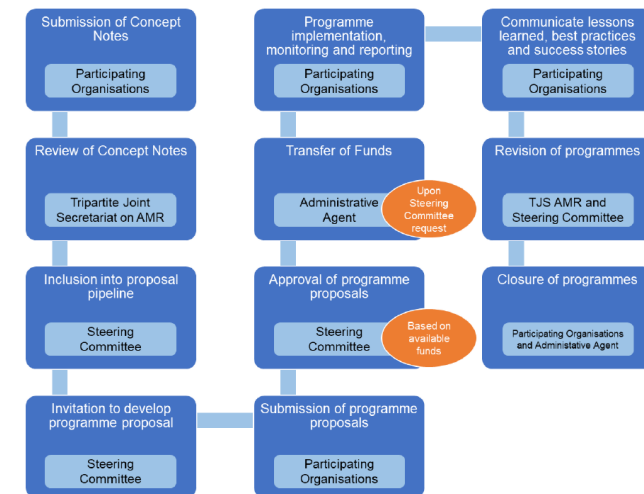
Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Combating the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach

Figure 1. Fund Governance and Financial Architecture



Programme approval cycle



- Current Resource Partners participating in the AMR MPTF
 - Netherlands
 - Sweden
 - United Kingdom

- Ready to welcome more public or private sector partners

- Initial 11 country proposals in the National Programme

- Four proposals in the Global Programme