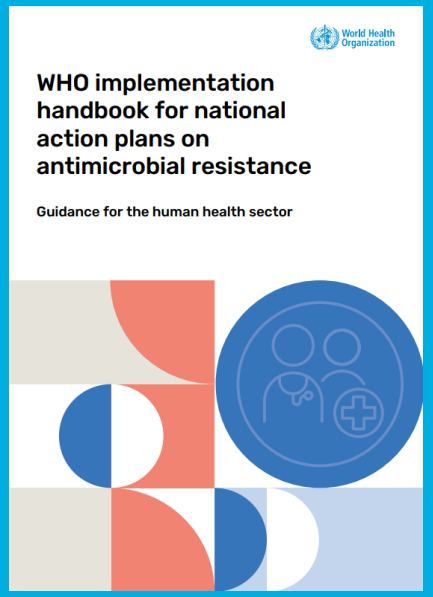

WHO Implementation handbook for national action plans on antimicrobial resistance (AMR): *guidance for the human health sector*

Anand Balachandran
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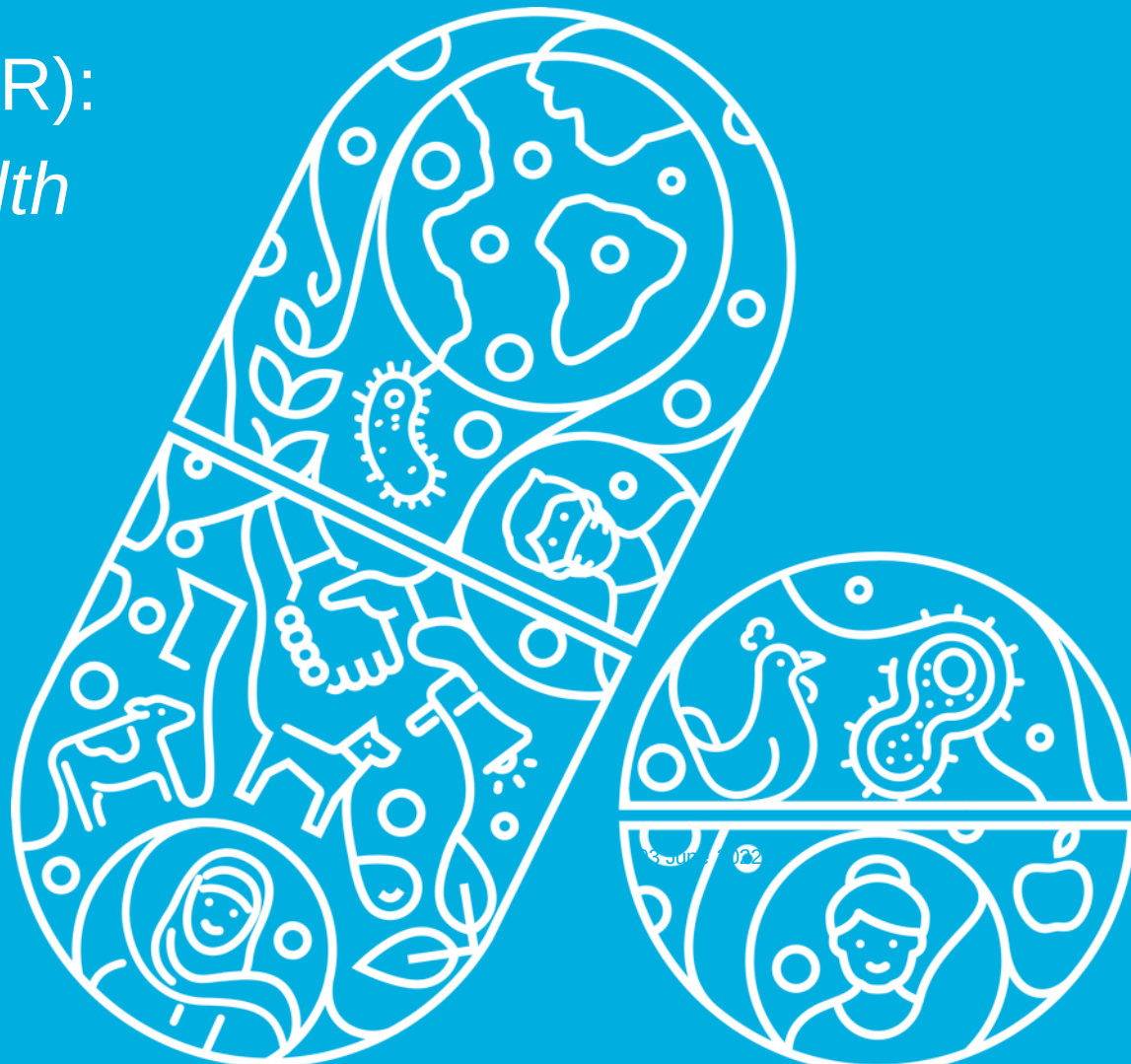
SPC Department, AMR Division - WHO. HQ.

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240041981



Outline

1. **Background**
2. Coordination, collaboration and governance for implementation of NAPs on AMR
3. Prioritizing activities for implementation
4. Developing a costed operational plan
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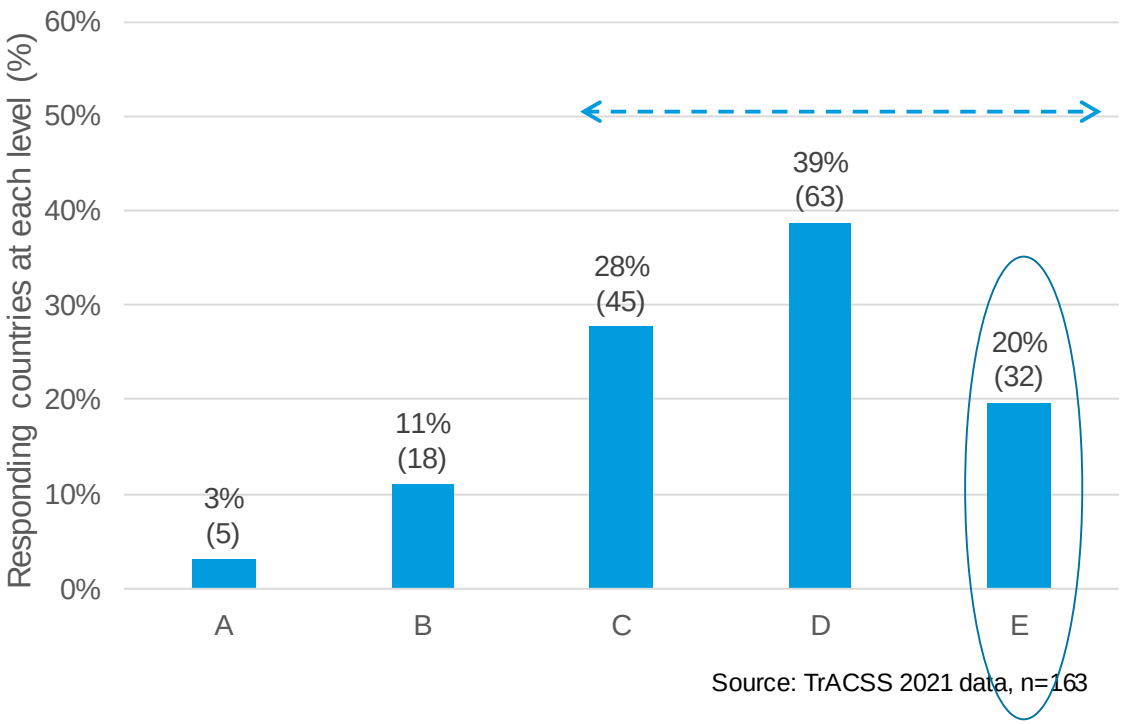
7. Monitoring and evaluating the NAP on AMR

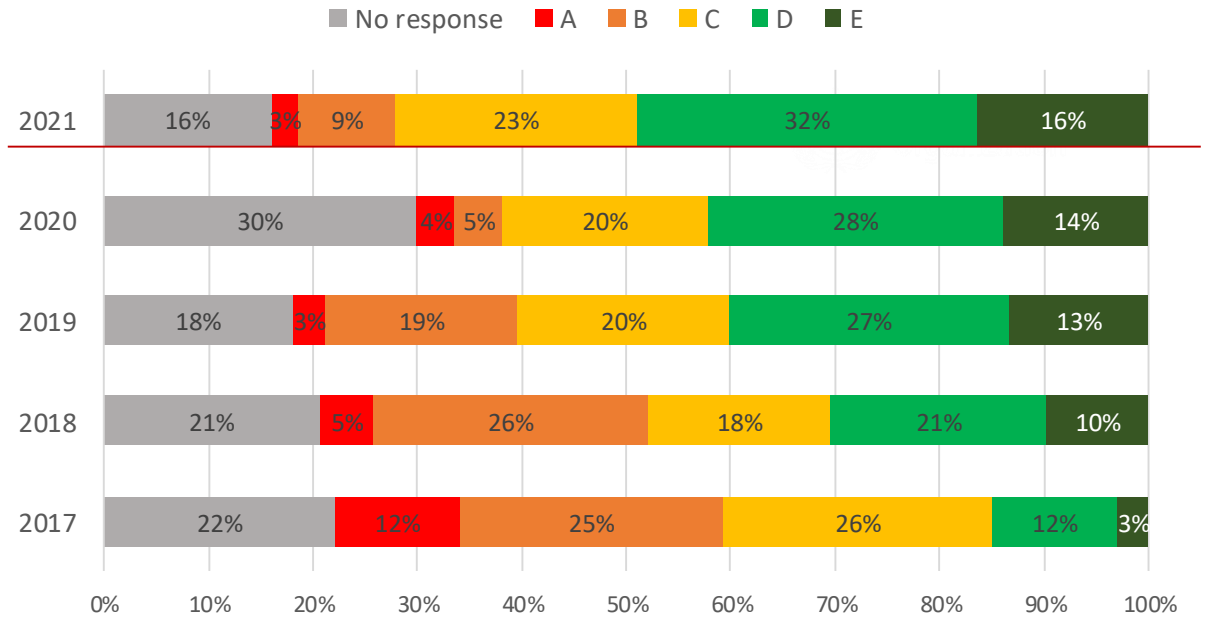
Background: current status of national action plans (NAPs)

NAP progress 2020/2021



Source: TrACSS 2021 data, n=163

TrACSS 5 year responses - NAP progress



Source: TrACSS 2017-2021, n=194

140 countries (86%) have developed a NAP (C-E):

- **63** (39%) have an operational plan with monitoring (level D)
- **32** (20%) implementing % actively monitoring the NAP (level E)

5-years: Increase in countries who have developed, implemented and monitored NAPs and a decrease in countries without developed NAPs.

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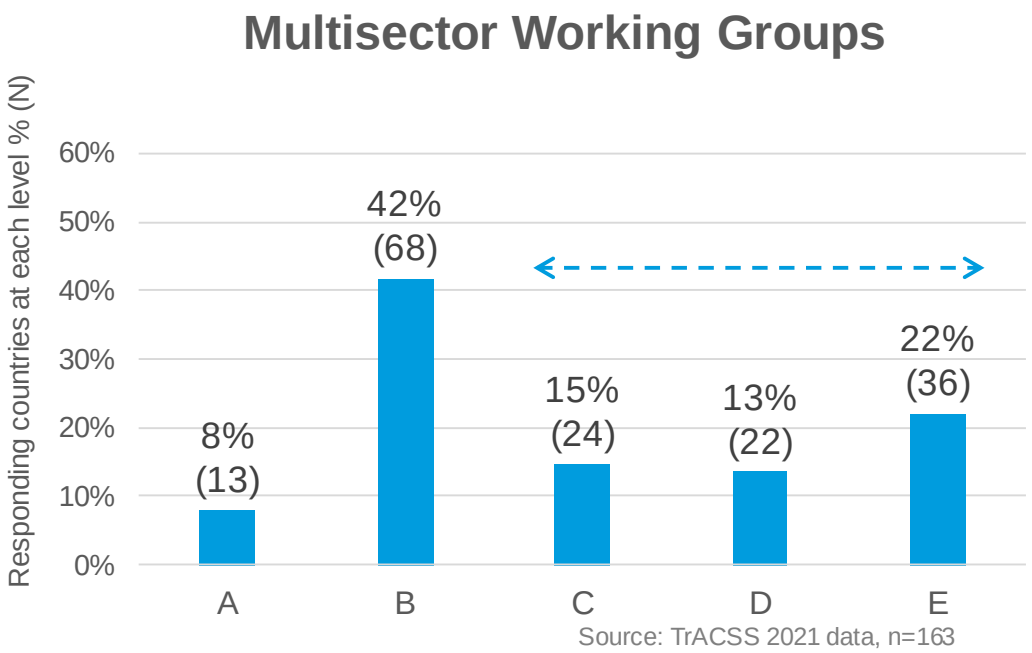
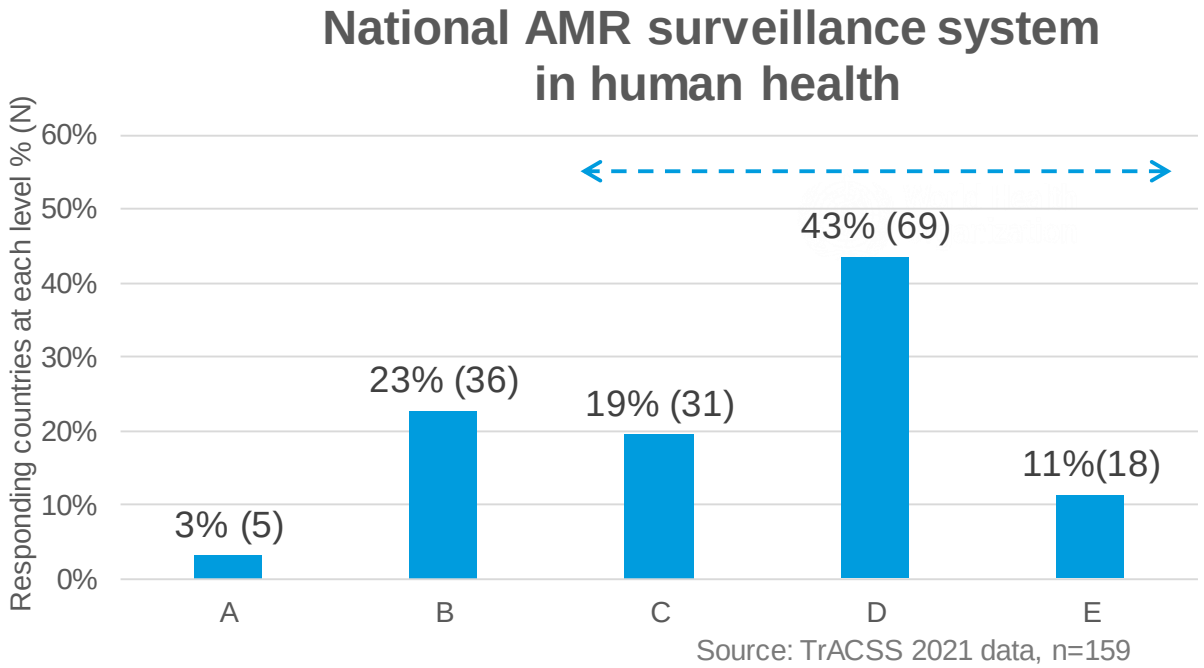
Implementation has varied in different technical areas



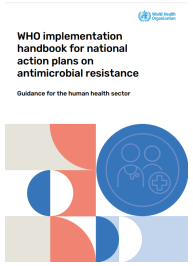


82 countries (50%) have a functioning multisectoral working group(s) (levels C-E):

- **22** countries have joint working on issues including agreement on common objectives (level D)
- **36** integrated approached to implement the NAP on AMR with data and lessons learned to adapt implementation (level E)

118 countries (74%) collect national AMR surveillance data (levels C-E):

- **69** standardized national AMR surveillance system collecting and reporting data with surveillance sites and NRL (level D)
- **18** links AMR with AMC/U surveillance data (level E)



WHO Implementation handbook for national action plans on AMR: guidance for the human health sector

Follows a six-step continuous process:

1. Strengthen governance
2. Prioritize activities
3. Cost the operational plan
4. Mobilize resources
5. Implement prioritized activities
6. Monitor and evaluate

Practical stepwise guidance, collation of WHO tools, and a checklist for implementation

World Health Organization

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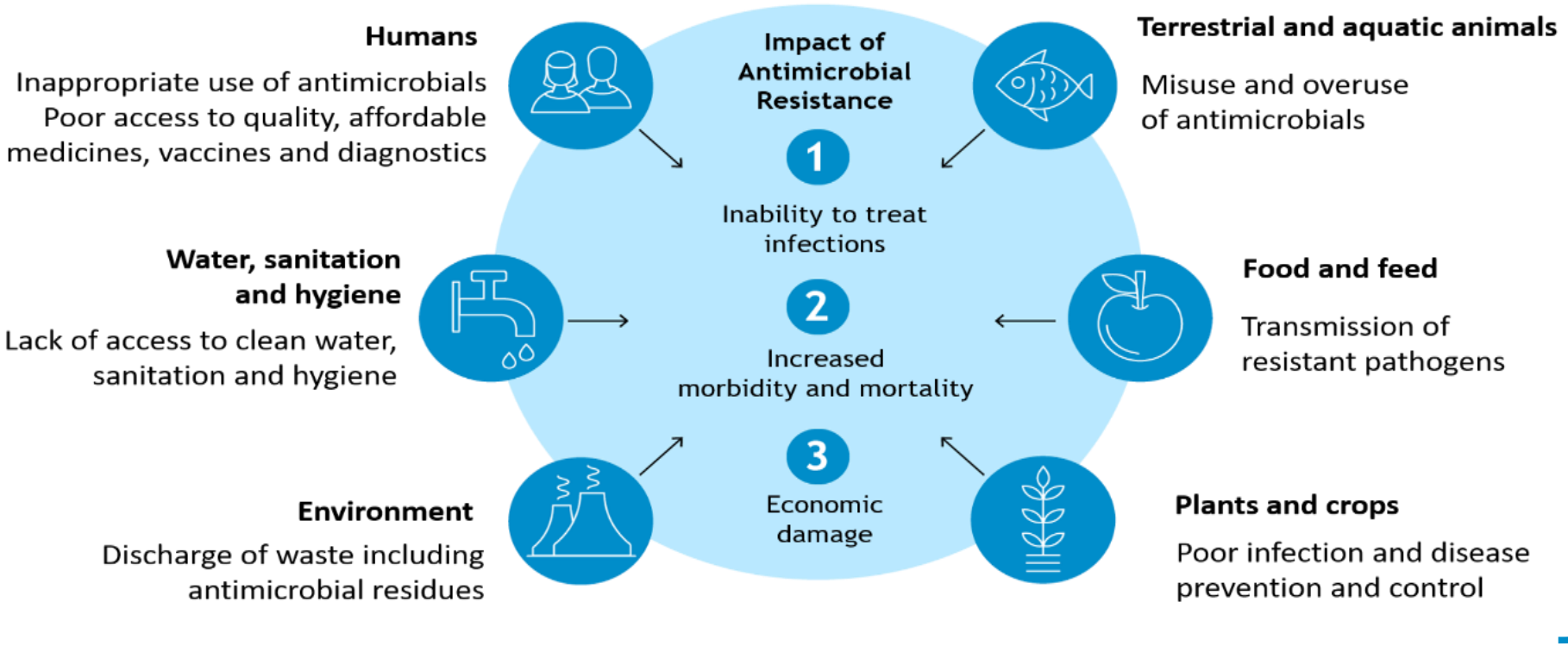
Coordination, collaboration and governance

Drivers and impact of AMR

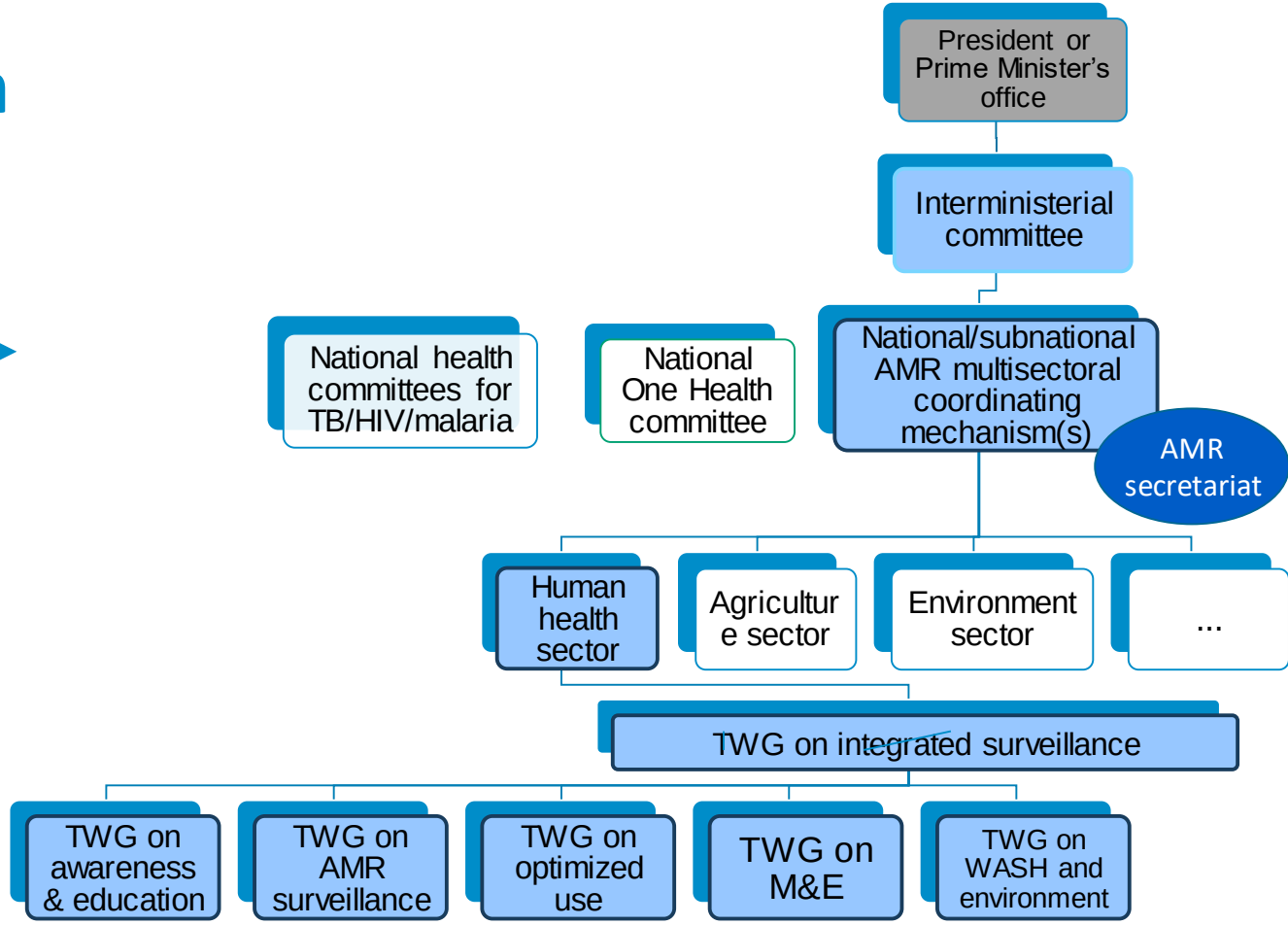


Requires:
effective multi-sectoral governance
&
effective governance in the human health sector

Steps for implementation

1. Establish a national/subnational governance structure
2. Establish membership and TORs for multisectoral coordinating mechanism(s)
3. Establish membership and TORs of TWGs

4. **WHO capacity building for effective multisectoral coordination** for implementing AMR NAP: 2.5 days workshop on leadership, negotiation, communication, consensus building, stakeholder analysis, joint planning skills



WHO tool: TOR for multisectoral coordination

WHO tool: sample TORs for TWGs

WHO tool: sample TORs for a TWG national focal point

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Prioritizing activities for implementation

Definition

Priority-setting: An evidence-based process where societal values and goals are considered and reflect a compromise among stakeholders.

List of activities (wish list)

Review available evidence and resources

Prioritize activities

Re-prioritize

Steps for implementation

1. Review the current situation and identifying goals for implementation (short, medium and long term)

2. Identify key activities for prioritization

3. Prioritize activities based on an agreed scope and approach

Strategic objective	Activity or sub-activity	Priority as assigned within stakeholder discussions (1-5; 1 = low priority, 5 = high priority)	Impact (1-5; 1 = low impact, 5 = high impact)	Imminent risk (1-5; 1 = low risk, 5 = high risk)	Early wins (1-5; 1 = time-intensive; 5 = quick win)	Feasibility (1-5; 1 = low feasibility, 5 = high feasibility)	Total
[Objective 1]							

WHO tools: prioritize activities at the national level

WHO tools: prioritize activities at the facility level

Annex: Situational analysis

Annex: SWOT analysis

Annex: Stakeholder analysis

TrACSS data

Checklist

World Health Organization

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Developing a costed operational plan – steps for implementation

1. Develop or revise a time-bound operational plan

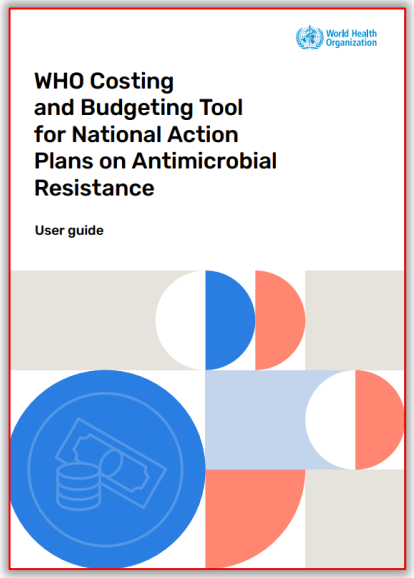
Annex: Operational plan template

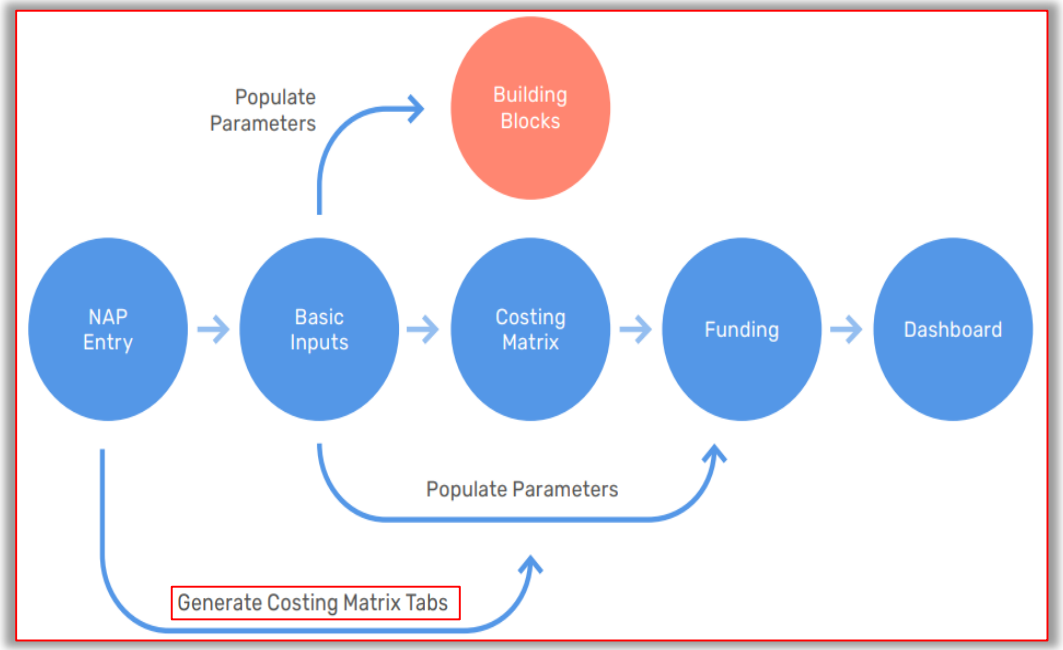
Strategic objective:							
Activity:							
Sub-activity	Implementing entity	Unit & quantity	Implementation level	Timeline	Indicator	Cost	Funding source

WHO Library of AMR national action plans

Steps for implementation

2. Cost and budget prioritized activities within the operational plan





Costs and Available Funding

	Cost	Funded	Funding Gap
Strategy 1: Raise awareness and understanding and improve education on antimicrobial use, resistance prevention, and containment through effective communication and training	2,777,751.00	156,000.00	2,621,751.00
Objective 1.1: Improve Community Awareness and Understanding, Education, and Empowerment	2,558,171.00	65,000.00	2,493,171.00
Objective 1.2: Support Education and Training of Human and Animal Health Care Professionals	219,580.00	91,000.00	128,580.00
Strategy 2: Strengthen the knowledge and evidence on antimicrobial use and resistance through one-health surveillance and research	931,719.00	209,500.00	722,219.00
Objective 2.1: Support Surveillance of Antimicrobial Use	673,000.00	54,500.00	618,500.00
Objective 2.2: Establish or Strengthen Capacity of Laboratories	258,719.00	155,000.00	103,719.00
Total	3,709,470.00	365,500.00	3,343,970.00

WHO Capacity Building: 3-day workshop on the WHO AMR Costing and Budgeting Tool

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240036901

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Identifying funding gaps and mobilizing resources for implementation – steps for implementation

1. Identifying funding gaps in the NAP on AMR operational plan
   - Identify activities already supported, including support through other existing programmes and plans (e.g. UHC/PHC, Pandemic Preparedness, Health Emergencies)

2. Map potential funders for activities for which there is no funding
   - Develop a funder map (existing and potential)

3. Discuss with potential funders and present a resource mobilization advocacy or investment case

Annex: Presenting an "investment case" for AMR support at the country level

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Implement NAP on AMR activities – steps for implementation

1. Use technical guidance and resources to support implementation of NAP on AMR operational plan activities

2. Work with internal and external stakeholders to support sustainable implementation

Checklist

Legend

National level | National and facility level | Health care facility level

	Document title	Description and implementation use	Available langauages
AMS	Step-by-step approach for development and implementation of hospital and antibiotic policy and standard treatment guidelines (2011)	Developed by the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, this document focuses on the mechanism to develop a practically applicable hospital antibiotic policy and standard treatment guidelines (STGs). In addition, the document contains information on various effective strategies for implementation of STGs.	English
	Antimicrobial stewardship programmes in health-care facilities in low- and middle-income countries: a WHO practical toolkit (2019)	The specific aim of the toolkit is to enable AMS in health care facilities in LMICs. It includes structures that should be in place to support AMS at the national and facility level, AMS interventions to be performed at a health care facility level, and education and training for health care professionals performing AMS.	Arabic English French Russian Spanish
	WHO policy guidance on integrated antimicrobial stewardship activities (2021)	This guidance aims to provide a set of evidence-based, pragmatic recommendations to drive comprehensive and integrated AMS activities under the purview of a central national coordination unit, national AMR steering or coordinating committees, or other equivalent national authorities. The policy guidance complements the GAP, the WHO practical toolkit for AMS programmes in health care facilities in LMICs and other WHO guidance in surveillance, IPC and WASH.	English French Spanish

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7. **Monitoring and evaluating the NAP on AMR**

Monitoring and evaluating the NAP on AMR – steps for implementation

1. Monitor progress of implementation

- Develop M&E Plan for NAP
- Establish M&E TWG; Resources for M&E
- Establish data collection, review and reporting process

2. Analyse progress for decision-making

- Regularly reviewed by TWGs and/or multisectoral coordination mechanism
- Encouraged to review TrACSS data
- Include activities conducted by all implementing partners

3. Communicate implementation progress

- Develop a communication strategy to communicate progress, best practices, challenges, lessons learnt, resources needed

WHO tools: Global M&E framework for AMR NAP implementation

Annex: Core list of human health indicators for monitoring at country level

WHO tool: Example of a communication strategy

Checklist

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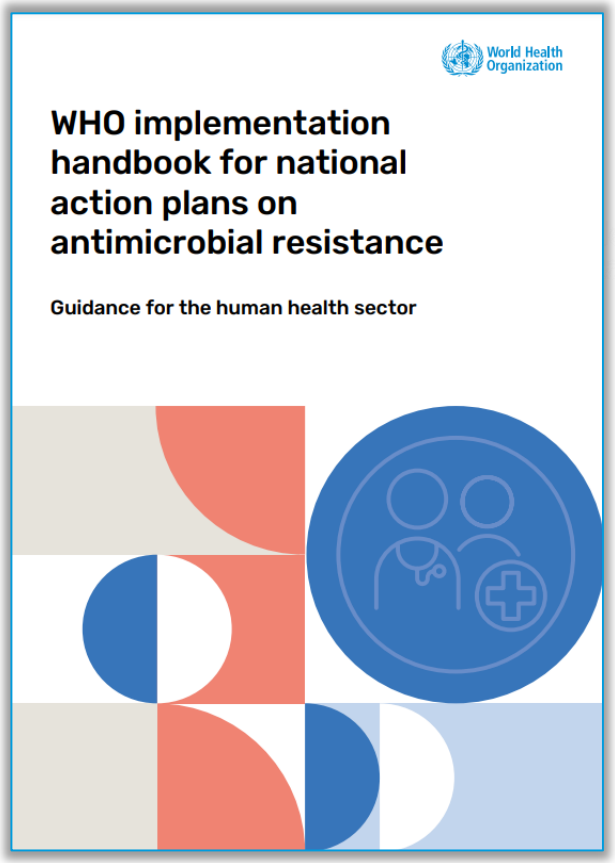
Summary:

- Provide practical step-wise guidance
- Accelerate implementation of national action plans in the human health sector

Next:

- Develop an living version of the handbook – regular updated with new WHO tools and guidance
- OpenWHO e-learning course



https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240041981

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Thank you for your attention!