AMR MPTF: Tripartite Integrated System for Surveillance on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use (TISSA) (ID: 00126136)

Duration: 24 months (12th March 2021 – 12th March 2023)

The TISSA IT platform (hereafter referred to as TISSA) intends to make available the official and validated data provided by countries to FAO, OIE, and WHO on patterns and trends in AMU and(AMR in humans, animals, food, plants, and the environment. The platform aims to provide access to such data in a user-friendly way on a global and regional basis.

The key activities are defining requirements, IT development and management, development and roll-out of shared data collection and visualization platform to display data for AMR and AMU data and development and expansion of in-house IT systems for the organizations' surveillance programs to meet the needs of TISSA.

Highlights of the Project so far

Representatives of the Tripatite met 10 times between March and September 2021 to define the high-level needs and requirements for TISSA. An IT company was appointed by a joint Tripartite selection panel and from September 2021 to March 2022 they have been creating the IT system. A testing phase to ensure the system is fit for purpose is currently ongoing with the IT company.

WHO carried out the project management of the project - both internal between all organizations as well as external with the IT vendor. WHO also organized and purchased the hosting domain and services is managing the technical hosting of the system. FAO carried out inception work for the development and pilot of the International FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring platform/ system (InFARM) including specifications for building the interoperability with TISSA. OIE developed the OIE-AMU System, including the integration and export files for TISSA.

Main challenges

The major issue for TISSA is standardizing countries and regions between the three organizations. It is currently impossible to use a common map for regions and a further review of a standard map at the country level between the organizations is needed. Until this is resolved, TISSA will need to display separate maps for AMU and/or AMR data per organization. This lack of cohesion may cause confusion.

Another critical challenge that TISSA faces is the individual agreements between each organization and its Member States as some organizations require specific agreements to share data in TISSA in addition to the respective organization database/platform. Another critical point is the level of data submission and reporting. Due to rules in each organization, the data will be submitted either at country or regional levels; independently of the submission level data will reported at country or regional levels. The long-term objective of the three organizations is to report country-level data and compare sectors in the future.

One of the challenges for FAO has been developing the data models and indicators in the absence of AMR data in the food and agriculture sectors. This has been solved by building on FAO surveillance initiatives and projects that have harmonized templates for AMR data collection and by discussions with WHO colleagues who shared their experience in reporting and sharing indicators used in GLASS-AMR reporting.

FAO is establishing a data platform hosting AMR data from the food and agriculture sectors at the global level. The organization has initiated the work with an external vendor to develop an IT solution for InFARM and to have the first version finalized by the end of 2022. However, it is unlikely that FAO will be able to share aggregated AMR data into TISSA before its launch.

For OIE, one of the challenges has been to find a harmonized way to provide reports for TISSA as AMU data from OIE at a country level are confidential. With the launch of the future OIE-AMU System (end of 2022), OIE will start asking its members for their desired level of confidentiality for their AMU data. However, it will take at least two years for the OIE to understand how countries would like to share their data. This will mean that for countries for which access to AMU at the country level is not an option, OIE must assure their

confidentiality even if countries in the same region decide to make their AMU data public. In this situation, AMU data will then be displayed in TISSA at the regional level.

As project manager, WHO mostly encountered administrative challenges related to procurement of the IT company through a "joint" contract between WHO and other organizations and hosting a Tripartite website by one agency, including cybersecurity, architectural and maintenance considerations. Integrating the notion of the Tripartite organizations in contractual procedures would clarify the work of the technical and administrative teams.

The Project is still on track to be delivered within the original project timeline thanks to planning changes made early on.

The main way to overcome the challenges relating to standardization is for TISSA to manage extra functionalities, mostly around countries and maps, has meant that the system has grown in complexity to fulfill legal requirements from the three organizations. Challenges with the website layout and hosting have been resolved mostly through multiple exchanges with the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR and the WHO IT department.

Learning Innovation

There has been substantial learning during this project. In particular, the organizations have learnt a great deal about data platforms and software available as well as data harmonization and standardization between the organizations and surveillance areas. Such lessons could be used as guidance for countries as they set up their own data platforms.

Review of progress against log frame

Log frame outcomes

MPTF Outcome	Indicators	Assumptions – any revisions/comments?
Evidence base/representative data on AMR/AMU improved for policy-makers and sectors implementing AMU practices	Information on AMU available and harmonized across sectors, provided on a regional level Number of countries for which data across sectors will be available in the TISSA platform Number of annual visits to the TISSA website by specific reports	No revisions

Log frame outputs and associated indicators

MPTF Output	Indicators	Progress description (activities started/completed)	Indicator % met
Systems for generating, analysing, and interpreting data on resistance and consumption/use patterns developed or strengthened	Development of the TISSA Platform	The selected IT company is at an advanced stage of creating the TISSA data platform. Representatives and technical experts from each organization will soon test the functionality provided by the platform to check its appropriateness. Upon completion, this platform will provide the functionality to upload, visualize, analyse and interpret AMR and AMU data from all four current surveillance programs	25-50%
	Number of countries included in the TISSA database	Not started yet	0%
	Display of harmonized data across sectors at the regional level	The data visualization needs have been defined for each surveillance program. However, during this exercise, some issues have arisen regarding the potential to harmonize the data as the regions for each organisation are distinct. Thus it will be difficult to display such data on one common map at the regional level.	25-50%;
Strategic global level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented	Number of global initiatives supported by TISSA data	Not started yet	0%

Risk matrix – no changes

Risk description	Risk Category: Contextual Programmatic Institutional	Worst case consequence for the Project	Risk Score		Mitigating action	Action owner
			Impact	Likelihood		
Non-delivery of the TISSA platform	Programmatic	Without the web-based platform, data integration and the harmonized display will not be possible	High	Low	The development of a joint report with an analysis of the current data may provide an interim solution not viable in the long term.	WHO, OIE, FAO
Availability of data in the platform	Institutional	No data for a specific sector will not be made available to users	High	Moderate	WHO and OIE already have a global system for surveillance of AMR and AMU in humans and for AMU in animals, respectively.

FAO is identifying the specific areas for capacity building in AMR surveillance in food and agriculture by applying the FAO-ATLASS tool. AMR data management was recognized as one of the areas needing more support. Expansion to more countries and regular assessments through this tool will strengthen the capacity to generate, analyse, and report AMR data.

AMR data in food and agriculture sectors are currently being collected through FAO projects and other initiatives in countries, but FAO does not have a mechanism established yet for systematically obtaining these data at the global level. The InFARM platform is under development, with the first prototype expected by November 2022.

Other organizations may also have interesting datasets that they will make available on a case-by-case basis.

Generation of AMR data from environment is still in inception phase. This is a cross-cutting issue for the three organizations (AMR bacteria, genes, antimicrobials, and residues are discharged into the environment by all sectors represented in the Tripartite). FAO will take the lead in facilitating discussions on environmental monitoring data together with UNEP. | WHO, OIE, FAO |

AMR MPTF Environment Programme: Strengthening capacity and actions on environment within AMR National Action Plans, sector policy and global partnership as part of a multi-organization cross-sectoral One Health Approach (ID: 00126136)

Duration: 24 months (12th March 2021 to 12th March 2023)

Activities under the AMR MPTF Environment Programme are focused on increasing understanding of, cooperation in, and capacity to, act on the environmental dimensions of AMR among key stakeholders. Its activities include:

- clarifying roles and responsibilities among WHO, FAO, OIE and UNEP on environmental dimensions of AMR to efficiently work as one across the UN-system;
- demystifying the topic and increasing technical awareness and capacity among AMR stakeholders globally on environmental dimensions of AMR;
- targeted capacity building on selected sub-topics targeted to MPTF-countries;
- supporting improved NAP implementation and sustained actions on environmental dimensions of AMR;
- increasing political engagement and commitment by environment politicians and policymakers to tackle environmental dimensions of AMR.

Highlights of project so far

The AMR MPTF Environment team started by organizing collaboration, communication and management and meets fortnightly to discuss next steps, actions and responsibilities. They created an AMR MPTF Environment Steering Committee to provide strategic and political guidance as well as to assist the team in decision-making and implementation. The AMR MPTF Environment Steering Committee meets with the AMR MPTF Environment team focal points every 6 months. The TOR for the AMR MPTF Environment Steering Committee and was approved by all members during the first meeting held on 18 April 2021.

Clarifying Collaboration - Interagency Document

Given the immense challenge and breadth of action needed, clarity on how agencies work best to their mandates and capacities in a coordinated manner and ensuring all internal and external stakeholders have a common understanding is key to efficiently delivering as one across the UN-system. To assist in clarifying the roles and responsibilities among FAO, WHO, OIE and UNEP on environmental dimensions of AMR the team drafted the "Inter-organization co-operation on environmental dimensions of AMR" document. This was sent to each agency at HQ and regional level and the AMR MPTF Environment Steering Committee for review. A consultation meeting with regional focal points will be organized to allow for an open discussion on the content and context of the document. Following the regional consultation and refinement of the document, a final high-level interagency consultation involving directors and ADGs will be organized.

Awareness Raising and Capacity Building

By the end of 2021 two consultants had been engaged and three in process: (1) Environmental AMR Capacity Building Specialist; (2) Environmental AMR Information and Knowledge Specialist; (3) AMR Technical Specialist; (4) AMR Communications Expert; and (5) Environmental Risk Assessment Consultant.

Awareness raising activities included a webinar held in December 2021 on "Unpacking the environmental dimensions of AMR in food and agriculture". The webinar aimed to: (1) raise the awareness of the importance of addressing AMR in Environment and highlight needs for action in the food and agriculture sectors; (2) use case studies to demonstrate the actions and gaps of mitigating AMR risks in environment;

and (3) raise the awareness of actions from FAO, OIE, UNEP and WHO through the support from AMR MPTF and advocate for resources. The webinar was attended by over 100 participants.

Awareness raising activities also included a webinar series planned for 2022, starting with an online/hybrid event at the World Water Forum 9 in Dakar, Senegal. A calendar of global and regional AMR-related events has been developed with mapping of communication materials underway. These activities will continue to help in the development of a communications plan moving forward and will be used by the project team to specify webinar topics for various forthcoming opportunities.

To fully understand the context and needs of MPTF-countries the project will work with, a survey of the needs of low- and middle-income countries is being developed. This survey is intended to allow careful planning of awareness raising and capacity building tailored to audience, format and subtopics making use of existing materials with highlighted AMR links where possible.

Interviews with MPTF-country teams are underway to initiate communications and to better understand the status and priorities of the MPTF country projects. The knowledge gained from this information gathering will be used to select the target countries for developing the awareness raising and capacity building roadmaps.

A literature review on the environmental dimensions of AMR has been undertaken by the Environmental AMR Capacity Building Specialist to map existing capacity building interventions. The literature review will inform our capacity building approach by providing information on what actions/mitigation measures are available and create a wide menu of options/actions. The literature review will also simultaneously inform available actions to be tailored to country contexts and support strengthening of the environmental component of the FAO-PMP-AMR tool.

Engagement with critical stakeholders' groups

The project team has been working to raise the visibility of the environmental dimensions of AMR with the highest governing bodies in each agency through the leadership of a "friends against AMR in the environment" Member States group with the help of the interagency group to organize events and coordinate messaging.

The team has strengthened engagement with the One Health Global Leaders Group on AMR in raising the profile of the environmental dimensions of AMR. The team has provided support to the prioritization of key issues in environmental dimensions of AMR, as well as inputs to the "Call to Action by the Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance: Reducing Antimicrobial Discharges from Food Systems, Manufacturing Facilities, and Animal and Human Health Systems into the Environment."

The team has also provided inputs to the forthcoming UNEP Report on Environmental Dimension of AMR, making sure to align the report and planned project activities and communications. To further raise the visibility of the environmental dimensions of AMR, the team also submitted a side event proposal for UNEA 5.

As the AMR MPTF progresses in implementation overall, the MPTF Environment team has been increasingly collaborating with the other global programmes. In this area, the project provided support to the AMR MPTF Legal Project through the Environmental Review Meeting for the Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant Legislation.

Main challenges, impacts and solutions

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic had provided difficulties in proposing side events on environmental dimensions of AMR at in person events due to event planning disruptions, delays and postponements. However, online and virtual events were explored and opportunities taken.

Transforming the FAO Progressive Management Pathway for AMR (FAO-PMP-AMR) tool into a One Health-PMP-AMR tool for all organizations within the timeframe of the project has proven difficult due to the complexities of the tool and briefings were required. This will be discussed in the future.

The challenges above and recruitment delays meant that he development of the awareness raising and capacity building roadmap was delayed by three months.

As the potential expansion of the FAO-PMP-AMR tool would require further time and discussions, the project will instead only focus on strengthening the environmental component of the FAO-PMP-AMR tool and piloting in selected countries.

Incurred delays are being addressed through the engagement of two-three additional consultants to support the awareness raising and communications, capacity building, and webinar implementation.

Learning Innovation

The method and mode of inter-agency and inter-organizational collaboration has continued to be pleasant and effective. This form of working together has created true collaboration in the sense that ideas, activities, outputs and tasks are done jointly, and communication is easy, fast and effective.

Improved and efficient communications across the different teams and organizations greatly assists in effectively aligning anticipated project outputs with ongoing Tripartite plus UNEP strategic planning and workplans.

Review of progress against log frame

Log frame outcomes

MPTF Outcome	Indicators	Assumptions – any revisions/comments?
Momentum on Global AMR Agenda sustained.	Document outlining Tripartite Plus collaboration for AMR in the environment	No revisions
Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups.	Number of countries with strengthened representation of environmental dimensions of AMR and response actions	
Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice.	# of Member State advocates for developed Call to Action on AMR in the environment	

Log frame outputs and associated indicators

MPTF Output	Indicators	Progress description (activities started/completed)	Indicator % met
Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented.	# of online meetings discussing interagency roles and responsibilities	HQ level inter-organization meeting conducted Regional consultation involving regional counterparts of each agency being organized	50-75%
	Report summarizing discussions and next steps of interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment	Document outlining inter-organization co-operation on environmental dimensions of AMR drafted HQ level inter-organization consultations completed and inputs incorporated Regional inputs from each organization being gathered	75-99%
Improved countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes	Awareness raising and capacity development approach developed	Environmental AMR Knowledge and Information Consultant engaged Environmental AMR Capacity Building Consultant engaged Awareness raising roadmap and calendar of global AMR-related events drafted Survey to understand MPTF-countries' awareness and capacity needs in the area of environmental dimensions of AMR drafted	25-50%
	Interagency awareness raising series of webinars conducted	Environmental AMR Knowledge and Information Consultant engaged Environmental AMR Capacity Building Consultant engaged First webinar held in December 2021: "Unpacking the environmental dimensions of AMR in food and agriculture"	25-50%
	# of MPTF countries receiving targeted capacity development activities	Environmental AMR Capacity Building Consultant engaged Literature review on environmental dimensions of AMR and available capacity building interventions drafted Consultations with MPTF-country teams to best inform country-level capacity building activities currently being organized	25-50%
	Strengthened environmental component of FAO-PMP-AMR tool	Environmental AMR Capacity Building Consultant engaged Literature review on environmental dimensions of AMR and available capacity building interventions drafted	25-50%

		Antimicrobial Resistance programme Specialist and Quantitative Risk Assessor engaged to strengthen FAO-PMP-AMR tool	
Engagement plans with critical stakeholders' groups implemented.	Number of Member States joining in "friends against AMR in the environment" group	Provided support to the One Health Global Leaders Group on AMR on environmental dimensions of AMR discussions and prioritizing Assisted to the GLG statement on reducing antimicrobial discharges	1-25%
	Number of side events increasing visibility of environmental dimension of AMR	Submitted proposal for UNEA side event including environmental dimensions of AMR	1-25%

Risk matrix – any changes?

Risk description	Risk Category: Contextual Programmatic Institutional	Worst case consequence for the project	Risk Score		Mitigating action	Action owner
			Impact	Likelihood		
Low continuity due to the changes in the government delegates or administrative structure.	Contextual	Waste of project resources and ineffective project implementation.	Low	Low	Sensitize countries about the importance of the effective implementation of the project.	Technical focal points
Weak communication strategy that will impact the timely dissemination of results/key messages/findings about the project.	Programmatic	Results will be limited or fall short of expected outcomes.	Low	Low	Close and regular monitoring of progress and deadlines.	Technical focal points
Conflicting priorities at national level diminishing support to environmental considerations due to lack of understanding of interconnections with AMR.	Contextual	Inefficient implementation and constrained coordination of activities.	Low	Low	Engage with the policymakers at the early stage of the project and to involve them in the development of the targeted capacity development to ensure their "buy-in".	Technical focal points
Lack of commitment from the beneficiaries.	Contextual	Results will be limited or fall short of expected outcomes.	Low	Low	Sensitize FAO Members about the importance of the effective implementation of the project.	Technical focal points
Delays in implementation due to COVID-19 pandemic.	Programmatic	Inefficient implementation and constrained coordination of activities.	Low	Low	Utilize novel and electronic methods for implementation of the project.	Technical focal points

Development and Piloting of a Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant Legislation (ID: 00126136)

Duration: 24 months (12th March 2021 to 12th March 2023)

This AMR MPTF project focuses on the development and piloting of a One Health Legislative Assessment Tool for AMR (hereinafter "the Tool"). The key activities include:

- development of the Tool by a group of international experts backstopped by the three Organizations and with the support of UNEP;
- conducting expert review meetings to support the finalization of the Tool;
- piloting the Tool in three AMR MPTF priority countries;
- two regional workshops (one virtual, one in person depending on COVID-19 travel situation);
- development of an e-learning method (new activity);
- validation of the Tool.

Highlights of the project so far

Development of the Tool

The Tool builds upon and expands the FAO Methodology to Analyze AMR-Relevant Legislation in the Food and Agriculture Sector (hereinafter "FAO Methodology"). The content and preliminary structure of the Tool was agreed upon by the three Organizations (FAO, OIE and WHO, hereinafter "the project team") along with the style, reference terminology, approach and internal structure of the sections. Each organization commissioned the development of its assigned chapters (see below for chapter topics) to external consultants with a total of seven experts working on the various chapters along with a coordinator.

Once the first drafts of the chapters were ready, they were shared with peer reviewers and experts inside and outside of the organisations which each chapter was assigned its own group of experts and peer reviewers. Following several discussions on the length of the Tool and prioritization of topics, the final structure of the Tool has changed from the version originally agreed, with more attention being paid to governance and cross-cutting issues. Separate chapters on pesticide and plant protection were also created. Translation of the Tool into French will be initiated in February 2022.

Review meetings

The review meetings took place from mid-October to mid-November 2021. There were dedicated meetings for the chapters of human health (12 October), animal health (13 October), food safety (22 October 2021), feed (4 November 2021), environment (15 October 2021) and pesticide management (12 November 2021). A final meeting to review the whole tool was organized on 9 December 2021.

While the initial idea was that the review meeting would be a one-time activity, it was agreed that new meetings with different experts will take place at different moments of the project life cycle and that an additional meeting for the chapter on governance and cross-cutting issues would take place at a later stage. Review meetings with the donors and other AMR MPTF actors could also be useful.

Pilot projects

The Tool will be piloted in at least three AMR MPTF countries. Pilot missions will involve the recruitment of a national legal consultant for each country and three international experts (one per organization). The pilot missions will take place virtually or in person depending on the pandemic situation.

Following a meeting with the Tripartite MPTF coordination team, the project team organized different meetings with various MPTF priority countries. The first occasion to present the project and the pilot missions took place at the general AMR MPTF workshop between the global programs and countries on 5

March 2021. Following that meeting, the project team hold meetings with Morocco (June 2021), Peru (9 September 2021), Tajikistan (29 September) and African countries (Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe) on 6 October. Follow-up meetings with Zimbabwe, Tajikistan, Kenya and Morocco in October 2021.

Morocco was identified as the first pilot project. The country program already included significant legal work and a national legal consultant has been recruited under the national budget. The international experts will provide support to the national consultant on the use of the Tool relative to their specific areas of expertise during the preparation of the national consultant's report. All the international experts will then participate in a mission at the national level to present and discuss the lessons learned. The recruitment of the international consultants will be funded by the Global legal project.

Zimbabwe was also identified as a pilot project. The country conducted the first assessment of legislation using the FAO Methodology in 2019. The WHO Zimbabwe Country Office is currently working on the revision of human health legislation through a national legal consultant supported by the Fleming Fund. WHO HQ under the MPTF is actively supporting the WHO CO using the Draft Tool so there will be no overlap between projects. Under the global project, the same consultant will continue with the analysis using the Tool (if performance is satisfactory). The mission will take place in Q2/Q3 2022. A third pilot country has not yet been identified through several candidate countries are being considered.

Organisation of the regional workshops

The project foresees two regional workshops (virtual or in-person depending on the pandemic situation) in the second half of 2022, one organized by the OIE and one by FAO. The OIE workshop will be organized in South-East Asia whilst the FAO workshop could be organized either in Central America or in West or East Africa. Collaboration with regional organizations will be prioritized for the organization of these meetings.

Outreach activities

On 19 November 2021, as part of WAAW 2021 in Africa, the project team led a session on the "Overview of the Legal Framework relevant for AMR". The session consisted of presentations on legislation as an effective tool in the fight against AMR using a One Health approach and "The One Health AMR Legal Assessment Tool" as well as a panel discussion on implementing AMR-relevant legislation at the national and regional level from Regional Economic Communities.

The project team has also organized a meeting with the MPTF environment global project team to explore possibilities for collaboration. As a result of this meeting, colleagues from the MPTF environment project, including UNEP, participated in the review and provided comments on the environment chapter of the Tool.

Main challenges, impacts and solutions

The development of the Tool took longer than originally foreseen. The process of simplifying and collating a complex set of cross-cutting regulatory instruments was challenging from a logistical, technical and human resources perspective. Significant work ended up being put into the chapters by the Tripartite organizations directly and more changes are expected in later stages of the project.

Given the complexity of the tool, the expert meetings were postponed and some of them required follow-up work and meetings. Additional challenges related to the evolving and diverse scientific understanding of AMR in relation to the interface between AMR and the environment, as well as on the role of certain antimicrobials (e.g., biocides and food additives) in the development of AMR.

Originally the pilot projects were not going to be AMR MPTF participating countries only but a decision to focus on the small number of MPTF participating countries meant that pilot countries faced a difference in opinions from the three organizations and in some countries there are outstanding political challenges across the representatives from the different sectors. While two countries have been selected the choice of a third is ongoing.

On average, there has been a delay of 3-4 months from the original work plan. This has particularly impacted the regional workshops (the virtual workshop was foreseen to be held in late 2021), but also in the pilot missions (the first pilot mission was scheduled in late 2021/early 2022).

To help manage this the contract of the coordinator of the Tool, who has also redrafted several chapters, was extended.

Learning Innovation

The drafting of the Tool has brought to light several technical points that were unclear or where there is a diversity of opinions among the technical experts. As a very dynamic and relatively new area, the evolution of science and the different focus and prioritization of areas is likely to continue during the duration of the project and after that. To address these challenges, the Tool must remain flexible enough, flag all issues that are considered relevant, and focus on priority topics. Prioritization is also essential to avoid a very lengthy tool and to facilitate its use.

The success of the pilot missions will depend on the interest and agreement of the country representatives of the three organizations as well as of the national representatives of the different sectors. Due attention must be paid to existing or potential conflicts across government institutions as well as to other potential challenges to conduct the missions.

Review of progress against log frame

Log frame outcomes

MPTF Outcome	Indicators	Assumptions – any revisions/comments?
Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice	Number and list of countries that initiated or undertook a process for the revision or update of their regulatory frameworks for AMU and AMR taking into consideration the Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR relevant legislation	No revisions.
Use of antimicrobials optimized in critical sectors	Number of countries that implemented one or more (additional) international instruments on AMR	No revisions.

Log frame outputs and associated indicators

MPTF Output	Indicators	Progress description (activities started/completed)	Indicator % met
Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR related policy frameworks, investments plans and programmes	Internationally applicable Tool developed to support legislation review and revision.	The draft Tool is almost finalized. Translations will be initiated in February 2022.	76%-100%
	Number of countries where the regulatory framework has been reviewed in line with the international standards on AMU and AMR,	Two of the three pilot countries (Morocco, Zimbabwe) have been identified. The subregion where one of the regional workshops will take place has been identified (South-East Asia – ASEAN).	1-25%

Risk matrix

Risk description	Risk Category: Contextual Programmatic Institutional	Worst case consequence for the project	Risk Score		Mitigating action	Action owner	Updates
			Impact	**Likelihood**			
Travel restrictions or restrictions on convening physical meetings due to COVID-19.	Contextual	• Missions to countries cannot be carried out. • National workshops and the field multi-country workshop cannot be convened in person.	Medium-Low	Medium-High	A complete Plan B of activities has been developed and will be activated in case of travel restrictions. This includes the conversion of the field activities into online activities.	FAO, OIE, WHO	The impact remains the same or has slightly decreased to medium-low. Likelihood may have slightly decreased to Medium-High.
Insufficient engagement from all relevant sectors in the application of the Tool in the country: AMR is a cross-cutting issue, which requires ownership and active participation of several key stakeholders.	Institutional	• Only representatives from some sectors engage in the project, compromising the importance of a broad approach to AMR.	Medium	Medium	National legal consultants will have the role and responsibility to liaise and engage with the various stakeholders involved in AMR.	FAO, WHO, OIE	Impact and Likelihood remain the same.

Slow and/or incomplete access to legislation and other information relevant to assessing the local situation as a basis for target capacity development.	Contextual	• National legal reports are incomplete.	High	Low	National legal consultants will be recruited to collect and analyse national legislation. They will share their draft reports with the different Ministries to request feedback.	FAO	Impact and Likelihood remain the same.
The limited engagement of national counterparts in the implementation of the online activities.	Programmatic	• Participation in online activities is weak.	High	High	A communications specialist will be engaged. Contacts with national counterparts and regional organizations will be initiated well ahead of the scheduled activities, and materials prepared in anticipation of events.	FAO	Impact and Likelihood remain the same.
Limited resources for scaling up the support for the application of the Tool in more countries post-piloting phase.	Programmatic	• The Tool is not broadly used after the closure of the project.	High	Medium	By developing an online-based methodology for national missions and supranational training activities, the project will facilitate access to the Tool and the training resources post the piloting phase. Expertise in effective communication has been incorporated into the project design.	FAO, WHO, OIE	Impact and Likelihood remain the same.

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Following a meeting with the Tripartite MPTF coordination team, the project team organized different meetings with various MPTF priority countries. The first occasion to present the project and the pilot missions took place at the general AMR MPTF workshop between the global programs and countries on 5

March 2021. Following that meeting, the project team hold meetings with Morocco (June 2021), Peru (9 September 2021), Tajikistan (29 September) and African countries (Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe) on 6 October. Follow-up meetings with Zimbabwe, Tajikistan, Kenya and Morocco in October 2021.

Morocco was identified as the first pilot project. The country program already included significant legal work and a national legal consultant has been recruited under the national budget. The international experts will provide support to the national consultant on the use of the Tool relative to their specific areas of expertise during the preparation of the national consultant's report. All the international experts will then participate in a mission at the national level to present and discuss the lessons learned. The recruitment of the international consultants will be funded by the Global legal project.

Zimbabwe was also identified as a pilot project. The country conducted the first assessment of legislation using the FAO Methodology in 2019. The WHO Zimbabwe Country Office is currently working on the revision of human health legislation through a national legal consultant supported by the Fleming Fund. WHO HQ under the MPTF is actively supporting the WHO CO using the Draft Tool so there will be no overlap between projects. Under the global project, the same consultant will continue with the analysis using the Tool (if performance is satisfactory). The mission will take place in Q2/Q3 2022. A third pilot country has not yet been identified through several candidate countries are being considered.

Organisation of the regional workshops

The project foresees two regional workshops (virtual or in-person depending on the pandemic situation) in the second half of 2022, one organized by the OIE and one by FAO. The OIE workshop will be organized in South-East Asia whilst the FAO workshop could be organized either in Central America or in West or East Africa. Collaboration with regional organizations will be prioritized for the organization of these meetings.

Outreach activities

On 19 November 2021, as part of WAAW 2021 in Africa, the project team led a session on the "Overview of the Legal Framework relevant for AMR". The session consisted of presentations on legislation as an effective tool in the fight against AMR using a One Health approach and "The One Health AMR Legal Assessment Tool" as well as a panel discussion on implementing AMR-relevant legislation at the national and regional level from Regional Economic Communities.

The project team has also organized a meeting with the MPTF environment global project team to explore possibilities for collaboration. As a result of this meeting, colleagues from the MPTF environment project, including UNEP, participated in the review and provided comments on the environment chapter of the Tool.

Main challenges, impacts and solutions

The development of the Tool took longer than originally foreseen. The process of simplifying and collating a complex set of cross-cutting regulatory instruments was challenging from a logistical, technical and human resources perspective. Significant work ended up being put into the chapters by the Tripartite organizations directly and more changes are expected in later stages of the project.

Given the complexity of the tool, the expert meetings were postponed and some of them required follow-up work and meetings. Additional challenges related to the evolving and diverse scientific understanding of AMR in relation to the interface between AMR and the environment, as well as on the role of certain antimicrobials (e.g., biocides and food additives) in the development of AMR.

Originally the pilot projects were not going to be AMR MPTF participating countries only but a decision to focus on the small number of MPTF participating countries meant that pilot countries faced a difference in opinions from the three organizations and in some countries there are outstanding political challenges across the representatives from the different sectors. While two countries have been selected the choice of a third is ongoing.

On average, there has been a delay of 3-4 months from the original work plan. This has particularly impacted the regional workshops (the virtual workshop was foreseen to be held in late 2021), but also in the pilot missions (the first pilot mission was scheduled in late 2021/early 2022).

To help manage this the contract of the coordinator of the Tool, who has also redrafted several chapters, was extended.

Learning Innovation

The drafting of the Tool has brought to light several technical points that were unclear or where there is a diversity of opinions among the technical experts. As a very dynamic and relatively new area, the evolution of science and the different focus and prioritization of areas is likely to continue during the duration of the project and after that. To address these challenges, the Tool must remain flexible enough, flag all issues that are considered relevant, and focus on priority topics. Prioritization is also essential to avoid a very lengthy tool and to facilitate its use.

The success of the pilot missions will depend on the interest and agreement of the country representatives of the three organizations as well as of the national representatives of the different sectors. Due attention must be paid to existing or potential conflicts across government institutions as well as to other potential challenges to conduct the missions.

Review of progress against log frame

Log frame outcomes

MPTF Outcome	Indicators	Assumptions – any revisions/comments?
Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice	Number and list of countries that initiated or undertook a process for the revision or update of their regulatory frameworks for AMU and AMR taking into consideration the Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR relevant legislation	No revisions.
Use of antimicrobials optimized in critical sectors	Number of countries that implemented one or more (additional) international instruments on AMR	No revisions.

Log frame outputs and associated indicators

MPTF Output	Indicators	Progress description (activities started/completed)	Indicator % met
Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR related policy frameworks, investments plans and programmes	Internationally applicable Tool developed to support legislation review and revision.	The draft Tool is almost finalized. Translations will be initiated in February 2022.	76%-100%
	Number of countries where the regulatory framework has been reviewed in line with the international standards on AMU and AMR,	Two of the three pilot countries (Morocco, Zimbabwe) have been identified. The subregion where one of the regional workshops will take place has been identified (South-East Asia – ASEAN).	1-25%

Risk matrix

Risk description	Risk Category: Contextual Programmatic Institutional	Worst case consequence for the project	Risk Score		Mitigating action	Action owner	Updates
			Impact	**Likelihood**			
Travel restrictions or restrictions on convening physical meetings due to COVID-19.	Contextual	• Missions to countries cannot be carried out. • National workshops and the field multi-country workshop cannot be convened in person.	Medium-Low	Medium-High	A complete Plan B of activities has been developed and will be activated in case of travel restrictions. This includes the conversion of the field activities into online activities.	FAO, OIE, WHO	The impact remains the same or has slightly decreased to medium-low. Likelihood may have slightly decreased to Medium-High.
Insufficient engagement from all relevant sectors in the application of the Tool in the country: AMR is a cross-cutting issue, which requires ownership and active participation of several key stakeholders.	Institutional	• Only representatives from some sectors engage in the project, compromising the importance of a broad approach to AMR.	Medium	Medium	National legal consultants will have the role and responsibility to liaise and engage with the various stakeholders involved in AMR.	FAO, WHO, OIE	Impact and Likelihood remain the same.

Slow and/or incomplete access to legislation and other information relevant to assessing the local situation as a basis for target capacity development.	Contextual	• National legal reports are incomplete.	High	Low	National legal consultants will be recruited to collect and analyse national legislation. They will share their draft reports with the different Ministries to request feedback.	FAO	Impact and Likelihood remain the same.
The limited engagement of national counterparts in the implementation of the online activities.	Programmatic	• Participation in online activities is weak.	High	High	A communications specialist will be engaged. Contacts with national counterparts and regional organizations will be initiated well ahead of the scheduled activities, and materials prepared in anticipation of events.	FAO	Impact and Likelihood remain the same.
Limited resources for scaling up the support for the application of the Tool in more countries post-piloting phase.	Programmatic	• The Tool is not broadly used after the closure of the project.	High	Medium	By developing an online-based methodology for national missions and supranational training activities, the project will facilitate access to the Tool and the training resources post the piloting phase. Expertise in effective communication has been incorporated into the project design.	FAO, WHO, OIE	Impact and Likelihood remain the same.