The Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

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

Joint Project Document (Global)

Full Project document overview

Project title	**AMR MPTF**: Global Action to Combat the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach
Timeframe	**24 months** (2021-2022)
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Other Implementing Partners	UNEP (For Environmental Component)
Budget	
Total amount (USD) based on budget summary in Annex	USD 2 835 633
Total amount (USD) allocated to each Tripartite partner	**FAO:** USD 1 047 669 **OIE:** USD 814 297 **WHO**: USD 973 667

Background	Antimicrobial resistance is a threat to human and animal health and development across the world Misuse and overuse of antimicrobial drugs in human and veterinary medicine, intensification of food production and an unprecedented rise in the movement of people, animals, and food commodities mean that resistance levels to existing medicines are rising, with few new products in the pipeline. Without coordinated and accelerated action, the world is heading towards a post-antibiotic era in which infections become increasingly difficult and expensive to treat. The impact on health livelihoods and development, and the need for multiple sectors to engage to reverse the drivers of resistance mean that AMR is now an indicator of progress in the sustainable development goals
	Tripartite organizations, FAO, OIE and WHO have been collaborating for several years to address AMR at global regional and country levels. This collaboration was formalized with the signing of an MoU by the Directors General of the three organizations in 2018. The AMR multi partner trust fund was established in the summer of 2019 with two windows one supporting country programmes and the other supporting work at global level on norms standards and tools as well as providing increased capacity to support country level work. This programme comprises the first four technical programmes in the global window that were approved by the AMR MPTF steering committee at the meeting on 20 October 2020 Building on the established tripartite collaboration, the project focuses on the core areas where tripartite collaboration is essential to strengthening the response at global and country levels. It will strengthen the capacity of teams working at headquarters levels to support country work and develop tools, guidance and platforms to share information and strengthen collaboration. The work brings together and leverages technical work that is ongoing in the individual organizations but focuses on where collaboration and the One health approach is most important. Learning and sharing lessons is a core feature of the AMR MPTF. This means that implementation of these projects will be adaptive and flexible to ensure that the activities delivered reflect the evolving evidence base and changing contexts in which the programmes operate

Project Summary	
Impact	Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data
Outcome(s)	Evidence base/representative data on AMR/AMU improved for policy-makers and sectors implementing AMU practices Risks of and benefits of AMR reflected in national budgets and in development/multilateral partner sector-wide investments Multisectoral coordination strengthened at national level
Outputs	• Systems for generating, analysing and interpreting data on resistance and consumption/use patterns developed or strengthened (TISSA) • Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented (TISSA) Improved countries capacity for designing and implementing AMR related policy frameworks investment plans and programmes (TISSA, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks and Environment) Evidence based and cost-effective priority actions developed for different contexts (Monitoring and Evaluation) • Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented. (Environment) • Engagement plans with critical stakeholders' groups implemented (Environment)

Key activities	Tripartite Intergrated Surveillance System on AMR/AMU 1. Developing the TISSA platform, a global web-based repository on AMR and AMU data across humans, animals, food and agriculture sectors 2. Populating the TISSA platform with existing data on AMR and AMU and enabling interoperability of different data streams and mechanisms for updating when additional data and information are coming from the respective Tripartite organizations' surveillance and monitoring systems 3. Introducing the concept of TISSA among global initiatives on AMR and One Health Monitoring and Evaluation 1. Global Level Monitoring and Aggregation of Indicator Data at Sectoral Level 2. Technical Advisory Service for Country Level Multisectoral Monitoring and Evaluation of NAPs implementation 3. Tripartite Biennial Global Reporting on AMR under the GAP M&E framework and Annual reporting of Tripartite AMR country self-assessment survey (TrACCS) results Legal and Regulatory Frameworks 1. Development of a Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant Legislation 2. Online experts meeting to discuss and finalize the Tool 3. Piloting the Tool at the national level 4. Multi-country workshops (one virtual, one field) 5. Finalization and validation 6. Publication and outreach Environment 1. Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented. 2. Improved countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes. 3. Engagement plans with critical stakeholders' groups
Links to Country Programmes	The ultimate objective of all the MPTF including the global window is to strengthen the response to AMR in low- and middle-income countries. This project will provide additional technical resource in key areas to support this, encouraging the three levels of the organizations to work together to accelerate impact at country level developed in parallel with country proposals, and not all potential linkages and synergies with country programmes have been established. There will be an active process during the implementation phase to ensure that links are made to maximize efficiencies and scope for lesson learning

Authorized Officers of Tripartite organizations on signing the Multi Partner Trust Fund Joint Project Document	
Elizabeth A. Bechdol FAO Deputy Director-General	Signature: [redacted] Date: 17-02-2021
Haileyesus Getahun WHO Director Global Coordination and Partnership on AMR	Signature: [redacted] Date: 18.02.2021
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Annex 1 - Outline of Budget

Categories	FAO	OIE	WHO	Total
1. Staff and other personnel costs	496 202	369 150	338 229	1 203 581
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	45 044	10 000	40 000	95 044
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	0	0	0
4. Contractual Services	0	307 635	441 000	748 635
5. Travel	43 684	66 240	32 740	142 664
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	181 465	0	0	181 465
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	212 735	8 000	58 000	278 735
Total Direct Costs	979 130	761 025	909 969	2 650 124
8. Indirect support costs (Max. 7% of overall budget)	68 539	53 272	63 698	185 509
TOTAL	1 047 669[1]	814 297	973 667	2 835 633

[1] FAO will report financially on this consolidated total budget figure.

[1] Staff and other personnel costs: Includes all related staff and temporary staff costs including base salary, post adjustment and all staff entitlements. This includes the costs of a full-time project coordinator, based either in one of the organizations or the National coordination committee.

[2] Supplies, Commodities, Materials: Includes all direct and indirect costs (e.g. freight, transport, delivery, distribution) associated with procurement of supplies, commodities, and materials. Office supplies should be reported as "General Operating".

[3] Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation: The procurement of durable equipment is not eligible for the AMR MPTF and this budget line should therefore not be used.

[4] Contractual Services: Services contracted by an organization which follow the normal procurement processes. It used for procurement of service, construction contracts such as, but not limited to, maintenance, licensing, studies, technical, training, advisory services. These are ruled by FAO policy MS 502 or MS 507 ruling LoA.

[5] Travel: Includes staff and non-staff travel paid for by the organization directly related to a project.

[6] Transfers and Grants to Counterparts: Includes transfers to national counterparts and any other transfers given to an implementing partner (e.g. NGO) which is not similar to a commercial service contract as per above. Please reference FAO policy MS 502.

[7] General Operating and Other Direct Costs: Includes all general operating costs for running an office. Examples include telecommunication, rents, finance charges and other costs which cannot be mapped to other expense categories. In addition, desk work from Headquarters (including from the project lead technical officer) should also be factored in these categories.

[8] Indirect Support Costs: (No definition provided).

[9] Max USD 25 000 fund can be used as pre-financing. More detailed information can be found in the guiding notes

The Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

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

Global Project Component 1 - TISSA

1. Full project overview

Project title	**AMR MPTF**: Tripartite Integrated System for Surveillance on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use (TISSA)
Timeframe	16 months
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Other Implementing Partners	
Budget	
Total amount (USD) based on budget summary in Annex	USD 660 703
Total amount (USD) allocated to each Tripartite partner	FAO: USD 109 006 OIE: USD 109 006 WHO: USD 182 690 + USD 260 000 for external IT contractor
Background	Data on the incidence, prevalence, and range of pathogens or commensal bacteria, how antimicrobials are used, and the development and spread of AMR across humans, animals, food and the environment, is critical to guide the development of tools, policies, and regulations,

	the effectiveness of initiatives or interventions to mitigate AMR. The development of the Tripartite Integrated System for Surveillance on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use (TISSA) will provide coordinated access to existing information from the different sectors being gathered by the Tripartite organizations. Such a portal would provide countries with an overall visualization of comprehensive and harmonised multi-sectoral AMR and AMU data, and assist in the decision making and implementation of a One Health approach to tackle AMR. TISSA will also be complementary to the work that is being developed under the Codex Alimentarius remit, where a Task Force has been developing the "Guidelines on Integrated Monitoring and Surveillance of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance," which was expected to be completed by December 2020.
Project Summary	
Impact	Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data
Outcome(s)	Evidence base/representative data on AMR/AMU improved for policy- makers and sectors implementing AMU practices
Outputs and Key activities	• Systems for generating, analysing and interpreting data on resistance and consumption/use patterns developed or strengthened o Development of a web platform for TISSA, the TISSA platform o Launch of the TISSA platform with an initial upload of data from existing data sources from the respective Tripartite organizations • Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented o Promotion of the TISSA platform as global source of data among global initiatives on AMR

Joint Programme Description

1 Baseline and situation analysis

1.1 Problem statement

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has become a serious public health threat that has accelerated over the past decade. AMR is also threatening animal production and the livestock sector. Multiple factors are involved in the rising of this threat that could become a public health crisis in the future if nothing is done. Among these factors, the use of antimicrobials (AMU) is one of the leading cause, as well as the transmission of AMR not only from humans to humans but also from animals to humans or plants to animals (or vice-versa) either directly or indirectly through the food or the environment.

In 2015, countries around the world realized the critical situation when they approved a Global Action Plan to combat AMR (GAP AMR). The GAP AMR highlights that AMR spans across different sectors (human health, animal health, food and the environment) and that those sectors are not isolated; AMR could spread from one sector to another. This interrelationship between the different sectors has been further considered when a UN declaration on AMR was approved during the UN General Assembly in September 2016.

Through the GAP AMR and the UN declaration, countries committed to take actions to fight the public health threat that is AMR. The actions might have different finalities depending on the sectors. In human and animal health, it is clearly to decrease development and spread of AMR and to maintain effective and safe treatment against infectious diseases. Additionally, in food-producing animals and plants the aim is to ensure sustainable production, the aim is to ensure health and welfare, and in plants, to ensure production modes that would reduce the development and spread of AMR through food or the environment.

In order to guide policy makers in taking the right actions, they should have evidence based on data. Data on the incidence, prevalence, and range of pathogens, how antimicrobials are used, and the development and spread of AMR across humans, animals, food and the environment, is critical to guide the development of tools, policies, and regulations, and to monitor the effectiveness of AMR interventions. Furthermore, where not available, there is a need to harmonize the collection of such data to ensure they are robust and internationally comparable. This calls for the development and implementation of integrated surveillance systems to generate harmonised data on AMR and AMU across human, animal, plant, food and environment sectors, and the development of frameworks to support data sharing across sectors.

The Tripartite organizations as part of the GAP AMR have initiated programs to generate data on AMR and AMU in their respective mandates. Currently the Tripartite organizations are collecting various data on AMR and AMU within the different sectors through either existing global surveillance systems or specific projects.

The three organizations are responsible for developing their own global surveillance systems in their respective sector and area of work. This has led to each organization developing specific surveillance tools and at a certain pace to meet the needs of their respective audience at country level. The priority is that surveillance data meet the needs of the target audience to ensure they will be used in a proper manner to engage in useful actions at policy or technical levels and resources will not be wasted.

The specialization of the surveillance systems has resulted in data that are scattered in different databases and reported separately by the Tripartite organizations. These two points make comparison and integration of AMR and AMU data across sectors and areas of work more difficult for the Tripartite organizations and other stakeholders. In order to address AMR using a One Health approach in terms of impact of each sector on the others, it is important to develop new data and integrate them for new analyses to understand the relationship between AMR and AMU between these sectors. So far, no such surveillance system has been developed at global level. The aim of TISSA is to fill this major gap by providing an online global platform to openly display AMR and AMU data as a starting point between regions and when possible countries from human, animal and plant sectors in a harmonized manner in order to analyse data across sectors and adapt policies to reduce AMR using a One Health approach.

1.2 AMR MPTF Results Matrix (Please refer to Appendix 3)

This project component covers mainly the following outcome:

- Evidence base/representative data on AMR/AMU improved for policymakers and sectors implementing AMU practices.

And at lower degree:

- Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups.
- Use of antimicrobials optimized in critical sectors.

This project will implement activities to enable the following outputs:

- Systems for generating, analysing and interpreting data on resistance and consumption/use patterns developed or strengthened.
- Strategic global level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented.

This project has three concrete activities:

- Developing the TISSA platform, a global web-based repository on AMR and AMU data across humans, animals, food and plant sectors.
- Populating the TISSA platform with existing data on AMR and AMU and enabling interoperability of different data streams and mechanisms for updating when additional data and information are coming from the respective Tripartite organizations' surveillance and monitoring systems.
- Introducing the concept of TISSA among global initiatives on AMR and One Health as a global platform on AMR/AMU across sectors.

In terms of monitoring the implementation of the project, the delivery of the TISSA will be a key indicator as well as the overall number of countries sharing AMR/AMU data through the database.

In terms of monitoring the success of the TISSA platform, during an initial phase, the monitoring of the access to the platform will demonstrate the visibility of the tool globally. On the longer term, other indicators will need to be developed to monitor the impact of TISSA in terms of development of policies on AMR or AMU. Another indicator will be the intake of TISSA among global initiatives as a source of information for their activities.

2 Programme strategy

2.1 Overall strategy

Initially, the aim of TISSA is to have a global repository for displaying data on AMR and AMU across human, animal, food and agriculture sectors. A longer-term objective is to provide integrated analyses across sectors in TISSA. Data will be reported voluntarily at global, regional, and where available country level based on the respective surveillance tools of each organization and their respective data sharing policies and procedures. TISSA expects data originating from national surveillance systems or from projects which complements the national systems when such systems are missing or when these projects provide additional information.

TISSA will serve as a central point for integration of surveillance for the Tripartite organizations and as a place for discussion among the organizations on surveillance and harmonization of AMR and AMU data.

It has been recognized by the Tripartite executive committee, that TISSA is crucial as an interface to collate data and information on AMR and AMU from the different sectors and to make these data not only available to the Tripartite organizations but also to everyone who needs these data, policy makers, researchers and the public. This place is the TISSA platform, where Tripartite organizations will share their respective data.

The important aspect of the TISSA platform is that data will be harmonized when collected, submitted or displayed. The harmonization process will be dynamic and the level of extent for harmonization and comparison will evolve over the years when more data and more knowledge on the data will be available among the Tripartite organizations. At the beginning, a minimum level of harmonization and comparison in

the TISSA platform is expected. It will be improved progressively as data becomes more robust and countries agree on sharing AMR data using standard and validated protocols.

The development of the concept of TISSA has been based on the unique experience of each of the Tripartite organizations on surveillance of AMR or AMU in their respective sectors. The three organizations have a global leading role in combating the threat of AMR at the global level, and through their respective mandates, a leading role in supporting countries in developing and implementing their national action plan on AMR including their national surveillance systems. Currently two of the three organizations already have a functional global monitoring system and the third one is developing its monitoring system with initial ongoing specific AMR projects. The TISSA platform is a natural extension of the work carried out by the three organizations. In addition, one of the strengths of the Tripartite organizations is their multi-level structures that will facilitate the integration of surveillance data at global, regional and country levels.

To avoid the current artificial segmentation due to the implementation of AMR and AMU surveillance in different organizations, the TISSA platform as a Tripartite product will be naturally accessed by users of each of the concerned sectors or areas of work who will have access to some understandable data from the other sectors at country, regional or global levels.

The TISSA platform is a demonstration of the capacity of the three organizations to develop an integrated tool that will merge two different types of data (AMR and AMU) across different sectors over time (human, animal, plants, food and environment) and the capacity of the organizations to coordinate and work together to ensure regular updates of the database and the internal use of the information. The work to integrate surveillance by the three organizations will lead to the identification of possible synergies within the organizations but also outside. These synergies could be replicated, for instance, at country level with the experience gained by the organizations in TISSA to support countries in the development of surveillance systems and databases.

By collating and sharing data on AMR and AMU across sectors, TISSA will support policy makers, facilitating the understanding of the contribution of each sector in the overall AMR threat. TISSA fits in the 2nd and 4th objectives of the Global Action Plan on AMR.

TISSA development is also supported by specific recommendations of the Inter Agency Coordination Group reports (IACG). Recommendation A2 for instance makes a call to all Member States to accelerate the development and implementation of One Health National Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plans within the context of the SDGs that includes integrated surveillance. Recommendation E1 made reference to a request to the Tripartite organizations (FAO, OIE and WHO) together with UN Environment, other UN agencies and the World Bank, in the context of the UN reform, to further strengthen joint One Health action again including integrated surveillance.

2.1.1 Strategic fit

The Tripartite organizations have a longstanding collaboration on AMR. One of the first formal collaborations on AMR between the three organizations was the establishment of the WHO Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AGISAR) in 2008 as an issue of food safety. Although AGISAR was a WHO advisory group, FAO and OIE contributed to this group over the years and as a result, this group had several Tripartite products such as the AGISAR projects on AMR and joint trainings involving different sectors. In 2015, the three organizations adopted similar resolutions on fighting AMR that adopted the One Health Global Action Plan on AMR in a formal way. At the time of establishment of the AMR GAP, OIE had already carried out the first survey global use of antimicrobial agents in animals that would lead to the OIE's annual data collection on AMU to build the global database on antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals. The same year, WHO launched the Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS) to

collect AMR data in humans. GLASS became the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System in 2020 with the addition of surveillance of the use of antimicrobials in humans. In 2016, FAO developed the Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance System (FAO-ATTLAS) to support countries in assessing and progressively improving their national AMR surveillance systems in the food and animal and plant production sectors. FAO is also working to create a global platform to support Members in the collection of AMR data generated from the food and animal and plant production sectors. This platform will be compatible with TISSA interface and contribute to it complementing the data of WHO and OIE.

The Tripartite organizations realized quickly that there was a need to better integrate the work done on surveillance among the organizations. The initial concept of TISSA emerged in 2017 during a meeting among technical staff of the three organizations working on surveillance of AMR and AMU. The concept of TISSA was first approved and supported by the Tripartite executive committee in 2018. The following year, the same committee approved an initial work plan to establish TISSA. The same year, the Tripartite organizations carried out an assessment of the needs for a web platform including a full proposal with estimated costs to set up such a platform.

2.1.2 Supporting impact at country / regional / global level

The availability of harmonized data on AMR and AMU across humans, animals, food and environment sectors will have a major impact at global, regional and country levels. The availability of these data and their respective trends will support policy makers at global level to understand the dynamics of AMR and AMU among each sector and tailor global responses across sectors.

By delivering data at regional level, TISSA will facilitate the implementation of actions to reduce AMR and optimize AMU as the Tripartite organizations have a preponderant implementation role at regional level as countries within a region are more homogenous in terms of level of development and in terms of circulation of goods, food, live animals and people.

Finally, the core of TISSA is to leverage the data collection to the respective Tripartite organizations' surveillance systems that aim to strengthen surveillance systems at national level. Also, standardisation and harmonization done for TISSA will support countries in integrating their own data for a better outcome at country level.

TISSA will be developed taking into consideration the relevant *Codex Alimentarius* "Guidelines for the integrated monitoring and surveillance of foodborne antimicrobial resistance" (under development) and the AGISAR "Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance" document.

2.2 Theory of Change

The development and spread of AMR have been the result of many different causes. However, the mismanagement of antimicrobials and the lack of hygiene measures are undoubtedly major causes. In the human sector, the misuse of antimicrobials including the possibility to access antimicrobials without prescriptions and the existence of sub-standard or falsified products is a major problem that leads to the development of new types of AMR and made people more predisposed to develop infectious diseases caused by resistant pathogens. The prevention and control of infections in hospitals is poor in many countries leading to again easy transmission between patients.

The lack of hygiene in communities due to the lack of basic elements such as clean water is another factor amplifying the spread of AMR in the global population. On the food and animal side, the need to feed an increasing population has led to the development of more productive production modes at the expense of animal health and welfare. Again, the use of antimicrobials either for growth promotion or without

veterinary prescription to reduce disease burden in production systems has led to the development of AMR in animals that can be transferred to humans.

Scientists have raised the issues and solutions have been developed. However, applying the solutions requires changes in behaviour that have been the norm for decades. Changing practices and behaviour is very difficult, costly and will take a long time. Without developing new policies or adapting existing ones and implementing them correctly, it will be impossible to change practices. Until recently, the knowledge of the issue of AMR among policy makers was very low and not a priority on the political agenda. This has improved after the adoption of the GAP AMR and the UN declaration on AMR. However, much work remains to be done at the policy level to bring AMR to the top of the agenda among policy makers. In addition to the prioritization of AMR, it is important to provide tools to support policy makers in developing and implementing the right policies to achieve the greatest success in fighting AMR.

One of the key steps needed for policy makers to prioritize AMR and to develop policies to combat AMR is to provide them with data. Information must be tailored to their needs and must be understandable by policy makers. Without data, no right decision can be taken. Data can inform all levels of the response from health or veterinary professionals, policy makers and last but not least, the public.

The needs for data have been well understood by the Tripartite organizations by their will to develop surveillance systems on AMR and AMU in all sectors culminating in the integration of surveillance.

The Tripartite organizations expect that the integration of surveillance of AMR and AMU will lead to a better understanding of the role and impact of the different sectors on the development and spread of AMR. The improved knowledge should in turn lead into more tailored and effective policies on use of antimicrobials and containment of resistance (fig. 1).

At global and regional levels, TISSA will deliver two objectives: 1) providing global and regional data on AMR and AMU across sectors; 2) providing harmonized data presented in an understandable way by global policy makers.

At country level, TISSA will impact in a different manner. As in the global and regional levels, presenting country level AMR and AMU data across sectors in a harmonized way will facilitate the work of national policy makers. This is even more true in low- and middle-income countries where analytical skills and capacities are lacking when looking at data across sectors. TISSA will support capacity building on AMR in the One Health context in countries by developing skills to establish functional integrated surveillance IT tools and to analyse AMR and AMU data across sectors. Indirectly, TISSA will strengthen respective national surveillance systems either on AMR or AMU in specific sectors.

A key point identified with other surveillance systems, is that during the initial phase, supporting generation of the data is the priority but it can shift rapidly to supporting analysis and translation of surveillance data into policy. TISSA will focus on the first step (generation of data) but will definitely move to the step of data analysis for policy action in the mid-term.

In terms of outcome, the strengthening of surveillance systems will lead in a first phase to the generation of data that will be useful for policy makers. In a second phase, the Tripartite organizations expect that the understanding of the relationship between the different sectors in terms of AMR and AMU will lead to:

- A prioritization of the actions depending on the impact of the respective sectors.
- Defining adequate policies in the respective sectors.
- Defining adequate specific policies to tackle the cross-cutting nature of AMR between the sectors.
- Developing scientific tools to respond to the AMR threat in each of the sectors and across them.

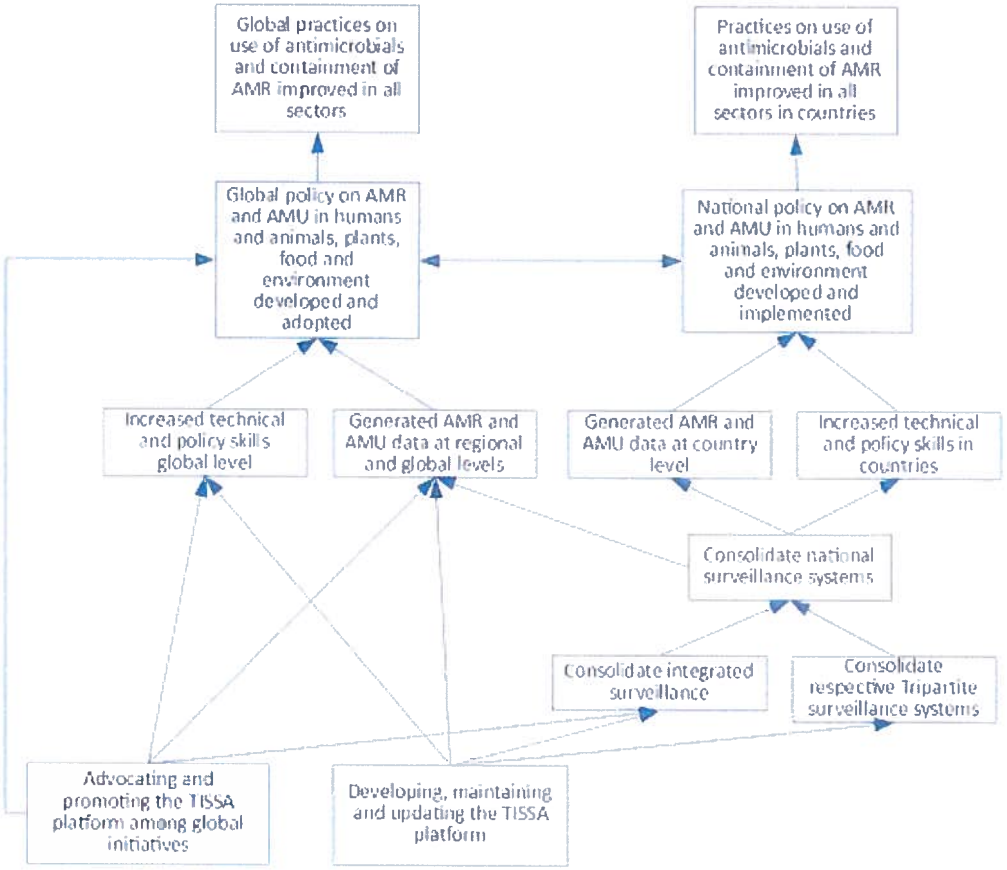


Figure 1 TISSA Theory of change

2.3 Expected results and Narrative

Output: Strategic global level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented

The main aim of this project is to support the development of the web-based IT platform, the TISSA platform, that will be at the core of TISSA as a public global repository to display AMR and AMU data across sectors.

The aim and format of the TISSA platform was discussed and approved by the Tripartite organizations in 2019 during a joint need assessment for such a platform. During this extensive exercise, the Tripartite organizations identified the key components for the TISSA platform: an online database and a repository of information related to surveillance of AMR and AMU across sectors. The IT consulting company proposed to set up a web-based content management system coupled with a business intelligence tool for the online database.

The TISSA online database:

The functionalities of the online database were discussed in depth among the three organizations to match the type of data available and inherent limitations of each of the respective surveillance systems. It was agreed that at a first phase, until the Tripartite organizations consider quality of data and have a better understanding of the relationship between data from different sectors, that the data would be displayed in different reports. Data will be accessed according to the sector, humans, animals, food, plants and environment. Users will then be offered a set of reports for either AMR or AMU data corresponding to the

selected sector. At the beginning it is expected to have some predefined reports but based on internal feedback or user feedback to add new reports.

From a management perspective, the designated staff of the respective organizations will have access to the platform to upload new data, to remove some already introduced data in case of mistakes and to synchronize the display of data by year and country. It is expected that whenever possible data will be uploaded at a country level even if some of these data will be displayed aggregated at higher level (sub-regional or regional) in order to allow more flexibility in the future when new data sharing policies will potentially allow country level data to be displayed in TISSA. It is expected that at least once a year data will be uploaded and once a year data will be available and visible to the public.

It was agreed that the online database would display data collected through each of the respective global surveillance systems. However, the organizations would take the opportunity to display data from their individual projects on AMR and AMU across sectors that would complement the global surveillance system by providing additional data but from a limited set of countries or filling gaps when the respective global surveillance systems are not able to generate data.

It should be highlighted that some countries are already sending AMR and AMU data to the OIE and WHO databases, and FAO is in the process of establishing a global mechanism of data sharing. The professional trust and relationship have therefore already been established. The TISSA team will build on this partnership, and it is expected that countries that might be initially reluctant, will over time realize their own advantage and benefits in contributing to TISSA.

The TISSA information repository:

During the need assessment process, it was agreed to provide a space to add key information related to AMR and AMU surveillance across sectors in addition to the online database. The information could mean different type of information: protocols used in the respective organizations' surveillance systems or, international guidelines related to integrated surveillance, including the *Codex Alimentarius* "Guidelines on Integrated Monitoring and Surveillance of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance", when adopted.

The documents and information will be uploaded by the respective designated staff of the Tripartite organizations.

The development of the IT platform will jointly involve the Tripartite organizations. The overall roles of the Tripartite organizations will be to provide input to the IT Partner responsible for the development of the IT solution, assess the IT platform and populate with an initial dataset. WHO, in addition, will be responsible for the management of the project and as such will receive extra funds for the IT development partner as the contracting agency and for the project management compared to the two other organizations.

On a technical level, one technical staff in each of the three organizations will be responsible for providing technical input, testing the IT platform and populating the database with an initial dataset. In addition, WHO will have a project manager responsible for the execution of the project, project coordinator responsible for high level coordination of tasks related to the project and an administrative staff to support the project and the IT development.

Activities and tasks

The details of steps of the development of the TISSA platform is provided below:

1. **Selection Phase:** Define the final specification for the initial phase of TISSA and select the IT company responsible for the development of the platform. The definition of the terms of reference

for the request for project will be done jointly as well as the review of the candidate companies. The administrative work will be performed by WHO.

2. **Requirements Phase:** By using the needs and requirements already identified during the need assessment done in 2019, the IT Partner will produce the functional and technical specifications to be used in the development of the IT platform. Such specifications will be gathered with regular and in-depth workshops with all parties, WHO, FAO and OIE. Regular communication between all parties and the IT Company is vital at this stage.
3. **Development Phase:**
   Once finalized with the technical specifications the IT Partner will develop the technical solution, compatible with the data collection systems of the involved organizations. This work will essentially involve WHO in order to follow the development of the solution. Ad-hoc virtual meetings might be necessary to answer questions from the IT Partner or solve potential issues during the development phase and will involve the relevant organizations.
4. **Testing Phase:**
   In parallel to the development phase, as soon as a new functionality will be implemented, the IT Partner will request the Tripartite organizations to test these functionalities to ensure their functioning and that they meet the initial requirements. This will be accomplished during testing sessions involving the three organizations.
5. **User Acceptance and Handover Phase:**
   When the IT platform will be developed and tested, the user acceptance phase and handover is a key step when the IT Partner will deliver the TISSA platform to the Tripartite organizations that will be then responsible for it.
6. **Initial Data Submission Phase**
   During this phase, the Tripartite organizations will be responsible for uploading their data into TISSA to populate the database and to provide an initial set of documents to be shared.
7. **Launch of the IT Platform**
   The launch of the TISSA platform will be the official start of the platform as a global repository of AMR and AMU data across sectors.
8. **Post Launch Guidance, Support Phase**
   During this phase, the Tripartite organizations will develop a short document on the challenges of developing an IT platform harmonizing heterogeneous surveillance AMR and AMU data across sectors. Additionally, during this phase, the Tripartite organizations will support users in accessing the TISSA platform.
9. **Maintenance Phase**
   The maintenance of the TISSA platform will be carried out until the end of the project. A key component will be the agreement of the governance for the maintenance of the platform on a long-term perspective.

The development of the TISSA platform will involve the three organizations.

For the step 1, the three organizations will work closely, through virtual meeting, to agree on the content of the terms of reference for the work to be performed and for the selection of the IT company.

The step 2 is the most important phase of the project as it will decide on the final shape and functionalities of the TISSA platform.

During this phase, the three organizations will agree on:

- AMR and AMU common indicators and metrics (e.g. rates of resistance or of use) to be used in TISSA and how these will be displayed such as style (colour, format) but also levels of aggregations (e.g. antimicrobial classes, etc.).

- AMR and AMU TISSA online reports including content and format (report by types of data and by sectors as agreed in the needs assessment work).
- The structure of the database that will store data and information uploaded by the organizations.
- The information management section of TISSA.
- The user and data management section of TISSA.

During step 3 to 5, the organizations will follow the development of the TISSA and answer questions asked by the IT company to solve any issue that will occur during IT development. For the testing and user acceptance steps, dedicated sessions with each of the organizations testing the platform. In parallel each organization will work on their own IT solutions to adapt them for TISSA purposes. OIE and WHO will assure compatibility with their existing global surveillance IT system. FAO will work on the design of a flexible IT system able to manage their future global system. The three organizations will also design IT systems to better manage data from existing AMR and AMU projects in order to be able to report these additional data in TISSA.

For step 6, the organizations will upload their initial dataset. For OIE and WHO, this will consist on already submitted and approved data from their respective global surveillance systems. For the three organizations initial data from specific projects may be uploaded on agreement with the three organizations and on the respective projects. In addition, on agreement with the three organizations, documents and information related to AMR and AMU surveillance will be uploaded.

For step 7, it is expected that an official event will be held to announce the launch of the TISSA platform.

For step 8 and 9, the organizations will agree on a process to assist users in using the TISSA platform to minimize the impact on the organizations' work but ensuring quick feedback to user.

In addition to these tasks, WHO will be responsible for the administrative part of the project including the contract with the IT company for the development of the TISSA platform, and for the duration of the project the cost of software, licenses and IT services and the maintenance of the platform after launch.

Output: Strategic global level governance and advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented

- The Tripartite organizations will inform global initiatives on AMR on the existence of the TISSA platform as part of regular meetings the organizations have with global initiatives working on AMR and One Health.
- The Tripartite organizations will work closely with specific global initiatives such as *Codex Alimentarius* to promote TISSA as a source of information for integrated surveillance and developing science-based guidance on the management of foodborne antimicrobial resistance.

Technical staff in each of the three organizations will be responsible for these activities as part of their general activities related to global initiatives.

2.4 Value for money

TISSA is the prolongation of the respective organizations' surveillance systems. Technical work on TISSA builds on excellent knowledge of the organizations' surveillance systems. By using technical staff of the organizations' surveillance systems, there will be no need for the TISSA involved staff to learn the complexities and peculiarities of each of the surveillance systems compared to having an external group running TISSA.

It is important to note that two streams of work will be related to TISSA:

- management of the platform from an IT aspect ensuring the well-functioning of the platform including web servers, database and applications. This is IT maintenance tasks and will require daily monitoring of the platform by IT service.
- Data and content management of the platform. This is considered the task to be addressed by the technical staff. These tasks can be subdivided into 2 groups:
    - Content management: on *ad-hoc* time, documents will be added or removed from the platform.
    - Data management: it is agreed that the three organizations will upload data at least once a year depending on the pace of each of the surveillance data. On an exceptional basis, for instance, when errors have been identified or new data have been provided by countries in the historical data already in TISSA, an update of the database will be done appropriately.

These tasks do not require full time staff from the three organizations, but to dedicate a period of time every year to extract data from their respective surveillance systems and upload them in TISSA. The worktime for the transfer of data from the organizations' surveillance systems is the most critical to save costs on the long terms. The project aims to make this activity the most efficient and effective possible by acting on two aspects: 1) automate the transfer of data to the extent possible by adapting the respective Tripartite organizations IT systems to the needs of the TISSA platform 2) having the same technical staff working on the respective Tripartite organizations surveillance system working also on TISSA generating synergies.

These tasks will be better managed by the technical staff of the three organizations as knowledge of TISSA and respective surveillance and IT systems is required and the work does not require a major investment in terms of time, limiting the values to outsource this work, leading to cost saving on the long term.

An estimation of the costs of the TISSA platform was carried out in 2019 when the Tripartite organizations assessed the needs of the platform. During this work, technical staff of the three organizations met to define and agree on the common functionalities of the platform for data management (submission, storage, display) but also in terms of content management (protocols, documents) and information (news section). The needs assessment has been done by an IT specialized company that provided a general costing for the development of a platform that would respond to the identified needs based on current market price.

In terms of budget for this project, the major part of the costs arises for the development of the IT solution that will be used for subcontracting an IT company and will be assigned to WHO as the contracting agency among the Tripartite organizations.

2.4.1 Sustainability

From a costing aspect, as mentioned above, two types of costs for TISSA has been identified:

- Development phase of TISSA.
- Running phase of TISSA.
    - Maintenance costs for ensuring well-functioning of the IT platform.
    - Data and content costs for ensuring the repository is up to date and reflect the respective organizations' surveillance data and important and valuable information is provided to users in addition to data.
    - Technical support to countries to facilitate transfer and report of data to the three organizations.

With the engagement of the Tripartite executive committee in TISSA, it is expected that the organizations will identify the resources for maintaining the IT platform and support the work of their respective technical staff to keep the data and website content up to date. The recent structural changes in the three organizations prove the strong long-term commitment of all of them to the AMR topic and its cross-sector One Health component.

The Tripartite organizations expects the success of the TISSA platform to translate, in the future, into interest by other stakeholders to support, join or contribute to the platform fostering its sustainability by increasing its scientific relevance or securing its funding.

It is important to note that TISSA is intrinsically linked to the respective surveillance systems and should be thought of as a continuation of these dedicated respective surveillance systems.

Also, as for all IT solutions, the main cost and need for human resources will happen during the development of the platform. A major criterion for the selection of the outsourced company to develop the platform will be pricing.

2.5 Partnership and stakeholder engagement

The contribution of external partners to the data repository of the TISSA platform will be limited due to the nature of the content as by definition data are generated by the Tripartite organizations. However, users of the TISSA platforms including One Health external partners will be consulted on a regular basis on how to improve the display of the TISSA data and which types of reports would be useful to have in TISSA for their own needs. For the repository of information related to AMR and AMU surveillance across sectors, the Tripartite organizations expect closer collaboration with external partners to ensure that the TISSA platform would become an exhaustive information platform relevant to professionals involved on this subject. Contributions from external partners on this part would be managed by the Tripartite organizations before being published.

The Tripartite organizations are already fully engaged in their respective surveillance systems at the three levels: country, regional and global. At global level, Tripartite organizations have successfully collaborated on AMR and AMU as part of AGISAR. At regional level, collaborations are already happening on surveillance of AMR and AMU as demonstrated by the Tripartite regional secretariat in Asia and its latest initiative to use common IT solutions to capture AMR data in both humans and animal microbiology laboratories in the region. At country level, some initiatives are planned to foster integrated surveillance across sectors. However, the priority until now was to develop capacities in the respective surveillance systems as it is a mandatory step before integration.

At this stage, the Tripartite organizations do not expect double counting of results on AMR and AMU across sectors as they will be generated by the three organizations. However, if the implementation of TISSA is postponed and takes additional years, this may lead to other similar initiatives being less coordinated and less effective from a policy level as the strength of the Tripartite organizations is the expertise in both surveillance and policy and access and trust of policy makers globally and in countries. The Tripartite organizations are concerned by the multiplication of initiatives happening in specific sectors and the lack of coordination of these initiatives. The TISSA platform would provide guidance and establish a common tool to strengthen the coordination of the existing or future initiatives on surveillance of AMR and AMU across sectors.

2.6 Programme implementation in the light of COVID-19

This program and delivery of the TISSA platform can be impacted directly and indirectly by COVID-19. It is expected that most of the work during the initial phase will be dedicated for the development of the IT platform. This work will be done by an external company according to WHO rules and procedures. There will be the need for meetings in order to provide required information to the company and to monitor the development. This will be done mainly through online meetings. It is expected to have two physical meetings involving staff of the HQ offices of the three organizations. Depending on the COVID-19 situation and security procedures in the 3 countries (Switzerland, France and Italy), these meetings might be held virtually.

On the long term, the programme might be impacted indirectly by COVID-19 and unforeseen events in individual countries, specifically in countries with limited resources, slowdown in surveillance activities due to prioritization of resources or logistical issues. This might impact the respective surveillance systems and ultimately the data present in TISSA.

2.7 Communication, Advocacy and Lesson Learning

The standardization of AMR and AMU data coming from different sectors and sources is a challenging process that will be conducted firstly during the development of the TISSA platform and secondly continued over the years during integration phases. There is a clear opportunity to translate this experience and learning into other systems willing to integrate heterogenous surveillance data from different sectors, systems potentially developed at global but also regional level, and very important at country level.

3 Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements

- *Explain the composition, roles and responsibilities of the project team, including the implementation arrangements, roles and responsibilities of each Tripartite organization.*

TISSA has been discussed and elaborated over the last 4 years. As previously mentioned, an initial concept note, an initial work plan and a need assessment for an IT platform have been already developed and agreed by the Tripartite executive committee.

The concept note and work plan document detailed the governance of TISSA. It is important to note that a steering committee will be designated, and it will include senior technical officers of the three organizations to support the strategic development of TISSA and AMR and AMU surveillance across sector.

For the development of the TISSA platform, a technical committee, as defined in the need assessment document, including technical staff of the three organizations will be specifically established to ensure the successful production of the TISSA platform.

The technical committee will report to the steering committee.

3.2 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Reporting on the AMR MPTF will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each Tripartite organization will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR:

- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three (3) months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the results matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated activities and results for the next 12-month funding period.
- Mid-term progress review report to be submitted halfway through the implementation of the Joint Programme[1] (depending on timing this may merge with the annual report).
- Final consolidated narrative report, after the completion of the joint Tripartite programme, to be provided no later than three (3) months after the operational closure of the activities of the Joint Tripartite programme.

As a minimum, the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR will prepare and report on the activities funded through the AMR MPTF on a 6-month monitoring basis. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR. The joint Tripartite programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Joint Tripartite Secretariat on AMR on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the AMR MPTF.

You will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources for the activities supported by AMR MPTF, including in-kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

Headquarters' level shall provide the Administrative Agent (UNDP MPTF Office) with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows *(more information on the reporting will be provided at the later time):*

- Annual financial reports as of 31 December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the AMR MPTF, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the AMR MPTF and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

The joint Tripartite programme may be subjected to a Programme Review (methodology to be determined) or Joint Final Independent Evaluation (JFEI) by the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process and made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of PUNOs.

[1] This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The AMR MPTF will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the MPTF through the AA. Each Tripartite organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Tripartite organization shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the AA of the AMR MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each Tripartite Agency, in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each Tripartite agency shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA.

Indirect costs of the Tripartite organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each tripartite agency in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the AMR MPTF will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the AMR MPTF.

Each Tripartite organization will take appropriate measures to publicize the AMR MPTF and give due credit to the other Tripartite agencies. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, tripartite partners, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the AA will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the AMR MPTF.

Annexes

Annex 1 - Log Framework Template

AMR MPTF Log framework			
Impact: Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data			
Objectives	**Indicators**	**Sources of verification**	**Key assumptions and risks**
MPTF Outcome Objectives Evidence base/representative data on AMR/AMU improved for policy-makers and sectors implementing AMU practices	Indicator 1: Information on AMU available and harmonized across sectors, provided on a regional level Baseline value: No harmonized AMU data across sector available on a regional level Target value: Harmonized AMU data across sectors available at least by region	1. Information on AMU will be provided by the Tripartite organizations and will be available to allow harmonization between sectors 2. Number of countries providing data will be reported by the Tripartite organizations on an annual basis. Countries will be listed according to sector and type of data	*Currently, countries are reporting independently data on AMR and AMU in different sector to each of the organizations monitoring systems* *During the initial data upload, the Tripartite organizations will identify available countries to contribute with AMR and AMU for humans or animals available at the end of the project duration* *On a long term, it is expected the number of countries providing all sets of data, including AMR in animals will increase* *When AMR data from food and plant sectors will be available, numbers will be reported for this type of data and sector.* *Similarly, when data in the environment become available, number of countries providing this information will be reported* *The Tripartite organizations expect initially around 30 countries reporting humans AMR and AMU*
	Indicator 2: Number of countries for which data across sectors will be available in the TISSA platform Baseline value: no countries information displayed in TISSA Target value: 25 countries reporting AMR and AMU data in humans and AMU data in animals by June 2022		

AMR MPTF Log framework				
Impact: Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data				
Objectives	**Indicators**	**Sources of verification**		**Key assumptions and risks**
	Indicator 3: Number of annual visits of the TISSA website by specific reports Baseline value: No visit currently happens Target value: more than 1000 visits annually	3. Number of visits will be counted on the website and figures will be shared annually by the Tripartite organizations		*and animals AMU at the time of the project* *In terms of use of the data, initially a simple indicator will be the number of visits to the website*
MPTF Output Objectives	**Indicator**	**Source of Verification**	**Key Activities**	**Key Assumptions and Risks**
Systems for generating, analysing and interpreting data on resistance and consumption/use patterns developed or strengthened	Indicator A.1: Development of the TISSA Platform Baseline value: no IT platform available Target value: the TISSA platform developed	A.1 The TISSA platform will be developed and made available for the Tripartite organizations to initiate the data upload management and for the users to access the uploaded data through pre-defined online reports	*Activities A:* • Development of the TISSA platform • Upload of AMR and AMU data across sectors	The main risk in the non-delivery of the IT platform is either due to 1) the impossibility to select external companies based on the offered quotations or 2) due to the delay in implementing the functionalities of the platform This is mitigated by the need assessment done in 2019 where functionalities were

AMR MPTF Log framework				
Impact: Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data				
Objectives	**Indicators**	**Sources of verification**		**Key assumptions and risks**
	Indicator A.2: Number of countries included in the TISSA database Baseline value: No countries are included in TISSA Target value: 70 countries included in TISSA and having at least one set of data	A.2 The TISSA platform will provide the number of countries that are included in the platform		clearly defined, and overall cost estimated *In terms of countries included in TISSA, TISSA will report the number of countries included in the database for each of the sector and type of data at the time of the project. The number of countries reporting at least one set of data is expected to be larger than for the outcome indicator 1 as some countries will not have access to all sets of data. On the long term, it is expected that this indicator and the outcome indicator 1 will converge* *Due to data sharing policies, it might be that data will not systematically be initially reported at a country level, but at a regional level*
	Indicator A.3: Display of harmonized data across sector at regional level Baseline value: No harmonized data across sector displayed at regional level Target value: Harmonized data displayed at regional level	A.3 The TISSA platform will display harmonized data at a regional level		
Output B Strategic global level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented	Indicator B.1: Number of global initiatives supported by TISSA data Baseline value: no global initiatives supported by TISSA data Target value: Tripartite organizations expect *Codex*	B.1 Reports from global initiatives mentioning TISSA as a source of data	*Activities B:* The Tripartite organizations will work with global initiatives on how TISSA database can support the implementation of such global initiatives	*The Tripartite organizations are already involved in global initiatives related to AMR and AMU across sectors* *The three organizations in global initiatives* *TISSA would be a unique global independent database*

AMR MPTF Log framework				
Impact: Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data				
Objectives	**Indicators**	**Sources of verification**		**Key assumptions and risks**
	Alimentarius to refer to the use of the TISSA platform			*having AMR and AMU data across sectors*
	Indicator B.2: Baseline value: Target value:	B.2		

Annex 2 - Risk Matrix Template

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 harmonized display will not be possible	High	Low	The development of a joint report with an analysis of the current data might provide an interim solution not viable on the long terms	WHO, OIE, FAO
Availability of data in the platform	Institutional	No data for 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 through the application of the FAO-ATLASS tool. AMR data management was recognized as one of the areas in need of more support. The expansion to more countries and regular assessments through this tool will ensure that capacities to generate, analyse, and report AMR data are strengthened	WHO, OIE, FAO

					AMR data in food andagriculture sectors are currently being collected through FAO projects and other initiatives in countries. These data can be made available explaining strengths and limitations in for correct interpretation Other organizations might also have some interesting datasets that they will make also available on a case by case The generation of AMR data from the environment is still limited and in an inception phase. This is a cross cutting issue for the three organizations (AMR bacteria, genes, antimicrobials and residues are discharged in the environment by all sectors represented in the Tripartite). FAO will take the lead in facilitating discussions on environmental monitoring data together with UNEP	

Annex 3 - Outline of Budget in US dollars

Categories	FAO	OIE	WHO	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel costs [2]	79 463	43 750	93 729	**216 942**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials[3]	-		40 000	**40 000**
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation 4				**0**
4. Contractual Services[5]	-	53 125	275 000	**381 250**
5. Travel [6]	5 000	5 000	5 000	**15 000**
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts[7]	-			**0**
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs [8]	17 412			**17 412**
Total Direct Costs	**101 875**	**101 875**	**413 729**	**617 479**
8. Indirect support costs (Max. 7% of overall budget)[9]	7 131	7 131	28 961	**43 224**
TOTAL	**109 006**	**109 006**	**442 690**	**660 703**

[2] Staff and other personnel costs: Includes all related staff and temporary staff costs including base salary, post adjustment and all staff entitlements. This includes the costs of a full-time project coordinator, based either in one of the organizations or the National coordination committee.

[3] Supplies, Commodities, Materials: Includes all direct and indirect costs (e.g. freight, transport, delivery, distribution) associated with procurement of supplies, commodities and materials. Office supplies should be reported as "General Operating".

[4] Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation: The procurement of durable equipment is not eligible for the AMR MPTF and this budget line should therefore not be used.

[5] Contractual Services: Services contracted by an organization which follow the normal procurement processes. It used for procurement of services requiring provision of intellectual or specialization services not foreseen under works and construction contracts such as, but not limited to, maintenance, licensing, studies, technical, training, advisory services. These are ruled by FAO policy MS 502 or MS 507 ruling LoA.

[6] Travel: Includes staff and non-staff travel paid for by the organization directly related to a project.

[7] Transfers and Grants to Counterparts: Includes transfers to national counterparts and any other transfers given to an implementing partner (e.g. NGO) which is not similar to a commercial service contract as per above. Please reference FAO policy MS 502.

[8] General Operating and Other Direct Costs: Includes all general operating costs for running an office. Examples include telecommunication, rents, finance charges and other costs which cannot be mapped to other expense categories. In addition, desk work from Headquarters (including from the project lead technical officer) should also be factored in these categories.

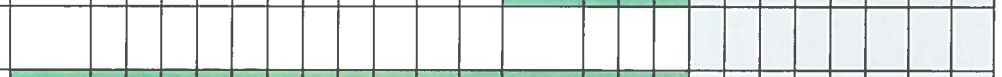
[9] Indirect Support Costs: (No definition provided).

Annex 4 - Global Work Plan Template *Tripartite Integrated System for Surveillance on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use (TISSA)*

Start Date: 01 January 2021

Projected End Date: 30 April 2021

	Lead Tripartite Org	Implementing Partner	YEAR 1												YEAR2											
			Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Systems for generating, analysing and interpreting data on resistance consumption/use patterns developed or strengthened																										
Definition of specifications and of the request for project	WHO, FAO, OIE																									
Selection of the contractor for the development of the IT platform	WHO, FAO, OIE																									
Gathering of the requirements, including agreement of harmonization of the display of data among the Tripartite organizations	WHO, FAO, OIE																									
Development & Implementation of the IT platform	WHO, FAO, OIE																									
Internal testing of the IT platform by the Tripartite organizations	WHO, FAO, OIE																									
User Acceptance and Handover to the Tripartite organizations	WHO, FAO, OIE																									
Initial data submission by the respective organizations	WHO, FAO, OIE																									
Official launch of the platform	WHO, FAO, OIE																									

Development of guidance on IT platform for AMR and AMU data across sectors	WHO, FAO, OIE		
Maintenance of the IT platform	WHO, FAO, OIE		
Strategic global level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented			
Promote TISSA as a One Health database on AMR and AMU among global initiatives including *Codex Alimentarius*	WHO, FAO, OIE		

For planning purposes, it may be helpful to insert the budget for each activity into the plan. This level of detail is not however required in the version submitted to the Secretariat. The outputs should align with the Tripartite AMR results matrix and log framework. This workplan should align with the plans of the respective organizations.

The Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

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

Global Project Component 2- Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Full project overview

Project title	***AMR MPTF:*** **AMR – Global Action Plan Monitoring and Reporting**
Timeframe	*24 months*
Lead Tripartite Focal Point	
Name	*Ben Davies*
Agency	*OIE*
Title	chargé de mission
E-mail	*b.davies@oie.int*
Telephone number (include country and city code)	*+44 7714 839141*
Address	*OIE,* 12, rue de Prony 75017 Paris, France
Counterpart Tripartite Focal Points	
Name	*Anand Balachandran*
Agency	*WHO, AMR Division*
Title	*Unit Head, National Action Plans and M&E*
E-mail	*balachandrana@who.int*
Telephone number (include country and city code)	*+41 22 791 30 78*
Name	*Huyam Salih*
Agency	*FAO*
Title	*Animal Health Officer (AMR &OH)*
E-mail	*Huyam.Salih@fao.org*
Telephone number (include country and city code)	*+39 06570 50624*
Other Implementing Partners	*For example:* *Other UN or international/regional organizations* *Potential government counterparts.* Direct implementation delivered through the Tripartite agencies and through their contractors.
Budget	
Total amount (USD) based on budget summary in Annex	USD 781 100
Total amount (USD) allocated to each Tripartite partner	USD 256 800 FAO USD 417 300 OIE USD 107 000 WHO
Background	The Tripartite was mandated to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and recommended indicators for the Global Action Plan on AMR (GAP) (LINK) that is designed to generate data, assess the delivery of GAP objectives, and to inform longer-term operational and strategic decision making on AMR. The framework includes two parallel tracks of M&E activities. Track 1 focuses on the inputs, activities, and outputs of the GAP. It is designed to monitor the progress of different

	stakeholders in implementing the GAP, and to evaluate how to improve the collective response. Track 2 focuses on GAP outcomes and impact goals. It is designed to assess the effectiveness of GAP implementation, including monitoring the results, and evaluating their impacts. The framework is structured around a recommended set of core indicators (agreed across the Tripartite based on a global consultation process), which need to be collected and monitored at national, regional, and global levels. The framework also makes provision for country level evaluations, monitoring of research and development, and proposes a periodic global- level independent evaluation. To assist countries in using the global M&E framework and its recommended indicators to develop their own national M&E systems, a draft tripartite country guidance document was developed based on in- country and remote assessments in six countries (Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, South Sudan, Tajikistan, and Zimbabwe) in 2019-2020. This project, led by WHO, was funded by DFID UK. The draft Country Guidance report includes assessment of the feasibility of using the Tripartite GAP M&E framework indicators in countries at various stages of NAP development and implementation, includes alternative indicators, and proposes a 5 step process to develop a national M&E framework. This country guidance will now need to be re-shaped into a practical implementation tool and piloted in at least 5 countries to develop their national AMR M&E frameworks before wider dissemination. The GAP requested all Members to have multisectoral national action plans in place by the 2017. A WHO manual was developed in collaboration with FAO and OIE to assist countries in preparing or refining their NAPs (WHO 2016). Currently many countries have NAPs developed but not all are truly operating under a One Health approach and there is a huge implementation gap due to financial and capacity constraints. This project will help countries in covering these gaps and will trigger action to increase the level of implementation of NAPs. The interventions in this project operationalise the global M&E Framework for the GAP and support countries in the development of national M&E frameworks. Data captured and disseminated at a global level will likely catalyse an increased level of implementation of NAPs. The intelligence from the M&E process (qualitative / quantitative data) will set baselines and inform decision making for the refinement of GAP and NAP delivery priorities demonstrated through national level M&E interventions in five target countries. The global Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) (LINK) will continue to be delivered annually, with increased focus on analysis, triangulation of data to assess validity, and publication of the sector data submitted. Aligned with the indicators of the AMR M&E framework, TrACSS forms one arm of monitoring GAP delivery. Given the mandate of the Tripartite agencies to lead the implementation and monitoring of the GAP on AMR, it is essential that all three agencies have the necessary in-house M&E staff capacity to manage and coordinate the various M&E functions, and collaborate closely with regional and country-level counterparts. Without this designated staff capacity, it would not be feasible to systematically collect, analyse and validate data, and produce a biennial global AMR report, or provide technical support to countries on M&E, including those that have applied to the MPTF for funding their national One Health proposals.

	To sustain action, evidence and learning from the delivery of this core Tripartite function will be used to make the case of long-term financing from within the Tripartite's existing AMR core resources, graduating from a dependence on competitive MPTF grant financing. At country level, the demonstration effect of the TA support to establish national level AMR monitoring and produce relevant data can be used to make the case for long-term sustainable domestic financing to ensure sustained action.
Project Summary	
Impact	1. Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resource allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data. *3. Multisectoral approaches to the AMR agenda strengthened globally.*
Outcome(s)	1.1. Risks of and benefits of AMR reflected in national budgets and in development/multilateral partner sector-wide investments 3.1. Multisectoral coordination strengthened at national level.
Outputs and Key activities	The intervention contributes to two **outputs** of the MPTF Theory of Change (Outputs 1 & 8) through the delivery of the GAP for AMR M&E and reporting function, and by the provision of targeted Technical Assistance to strengthen country level M&E and reporting. **The scope of this intervention can be summarised under the following three activity streams:** (i) Global Level Monitoring and Aggregation of Indicator Data at Sectoral Level. (ii) Technical Advisory Service for Country Level Multisectoral Monitoring and Evaluation of NAPs implementation. (iii) Tripartite Biennial Global Reporting on AMR under the GAP M&E framework and Annual reporting of Tripartite AMR country self-assessment survey (TrACCS) results. **Output 1**. Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes. Key activities: ▪ Technical Advisory Service (TAS) for Country Level Multisectoral Monitoring and Evaluation of NAPs implementation. ▪ Pilot Tripartite M&E Country Guidance in 5 LMICs. ▪ Finalize Tripartite M&E country guidance document and process tool. ▪ Virtual/ E- learning on development and deployment of NAP M&E frameworks based on the tripartite guidance document. **Output 8**. Evidence based and cost-effective priority actions developed for different context.

	Key activities: ▪ Building technical capability for Global Level Monitoring and Aggregation of Indicator Data (under GAP M&E framework) at output and Sectoral Level to monitor progress of the different stakeholders in implementation of GAP. ▪ Production of a Tripartite Biennial Global Reporting on AMR (under the GAP M&E framework) to monitor progress of GAP at the outcomes and impact goals levels. ▪ Production of annual reporting of Tripartite AMR country self-assessment survey (TrACCS) results to monitor progress of GAP at the outcomes and impact goals levels.

Joint Programme Description

1 Baseline and situation analysis

1.1 Problem statement (max 1 page)

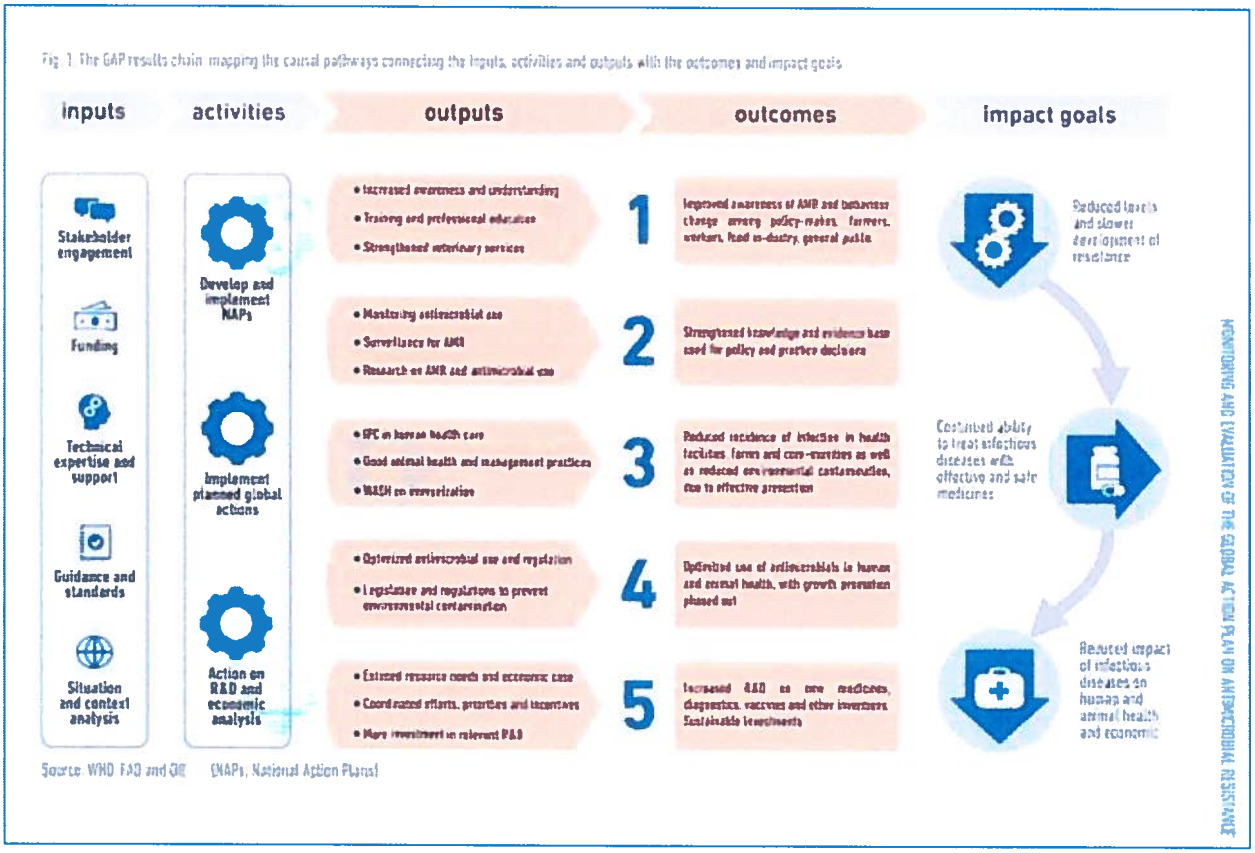
To assess the delivery of GAP objectives and provide information for operational and strategic decision making on AMR, the implementation of the GAP and NAP needs to be effectively monitored and evaluated. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework of the GAP was published in 2019 by the Tripartite. organizations (FAO, OIE and WHO)[1]. It proposes a series of outcome and output indicators to monitor and evaluate both NAP and GAP across human health, food production, animal health and the environment. The logic model that demonstrates the relationship between activities, outputs, outcomes and impact of the GAP/NAP is presented below. There are 18 outcome indicators and 23 output indicators ascribed to monitor and evaluate the five strategic objectives outlined in the GAP. The implementation of the M&E framework, including designing country M&E plans and carrying out all M&E activities, requires sufficient and sustainable commitments and adequate human and financial resources.

The GAP requested all Members to have multisectoral national action plans in place by the 2017. A WHO manual was developed in collaboration with FAO and OIE to assist countries in preparing or refining their NAPs (WHO 2016). Currently some 138 countries have NAPs developed but not all are truly operating under a One Health approach and there is a huge implementation gap due to financial and capacity constraints. This project will help countries in covering these gaps and will trigger action to increase the level of implementation of NAPs. The insufficient attention given to the Monitoring and Evaluation of National Action Plan implementation impacts the decision making for prioritization of activities, resource allocation and effective delivery especially in low- and middle-income countries.

At global level, in June 2020 the Tripartite has developed a draft country guidance document based on testing the feasibility of using the global M&E framework and its recommended indicators, or other alternative indicators to establish national AMR M&E framework. This Tripartite project, led by WHO, was funded by DFID UK and resulted in the development of a Country Guidance Report by the project consultants after in country and remote assessments in six countries in late 2019 and early 2020. But the Tripartite has not secured resources to re-shape this report into a practical tool, and then pilot this draft guidance in countries and help them establish national-level M&E frameworks to monitor the implementation of their AMR national action plans.

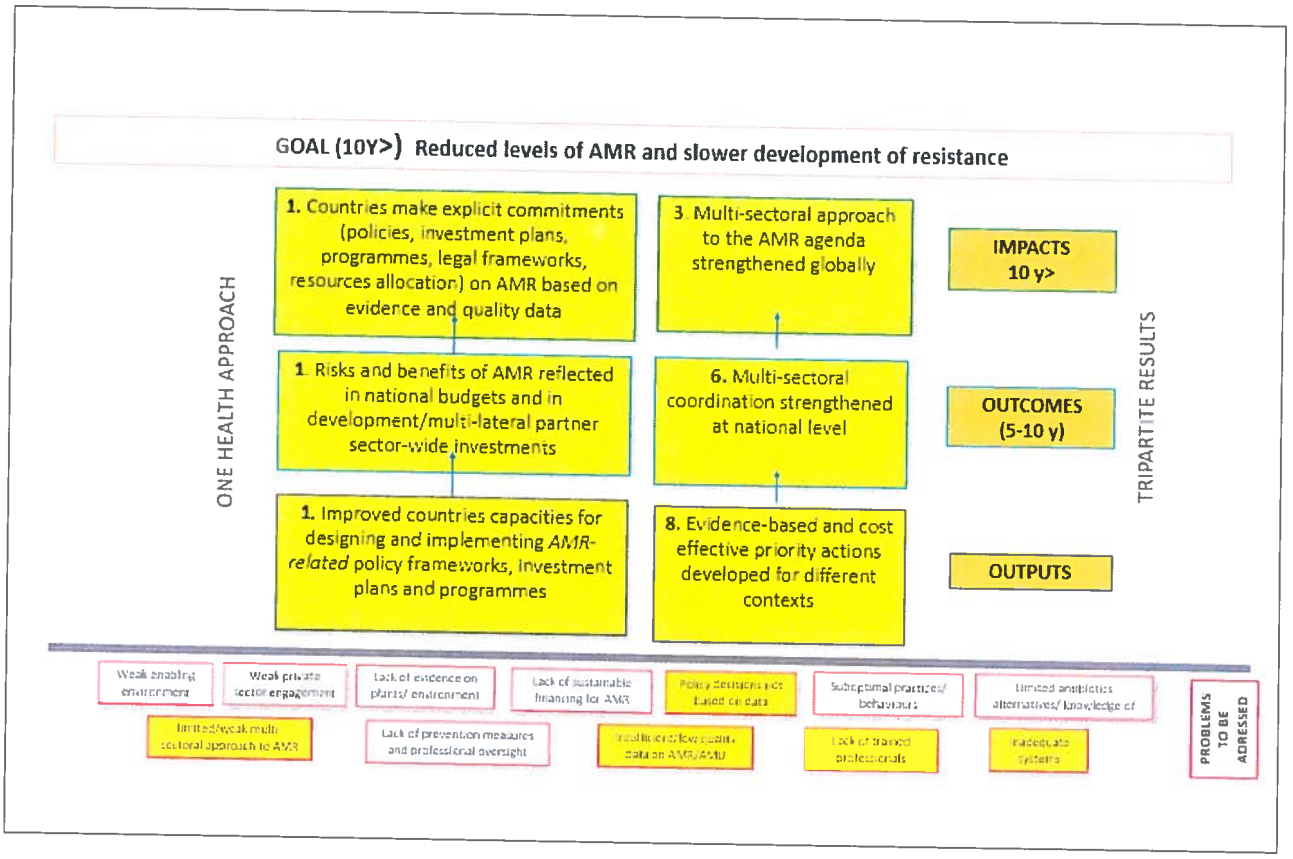
The purpose of this intervention seeks to drive forward the implementation phase of the AMR M&E Framework at Global and National level through supporting the Tripartite's direct management and delivery of global level monitoring, together with targeted Technical Assistance for five MPTF grant recipient countries or other LMICs to support the establishment or improvement of national AMR monitoring and evaluation capability. These two intervention levels will contribute to higher quality evidence / data for improved decision and policy prioritization on AMR, and the development of the biennial global AMR report.

The logic model (or results chain) provide a graphic description of the causal pathways between resources, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact of the Global Action Plan (GAP) by depicting the relationship between program activities and its intended effects.



*Source: Tripartite Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance; FAO, OIE, WHO (https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action- plan/monitoring-evaluation/tripartite-framework/en/)

1.2 AMR MPTF Results Matrix (Please refer to Appendix 3)



IMPACT 1	Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data			
OUTCOME 1	*Risks and benefits of AMR reflected in national budgets and in development/multilateral partner sector wide investments*			
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions**
Mandatory Outcome Level Indicator: 1.b Number of countries that have functioning monitoring and evaluation framework on	2018-19 TrACSS Survey results of LMICs – TBD	Five additional LMICs	Annual TrACSS Survey Results – responses to question 5.1/ Project Country reports	All MPTF priority countries submit responses to TrACSS annually

national action plan in place ***Intervention specific indicator:*** National Multi-sectoral working group or coordination committee in charge of national AMR strategy reviews data on antimicrobial consumption and resistance in human and animal sectors at least annually, considers implications for and amends national strategy accordingly [For human health/ Animal Health] – in LMICs **Standard Indicator**: 3.a Number of countries whose Multisectoral Coordination Group (MCG) reviews and uses data on AMU/AMC and/or AMR across relevant sectors to strengthen policy and practice	2018-19 TrACSS Survey Results TBD Baseline: TBD	Five additional LMICs Target: TBD	Annual TrACSS Survey Results (Response to questions 7.6.1; 7.6.2) / Project Country reports TBD	All MPTF priority countries submit responses to TrACSS annually The MCG review and propose changes in national strategy, and this impacts national and multilateral budgets. Countries have systems to monitor AMR, AMU, AMC in agriculture, food safety, environment
OUTPUT 1	**Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes**			
Indicators	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions**
Mandatory Output Level Indicator: 1.c Number of countries that have developed or updated operational operational plan for implementing national action plans on AMR with associated budget consideration Number of LMICs where national staff have been trained in M&E framework development, prioritization of activities, collecting indicators for monitoring and reporting of AMR NAP implementation	2018-19 TrACSS Results LMICs – TBD 0	Five additional LMICs 5 LMICs	TrACSS results to question 5.D and Reports from the 5 targeted countries Reports from the 5 targeted countries	MPTF countries support the implementation of the Tripartite Country Guidance for M&E MPTF countries and other LMICs support the implementation of the Tripartite Country Guidance for M&E
Annual AMR NAP implementation progress reports produced in LMICs based on	0	5	Reports from the 5 targeted countries	MPTF countries support the implementation of the Tripartite Country Guidance for M&E

country-level analysis of M&E data				
ACTIVITIES for achieving Output 1				
1. Technical Advisory Service (TAS) for Country Level Multisectoral Monitoring and Evaluation of NAPs implementation	This activity will establish a Technical Advisory Service (TAS) for building the Country Level capacity for Multisectoral Monitoring and Evaluation of NAPs implementation			
2. Pilot Tripartite M&E Country Guidance in 5 LMICs	Help establish country-level AMR NAP M&E frameworks based on Tripartite country guidance through training/ capacity building at national level and with the AMR Multisectoral coordination committee/group			
3. Finalize Tripartite M&E country guidance document and process tool	The draft country guidance will be further refined and a user- friendly process tool developed to assist in country-level development and deployment of NAP M&E framework, including through remote support through the TAS			
4. Virtual/ E- learning on development and deployment of NAP M&E frameworks based on the tripartite guidance document	The finalization of the guideline in point 3 is a prerequisite for this activity. A virtual learning could be generated for countries on existing guidance from WHO on how to develop and implement NAPs adding the guidance on how to develop a NAP M&E framework. This will facilitate access to other members given the current COVID 19 situation and the need for more remote activities			

IMPACT 3	**Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthened globally**			
OUTCOME 6	*Multisectoral coordination strengthened at national level.*			
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions**
Mandatory Outcome indicator: 6.a Number of countries that adopt an integrated approach to implement the national action plan on AMR (TrACSS 4.1 Ex)	2018-19 TrACSS Results – TBD	5 +	TrACSS Results to specific question	Countries submit responses to annual TrACSS survey
Number of LMICs with M&E working groups established within their Multisectoral Coordination Groups/ Committees	0	5+	Project Country reports	MPTF countries support the implementation of the Tripartite Country Guidance for M&E
OUTPUT 8	Evidence based and cost-effective priority actions developed for different context.			
Indicators	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions**
Mandatory Indicator: 8.a Number and list of studies are undertaken to support prioritization	TBD	Three +	Evidence of Analysis of country-level M&E data and development of	Countries support the M&E TA project implementation, despite COVID19

of actions on addressing AMR			AMR Reports from countries	"Studies" – could mean risk analysis/ M&E data analysis by MCG to support prioritization of actions for their multisectoral NAP implementation
Annual publication by the Tripartite of the joint review and analysis of countrys' TrACSS submission by sector to show trends, benchmark country progress, provide evidence of critical gaps and identify targets priority actions Tripartite data collation, analysis, and reporting of progress against the GAP recommended multi-sectoral indicators, including relevant SDG indicators	2017; 2019/20 0	Annual Report Biennial Report	Publication of Annual TrACSS global and Sector Analysis covering a minimum of three sectors. Publication of biennial Global AMR Report	Countries continue to respond to annual TrACSS monitoring exercise. M&E capacity in Tripartite agencies to conduct data analysis, and draft sections of the report Resources available for publication of the annual report M&E Capacity in all Tripartite agencies to help collect data, conduct analysis, and develop sections of the global report. Resources available for publication of the global biennial report
ACTIVITIES for achieving Output 8				
5. Building capability for Global Level Monitoring and Aggregation of Indicator Data at Sectoral Level	This activity will enhance the M&E capacity of the Tripartite agencies (in particular, FAO and OIE) to collaborate with the Regional offices and provide technical support to national counterparts to establish multisectoral M&E working groups in countries, build national M&E capacity to systematically collect data, review multisectoral data on an annual basis and conduct analysis, identify critical gaps, and prioritize actions to address implementation challenges, and support the investment of scarce resources. Building the capacity of FAO for collecting data on AMR in food and agriculture and AMU in plant production will be essential to ensure monitoring of global level progress.			
6. Tripartite Biennial Global Reporting on AMR	This activity will engage the Tripartite M&E teams to collect relevant AMR data from country, regional and global levels, develop relevant trends and analysis to support strategic decisions and development of new policies or revise existing policies, identify critical gaps and challenges, and propose priorities for urgent action.			
7. Tripartite Annual TrACSS results report	This activity will engage the Triparite M&E teams to review the TrACSS submission data, conduct relevant sectoral and joint analysis, identify trends, assess critical gaps, and propose priority actions in an annual report.			

2 Programme strategy

2.1 Overall strategy (max 2 pages)

a) why it is transformational (will deliver results at scale);

The project calls for a top-down and a bottom-up approach to building M&E capacity. Investing in strengthening headquarters M&E capacity among the Tripartite will help fulfil the M&E functions mandated by the GAP; will help provide technical support to Regional and Country Offices to assist national authorities; will help dissemination and adoption of the global AMR M&E framework and recommended indicators widely; and will help establish global M&E systems for data collection, analysis, providing evidence for strategic decisions and for global reporting. Investing in enhancing country-level M&E systems will assist national authorities in monitoring their NAP implementation based on standardized indicators of the global M&E framework, identify gaps, take corrective action, establish systems to monitor and report regularly, and strengthen oversight of, and accountability for NAP implementation. Both these top-down and bottom-up approaches will help stimulate significant exchanges across the three levels of engagement (HQ, Regions, Countries), help data collection based on standardised indicators, better identify critical programmatic gaps at the national and global level, help drive strategic decisions and policy changes at all levels, and lastly support better collaboration and allocation of scarce resources in the three main sectors (human, animal and plant health).

b) *why it is better than alternative approaches;*

As the custodians for the implementation of the GAP, the Tripartite agencies are mandated to fulfil their M&E functions as clearly articulated in the GAP. This requires dedicated staff for managing the M&E function at the global level, and to engage with Regions and countries. This function cannot be outsourced to external partners given the need for accountability to the respective Governing Bodies of member states. While external partners could be used to support data analysis, or trainings, designated capacity at global level is essential to also ensure credibility of the engagement with national authorities, and with Regional Offices. To reduce fixed costs, external partners will be engaged on a temporary contractual basis to support certain components of the M&E function – training, data visualization, report editing and design etc.

c) *what will be the added value of the Tripartite;*

The joint M&E functions of the tripartite provide significant value to the overall monitoring of the GAP. At the global level, it has enabled the three agencies to better understand the challenges of collecting sector-specific data from national authorities, and multisectoral coordination at country-level to support data collection and analysis. It has also enabled the agencies to identify critical gaps in technical capacity among the various sectors, and the need for additional resources to strengthen M&E capacity at all levels. Joint M&E missions to countries has also been an opportunity for the Tripartite to model collaborative and supportive behaviour and engagement amongst the various sectors that is essential to achieve the overall goals of the GAP and national action plans. Lastly, the publication of the Tripartite global M&E framework and recommended indicators, and the Tripartite AMR Country self-Assessment surveys conducted annually are excellent examples of effective joint tripartite work; these joint efforts truly highlight the importance and value of the "One Health" approach to addressing AMR, and the work of the Tripartite agencies.

d) *how it relates to AMR GAP priorities and initiatives;*

The project is closely aligned with the priorities put forward by the GAP. The GAP commits (page 12) the Tripartite for:

- Supporting countries to develop, implement and monitor national plans.
- Monitoring development and implementation of action plans by Member States and other partners.
- Publishing biennial progress reports, including an assessment of countries and organizations that have plans in place, their progress in implementation, and the effectiveness of action at

regional and global levels.

The GAP also calls on "the Secretariat ..to work with the Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on antimicrobial resistance, Member States, FAO and OIE, and other relevant partners to develop a framework for monitoring and evaluation, including the identification of measurable indicators of implementation and effectiveness of the global action plan." This project will help the Tripartiteto therefore fulfil its commitments made in the GAP.

Strategic fit

e) How does this work fit with ongoing:

a. tripartite collaborative work?

The delivery of Global level M&E framework and related functions are a mandated requirement of the Tripartite under the GAP (page 12, paragraphs 49, 50).

The Tripartite has met its obligations under the GAP to develop a framework for Monitoring and Evaluation including the identification of measurable indicators of implementation and effectiveness of the Global Action Plan. This project would enable the Tripartite to use the global M&E framework to start collecting sector- specific, and cross cutting data, support countries to establish and use M&E frameworks for their national action plans, conduct data analysis, and develop joint reports on global and national progress in addressing AMR. Evidence-based decisions could then be made at country, regional and global levels to prioritiseand expedite action to address AMR. The project is aligned with the Tripartite Work plan Strategic Objective5 (Monitoring and Evaluation), Output 5.1 (Development and operationalisation of the GAP monitoringand evaluation Framework) and 5.2 (UNGA and Tripartite Biennial Global Reporting on AMR) and supportsNAP M&E capability development at country level. The Tripartite already effectively collaborates on theannual Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS), a voluntary country self-assessment processto assess progress against NAP delivery that has just completed its 4th round of annual survey. All the resultsof these surveys are published online in a Tripartite supported website (www.amrcountryprogress.org).

The Tripartite M&E Framework is ready for broader implementation based on in-country and remote assessments conducted in 2019-20 in six countries (Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, South Sudan, Tajikistanand Zimbabwe). Based on these assessments, a Country Guidance document and tool is being developedthat can be used at country-level to establish multisectoral national M&E frameworks to monitor NAP implementation. One of the key deliverables of this project will be the finalization of this country guidance for NAP M&E framework development. On roll out it will begin to aggregate monitoring data at global level in the short term. Over the longer term this data will be available at national and global level for analysis to inform decision making at national and Global GAP level. Long term, the Framework provides the foundationfor independent evaluations of the GAP to be commissioned.

b. related work in the tripartite organizations?

GAP M&E Framework recommended indicators draws on data sources from a number of Tripartite led interventions including the Global Database on Antimicrobial Agents intended for use in Animals, the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) and ATLAS. It also includes specific indicators that are measured by other non-AMR departments and teams within the tripartite organizations (for eg, WASH in health care facilities; Immunization rates; Training and education for health workforce etc.)

c. work in other organizations?

The Global M&E Framework and indicators also include specific data being collected also through UNICEF (WASH, Immunization), and also data being collected through UNEP (especially for indicators related to environmental impacts of wastewater and other effluents). In many countries, civil society organizations

and educational institutions also play a key role in data collection and aggregation at district and state level, before data is sent to the national authorities. The development of national level M& E frameworks will have to include these stakeholders. A number of countries have already established comprehensive M&E Frameworks to monitor their NAPs. This intervention will therefore seek opportunities to promote peer-learning as a component of Activity stream 2, especially among countries within a regional grouping or block (eg. SADC, ECOWAS etc..).

2.1.1 Supporting impact at country / regional / global level

f) How does this contribute to impact at country, regional and global levels?

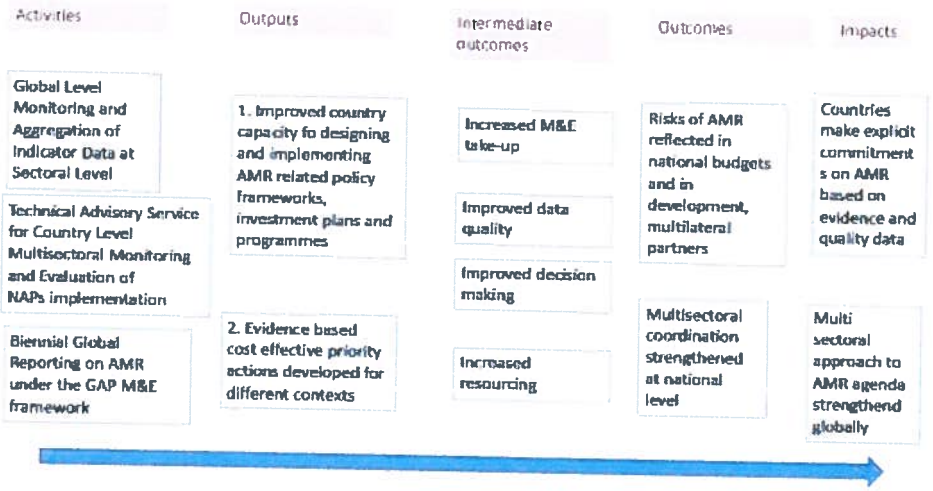
This intervention operationalises the global M&E Framework for the GAP. Data analysis at global level is dependent on the quality of data collection at national level. Data captured and disseminated at a global level will likely catalyse and inform the development of national level NAP M&E frameworks and help in the assessment of and implementation of NAP priorities. The intelligence from the M&E process (qualitative / quantitative data) will set baselines and inform decision making for the refinement of GAP and NAP delivery priorities demonstrated through national level M&E interventions in five target countries.

The TrACSS surveys are already showing significant value as there are clear positive trends being seen in the development and implementation of NAPs, and in many sector-specific areas like optimizing use of antimicrobials, national programmes for infection prevention and control, and increase in the participation of sectors other than human health in the implementation of the NAPs. Data from the recent 4th round of TrACSS will be published in September 2020 that will also highlight these trends. These data will impact country-level decision making and policy prescription, help guide Regional offices to identify areas of technical support needed by countries and financial needs, and also inform at the global level of the impact of the technical support being provided by the tripartite agencies. The data will also inform the development and content of the planned global reports on AMR.

2.2 Theory of Change (max 2 pages)

There is no standard methodology for developing a Theory of Change (ToC). However, any ToC should address how the envisaged broader systemic change is expected to emerge, and what the contribution of the joint Tripartite programme is expected to provide. The ToC is not a plan or a results framework but the description of the rationale behind those. The ToC provides the basis for managing for results. Managing for results starts during the preparation and planning phase of programmes. The ToC can be described as the intended change process and depicts how the causally related results occur in the programmes environment. It captures a shared understanding of the path that leads to the desired objective (change), in a form that is understandable to all actors.

The TOC for this project is represented in the following figure.*



*** Pre-determined AMR MPTF Outcomes and Impacts Assumptions**

that underpin the proposed ToC

1. At National Level Countries are committed to working with the Tripartite to achieve effective M&E for their NAP.
2. At Global Level, the GAP M&E Framework receives adequate staffing and resourcing in order to function effectively.
3. The majority of data sources in which GAP M&E indicators rely to obtain information are complete and functional (e.g. TrACCS, GLASS, WHO and OIE data systems for AMR and AMU, FAO AMR/AMU data platform).
4. The reporting based on M&E of NAP implementation and the GAP progress catalyzes increased resource mobilisation (domestic resource and development finance) for accelerated NAP delivery.

2.3 Expected results and Narrative (max 2-3 pages, excluding tables)

This narrative should relate directly to the work plan (Annex 4) and log framework (Annex 1)

- *Describe the Tripartite activities and outputs and outline the interrelationship between them and how they can contribute to the outcome.*
- *Indicate which Tripartite partner(s) will be accountable for the delivery of specified results at activity and output level.*
- *Refer to the pre-determined outcomes/outputs of the AMR MPTF ToC.*
- *Briefly outline the expected progress towards the selected outcome(s) from Tripartite AMR result matrix.*

To assess the delivery of GAP strategic objectives and provide information for operational and strategic decision making on AMR, the implementation of the GAP/NAP needs to be effectively monitored and evaluated. The **proposed activities of the Tripartite will** focus on two Domains of Change (Impacts) identified by the MPTF: 1) Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resource allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data; and 2) Multisectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthened globally. To achieve these changes, two of the most relevant Outcomes proposed by the MPTF were selected: 1) Risks and benefits of AMR reflected in the national budget and in development, multilateral partner sector-wide investments (contributing mainly to impact 1); and
2) Multisectoral coordination strengthened at national level (contributing mainly to impact 2).

Following is the Theory of Change rationale narrative of the activities being proposed for the achievement of the above mentioned pre-determined Outcomes, and the pre-determined AMR MPTF Impacts:

1. Implementing the Global Level M&E Framework and recommended multisectoral indicators.
2. Whilst simultaneously providing targeted M&E support at country level to develop multisectoral NAP M&E frameworks.
3. Will lead to the uptake of multisectoral national M&E systems, improved quality of data at national level from all sectors, and highlight evidence-based decision-making.
4. That when aggregated at Global Level through the GAP M&E Framework leads to higher quality global level data reporting from all sectors.
5. Improved quality of monitoring multisectoral data will support better AMR decision making at national, regional and global level and;

6. The demonstration of progress (and impact) on the delivery of National Action Plans and the GAP will support the need for increased levels of resourcing and more effective resource allocation to address the challenges presented by AMR.

More detailed description of the three streams of proposed activities are noted below:

Activity stream 1. Global Level Monitoring and Aggregation of Indicator Data at Sectoral Level

To fulfil the mandate of the GAP, there is a critical need to adequately resource the three Tripartite agencies so that they establish systems at Headquarters to collect, aggregate, analyse and communicate core indicators' data at sectoral and global levels, highlight key gaps and challenges, and propose priority actions based on the evidence. This activity supports the delivery of the AMR MPTF pre-determined Output 8– "Evidence-based and cost-effective priority actions developed for different context."

The resourcing requirements for this core task vary by Tripartite Agency. The WHO has established an AMR M&E Team with one full time officer, one part time officer, a consultant, and a small activity budget to support the team's work plan. While the staffing component is largely covered through the regular biennial budget, the activity budget depends on ad-hoc grants and contributions. The OIE and FAO both require the establishment of full-time equivalent AMR M&E Data Analyst functions for sector data aggregation and analysis in their respective agencies, and to ensure ongoing and systematic collaboration with WHO M&E team. The OIE and FAO will each be responsible for the recruitment of a M&E expert for the duration of the grant using their standard HR procedures against existing UN (FAO) and OIE rates.

The budgeting excludes overheads and service costs (e.g. IT requirements, maintenance, consultancy and support services) that will be met within existing budgets from the three agencies.

The planned staffing at OIE and FAO, and the existing staff at WHO will support the delivery of Output 8 by collecting relevant data from countries and from global sources based on the global M&E indicators, conducting sector-specific and joint analysis of the data, developing gap analyses, and proposing priority actions to achieve the pre-determined Impacts. The staff will be engaged in disseminating the global M&E framework, supporting the training of regional and country officials on the framework and recommended indicators, and also playing a key role in the development, administration of the annual TrACCS survey, and analysis of the submissions. The staff will also engage with other non-AMR teams within their organizations to identify and collect relevant data and seek broader support to ensure the effective implementation of the GAP M&E framework. Lastly, the staff will engage closely with the AMR focal points in the countries, through their Regional offices, to build channels of support for data collection, data analysis, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation of the NAP implementation.

The WHO, FAO and OIE will continue to work as they have done to date in developing the M&E Framework, the key difference being that the FAO and OIE will now dedicated full time M&E officers in place to engage with the existing WHO AMR Team to more effectively execute the Tripartites' GAP M&E functions.

The key **deliverable** from this activity will be a functioning M&E data aggregation and analysis system within each Tripartite agency headquarters and strengthened tripartite collaboration.

Activity stream 2. Technical Advisory Service for Country Level Multisectoral Monitoring and Evaluation of NAPs implementation

To track country-level progress over time, countries need practical M&E systems for monitoring NAP implementation. These national level M&E systems would need to outline how monitoring will take place, responsibilities for collecting and analysing sector specific, and cross cutting data, frequency of monitoring, how reports will be evaluated and follow up actions executed. Establishing NAP M&E systems will present challenges for some countries because of limited existing M&E capability to draw from. Evidence from the

recent assessment conducted in 6 countries indicates that countries demand for support in establishing cost effective M&E systems is high. The provision of Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Assistance on a call down basis will initially target up to five MPTF Country Grant Recipient countries, initially prioritizing those countries that have already been engaged in the previous conducted in-country and remote assessments that tested the feasibility of adopting the Global Level GAP M&E Framework and recommended indicators.

This activity supports the delivery of the AMR MPTF pre-determined Output 1 – which is "Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes.
The Technical Assistance focus would be on strengthening country level capability to collect, aggregate and analyse data and support country led responses based on the data findings framed around:

- Building capacity to develop, pilot, and monitor indicators.
- Development of tailored indicators for specific country circumstances.
- Establishing M&E and reporting function within the Multisectoral Coordination Group.

Over a longer time period (e.g. 3-5 years), countries would need to develop the capability to: analyse outcome data; conduct annual evaluations to qualitatively explore trends against established baselines to support evidence based NAP performance management decisions; capture learning and measure progress.

To implement this activity stream, Tailored Technical Assistance will be delivered through a contracted-out **M&E Advisory Service** managed by a part-time **Project Implementation support** for the delivery of Technical Assistance at country level.

The OIE will lead this activity on behalf of the tripartite by managing the project contract by using the OIE's competitive bidding and contract management processes and protocols based on an output based contract. Detailed cost profiles will be country specific for supporting viable and sustainable national-level M&E frameworks. Budget calculation includes a cost breakdown for the delivery of core Technical Assistance services to 5 countries over a 24-month period. 25 days FTE Technical Assistance to set up national M&E systems and to conduct follow up missions or remote assessments and remote help-desk function.

WHO will allocate a percentage of a full time staff member over 24 months to act as the Project Implementation support, and play a key role in managing the engagement with national authorities, Regional offices, Country offices, and partners in Headquarters. The recent M&E assessment missions to 6 countries clearly highlighted the need for strong institutional links at the regional and country level in order to secure clear commitments and support from national authorities. WHO's close engagement with national authorities, and the Tripartite's regional and country focal points for administering the annual TrACSS survey, will be beneficial for implementing this technical advisory service and building additional national M&E capacity. The Project Implementation support role will be conducted in close consultation with the M&E Teams in FAO and OIE to ensure alignment at all three levels of the tripartite agencies in the selection, planning and implementation and evaluation of the project activity.

The key **deliverable** from this activity will be five of the MPTF Countries and/or other LMICs have M&E Systems in place and are using the data to produce an annual AMR NAP implementation progress report. An additional key deliverable will be the finalization of the country guidance document and process tool.

Activity stream 3. Tripartite Biennial Global Reporting on AMR and Annual reporting of Tripartite AMR country self-Assessment survey (TrACCS) results (Joint and sectoral data analysis, report development, publication and dissemination).

The GAP and specific World Health Assembly (WHA) resolutions commit WHO and the Tripartite to produce a biennial global report on AMR that provides an update on the implementation of the GAP and the action of the Tripartite agencies to support the implementation. These reports also draw from the responses to the global Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) that is aligned with the indicators of the

GAP M&E framework.

The Tripartite is also responsible for developing and administering the annual TrACSS survey, and then collecting, analyzing and reporting on the results. The tripartite will produce an annual TrACSS analysis report that highlights the results, the trends, the gaps, and identifies areas for priority actions at country and global level. This activity supports the delivery of the AMR MPTF pre-determined Output 8 – "Evidence based and cost-effective priority actions developed for different context."

The Tripartite GAP reporting obligation will continue for the duration of GAP, resources will be required to undertake the analysis, writing, editing, and publication of quality documentation in multiple official languages. These reports will also require additional sector specific sector data analysis, and data visualization support. The resources will enable the Tripartite to develop and disseminate joint one health AMR reports on the global state of AMR. Reporting is an essential element of the M&E functions highlighted in the GAP.

The key **deliverables** from this activity will be the publication of the Biennial Global Report on AMR and the annual report of the TrACSS global and sector data analysis and results.

2.4 Value for money

Effectiveness

Undertaking M&E is an effective use of resources per se; as explained in the above sections it will provide quality data at national and global levels which will contribute to the more effective and targeted implementation of the GAP and NAP by improving decision making and resource allocation. Good quality data will highlight the impact of activities, and therefore drive priority-setting, and identification of the most cost-effective interventions at the national, regional and global level.

The absence of a Global level M&E framework and technical capacity would mean that the MPTF would have no method to measure success in terms of its contribution to GAP delivery, as the implementation of the GAP would not be effectively monitored or impact measured. The total budget of USD 781 100 for this 24-month project for three international agencies and activities in 5 countries is cost effective when viewed from the perspective of the total scale of investment committed to NAPs globally.

The counterfactual scenario of no AMR M&E frameworks for countries that have NAPs would create a scenario of NAP decision making in a vacuum with limited ability to demonstrate progress or verify attribution. Without global aggregation through a comprehensive monitoring framework, it will not be possible to report on progress to a high degree, the data available for progress reporting would remain fragmented (e.g. in GLASS, AMU Database). The evidence base to leverage for increased political momentum for AMR investment and prioritization would be limited and might not stand up to scrutiny.

Data is a global public good, with benefits reaching beyond those immediately involved. The benefits of the data can potentially infiltrate beyond the tripartite and members, thus universal access to the data is paramount, thus the tripartite as a custodian of Global Level M&E is entirely appropriate.

Economy and Efficiency

The delivery model of this project demonstrates good efficiency.

Firstly, Activity stream 1 – delivery of the M&E framework will be managed in house by tripartite staff. This will avoid costly external contracts, further transactions costs between the tripartite and external provider, thus resulting in lower cost and smoother implementation. Importantly this approach leverages off the existing global network of the tripartite organizations and their membership. It capitalizes the use of inhouse knowledge, relationships, retaining institutional knowledge. This will allow wider learning within

the tripartite and across its partnership networks, thus cementing the knowledge within the organizations more widely and improving M&E capacity and capability inhouse within the tripartite. Many of the indicators' data sources are hosted by the tripartite organizations, so this is a strong efficiency case for keeping this in house. There is a value in drawing on existing data sources (as defined by the methodology of the M&E framework) to demonstrate progress, this avoids duplicating data collection, allows complementarity and economies of scale scope. Lastly, significant costs for the staffing of the M&E Team at WHO have already been funded through its regular biennium budget, and so the costs for the activity are limited to establishing a full time M&E capacity in OIE and FAO, and establishing a true Tripartite M&E collaborative.

For Activity stream 2, the TA advisory service, this will be competitively tendered to find one service provider to deliver across 5 countries with a requirement to have a high local expert content within the countries, to maintain cost minimization, tailored expertise and COVID risk minimization. Private sector actors will have the comparative advantage of broader access to global M&E networks, this isn't something available to the tripartite. One contract across the 5 countries will keep transactions costs to a minimum. The contract will have strong delivery flexibility built in, to mitigate COVID risks (such a lockdown, quarantine) and keep costs.

down (e.g. zoom seminars, remote help-desk support, flexible online data collection tools if necessary). There will be a conscious effort to avoid capacity substitution in country.

A competitive tender will ensure that bids will be assessed through rigorous competition related criteria with a strong cost and quality element.

The reporting function under Activity stream 3 will be undertaken in house, thus keeping costs down, ensuring quality and pace of delivery. The rational for this approach is because the Tripartite are custodians of much of the indicator data already, so best placed to undertake targeted reporting compared to commissioned work through an external provider. Evidence of impact from Tripartite strategic reporting is already evident, e.g. the Tripartite's drafting of the UNSG AMR report to UNGA, June 2019.

The costs for Activity stream 3, for the development and publication of two reports, are also subsidized by existing funding identified in the activity budget of the WHO M&E team. In the long-term, these costs for publications will need to be included in the organizational budget for all the three agencies.

Sustainability

In order to reap high VFM returns, interventions need to be sustainable. Core financing gives rise to sustainability, so this is the immediate term aim of this intervention. The M&E function has not yet secured long-term resourcing assurance. Through this project, we aim through demonstration and sensitisation over the two-year period to enable the tripartite to absorb AMR M&E functions as part of core funding and ensure sustainable support for staffing and activity costs.

Equity

If we are able to positively report progress at the national and global levels, and provide evidence for decision- making, we believe this will in turn lead to increased and better resource prioritisation. We expect scarce resources at the national level to also be allocated more efficiently. This will help external partners and multilaterals to then improve the distribution of their AMR investments to focus on the most poor and vulnerable populations.

2.4.1 Sustainability

Although the wide-ranging scope of this intervention is Global, in resource terms, it represents a modest intervention. Our approach to delivery has two key components of global services delivered through the

tripartite and country services delivered through private sector contractors. At global level a demonstration of the value of global level Monitoring, and reporting, with the dissemination of clear evidence for priority-setting and decision-making at all levels, will seek to strengthen the case for the Tripartite M&E function to be financed out of a core allocation of funds rather than the higher risk dependency on competitive challenge fund financing.

At a national level, understanding the Tripartite's limitations, we aim through the private sector provision of technical assistance to develop the demand at country level for increased prioritisation and investment in the critical M&E component of their NAP. The collection of good quality data, and evidence of progress and effectiveness of interventions at national level, should be used by the Tripartite agencies to advocate with national authorities for the integration of NAPs implementation costs, including the M&E component, into the national health budgets and strategies, and other relevant national sector-specific budgets. The risks of inaction in addressing AMR, based on poor evidence or lack of data, will also need to be highlighted as the costs of inaction are very significant in the long-term as it has humanitarian, development and economic impacts, as we are now seeing with COVID19.

At the regional level, support for sustainable financing of NAP implementation and M&E functions can be leveraged through case studies from a few countries that show the impact of good data and evidence on addressing AMR and the cost effectiveness of certain interventions. Peer-learning among countries in a regional bloc has a big impact, and drives similar actions in terms of programme development, implementation and financing.

The Tripartite will seek to cover the recurrent costs of their Global Level AMR M&E responsibility within their core costs over the longer term. Evidence from the grant funded initiation phase of the GAP M&E Framework will demonstrate the value of this global level M&E function building on the legacy of TrACSS, that already receives core financing under the Tripartite.

At a national level it will be a mixed picture. The demonstration effect of the value of national level M&E is intended to raise the profile of effective M&E for NAP prioritisation and delivery. The presence of an M&E framework that can be used for future impact evaluations will place the countries in a relative strong position with evidence to negotiate increased investment in addressing AMR. The provision of this TA service through private sector provision will mean that the recipient country is not constrained by that lack of capability within government or by the availability of the Tripartite.

The TA call for proposals will emphasise the need for local content (at county level) in terms of expertise so that capability and knowledge is retained at national level.

Evidence and lessons from both global and national level M&E will be widely disseminated to facilitate the broader dissemination of AMR M&E knowhow.

Ultimately, long-term financial sustainability of the M&E functions at the national and global level will depend on political commitment to address AMR as a development and humanitarian challenge, and evidence to highlight the cost effectiveness of investing in a series of preventive measures -like optimizing use, strengthening infection prevention and control, effective use and enforcement of existing regulations, and community awareness. Good quality data is essential to make the political and economic case for action, and for integrating or mainstreaming AMR budgets into existing national sector- specific budgets, development priorities, and also emergency preparedness plans and funds.

M&E at all levels of the MPTF, NAP and at GAP level are necessary to track and report progress, support evidence based decision making (strategic, policy and operational decision) and facilitate the allocation of scarce resources to focus on a prioritise set of actions at global, regional and national level.

This intervention, by enhancing the M&E capacity at the global level, will assist the Tripartite in providing services to all its member states that require guidance and information on the M&E framework,

recommended indicators, and for developing national M&E systems. The global reports will also be available to all member states of the Tripartite agencies and help them further understand their country context in the broader reginal and global context, and learn from the best practices of their peers. We expect this core Tripartite function of M&E to be supported by all member states, and other stakeholders, based on the outcomes of this intervention, and the resulting outputs.

An approach based on evidence through credible M&E management has the potential to lead to increased resource allocation to AMR all levels including domestic and international development finance.

2.5 Partnership and stakeholder engagement

GAP Global level M&E Framework draws on and aggregates data that has been acquired from other technical departments and areas within the three agencies, as well as data from other UN partners like UNICEF, UNEP and third parties such as the Global R&D Hub. As such the GAP M&E Framework is dependent on the process that have provided the primary data sources.

Therefore, for effective implementation of the M&E functions, the Tripartite will continue to engage with all relevant stakeholders who contribute data sources, or those who use the data and evidence for decisions, or for advocacy or for training and education or for research. There was a two-year period of consultations with an extensive range of stakeholders, and a global group of experts for the development of the global M&E framework and the recommended indicators. The tripartite maintains links with all these stakeholders and benefits from their inputs on the reports and analysis of data, or for further dissemination of the results and for advocacy or additional operational research.

For activity stream 1, the tripartite will continue to engage with the group of multisectoral experts involved in the development of the M&E framework and seek their guidance and inputs on the draft Country Guidance document and planned tools for establishing a NAP M&E framework. Other relevant departments within the tripartite agencies will also be consulted through regular AMR steering group meetings to solicit M&E related guidance from other programme perspectives.

For activity stream 2, the tripartite will engage with country -level stakeholders, and especially all the members of the AMR coordination committee, including civil society and academic institutions, and professional associations, and faith-based organizations on the development of the NAP M&E framework, the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders, and guidance on particular country-level contexts to keep in mind during the development of the M&E system, and opportunities for sustaining this M&E function. The inputs from the global stakeholders will also be taken into account with regards to selection of the 5 pilot countries, and benefit from the lessons and experiences of implementing other projects in those countries.

For activity stream 3, the tripartite intends to engage member states, civil society, other UN partners, the private sector, and professional associations to widely disseminate the publications, and also receive critical inputs that would be taken into account for subsequent publications. WHO's Community of Practice platform with more than 1,000 participants representing governments, development partners, faith organizations, civil society, professional groups, and academic and research institutions, and private sector will also be used to widely disseminate the publication in electronic form, and in the 6 official UN languages.

One of the key outcomes of activity stream 1 will be to establish dedicated AMR M&E teams across the tripartite and ensure close collaboration and engagement at HQ, regional and Country Office levels. This is intended to pool M&E expertise across the three organizations and across the three levels, and also have a credible platform to seek the inputs of regional and country office colleagues on various elements of M&E including data collection, data validation, analysis, case studies, best practices and channels for information dissemination and learning.

In the past, the key focal points for M&E in the tripartite agencies have had 3 face to face meetings per year

to discuss various critical issues and products, and seek consensus on the processes and products. In addition, there have been tripartite calls, at least once a month, if not more, to share ongoing challenges, develop solutions, and address critical concerns from all three levels. All tripartite M&E products and documents have always been planned, developed, and delivered in a truly collaborative manner.

For country-specific interventions, tripartite calls have been organized by the HQ teams with both the Regional offices and relevant country offices to discuss, plan and implement activities jointly. These collaborative processes over the past year will continue during this grant period and become institutionalized processes.

This is not considered to be a risk within the context of the activity streams under this grant application.

2.6 Programme implementation in the light of COVID-19

The GAP M&E Framework has been designed to draw on data sources that the Tripartite have access to without the need to engage at a country by country level so that the management of the Global Level reporting is relatively insulated from current impact and legacy of COVID 19. A large number of indicators are based on the annual TrACSS results, and despite CoVID19, 136 countries submitted their responses in the current round of the survey compared 159 countries in the previous round. This is sufficient for a robust analysis and comparison with previous years.

The TA Advisory Services are more vulnerable to the implications of COVID 19 were they to curtail opportunities for direct country level engagement that would more likely impact on the pace of delivery as opposed to the actual quality of the output. Alternative remote support and assessment methodologies will be used to supplement, country-level engagement, and to address any gaps in the implementation. Experience from the recent M&E assessments conducted in 6 countries, including remote assessments in 4 countries with large groups of stakeholders, will be taken into consideration.

We do not anticipate that the Tripartite Biennial Global Report on AMR and the annual TrACSS global analysis and report will be in adversely affected by COVID 19.

The TA Advisory Services component under Activity stream 2 are more susceptible to the implications of COVID 19 were the pandemic to curtail opportunities for direct country level engagement. We will mitigate this risk by ensuring that the ToR for contracting a private sector service provider stipulates the requirement for both significant local content and demonstrates appropriate mitigation measures where direct country engagement is not feasible, building significant adaptive capability into the contract agreement, including for remote delivery of training, and assistance. As an output-based contract, the risk will sit with the contractor once the financial ceilings for the delivery of outputs has been agreed.

The Tripartite M&E Team have recent COVID 19 mitigation experience that will be drawn upon to address a potential COVID related delivery constraints. The recently concluded AMR M&E assessments formulated around a series of country visits and desk studies had to be adapted in light of the COVID 19 implications. Despite the changing context as a result of the pandemic, the project was successfully delivered on time and within budget.

Activity stream 1, delivery of the AMR M&E Framework is a core GAP programme component managed from Tripartite Headquarters (or remotely from home) so there are no process adaptations required in delivering this remotely managed M&E function. There is however a recognition that countries may not be able to engage to the extent that they would like to in global level reporting activity. As the M&E framework draws from existing data sources (e.g. GLASS, Atlas, Global Database on AMU in animals) the impact on data flows to the M&E framework will be determined by the continued level of country participation in contributing to these processes, and the impact of countries prioritising their COVID 19 response to the detriment of other health and development priorities.

Under Activity stream 2, because we are targeting five countries with the dedicated TA, a due diligence exercise will precede any formal agreement to work at country level based on the countries commitment and realistic availability to take advantage of the M&E Technical assistance package whilst also dealing with the increased burden placed on public services as a result of COVID.

Under Activity stream 3, We anticipate no change to the mandatory reporting requirements of the Tripartite on the GAP but the implications of COVID imposed constraints may mean that our dissemination options are altered to reach the necessary target audiences. Physical meetings to release the reports will not be feasible.

2.7 Communication, Advocacy and Lesson Learning

- *Opportunities include:*

Targeted communication related to the implementation of the Global M&E Framework on approval of grant financing, including in any reports, or briefings delivered on AMR by heads of agencies during the Governing Bodies meetings of the tripartite agencies. Advocacy at these meetings would also highlight the need for core sustainable financing to support AMR activities and functions.

Communication at national, regional and global level on the targeted TA component, followed by individual country level updates. The regional offices and Country offices of the tripartite agencies could produce regional and country-specific communication and briefing to highlight the project and expected impact in the country. The engagement of the Representatives of the tripartite agencies in countries in the planned country-level activities would open up opportunities to seek additional political and financial commitment.

The planned global publication of the biennial report and the annual TrACSS survey results will include a communication plan to help disseminate the information to all stakeholders across the print and electronic media, and through social media. Tripartite agency leaders will be engaged in these communication plans as appropriate.

Targeted learning aimed at national level officials working on AMR or engaged in the AMR Coordination Committee, and associated professionals will be essential to convey best practices from the TA activity in 5 countries.

Relevant information from the Global report as well as the TrACSS report can be targeted to reach academic and research institutions interested in operational research and impact assessment.

Relevant information from the global report as well as the TrACSS report can be targeted to reach the general public and civil society to raise awareness and help change behaviour.

- *Identify opportunities for high-level strategic influencing, communication and advocacy.*

Opportunities include:

- Statements by the heads of the tripartite agencies during the periodic tripartite high-level meetings.
- Statements by the heads of the tripartite agencies during their address to the Governing Bodies meetings.
- Statements/ advocacy by the heads or senior leaders of the tripartite with relevant Ministers during country missions or meetings.
- Advocacy around the publication of the TrACSS results.
- Advocacy around the publication of the Global AMR Report.
- Inclusion of M&E data in statements by key leaders of Development Partners and Tripartite agencies (G7, UNGA, AU, World Bank Development Committee, EU Summits, ASEAN, OIC, WHA etc.).

The M&E analysis will provide the evidence for strategic influencing, both through existing mechanisms (Biennial Reporting and TrACSS sector annual reporting) and opportunistic).

Targeted engagement with Development Partners / Multilateral Development Bank, Regional Economic communities to present the M&E Framework and to encourage aligned investment.

3 Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements (max 3 pages)

The Tripartite partners working on Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting have established a collaborative productive partnership evidenced by their lead role in producing the UNSG AMR report to UNGA, collaboration on the annual TrACSS initiative and the development and assessment of the GAP AMR M&E Framework. This relationship will continue to provide firm foundations for the delivery of this grant financing and has proved to be a robust partnership over the past four years. The OIE has lead responsibility and is accountable for the overall grant management. This role will be executed in partnership and with the consent of WHO and FAO partners. All three Tripartite members have collective responsibility for the overall delivery of all three-project component and delivery of outputs.

The core Tripartite M&E Team (listed as focal points) will meet on a monthly basis (either virtually or face to face). In practice this group tends to need to meet virtually every ten days to take decisions to drive activities forward. It is anticipated that three face to face meetings will be required each year. For the five Countries that will benefit from the targeted TA M&E support, a primary stakeholder group will be established facilitated through the tripartite to communicate grant information, share experience and lessons and promote learning across this group and beyond.

Activity stream 1: The WHO will continue to take the lead on TrACSS co-ordination on behalf of Tripartite partners, and all three organizations will take the lead in delivering the sector specific requirements of the M&E Framework (WHO – human Health, OIE -Animal Health/AMU, FAO – Animal health AMR/ Food safety AMR/ Plant Health AMU/AMR). The Tripartite will continue to liaise with UNEP and Environment specialists. Within this activity, the FAO and OIE will be responsible for the recruitment and management of their specialist M&E Officers. WHO will continue to support this activity through 1 full time Officer, 1 half-time Coordinator, and 1 full time consultant from its core resources. In addition, WHO will utilise existing resources to fund some of the activities associated with the Global M&E framework, including the translation and publications of the detailed methodology sheets for each of the recommended indicators, and translation and publication of the Executive Summary of the Global M&E framework and recommended indicators in all 6 UN official languages, the final development of the guidance for the national-level M&E framework, and the publication of the TrACSS results in the online database.

Activity stream 2, The OIE takes lead responsibility for managing the contracted-out TA service, with the part time Project management support role housed within the WHO. WHO will, through this support role, provide the necessary communication support for all virtual meetings during the grant period.

Activity stream 3. All three agencies take collective responsibility for the analysis, aggregation of results and reporting obligations of this component. The WHO will continue to manage the report preparation services including the design, editing, translation and printing. All publications will be reviewed and cleared by all the three agencies prior to finalization and publication. WHO will continue to administer the TrACSS survey, follow up with national authorities, collate data from the submissions, and publish the data in the online database.

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Reporting on the AMR MPTF will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each Tripartite organization will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR:

- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three (3) months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the results matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated activities and results for the next 12-month funding period.
- Mid-term progress review report to be submitted halfway through the implementation of the Joint Programme[1] (depending on timing this may merge with the annual report).
- Final consolidated narrative report, after the completion of the joint Tripartite programme, to be provided no later than three (3) months after the operational closure of the activities of the Joint Tripartite programme.

As a minimum, the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR will prepare and report on the activities funded through the AMR MPTF on a 6-month monitoring basis. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR. The joint Tripartite programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Joint Tripartite Secretariat on AMR on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the AMR MPTF.

You will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources for the activities supported by AMR MPTF, including in-kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

Headquarters' level shall provide the Administrative Agent (UNDP MPTF Office) with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows (more information on the reporting will be provided at the later time):

- Annual financial reports as of 31 December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the AMR MPTF, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the AMR MPTF and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

The joint Tripartite programme may be subjected to a Programme Review (methodology to be determined) or joint final independent evaluation (JFEI) by the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process and made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of PUNOs.

3.2 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change.

The AMR MPTF will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the MPTF through the AA. Each Tripartite organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

[1] This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation

Each Tripartite organization shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the AA of the AMR MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each Tripartite Agency, in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each Tripartite agency shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA.

Indirect costs of the Tripartite Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each tripartite agency in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the AMR MPTF will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the AMR MPTF.

Each Tripartite organization will take appropriate measures to publicize the AMR MPTF and give due credit to the other Tripartite agencies. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, tripartite partners, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the AA will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the AMR MPTF.

[i] World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), 2019. Monitoring and evaluation of the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance: framework and recommended indicators. https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action- plan/monitoring-evaluation/tripartite-framework/en/

Annexes

Annex 1 - Log Framework Template

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">AMR MPTF Log framework</td><td colspan="2">Name of country -</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Impact: 1. Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and qualitydata

Impact: 3. Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthenedglobally</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objectives</td><td>Indicators</td><td>Sources of verification</td><td>Key assumptions and risks</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">MPTF Outcome Objectives

1. Risks and benefits of AMR reflected in national budgets and in development/multilateral partner</td><td>Mandatory Indicator 1:

(1.b) Number of countries that have functional monitoring and evaluation framework on National Action Plan in place. (TrACSS 5.1)

Baseline value: 2018-19 TrACSS Survey results (TBD)

Target value: 5+ additional LMICs</td><td>1.TrACSS Survey results 2020-21;

2.TrACSS Survey results 2021-22

3. In-country or remote TA or assessment mission reports from proposed 5 project countries</td><td rowspan="2">All MPTF priority countries submit responses to TrACSS annually

COVID-19 response prioritised over planned AMR activities and annual TrACSS survey submission</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 2:

National Multi-sectoral working group or coordination committee in charge of national AMR strategy reviews data on antimicrobial consumption and resistance in human and animal sectors at least annually, considers</td><td>4. (TrACSS Results for 7.6.1; 7.6.2)

TBD</td></tr>
</table>

AMR MPTF Log framework		Global	
Impact: 1. Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data Impact: 3. Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthened globally			
Objectives	**Indicators**	**Sources of verification**	**Key assumptions and risks**
6. Multisectoral coordination strengthened at national level.	implications for and amends national strategy accordingly [For human health/ Animal Health] – in LMICs Baseline value: 2018-19 TrACSS results TBD Target value: Five additional LMICs INDICATOR 3: 3.a Number of countries whose Multisectoral Coordination Group (MCG) reviews and uses data on AMU/AMC and/or AMR across relevant sectors to strengthen policy and practice. Baseline: TBD Target TBD	*1.TrACSS Survey results 2020-21;* *2.TrACSS Survey results 2021-22* 3. *In-country or remote TA or assessment mission reports from proposed 5 project countries*	All MPTF Priority countries submit responses to TrACSS annually COVID-19 response prioritised over planned AMR activities and annual TrACSS survey submission Ability to conduct TA missions or remote
	Mandatory Indicator 1: (6.a) Number of countries that adopt an integrated approach to implement the		

AMR MPTF Log framework		**Global**		
Impact: 1. Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data Impact: 3. Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthened globally				
Objectives	**Indicators**	**Sources of verification**		**Key assumptions and risks**
	National action plan on AMR (TrACSS 4.1 Ex) Baseline value: 2018-19 TrACSS results TBD Target value: 5 additional LMIC			Assessments in 5 project countries
	Indicator 2: Number ofLMICs with M&E working groups established within their Multisectoral Coordination Groups/ Committees Baseline Value: 0 Target Value: 5 additional LMICs			
MPTF Output Objectives	**Indicator**	**Source of Verification**	**Key Activities**	**Key Assumptions and Risks**
Output A (1) Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR related policy	Mandatory Indicator A.1: 1.c Number of countries that have developed or updated	A.1 Reports from 5 targeted countries for TA.	*Activities A:* This activity will enhance the M&E capacity of the Tripartite agencies to collaborate with	Ability to conduct TA missions or remote assessments in

AMR MPTF Log framework		Global		
Impact: 1. Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and qualitydata Impact: 3. Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthened globally				
Objectives	**Indicators**	**Sources of verification**		**Key assumptions and risks**
frameworks, investment plans and programmes	operational plan for implementing national action plans on AMR with associated budget consideration Baseline value: 2018-19 TrACSS Survey result (TBD Target value: 5 additional LMICs		the Regional offices and provide technical support to national counterparts to establish multisectoral M&E working groups in countries, build national M&E capacity to systematically collect data, review multisectoral data on an annual basis and conduct analysis, identify critical gaps, and prioritize actions to address implementation challenges, and support the investment of scarce resources.	5 project countries
	Indicator A.2: Number ofLMICs where national staff have been trained in M&E framework development, prioritization of activities, and collecting indicators for monitoring and reporting of AMR NAP implementation Baseline value: 0 Target value: 5 additional LMICs	A.2 TA support project in 5 targeted countries and report		
	Indicator A.3: Annual AMR NAP	A3: TA support and Reports from the 5 targeted countries		

AMR MPTF Log framework		**Global**		
Impact: 1. Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data Impact: 3. Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthened globally				
Objectives	**Indicators**	**Sources of verification**		**Key assumptions and risks**
	implementation progress reports produced in LMICs based on country-level analysis of M&E data			
Output B (8) Evidence based and cost-effective priority actions developed for different context.	Mandatory Indicator B.1: (8.a) Number and list of studies are undertaken to support prioritization of actions on addressing AMR Baseline value: 1 Target value: 3+	B.1 TA support project in 5 countries and report based on M&E analysis from countries	*Activities B:* Tripartite agencies will engage with national AMR coordination group in 5 countries to conduct NAP implementation assessment, and identify gaps, and develop analyses of M&E data to produce report and prioritize actions	Availability of resources and technical support in countries to conduct studies / operational research "Studies" include country-level analyses of M&E data
	Indicator B.2: Annual publication by the Tripartite of the joint review and analysis of countrys' TrACSS submission by sector to show trends, benchmark country progress, provide evidence of critical gaps and identify targets priority actions Baseline value: Target value:	B.2 Annual Reports in 2020-21 and 2021-22 B.3 Biennial Global AMR	This activity will engage the Triparite M&E teams to review the TrACSS submission data, conduct relevant sectoral and joint analysis, identify trends, assess critical gaps, and propose priority actions in an annual report.	M&E Capacity in all Tripartite agencies

AMR MPTF Log framework		Global		
Impact: 1. Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data Impact: 3. Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthened globally				
Objectives	**Indicators**	**Sources of verification**		**Key assumptions and risks**
	Indicator. B.3 Tripartite data collation, analysis, and reporting of progress against the GAP recommended multi-sectoral indicators, including relevant SDG indicators Baseline value: 0 Target Value: 1	Report in 2021, 2023	This activity will engage the Tripartite M&E teams to collect relevant AMR data from country, regional and global levels, develop relevant trends and analysis to support strategic decisions and development of new policies or revise existing policies, identify critical gaps and challenges, and propose priorities for urgent action.	to help collect data, conduct analysis, and develop sections of the global report. Resources available for publication of the global biennial report

Annex 2 - Risk Matrix Template

Risk description	Risk Category: Contextual Programmatic Institutional	Worst case consequence for the project	Risk Score			Mitigating action	Action owner
			Impact	Likelihood	Net Risk following mitigation		
Country level M&E of national action plans does not take place because of insufficient technical guidance and assistance or country ability to support	P	Leads to sub-optimal decision making at national level on NAP implementation and poor-quality data for aggregation at global level	H	M	L	This grant provides direct M&E TA to the five countries that it will work with	OIE/WHO/FAO
MPTF Country level grants have a weak M&E content	P	Tripartite, and beneficiary countries progress towards NAP and GAP goals cannot be attributed to the MTPF intervention	H	M	L	Mitigation dependent on quality of M&E component of country grants. It is completely within the Tripartite's control to get this component of each country grant right as long as budgetary provision is allocated for M&E	MPTF
The Tripartite does not allocate sufficient resources to the Global Level M&E of the GAP	I	Global level M&E does not take place	H	L	L	Assuming grant finance is awarded to take forward implementation of the M&E Framework, proof of concept and value of the M&E component will be used to make a strong case for the sustainable financing of this core	OIE/WHO/FAO

						mandatory GAP component	
COVID-19 Outbreak response measures hinder any country-level activities in selected MPTF countries	C	There are two key scenarios: here where no activity is possible because of a protracted national lockdown, or a situation where travel access to countries is restricted	M	H	M/L	ToR for contracting a private sector service provider stipulates the requirement for both significant local content and demonstrates appropriate mitigation measures where direct country engagement is not feasible, building significant adaptive capability into the contract agreement	OIE/WHO/FAO

Annex 3 - Outline of Budget

Categories	FAO	OIE	WHO	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel costs [2]	180 409	240 000	0	420 409
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials[3]	0	0	0	0
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation [4]	0	0	0	0
4. Contractual Services[5]		150 000	50 000	200 000
5. Travel [6]				
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts[7]	0	0	0	0
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs [8]	59 592	0	50 000	109 592
Total Direct Costs	**240 000**	**390 000**	**100 000**	**730 000**
8. Indirect support costs (Max. 7% of overall budget)[9]	16 800	27 300	7000	51 100
TOTAL	**256 800**	**417 300**	**107 000**	**781 100**
Please indicate which organisation will receive pre-financing facility [10]				

[2] Staff and other personnel costs: Includes all related staff and temporary staff costs including base salary, post adjustment and all staff entitlements. This includes the costs of a full-time project coordinator, based either in one of the organisations or the National coordination committee.

[3] Supplies, Commodities, Materials: Includes all direct and indirect costs (e.g. freight, transport, delivery, distribution) associated with procurement of supplies, commodities and materials. Office supplies should be reported as "General Operating".

[4] Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation: The procurement of durable equipment is not eligible for the AMR MPTF and this budget line should therefore not be used.

[5] Contractual Services: Services contracted by an organization which follow the normal procurement processes. It used for procurement of services requiring provision of intellectual or specialization services not foreseen under works and construction contracts such as, but not limited to, maintenance, licensing, studies, technical, training, advisory services. These are ruled by FAO policy MS 502 or MS 507 ruling LoA.

[6] Travel: Includes staff and non-staff travel paid for by the organization directly related to a project.

[7] Transfers and Grants to Counterparts: Includes transfers to national counterparts and any other transfers given to an implementing partner (e.g. NGO) which is not similar to a commercial service contract as per above. Please reference FAO policy MS 502.

[8] General Operating and Other Direct Costs: Includes all general operating costs for running an office. Examples include telecommunication, rents, finance charges and other costs which cannot be mapped to other expense categories. In addition, desk work from Headquarters (including from the project lead technical officer) should also be factored in these categories.

[9] Indirect Support Costs: (No definition provided).

[10] Max 25,000 USD fund can be used as pre-financing. More detailed information can be found in the guiding notes

Annex 4 - Global Work Plan Template

Name of Project: **Implementing the M&E Functions of the Global Action Plan on AMR**

Start Date:

Projected End Date:

	Lead Tripartite Org	Implementing Partner	YEAR 1												YEAR2											
			Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Output 1																										
Activity 1: Technical Advisory Service for Country Level Multisectoral Monitoring and Evaluation of NAPs implementation																										
Activity 2: Pilot Tripartite M&E Country Guidance in 5 LMICs																										
Activity 3: Finalize Tripartite M&E country guidance document and process tool																										
Activity 4: Virtual/ E- learning on development and deployment of NAP M&E frameworks based on the tripartite guidance document																										
Output 8																										
Activity 1: Global Level Monitoring and Aggregation of Indicator Data (under GAP M&E framework) at output and Sectoral Level to monitor progress of the different stakeholders in implementation of GAP																										
Activity 2: Production of a Tripartite Biennial Global Reporting on AMR (under the GAP M&E framework) to monitor progress of GAP at the outcomes and impact goals levels																										
Activity 3: Annual reporting of Tripartite AMR country self-assessment survey (TrACCS) results to monitor progress of GAP at the outcomes and impact goals levels																										

For planning purposes, it may be helpful to insert the budget for each activity into the plan. This level of detail is not however required in the version submitted to the Secretariat. The outputs should align with the Tripartite AMR results matrix and log framework. This workplan should align with the plans of the respective organizations.

The Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND
Combatting the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach
Global Project Component 3 - Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

1. Full project overview

Project title	***AMR MPTF:*** Development and Piloting of a Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant Legislation
Timeframe	*24 months*
Lead Tripartite Focal Point	
Name	*Carmen Bullón Caro*
Agency	*FAO*
Title	*Legal Officer*
E-mail	*Carmen.Bullon@fao.org*
Telephone number (include country and city code)	*+39 065 705 4162*
Address	*FAO HQ Terme di Caracalla s/n 00100 Rome (Italy)*
Counterpart Tripartite Focal Points	
Name	*Peter Beyer*
Agency	*WHO*
Title	*Senior Advisor*
E-mail	*beyerp@who.int*
Telephone number (include country and city code)	*+41 22 791 2507*
Name	*Camille Loi*
Agency	*OIE*
Title	*Legal Programme Officer*
E-mail	*c.loi@oie.int*
Telephone number (include country and city code)	*+33 1 44 15 1915*
Other Implementing Partners	*Potential government counterparts*
Budget	
Total amount (USD) based on budget summary in Annex	USD 640 694.60
Total amount (USD) allocated to each Tripartite partner	FAO: USD 224 047.30 OIE: USD 202 925.50 WHO: USD 213 721.80
Background	Legislation is an essential element of the governance needed to address antimicrobial use (AMU) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). National legal frameworks relevant for AMR contain the key regulatory controls within sectors, establish linkages among the numerous actors, sectors and activities, and facilitate coordinated implementation by the various competent authorities. Legislation also provides the basis for enforcement. AMR spans across several sectors, from human health, to animal health and production, food safety and the environment. Each of these areas are commonly governed by separate legal instruments that are often drafted with little consideration of the synergies and implications across the sectors. Furthermore, these legal instruments are often not complete and/or not aligned with the relevant international standards. To strengthen national governance and regulation, it is essential that the national regulatory framework is analysed in a holistic, cross-cutting manner to identify gaps that would likely be overlooked within any single sector.

	The FAO, with inputs from OIE and the financial support of the Fleming Fund (UK aid programme), has developed the *Methodology to analyse AMR-relevant legislation in the food and agriculture sector* (hereinafter the "Methodology"). On its side, the OIE developed a new module aimed at assessing, in depth, a country's AMR-relevant legislation in the veterinary domain, based on the recommendations of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. Answering the calls of the countries, the international community and the national stakeholders, it is an opportune time to convert the abovementioned FAO Methodology into a One Health tool that incorporates the human health aspects, as well as a more in-depth assessment of the animal health sector. Application of the Tool would support national processes of legislative review and reform. The analysis of the legal framework using a systematic approach would also allow for comparison at the supranational (regional) level, to find opportunities for regional collaboration on issues most suitably addressed at that level. Such a Tool could play a key role in curbing AMR worldwide, and thus in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals and AMR MPTF objectives.
Project Summary	
Impact	*Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resource allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data*
Outcome(s)	(1) *Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice;* (2) *Use of antimicrobials optimized in critical sectors.*
Outputs and Key activities	*Output: Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes* *Key activities:* 7. *Development of a* Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant Legislation 8. *Online experts meeting to discuss and finalize the Tool* 9. *Piloting the Tool at the national level* 10. *Multi-country workshops (one virtual, one field)* 11. *Finalization and validation* 12. *Publication and outreach*

Joint Programme Description

1 Baseline and situation analysis

1.1 Problem statement

Legislation is an essential component of effective governance to address AMU and AMR, and establishes an enforceable framework to control the abuse, overuse, misuse, and release into the environment of antimicrobials (AMs) and AM residues. While relevant international regulatory documents exist to guide responses on AMU and AMR, domesticating these into national legislation requires translating them into workable provisions adapted to national context. In doing this, it is important that countries take into consideration the variety of legal instruments and areas that are relevant for AMR. As the WHO Director-General affirmed, "*Laws that impact health often fall outside the health sector. As health is global, legal frameworks should be aligned with international commitments to respond to current and emerging public*

health risks. A strong foundation of law for health is more important now than ever before."[2]

Legislation relevant for AMR spans multiple sectors, including human health, animal and plant health, and environmental protection. However, regulatory responses to AMR have often been developed without sufficient consideration of the potential implications among these sectors (e.g. veterinary medicinal products (VMPs) legislation that does not pay attention to the regulatory framework for human medicines). In other cases, countries have decided to provide regulatory responses to very specific regulatory needs, creating fragmentation across legal sectors (e.g. enacting specific legislation on the use of medicated feed without paying attention to the broader regulatory framework for VMPs or feed). Finally, some regulatory areas relevant for AMR, such as water contamination with AM residues, have not been sufficiently taken into consideration for countries wishing to strengthen their national legislation for a better response to AMR.

To effectively use legislation to provide a comprehensive response for AMR, there is a critical need for countries to have a systematic way to identify the key legal areas, and the key regulatory elements within each area that are relevant for AMR. With this approach in mind, FAO developed a "*Methodology to analyse AMR-relevant legislation in the food and agriculture sectors*" ("the Methodology"). The Methodology received feedback from the OIE and has been applied in 22 countries as well as to the legal framework of a regional organization so far, facilitating several legal reform processes. In undergoing this exercise, there was a recurrent message from a number of these countries (e.g. Ghana, Zambia and Bangladesh) requesting a broader One Health analysis of their legislation that includes the human health sector.

The Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant Legislation **(hereinafter "the One Health Legal Assessment Tool" or "the Tool")** will: (i) build upon the existing efforts to control AMR and combine the technical and legal expertise of each Organization to translate the international reference standards and good regulatory practices on AMR into the requisite legal obligations and mechanisms at the national level; (ii) support the connection between the policy objectives identified in National Action Plans (NAPs) and the legal underpinnings required to support their implementation across different areas; (iii) highlight that adequately addressing AMR may only require strengthening existing legislation in the relevant sectors rather than creating a new, separate legal instrument (which could create legal fragmentation); and (iv) bring key stakeholders together to build their capacity for a better understanding of the gaps, weaknesses and strengths of the existing legal and institutional framework, and to develop a cohesive national approach to undertake legislative reform.

The use of the Tool would also serve to facilitate dialogue on the sub-regional and regional levels, to find opportunities for collaboration among countries, either directly through sub-regional or regional level legislation, or through harmonised approaches in national legislation across countries within the region/sub-region.

1.1 AMR MPTF Results Matrix (Please refer to Appendix 2)

IMPACT 1 (*)	**Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data**			
OUTCOME 2 (*)	**Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice**			
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions**
[proposed indicator] 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	0	2	Regulatory documents, i.e. the establishment of a legal drafting working group, a Ministerial decision on	• Countries have the political will to review their AMR-relevant regulatory framework following a One Health approach. • Countries are able to allocate sufficient qualified (technical and legal) human and financial

2 Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General, in https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/22-07-2020-new-covid-19-law-lab-to-provide-vital-legal-information-and-support-for-the-global-covid-19-response

consideration the Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR relevant legislation			institutional coordination. Project reports.	resources to support the revision of legislation.
OUTCOME 4 (*)	**Use of Antimicrobials Optimized in Critical Sectors**			
Indicators	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions**
4.c (*) Number of countries that implemented one or more (additional) international instruments on AMR	0	1	Documented evidence of incorporation of international standard(s) into national regulatory frameworks.	• Countries are committed to identify and address their regulatory gaps and weaknesses based on international standard(s).
OUTPUT 1 (*)	**Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes**			
Indicators	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions**
[proposed indicator] Internationally applicable Tool developed to support legislation review and revision	No	Yes	Publication of the Tool	• The Tripartite organizations agree on the content of the Tool • The three organizations assigned competent officers and consultants to work on the development and implementation of the Tool • Countries actively engage and participate in the project activities
1.b. (*) Number of countries where the regulatory framework has been reviewed in line with the international standards on AMU and AMR, including AMs used as pesticides	0	3	National legal reports developed under the project, which include the analysis (review) of the legislation	Government and stakeholders are willing to engage in legislative review processes
ACTIVITIES for achieving Output 1 (*)				
1. Development of a One Health Legal Assessment Tool	This activity will produce a new international guidance document for countries to review and revise their national AMR-relevant legislation from a One Health perspective			
2. Online experts meeting to discuss and finalize the Tool	This activity will directly contribute to the development of the Tool in Activity 1			
3. Piloting of the Tool at the national level	This activity will result in the review of the national legal framework relevant for AMU and AMR in three countries and serve to collect feedback to finalize the Tool. It directly contributes to indicator 1.b			
4. Multi-country workshops (one virtual, one field)	These outreach activities will help disseminate the Tool, contributing to its implementation, as well as to collect feedback on it			
5. Finalization and validation of the Tool	This activity will finalise and validate the Tool developed in Activity 1			
6. Publication and outreach	The Tool will be launched in (at least) three webinars. It will be published online and disseminated through communication channels			

(*) the numbering corresponds to the Tripartite Results Matrix

2. Programme strategy

2.1. Overall strategy

a) why it is transformational (will deliver results at scale);

Deploying the Tool in countries and regions will facilitate a One Health approach to legal review and reform processes, prompting the **transformational thinking from traditional silos to comprehensive regulatory**

responses, resulting in the improvement of national and regional legislation. In this sense, access and use of the Tool for the review and revision of legislation has **great potential to influence change on national and regional levels.**

b) why it is better than alternative approaches;

Using one tool to undertake a comprehensive legal review across sectors will: i) place the One Health approach at the forefront of the legal review and revision processes and thus will significantly improve the regulatory response of countries working on AMR-relevant legislation; ii) streamline the process of its application and **facilitate a more efficient use of time and human resources** by countries. In this sense, it is **better than alternative siloed and piece-meal approaches** to AMR-relevant legislation, which may result in multiple review and reform processes that could lead to further fragmentation. Furthermore, it will be **complementary to other Tripartite products,** such as the Tripartite Compilation of International Instruments on the Use of Antimicrobials across the Human, Animal and Plant Sectors (hereinafter "The Tripartite Compilation") (see part 2.1.1 e) a.).

c) what will be the added value of the Tripartite;

The Tripartite Organizations have a global leadership role and mandate across the various areas related to AMR. Working as the Tripartite will (i) bring **together the expertise and experiences** of the three Organizations in these areas, demonstrating the necessity and value of joint efforts, and (ii) help ensure the **consistency of the regulatory assistance**, identify and maximise the **synergies**, and collectively conceptualise the best ways to support countries and regional organizations. At the national level, the Tripartite collaboration will showcase the importance of collaboration across areas.

d) how it relates to AMR GAP priorities and initiatives;

In line with the Global Action Plan (GAP) on AMR Objective 4 ("Optimise the use of AM medicines in human and animal health"), the Tool will contribute to "*strengthen regulation of* [AM] *distribution, quality and use*" (para. 41). Besides that, the GAP acknowledges that the "[*regulation of the use of AM agents is inadequate or poorly enforced*", identifying as the main issues poor patient and health care provider compliance, the prevalence of substandard medicines for both human and veterinary use, and inappropriate or unregulated use of AM agents. Taking a broad One Health approach to AMR-relevant legislation, the Tool also contributes to Objective 3 of the GAP, to ("[*reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures*"). It does so by linking the legal underpinnings required for the uptake of good practices aimed at reducing the need for use of AMs to the risk of development and spread of AMR.

Based on the AMR GAP there have been some One Health initiatives, but most (like the Tripartite Compilation being developed) have focused on international law. The Tool builds on the Tripartite Compilation as it aims to implement identified instruments on AMU and broader issues of AMR by domesticating the obligations and guidance into national legislation, making the translation to national governance and context-specific regulations. The Tool would be the **first One Health effort for implementing and improving national AMR-relevant legislation.**

2.1.1 Strategic fit

e) How does this work fit with ongoing activities:

Tripartite collaborative work?

The Tripartite Compilation of international instruments on the use of antimicrobials across the human, animal and plant sectors provides an overview and analysis of international instruments relevant for AMU across all sectors of One Health, taking into consideration all AM life cycle stages. The Tool will: provide **a more in-depth analysis and guidance on how such international instruments can be domesticated and integrated into national legislation** (i.e. converted into enforceable and legally binding rights, obligations and responsibilities); adopt a broader approach to AMR that goes beyond AMU; and consider the importance of disease prevention and improved health conditions to minimize the need for AMs.

The Tripartite Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework provides indicators that include information on the status of the legal framework, but it focuses on a very limited number of regulatory elements. The Tool will complement the identification of regulatory gaps more comprehensively.

Review of the implementation of NAPs will benefit from a systematic One Health analysis of national legal framework. Currently, the Tripartite AMR Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) contains various questions (particularly 5.4, 9.2 and 10) pertaining to national laws and policies on AMR. The Tool can help guide countries and organizations to make **more detailed and accurate (self-)assessments** of their national legal framework.

a. related work in the Tripartite organizations?

FAO, through its Development Law Service (LEGN), supports Members in the review and revision of their regulatory frameworks across all areas under FAO's mandate. Since 2015, FAO has developed a *Methodology to analyse AMR-relevant legislation in the food and agriculture sector*, which has received feedback from the OIE and been applied in 22 countries and in a regional organization. Several countries have expressed their interest and highlighted the importance of including the human health component in this exercise under a One Health approach. LEGN has also developed AMR-lex, a dataset of FAOLEX which includes national legislation relevant for AMR.

OIE: The OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme (VLSP), a component of the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway[3], provides countries with the opportunity to have their veterinary legislation assessed based on the recommendations of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and to develop quality legislation which empowers Veterinary Services to effectively play their role. To date, over 60 Member Countries have participated in the VLSP. In 2019, the OIE elaborated a VLSP module on AMR and piloted it in the Philippines. This module will serve as a basis to develop the animal health component of the One Health Tool in depth.

WHO: In line with Global Action Plan on AMR Objective 4 ("Optimise the use of AM medicines in human and animal health") the WHO has created policy tools for optimizing the use of AMs, including the 'Model List of Essential Medicines' AWaRe classification and a practical AM Stewardship toolkit that includes national and healthcare facility core elements to guide AM stewardship efforts as well as supporting their national implementation. Currently, WHO, in collaboration with FAO and OIE, is also developing a compilation of existing international instruments on the use of AMs. Following the development of the Tripartite Compilation previously mentioned, that could feed into the Tool, supporting national legal assessment related to AMR would be a logical and essential next step. The human health aspect of AMR-relevant legislation has not been addressed in a specific methodology.

b. work in other organizations?

In addition to the ongoing work of the Tripartite, there are various global initiatives that produce standards and guidance, such as the **International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH),**[4] the **International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VICH)** [5] or the **Codex Alimentarius Commission.** On its side, the SPS Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO) encourages countries to implement OIE and Codex standards. On the regional and sub-regional levels, different regional organizations have approved important AMR-relevant regulations and standards. This is the case, among others, of the European Union (EU), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). The One Health Legal Assessment Tool will help translate these standards and guidance into national legislation.

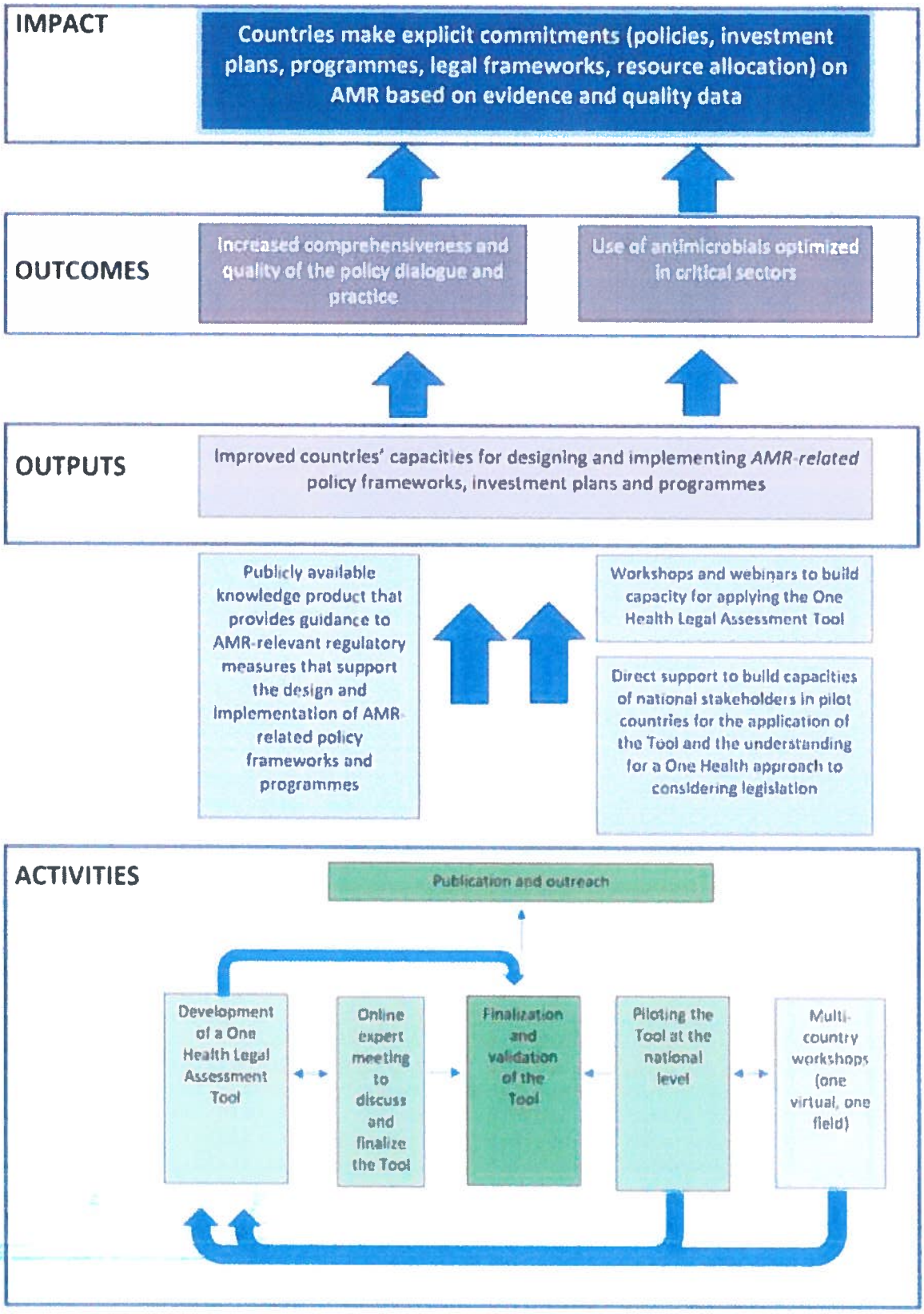
2.1.2. Supporting impact at country/regional/global level

3 OIE's flagship capacity building platform for the sustainable improvement of national Veterinary Services.
4 The ICH brings together regulatory authorities and the pharmaceutical industry to discuss scientific and technical aspects of pharmaceutical product development and registration, in order to promote the harmonization of regulation for drug evaluation and market authorization.
5 The VICH is a trilateral (EU-Japan-USA) aiming at international harmonisation of technical requirements for the pre- and post-marketing authorisation of VMPs.

f) How does this contribute to impact at country, regional and global levels?

Countries and regional organizations will have a tool for the analysis and revision of their AMR-relevant legislation, and this will contribute to meeting the policy objectives reflected in the **NAPs.** At the **national level**, the Tool may help countries strengthen the linkages among the different entities with a role in AMR. At the regional level, the Tool will create an **opportunity and basis to harmonise regional regulation** of AMs, which can improve the efficiency and consistency of importation, testing, licensing and distribution of these substances within the region. At the **global level**, the Tool will bridge the gap between the identification of the relevant international instruments on AMU provided by the Tripartite Compilation and the development of broader enforceable AMR-relevant legislation at the national level.

2.2 Theory of Change


IMPACT
Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resource allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data
OUTCOMES
Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice
Use of antimicrobials optimized in critical sectors
OUTPUTS
Improved countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes
Publicly available knowledge product that provides guidance to AMR-relevant regulatory measures that support the design and implementation of AMR-related policy frameworks and programmes
Workshops and webinars to build capacity for applying the One Health Legal Assessment Tool
Direct support to build capacities of national stakeholders in pilot countries for the application of the Tool and the understanding for a One Health approach to considering legislation
ACTIVITIES
Publication and outreach
Development of a One Health Legal Assessment Tool
Online expert meeting to discuss and finalize the Tool
Finalization and validation of the Tool
Piloting the Tool at the national level
Multi-country workshops (one virtual, one field)

The activities in this project should result in: 1. the creation of the One Health Legal Assessment Tool; and 2. building the capacities in countries to use the Tool. This contributes to improving countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-relevant regulatory frameworks, investment plans and programmes (Output 1) by providing the knowledge product (the Tool) that can serve countries to review and revise their AMR-relevant legislation. Connecting the regulatory aspects to policy, this can support the implementation of AMR-related policy objectives through the use of legislation. By offering stakeholders concrete ways to utilize legislation as a tool to combat AMR, and taking a One Health approach while doing so, the comprehensiveness and quality of policy dialogues and practices can be increased (OUTCOME 1). As the Tool encompasses the legal areas related to the various critical sectors, the guidance on the legal aspects could help optimize the use of AMs in these sectors (OUTCOME 2) by promoting prudent use and minimizing the need to use AMs. Undertaking a process of legal review by deploying the One Health Legal Assessment Tool should reveal to national and regional/sub-regional stakeholders the gaps and weaknesses of their current legal framework relevant for AMR and provide recommendations for legal reform. With this evidence, and the recognition for the necessity and utility of the legal framework to combat AMR, countries will have the capacity to embark on participatory legal reform. This will contribute to the realization of the ultimate Impact, as countries will commit to modify their legal frameworks on AMR, based on evidence and quality data.

2.3 Expected results and Narrative

This project will contribute to the Tripartite **Impact** "***Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data***". To achieve this impact, it will directly contribute to two outcomes from the MPTF Matrix:

(1) OUTCOME 2. ***Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice***. Because legislation provides the powers necessary for the competent authorities to effectively carry out their key functions, it is an essential part of any policy. Appropriate regulatory frameworks that take into consideration all legislation relevant for AMR contribute to a comprehensive policy response to the AMR problem. Placing this into policy dialogues facilitate the practice and implementation of policy measures, making them sustainable in time.

(2) OUTCOME 4. ***Use of AMs optimized in critical sectors***. Legislation determines how AMs are authorised, produced, purchased, used and disposed in all stages of their life cycle. Only legislation can prohibit, restrict or condition specific uses, such as non-veterinary medical uses, and give powers to the competent authorities to control these uses. A sound analysis of legislation would help countries initiate their legal reform processes. It is unlikely that this happens within the life cycle of this project, but this project will contribute to these processes in a 5-10 years scenario.

The project will contribute to **Output 1** of the Tripartite results framework "***Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes***", which will directly contribute to the two Outcomes above. Supporting legal review, analysis and reform processes will build national regulatory capacities, facilitate the implementation of AMR national policy objectives, and make them sustainable. Furthermore, by adopting a broad approach to legal review, countries will increase the comprehensiveness of their legal and policy dialogue and practice (OUTCOME 2). By working on the individual legal areas and identifying the key regulatory elements across these areas, countries will better regulate and improve the use of AMs in critical sectors (OUTCOME 4). The very thorough legal review at this stage will lead to the revision of national legislation in different countries in the future.

All the activities (5) of the proposed project fall under this Output 1 and are aligned to the Tripartite Results Matrix activity "***review of existing legislation and regulation on AMR related areas***". The project activities are the following:

Activity 1: Development of a One Health Legal Assessment Tool

This Tool will serve countries (and regional organizations) as a reference methodology to review the legal areas relevant for AMR and to identify potential regulatory solutions to their policy objectives. It will take into consideration (a) the legal framework for AMs in all stages of their life cycle; (b) legislation relevant to prevent the contamination of food and the environment with AMs, and (c) legislation in support of disease prevention and control as a manner to reduce the need for AMs. The Tool will be based on the FAO Methodology, adding a new section on human health legislation, as well as strengthened chapters for animal and plant health and environmental considerations.

Responsible Organization(s): The three organizations will be responsible for this Activity, with WHO and OIE being responsible for the development of a new component on human health legislation and of a more in-depth component on animal health respectively, and FAO for strengthening other chapters and ensuring overall consistency.

Activity 2: Online experts meeting to discuss and finalize the Tool

Once a first draft of the Tool is developed, an online experts meeting will be organized, gathering the three Organizations to discuss and finalize a draft version. In addition to representatives from FAO, OIE and WHO, each Organization will propose the participation of at least two experts on AMR-relevant legislation. These experts will not necessarily be international consultants of the three Organizations.

Responsible Organization(s): WHO will take the lead, organizing the agenda and conducting the meeting, summarising the results and producing a report of the meeting (and possibly recruiting external facilitation support for this). Each Organization will identify its experts.

Activity 3: Piloting the Tool at the national level

Activity 3 translates the results of Activities 1 and 2 (and their impact on the output and outcomes) directly into national progress in three selected countries. The activity includes missions that will serve to: support the analysis of the national AMR-relevant legal framework; identify potential solutions and regulatory options to the weaknesses identified; improve countries capacities and direct knowledge of AMR-relevant legislation and provide a direct opportunity for them to better design and implement their AMR regulatory framework; and collect feedback on the draft Tool. Priority will be given to the priority countries of the Tripartite which have included legal analysis/review (not legal reform) as one of the activities in their work plans, with the possibility to engage also some countries with experience in the implementation of the FAO Methodology.

The following activities will be conducted in **three countries**, including a field mission:

- Identification and recruitment of a **national legal consultant**, who will apply the Tool and prepare a national legal report. He or she will be responsible to organize a field mission for a team of three international consultants, one for each organization. For this piloting phase, because of their experience with the FAO Methodology, the FAO international consultant will lead the process, ensure the quality and completeness of the report with the support of the other two international consultants (each one for their own area) and organize the mission.
- A **national workshop**, involving regulators and other relevant persons from the government and other stakeholders (public and private). The national workshops will serve to introduce the Tool; present the results of the national legal report; and work with the country on the identification of regulatory solutions to the problems identified, and the prioritization of these regulatory solutions.
- A revised **national legal report**, and a report of the workshop.

The Tripartite is ready to convert these missions, including the national workshops, into virtual ones in case of travel restrictions (see below Section 2.6 on COVID-19). The purposes and expected results of virtual missions

will not differ from physical missions, although they will put more emphasis on longer-term and sustained support. To this purpose, the savings resulting from the travel budget would be used to extend the contracts of the consultants (national and international) in order to provide more sustained support and compensate the absence of direct field contact.

Responsible Organization(s): FAO will be responsible to identify and liaise with the three countries to organize the missions and the national workshops (field or virtual). WHO and OIE will recruit their international experts, backstop their work and contribute to the revision and clearance of the national legal reports.

Activity 4: Multi-country workshops (one virtual, one field)

The project will include multi-country workshops (one virtual, one field). The workshops will serve as fora for knowledge-sharing and exchange of experiences, to advance countries' understanding of AMR-relevant legislation, and find ways to further strengthen their governance of AMR. This activity will increase the outreach of the project and to introduce new countries in the use of the Tool (contributing to the project output and outcomes), and to collect feedback on the draft Tool.

- The virtual multi-country workshop will have very similar objectives as the field (regional) one, but with more flexibility on the targeted countries (from the same geographical region, the same language or just the group of Tripartite priority countries). The targeted audience will include the Tripartite contact points, national regulators and key stakeholders from various Ministries/entities.
- The field multi-country workshop will be regional (region to be determined), possibly with the support of a regional organization. It will include representatives from the three Organizations (staff members) and/or international consultants. The workshop would provide an occasion to facilitate harmonization and regional collaboration on AMR-relevant legislation.

In case of travel restrictions, the field multi-country workshop will be implemented as a virtual workshop, drawing on the experience of the first virtual workshop. The savings resulting from travel costs and utilities will be used for an e-learning course (see below section 2.6. on Programme implementation in case of COVID-19).

Responsible Organization(s): FAO will organize the virtual multi-country workshop, and OIE will organize the field one, with each Organization taking care of the travel of its personnel and experts.

Activity 5: Finalization and validation of the Tool

The Tool will be finalized taking into consideration all the feedback collected from the various activities. Once the three Organizations agree on the content for the English version, it will be edited and validated by the three Organizations, and then translated into French and Spanish.

Responsible Organization(s): The three organizations will contribute to the final revision of the Tool, with each organization incorporating the feedback received into their area, and FAO ensuring the consistency across areas. OIE will be in charge of organising the translation and the edition of the three languages. WHO will take care of the layout.

Activity 6: Publication and outreach

The three organizations will present the Tool in a Tripartite meeting and via a number of launch webinars. These webinars (at least 3) will target different regions and language groups. In case of budget availability as a result of savings from other activities, the project team could meet in-person in order to organise these presentations of the Tool jointly.

Finally, the Tool will be published in the 3 languages and broadly shared. A communications expert will support

the outreach of the Tool, making use of the existing AMR communication channels.

Responsible Organization(s): The three organizations will organize and participate in the Tripartite presentation meeting and the launch webinars and collaborate on the dissemination of the Tool.

All the activities above will further contribute to other outputs in the Tripartite Results Matrix, particularly to **Output 6 "Systems for optimized use strengthened in critical sectors"**. In fact, the analysis and revision of AMR-relevant legislation contributes to better regulation of AMU, paying attention to all regulatory aspects in the various stages of the AM life cycle. The Activities will also contribute to **Output 5 "Systems for biosecurity and IPC strengthened in targeted countries"**, as it supports the regulation of requirements for infection prevention and control, as well as the prevention of contamination of food and the environment with AMs and AM residues. However, as the main activities under the project focus on legal analysis rather than on legal reform processes, the activities have been structured around Output 1 above.

2.4 Value for money

The project will result in a Tool to guide countries on how to address AMR through their legislation. This Tool will be developed through a **participatory approach** (collection of feedback), piloted in the field, and be applicable for countries, sub-regions and regions with regulatory capacity (legal mandate to approve legislation).

Such a product would normally require years of intensive research work, including comparative legal research, as well as the possibility to collect feedback from the field, including a representative number of countries from different continents, legal traditions and levels of development. However, such a long work will not be necessary, as the project proposes the upscale of an existing document that focuses only on food and agriculture (the FAO Methodology). **The advantage of this project is, therefore, to work on the basis of the work already done and to take advantage of the gained experience:** it only needs the introduction of a human health component and of an in-depth assessment in the veterinary domain.

The costs of national and multi-country workshops will be contained as much as possible, using the support of the national and regional offices and representatives of the three Organizations. Different activities will be organized **online to rationalize costs**, including the experts meeting and one of the multi-country workshops. This online approach will increase the opportunities for multiplication and outreach, introduce an element of innovation and serve to pilot new strategies to be implemented in case of travel restrictions as a result of COVID-19 (see section 2.6). Furthermore, it is the intention of the three Organizations to **complement the ongoing legal work of the Tripartite priority countries.** For this purpose, the project will try to identify synergies with the country proposals that can help to reduce or rationalize the travel costs. With this in mind, the project has been presented to the Tripartite priority countries, with some expression of interest from countries. The work plan of this project project focuses on the development of the Tool, rather than on the individual legal reform processes presented in the country proposals. Nevertheless, the **three pilot countries participating in the implementation of this project will have an opportunity to identify their regulatory gaps and needs**, and to prioritize their future legal reform processes.

At the same time, in the project implementation stage, attention will be paid to potential **synergies with other programmes** and projects, such as the Tripartite EU-funded project "Working together to fight AMR" UNJP/SLS/001/EC, which includes a legal component.

Finally, it is recognised that field missions and workshops represent an asset for communication and networking and are important in certain countries to ensure sufficient involvement of national counterparts. However, the nature of the work (legal) would still allow to obtain good results working from a distance in case the COVID-19 pandemic situation interferes with the missions and travel. The project is prepared to face this challenge and, to this purpose, some activities have been reorganized as internet-based activities (see sections 2.3 and 2.6, for a more detailed description of the activities in case of COVID-19 related restrictions).

2.4.1 Sustainability

Legislation is, by definition, a very powerful mechanism to **make policy objectives sustainable** over time. Comprehensive legislation, based on the appropriate international reference standards and good practices as well as on national strategic priorities, serves to crystalize obligations and responsibilities and to make them enforceable. All efforts on the revision and update of legislation are, therefore, directly contributing to the sustainability of the legal measures.

In addition, the Tool developed under the project will be published online and **shared broadly.** It will be made available to countries for the revision and update of their national AMR-relevant legislation (including independently from the Tripartite) and to support NAP implementation. The three Organizations will make use of this Tool in their legislative assistance and governance projects, including general AMR projects that include a legal component. Countries will be able to request direct support from the three organizations, either individually or together, to fully or partially apply the Tool. The Tool will also be available for use in other AMR-related Tripartite projects that include a legal dimension, such as the EU-funded project "Working together to fight AMR".

The Tool will aim at **capacity building, a key component of sustainability.** The activities at national level (report, missions, workshops) and the multi-country workshops (as well as the e-learning course replacing the field one in case of COVID-19 restrictions) will facilitate the transfer of knowledge and serve to sensitize on the importance of quality legislation, strengthening countries' capacities to develop and implement legislation. Experts trained at the local level should be able to replicate the assessment in other countries, or to support a process of legal reform in their own countries. In addition, the broad sharing of the Tool will contribute to capacity building for the development of AMR-relevant legislation worldwide.

Finally, the virtual multi-country workshop and other virtual activities will introduce an element of sustainability into the project – by providing an accessible and easy to implement methodology to apply the Tool.

2.5. Partnership and stakeholder engagement (max 2 pages)

One of the purposes of the project is engage with Members, to make sure the Tool is clear and practical for its intended purpose, and to use this feedback to elaborate a tailor-made Tool. The role of the various stakeholders for this purpose is crucial:

At the global level, the project team will engage with experts from other international and regional organizations and the private sector (academia, industry, NGOs) in the framework of the experts meeting. This meeting will serve to collect feedback from a representation of different stakeholders with a role on AMR regulation. Selected international organizations, such as UNEP or Codex Alimentarius will be invited to join and provide feedback.

At the regional level, the project will involve representatives from regional and sub-regional organizations in the multi-country workshops. These workshops will be a good opportunity for representatives from different regional and sub-regional organizations to provide comments and participate in the development of the Tool.

At the national level, the national workshops will bring representatives from different areas and activities with a role in AMR governance, including representatives from the private sector (producers, health care workers, farmers and civil society).

On all levels, this would be an opportunity for **stakeholders to come together with the focus of using and revising the law in a One Health manner to mitigate and reduce AMR.**

2.6 Programme implementation in the light of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an unprecedented situation of uncertainty that may not be fully resolved

in the next couple of years. The legal nature of this project is particularly adapted to this situation, as most of the global-level activities can be implemented with limited travelling involved. It is also important to mention that, as a result of the pandemic situation, there is an increased availability of experts and country counterparts to participate in online activities, which has become the new-normal for international and national regulators and policy makers. The project counterparts in the field will be regulators and high-level officials, who have sufficient exposure to online tools and platforms.

In view of the uncertainty of the pandemic evolution in the near future, this project has **diversified the risks by substituting some field activities with online activities and preparing a Plan B for field activities** to activate in case of travel restrictions. This will also contribute to rationalize costs and to strengthen the capacity development dimension of the project.

With this in mind, this project has adapted the following activities:

Global level activities:

- The experts meeting will be organized online.
- The WHO and OIE consultants who will elaborate the human health and animal health components of the Tool will work remotely, saving the costs of travel and Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA).
- One multi-country workshop will be organized as a virtual workshop.
- The launch events will be organized as webinars.

The virtual multi-country workshop introduces an element of innovation into the project which will create new opportunities and enhance its sustainability in the future. It will serve as a pilot and help with building expertise that will be applicable in case of travel restrictions resulting from COVID-19.

In case of travel restrictions, the national missions/workshops and the field multi-country workshop will be converted into virtual ones (Plan B). The funding allocated to travel for the field missions will be used to extend the contracts of the national and international consultants, who will be asked to provide longer-term support to the country to compensate the lack of physical presence. The funding allocated to the field multi-country workshop will be used for e-learning materials.

The decision to conduct a physical or a web-based mission and workshop will be made no later than three months before the date of the activity as included in the work plan upon consensus among the three Organizations, and by consultation and discussion with the country/countries and/or regional organization involved.

2.7. Communication, Advocacy and Lesson Learning

Advocacy

The Tool forms a platform for advocacy and communication, and it expands on the implementation and adaptation of AMR-relevant international standards at the national level, including the standards developed under the auspices of the Tripartite.

More specifically, the Tool advocates for: 1. The adoption of Tripartite AMR international instruments into national legislation; 2. One Health cooperation in practice (coordination between the relevant institutions at the national, regional and global levels); and 3. National legal and policy reform. It is, in fact the first document dealing with the implementation of One Health AMR-relevant international standards and good practices into national legislation.

As the Tool focuses on national and regional legal change, the main direct engagement will be high-level actors on the national and regional level. For those working in the government as sector-specific and legal staff, the Tool forms a concrete example of how to take action as a group in a One Health manner. Such an example and

exercise can advocate for more One Health interaction and engagement.

Communication

The project will devote special attention to the outreach and communication of the Tool and the importance of regulatory frameworks for AMR. The Tool will be publicly accessible via the websites of all three organizations, but also launched via webinars – and there will be more targeted outreach efforts to the organizations' relevant contacts. A dedicated communications specialist will assist with the preparation of the training and outreach materials in order to convey key messages more effectively and promote the use of the Tool to targeted audiences. This specialist will notably: liaise with the existing AMR communication channels to give prominence to the role of legislation in making policy options sustainable and enforceable; identify the best modalities for outreach (besides the already planned webinars for the launch of the Tool); and craft targeted communication to share the Tool with various list-serves, newsletters and other relevant media outlets in the human health, animal health, agriculture and environmental sectors.

Lessons Learned

The Tool will capture feedback from the field and help the Tool developers to translate that feedback into guidance applicable by countries, regional and global organizations. The Tool will be finalized only when all feedback has been collected from the various activities, including the experts meeting, national missions/workshops and multi-country workshops – ensuring all lessons from the piloting phase are duly captured in the final version of the Tool before publication.

3 Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements

<table>
<tr><th>Organization</th><th>Project team</th><th>Position</th><th>Role in the project</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">FAO</td><td>Carmen Bullon</td><td>FAO Legal Officer</td><td>LEAD Tripartite Focal Point</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sara Yingjing Li</td><td>FAO Consultant</td><td>Coordination</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>FAO team's responsibilities</u>:
Lead the overall project.
Lead the drafting of the Tool (incl. introducing a One Health approach into common areas and ensuring consistency across the Tripartite sectors).
Attend the online experts meeting. Propose and organise the participation of, at least, two experts*.
Recruit a communications specialist.
Organise the piloting of the Tool in three countries, i.e. for each:
hire a national legal consultant.
hire an international consultant with expertise in food and agriculture legislation to backstop the national legal consultant and to join the mission and the national workshop. This consultant would supervise the overall drafting process and finalise the draft reports if need be.
organise a joint mission and a back-to-back national workshop.
after the mission: review the food and agriculture components of the national report and ensure consistency across the Tripartite sectors.</td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td>

Multi-country workshops: organise the 1st one (virtual); contribute to the training content for both; attend both.
Organise the incorporation of inputs (related to food and agriculture) from the various activities into the Tool (hiring one international consultant).
Organise the validation of the final (English) version of the Tool.
Review key terminology in the Spanish translation (before a full copy-editing/proofreading by an external provider).
Participate in the: i) presentations of the Tool (Tripartite meeting + launch webinars); ii) publication and sharing.
Put in practice a Plan B in case of COVID-19-related travel restrictions that demand a change in the programme of work and budget, and more specifically:

Convert national missions/workshops into virtual ones.
Contribute to develop the e-learning course.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>WHO</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Peter Beyer</td><td>WHO Senior Advisor</td><td>Tripartite Focal Point</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maarten van der Heijden</td><td>WHO Consultant</td><td>Lead WHO consultant</td></tr>
</table>
<u>WHO team's responsibilities</u>:

Organise the drafting of the Tool component on human health (hiring one international consultant). Review the draft.
Organise and attend the online experts meeting. Propose and organise the participation of, at least, two experts*.
Support the piloting of the Tool in three countries, i.e. for each:

hire an international consultant for backstopping support in human health to the national legal consultant and for joining the mission and back-to-back national workshop.
after the mission: review the human health components of the national report.

Multi-country workshops: contribute to the training content for both; attend both.
Organise the incorporation of inputs (related to human health) from the various activities into the Tool (hiring one international consultant).
Contribute to the validation of the final version of the Tool.
Organise the layout/design of the Tool and of the training materials by an external provider.
Participate in the: i) presentations of the Tool (Tripartite meeting + launch webinars); ii) publication and sharing.
Put in practice a Plan B in case of COVID-19-related travel restrictions that demand a change in the programme of work and budget, and more specifically:

Contribute to develop the e-learning course.

</td></tr>
</table>

OIE	Camille Loi	OIE Legal Programme Officer	**Tripartite Focal Point**
	David Sherman	OIE Programme Coordinator	**Support**

OIE team's responsibilities:

- Organise the drafting of the **Tool component on animal health** (hiring one international consultant). Review the draft.
- Attend the online **experts meeting**. Propose and organise the participation of, at least, two experts*.
- Support the piloting of the Tool in three countries, i.e. for each:
  - hire an international consultant for **backstopping support** in animal health to the national legal consultant and for joining the **mission** and **back-to-back national workshop.**
  - after the mission: review the animal health components of the **national report.**
- **Multi-country workshops**: organise the 2nd one (field - regional); contribute to the training content for both; attend both.
- Organise the **incorporation of inputs** (in animal health) from the various activities into the Tool (hiring one international consultant).
- Contribute to the **validation** of the final version of the Tool.
- Organise the **translations** of the Tool into French and Spanish.
- Review key terminology in the **French** translation (before a full copy-editing/proofreading by an external provider).
- Organise the **copy-editing/proofreading** of the Tool in the 3 languages by an external provider.
- Participate in the: i) presentations of the Tool (**Tripartite meeting + launch webinars**); ii) **publication and sharing.**
- Put in practice a **Plan B in case of COVID-19**-related travel restrictions that demand a change in the programme of work and budget, and more specifically:
  - **Convert** the 2nd multi-country workshop (field) into a virtual one.
  - Contract a provider for the **e-learning** course. Contribute to develop it.

* Not necessarily international consultants of the Organization.

3.2. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Reporting on the AMR MPTF will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each Tripartite organization will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR:

- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three (3) months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the Results Matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated activities and results for the next 12-month funding period;

- Mid-term progress review report to be submitted halfway through the implementation of the Joint Programme[6] (depending on timing this may merge with the annual report);
- Final consolidated narrative report, after the completion of the joint Tripartite programme, to be provided no later than three (3) months after the operational closure of the activities of the Joint Tripartite programme.

As a minimum, the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR will prepare and report on the activities funded through the AMR MPTF on a 6-month monitoring basis. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR. The joint Tripartite programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Joint Tripartite Secretariat on AMR on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the AMR MPTF.

The project team will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources for the activities supported by AMR MPTF, including in-kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

Headquarters' level shall provide the Administrative Agent (UNDP MPTF Office) with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows *(more information on the reporting will be provided at the later time):*

- Annual financial reports as of 31 December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the AMR MPTF, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the AMR MPTF and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

The joint Tripartite programme may be subjected to a Programme Review (methodology to be determined) or joint final independent evaluation (JFEI) by the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process and made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of PUNOs.

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The AMR MPTF will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the MPTF through the AA. Each Tripartite organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Tripartite organization shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the AA of the AMR MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each Tripartite Agency, in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each

[6] This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation.

Tripartite agency shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA.

Indirect costs of the Tripartite Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each tripartite agency in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the AMR MPTF will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the AMR MPTF.

Each Tripartite organization will take appropriate measures to publicize the AMR MPTF and give due credit to the other Tripartite agencies. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, tripartite partners, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the AA will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the AMR MPTF.

Annexes

Annex 1 - Log Framework

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">AMR MPTF Log framework</td><td colspan="3">Development and Piloting of a Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant Legislation</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Impact: Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objectives</td><td>Indicators</td><td colspan="2">Sources of verification</td><td>Key assumptions and risks</td></tr>
<tr><td>MPTF Outcome Objectives

Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice</td><td>Indicator:
[proposed indicator]
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.
Baseline value: 0
Target value: 2</td><td colspan="2">• Regulatory documents, i.e. the establishment of a legal drafting working group, a Ministerial decision on institutional coordination.
• Project reports.</td><td>(1) Countries have the political will to review their AMR-relevant regulatory framework following a One Health approach.
(2) Countries are able to allocate sufficient qualified (technical and legal) human and financial resources to support the revision of legislation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MPTF Outcome Objectives

Use of Antimicrobials Optimized in Critical Sectors</td><td>Number of countries that implemented one or more (additional) international instruments on AMR.
Baseline value: 0
Target value: 1</td><td colspan="2">• Documented evidence of incorporation of international standard(s) into national regulatory frameworks (national legislation or policy documents).</td><td>Countries are committed to identify and address their regulatory gaps and weaknesses.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MPTF Output Objectives</td><td>Indicator</td><td>Source of Verification</td><td>Key Activities</td><td>Key Assumptions and Risks</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes</td><td>Indicator A.1: Internationally applicable Tool developed to support legislation review and revision.
Baseline value: No
Target value: Yes</td><td>Publication of the Tool.</td><td rowspan="2">Activities:
1. Development of a One Health Legal Assessment Tool.
2. Online experts meeting to discuss and finalize the Tool.
3. Piloting of the Tool at the national level.
4. Multi-country workshops (one virtual, one field).
5. Finalization and validation.
6. Publication and outreach.</td><td rowspan="2">• The Tripartite organizations agree on the content of the Tool.
• The three organizations assigned competent officers and consultants to work on the development and implementation of the Tool.
• Countries actively engage and participate in the project activities.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator A.2: Number of countries where the regulatory framework has been reviewed in line with the international standards on AMU and AMR, including AMs used as pesticides.
Baseline value: 0
Target value:3</td><td>Project reports.</td></tr>
</table>

Annex 2 - Risk Matrix

Risk description	Risk Category: Contextual Programmatic Institutional	Worst case consequence for the project	Risk Score		Mitigating action	Action owner
			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	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
Insufficient engagement from all relevant sectors in the application of the Tool in 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 on AMR.	FAO, WHO, OIE
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
Limited engagement of national counterparts in the implementation of the online activities.	Programmatic	• Participation in the 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
Limited resources for scaling up the support for the application of the Tool in more countries post-	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	FAO, WHO, OIE

piloting phase.					Tool and the training resources post the piloting phase. Expertise on effective communication has been incorporated into the project design.	

Annex 3 - Outline of Budget (in USD)

Categories	FAO	OIE	WHO	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel costs [7]	152,687	14,400	166,500	333,587
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials[8]		10,000		10,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation [9]				
4. Contractual Services[10]		104,510	6,000	110,510
5. Travel [11]	20,055	52,740	19,240	92,035
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts[12]				
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs [13]	36,649	8,000	8,000	52,649
Total Direct Costs	**209,390**	**189,650**	**199,740**	**598,780**
8. Indirect support costs (Max. 7% of overall budget)[14]	14,657	13,276	13,982	41,915
TOTAL	**224,047**	**202,926**	**213,722**	**640,695**

[7] Staff and other personnel costs: Includes all related staff and temporary staff costs including base salary, post adjustment and all staff entitlements. This includes the costs of a full-time project coordinator, based either in one of the organisations or the National coordination committee.

[8] Supplies, Commodities, Materials: Includes all direct and indirect costs (e.g. freight, transport, delivery, distribution) associated with procurement of supplies, commodities and materials. Office supplies should be reported as "General Operating".

[9] Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation: The procurement of durable equipment is not eligible for the AMR MPTF and this budget line should therefore not be used.

[10] Contractual Services: Services contracted by an organization which follow the normal procurement processes. It used for procurement of services requiring provision of intellectual or specialization services not foreseen under works and construction contracts such as, but not limited to, maintenance, licensing, studies, technical, training, advisory services. These are ruled by FAO policy MS 502 or MS 507 ruling LoA.

[11] Travel: Includes staff and non-staff travel paid for by the organization directly related to a project.

[12] Transfers and Grants to Counterparts: Includes transfers to national counterparts and any other transfers given to an implementing partner (e.g. NGO) which is not similar to a commercial service contract as per above. Please reference FAO policy MS 502.

[13] General Operating and Other Direct Costs: Includes all general operating costs for running an office. Examples include telecommunication, rents, finance charges and other costs which cannot be mapped to other expense categories. In addition, desk work from Headquarters (including from the project lead technical officer) should also be factored in these categories.

[14] Indirect Support Costs: (No definition provided).

Annex 4 - Global Work Plan

Name of Project: Development and Piloting of a Tripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant Legislation
Start Date : Year 1 Month 1 Projected End Date: Year 2 Month 12

	Tool elaboration	*f / v*	Field / virtual	E-L	E-Learning
	Identification of the National Consultant	D°	Decision on field or virtual option (COVID-19)	EN/FR/SP	English / French / Spanish
	National report drafting	N	National missions-workshops		
	Missions/events	VW / RW	Multi-country workshops: virtual one / regional (field) one		
	Preparation / Post-event finalization				

	Lead Tripartite Org	Implementing Partner	YEAR 1												YEAR 2											
			M1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	M1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Output 1 - Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes																										
Activity 1: DEVELOPMENT	**FAO**	WHO, OIE						EN DRAFT																		
Activity 2: EXPERTS MEETING (*v*)	**WHO**	FAO, OIE																								
Activity 3: PILOTING (*f*) 3 reports / missions / national workshops	**FAO**	WHO, OIE						D°				N1 *f*														
											D°				N2 *f*											
															D°				N3 *f*							
Activity 4: MULTI-COUNTRY WORKSHOPS (*v + f*)	**1st FAO / 2nd OIE**	FAO, WHO, OIE									VW *v*		D°				RW *f*									
PLAN B for Activities 3 & 4 (*v*)	**Same than in Plan A (+ OIE lead on E-L)**										VW *v*	N1 *v*			N2 *v*		RW *v*		N3 *v*					E-L		
Activity 5: FINALISATION																										
5.1: Validation/translation	**FAO, OIE**	FAO, WHO, OIE								FR-SP DRAFT							EN FINAL			FR-SP FINAL						
5.2: Copy-editing/proofreading	**OIE**	FAO, WHO																		EN		FR SP				
5.3.: Lay-out/design	**OIE**	FAO, WHO																			EN		FR-SP			
Activities 6: PUBLICATION and OUTREACH																										
Activity 6.1: Presentations of the Tool (Tripartite meeting + launching	**Shared**	**Shared**																						Tripartite meeting +		

webinars)																							Webinars	
Activity 6.2: Publication/sharing	**Shared**	**Shared**																						
These activities will also contribute to Outputs 5 and 6. However, as the main activities under the project focus on legal analysis rather than on legal reform processes, the activities have been structured around output 1 above																								

The Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND
Combatting the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach
Global Project Component 4 - Environment

1. Full project overview

Project title	**AMR MPTF**: 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.
Timeframe	18 months
Lead Tripartite Focal Point	
Name	Sasha Koo-Oshima
Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Title	Deputy Director of the Land and Water Division
E-mail	sasha.koo@fao.org
Telephone number (include country and city code)	+1 (443) 653 7740
Address	Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Roma RM
Counterpart Tripartite Focal Points	
Name	Kate Medlicott
Agency	World Health Organization (WHO)
Title	Team Lead – Sanitation and WHO focal point for AMR and environment
E-mail	medlicottk@who.int
Telephone number (include country and city code)	+41 79 4843295
Name	Jorge Pinto Ferreira
Agency	World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
Title	Deputy Head of the Antimicrobial Resistance and Veterinary Products Department
E-mail	j.p.ferreira@oie.int
Telephone number (include country and city code)	+33 786364244
Other Implementing Partners	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Name	Jacqueline Alvarez
Agency	UNEP
Title	Unit Head – Chemicals and Health Branch
E-mail	jacqueline.alvarez@un.org
Telephone number (include country and city code)	+41 799453260
Budget	
Total amount (USD) based on budget summary in Annex	USD 753,136
Total amount (USD) allocated to each Tripartite partner	FAO: USD 276,451 OIE: USD 85,065 WHO: USD 210,255 UNEP: USD 181,365
Background	Use of antimicrobials in humans, plants and animals all contribute to the environmental load of antimicrobial resistant bacteria, genes, residues and their metabolites. However, the extent to which each are drivers of resistance and adverse human, plant and animal health outcomes in different contexts is not well understood.

	Nonetheless, actions can be taken in multiple sectors to reduce risk from plausible pathways of AMR spread through environmental media (i.e. water and soil). Actions can build on existing guidance, partnerships and interventions using an AMR lens to reduce infections that would otherwise be treated with antimicrobials and to reduce both point- and nonpoint-source pollution from all sectors using a One Health approach. In parallel, scientific and operational research can be advanced to better understand the most important environmental drivers of AMR in different contexts. Tripartite collaboration for AMR is well established for human, animal and food aspects, but increased/stronger Tripartite plus UNEP collaboration for AMR in the environment is needed. Through this project, the Tripartite aims to accelerate country-level action on mitigating the spread of AMR through the environment from point- and nonpoint-source pollution from plant and animal production, including aquaculture, as well as urban centers. Incorporating policy and regulatory framework tools and options for safe wastewater treatment and reuse, including by-products, and WASH and wastewater management in urban settings within National Action Plans (NAPs) will address the key linkages between water, environment and health. In order to achieve these goals, the project will simultaneously clarify roles and responsibilities and cement productive working relations, not only between key stakeholders, but also between Tripartite plus UNEP partners that can be extended upon in future phases of work and future proposals to the MPTF.
Project Summary	
Impact	Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda sustained globally
Outcome(s)	1. Momentum on Global AMR Agenda sustained 2. Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups 3. Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice
Outputs and Key activities	**Output 1. Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented.** *Activity 1.1: A series of at least 3 online meetings to discuss and document interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment (1, HQ level inter-agency technical meeting; 2, Regional consultation meeting involving regional counterparts of each agency; and 3. A high level interagency meeting involving directors and ADGs).* *Activity 1.2: Finalize a document outlining interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment.* **Output 2. Improved countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-*related* policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes.**

	Activity 2.1: Preparation: Awareness raising and capacity development approach that maps out topics/subtopics, audience segmentation, delivery modes developed with the help of a consultant. *Activity 2.2a: Awareness raising: Development of awareness raising materials (PowerPoints, short videos etc.) using new technical brief on WASH and wastewater management to combat AMR and its subtopics including the Global Surveillance ESBL E. coli protocol and other relevant material as a base. Materials can also be used in output 3 below.* *Activity 2.2b: Awareness raising: Interagency delivery of a series of webinars (minimum 12 webinars) in at least 3 languages (English, French, Spanish) and regions hosted by UNEP GW²I network and other platforms as appropriate.* *Activity 2.3: Capacity building: Targeted capacity building responding to priority requests on environment issues from countries supported by other MPTF proposals - one country per region: [indicative list of potential countries] Asia (Cambodia/Indonesia), Africa (Kenya/Ethiopia), Western Asia (Tajikistan), LAC (Peru/Costa Rica), MENA (Morocco).* *Activity 2.4 Developing One Health Progressive Management Pathway for AMR (Tripartite-PMP-AMR) with focus on strengthening environmental component.* **Output 3. Engagement plans with critical stakeholders' groups *implemented.*** *Activity 3.1 Mobilization of a "friends against AMR in the environment" group of Member States.* *Activity 3.2 Side events proposed at FAO Committees; World Food Summit; UNEA (February 2021); UN-Water High Level event (April 2021); OIE General Session (May 2021); WHA (May 2021); 9th World Water Forum (March 2021); WAAW (November 2021); World Water Week (August 2021); Singapore International Water Week (June 2021); ICCM5 (July 2021) resulting in a Call to Action than feeds into 2.2 and 2,3 above*

Joint Programme Description

1 Baseline and situation analysis

1.1 Problem statement

The environmental dimension of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has received comparatively less focus than AMR in the context of human or animal health. Water, and potentially soil, may be major modes for AMR development and spread. Resistant microbes are in people, animals, food, and the environment (in water, soil and air). Efforts to address AMR in the environment lag far behind in attention, advocacy, political commitment, engagement and the evidence base. However, the natural environment is an important reservoir of AMR, and measures must be taken to address this risk.

Anthropogenic activities are increasing the importance of the environment as a pathway for AMR human exposure (Tripartite, 2020. "Technical brief on water, sanitation, hygiene and wastewater management

to prevent infections and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistance"). The discharge of antimicrobials and other antimicrobial compounds, such as disinfectants and heavy metals, into natural environments has the potential to drive the evolution of resistant bacteria. Strong evidence indicates that releases of antimicrobial compounds to the environment, combined with direct contact between both natural bacterial communities and discharged resistant bacteria, are driving bacterial evolution and the emergence of more resistant strains (UNEP, 2017. Frontiers 2017. "Emerging issues of environmental concern").

These compounds are present in waters and soils at a wide range of concentrations depending on source and behaviour in terms of degradation rate and adsorption to solids. Municipal wastewater contains a vast array of contaminants: household pharmaceuticals and personal care products; hospital waste with high concentrations of antimicrobials and disinfectants; and compounds from industrial activity, including heavy metals. Agricultural waste, such as animal manure, may also contain concentrations of antimicrobials in the same order of magnitude as are used to treat infection. However, after adsorption to soil particles, some antimicrobials become neutralized, while others remain active and exert a selection pressure on bacteria in soil (UNEP 2017. Frontiers 2017. "Emerging issues of environmental concern"). Stronger leadership, coordination and accountability are needed at all levels to address these challenges (IACG, 2019. "No time to wait: Securing the future from drug-resistant infections").

While it is known that antimicrobials in humans, plants and animals all contribute to the environmental load of antimicrobial resistant bacteria, genes, residues and their metabolites, it is not well understood the extent to which this load, across different contexts, drives resistance and adverse human, plant and animal health outcomes. Nonetheless, actions can be taken in multiple sectors to reduce risk from plausible pathways of AMR spread through environmental media (i.e. water and soil). Actions can build on existing guidance, partnerships and interventions using an AMR lens to reduce infections that would otherwise be treated with antimicrobials and to reduce both point- and nonpoint-source pollution from all sectors using a One Health approach. In parallel, scientific and operational research can be advanced to better understand the most important environmental drivers of AMR in different contexts.

Most countries have developed, and are periodically revising, their AMR National Action Plans (NAPs). However, the environment and important roles of WASH and wastewater management is often not addressed, or the actions selected may not be adequately informed by evidence and tailored to national contexts or lack integration with existing WASH activities. Science-informed actions within AMR NAPs and sectors' policy and plans for improving WASH and wastewater are critical because water, and potentially soil, may be major modes for AMR development and spread – especially in places with inadequate WASH. Plausible causal pathways and growing evidence suggests that effective WASH and wastewater management will reduce risks posed to human, animal and plant health by AMR.

1.2 AMR MPTF Results Matrix (Please refer to Appendix 3)

Results Chain	Indicators			
	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
Outcome 1: Momentum on Global AMR Agenda sustained	Document outlining Tripartite Plus collaboration for environmental AMR	0	1	Roles and responsibilities in environmental AMR document outlining agencies' roles and responsibilities developed and agreed upon
Output 1.1: Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented	Discussions outlining Tripartite Plus agencies' common understanding of roles in environmental AMR	0	3	Interagency meeting reports Final report
Activity 1.1.1: A series of at least 3 online meetings to discuss and document interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment (1, HQ level inter-agency technical meeting; 2, Regional consultation meeting involving regional counterparts of each agency; and 3, A high level interagency meeting involving directors and ADGs).	# of online interagency meetings conducted	0	3	Meeting reports
Activity 1.1.2: Finalize a document outlining interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment.	Report summarizing discussions and next steps of interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment	0	1	Final report
Outcome 2: Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups	# of countries with strengthened representation of environmental dimensions of AMR and response actions	N/A	20	Webinar series reports Pre- and post-survey questionnaires Tripartite-PMP-AMR pilot testing assessment reports
Output 2.1: Improved countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-*related* policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes	# of countries with enhanced capacity on various aspects of environmental AMR	0	5	Expert consultations, reports, national stakeholder engagement activities Information/education/communication (IEC) products

Activity 2.1.1: Preparation of awareness raising and capacity development approach that maps out topics/subtopics, audience segmentation, delivery modes.	Awareness raising and capacity development approach created	0	1	Roadmap of awareness raising and capacity development topics/subtopics, audience segmentation, delivery modes developed
Activity 2.1.2a: Development of awareness raising materials (PowerPoints, short videos etc) using new technical brief on WASH and wastewater management to combat AMR and other relevant material as a base.	# of awareness raising materials developed	0	5	Awareness raising materials per topic of new technical brief on WASH and wastewater management – households and communities; healthcare facilities; plant and animal production; manufacturing of antimicrobials; surveillance and research
Activity 2.1.2b: Interagency delivery of a webinar series (minimum 12 webinars) covering at least three UN languages (English, French, Spanish) and regions hosted by UNEP Global Wastewater Initiative (GW^2I) network and other platforms as appropriate (i.e. FAO VLCs[15]).	Interagency awareness raising series of webinars conducted	0	12	Webinar recordings and reports
Activity 2.1.3: Targeted capacity building responding to priority requests on environment issues from countries supported by other MPTF proposals - one country per region: [indicative list of potential countries] Asia (Cambodia/Indonesia), Africa (Kenya/Ethiopia), Western Asia (Tajikistan), LAC (Peru/Costa Rica), MENA (Morocco)	# of MPTF countries receiving targeted capacity development activities	0	5	# of capacity development materials Expert consultations, regional training course/workshops and national activities
Activity 2.1.4: Developing One Health Progressive Management Pathway for AMR (Tripartite-PMP-AMR) with focus on strengthening environmental component	Strengthened environmental component of Tripartite-PMP-AMR tool	0	1	Completed environmental component of Tripartite-PMP-AMR
Outcome 3: Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice.	# of Member State advocates for developed Call to Action on AMR in the environment	0	6	Call to Action developed with "friends against AMR in the environment" group

[15] VLCs – Virtual Learning Centres

Output 3.1: Engagement plans with critical stakeholders' groups implemented.	# of high-level meetings increasing visibility of environmental dimension of AMR	0	3	All project knowledge, awareness raising materials, information and final report published Side event meeting reports
Activity 3.1.1: Mobilization of a "friends against AMR in the environment" group of Member States.	# of Member States joining in "friends against AMR in the environment" group	0	6	Consultations with Member States Letters of Intent of Member States
Activity 3.1.2 Side events proposed at FAO Committees; World Food Summit; UNEA (February 2021); UN-Water High Level event (April 2021); OIE General Session (May 2021); WHA (May 2021); 9th World Water Forum (March 2021); WAAW (November 2021); World Water Week (August 2021); Singapore International Water Week (June 2021); ICCM5 (July 2021) resulting in a Call to Action than feeds into 2.2 and 2,3 above.	# of side events at high level meetings	0	3	Side event meeting reports

2 Programme strategy

2.1 Overall strategy (max 2 pages)

This project will be transformational and deliver results at scale through the three-pronged approach of increasing understanding of, cooperation in, and capacity to act on the environmental dimensions of AMR among key stakeholders. The critical gap in addressing environmental considerations of AMR has been identified by the international community and is an increasingly important area of work. By addressing this gap through enhancing visibility of the environmental dimensions of AMR and mitigation capacities simultaneously within international agencies (output 1), countries and NAPs (output 2) and political/policy members (output 3), the project will deliver scalable and cascading results. Additionally, the project will clarify roles and responsibilities and cement productive working relations, not only between key stakeholders, but also between Tripartite partners plus UNEP that can be extended upon in future phases of work and future proposals to the MPTF.

Through this project, the Tripartite aims to enhance awareness and capacity to act on the environmental dimensions of AMR at all levels, a critical need that has been lacking since the launch of the AMR GAP in 2015. WASH and wastewater management contribute across all five objectives of the Global Action Plan but contribute most significantly under Objective 3 on reducing incidence of infections. The project will ensure that national stakeholders in WASH and water resources management are engaged in AMR national planning and response, have a robust understanding of the evidence on the environmental dimensions of AMR, and understand what can be done to reduce risks from point- and nonpoint-source pollution from human, animal and plant production (including aquaculture), communities, healthcare facilities and manufacturing through safe wastewater treatment and reuse, AgriWASH and WASH and wastewater management. The project will also leverage past and ongoing work to address the gaps in environmental AMR data collection and sampling through the dissemination and promotion of the recently developed "Tricycle - WHO integrated global surveillance on ESBL-producing *E. coli* using a "One Health" approach: Implementation and opportunities" protocol in targeted country-level capacity building activities.

A central task is to support the development and implementation of national policies and actions within all sectors to combat AMR at national, regional and global levels. For most countries, however, writing a NAP is not the main problem. Instead, the biggest challenges are implementing these plans and demonstrating sustained actions around them. Rather than allocating large amounts of resources to develop new tools from the ground up, this project aims to leverage and bolster existing tools, addressing gaps to include the environmental dimensions of AMR. In this manner, the Tripartite plus UNEP will develop and strengthen the environmental component of the Progressive Management Pathway for Antimicrobial Resistance (Tripartite-PMP-AMR) to address this.

Despite longstanding collaboration between FAO, WHO, OIE and UNEP on numerous technical outputs (e.g. safe use of wastewater) and coordination mechanisms (e.g. UN-Water), Tripartite plus UNEP collaboration on environmental aspects of AMR is relatively new compared to the well-established collaboration on human, animal and plant health. This project will serve as a testing ground to build on the newly formed collaborations such as the WHO/FAO/OIE Technical Brief on WASH and Wastewater for AMR, which serves as a solid foundation for proposed activities, as well as collaboratively building upon the Progressive Management Pathway for AMR (Tripartite-PMP-AMR) to further strengthen the environmental component.

The Tripartite is uniquely placed to collaborate and leverage existing partnerships and ongoing projects on country, regional and global levels to provide support to governments, producers, traders and other human, animal, plant, aquaculture and environment sector stakeholders in fostering the inclusive multi-sectoral and multistakeholder engagement environment necessary to mitigate the development and

spread of AMR in and through the environment. UNEP is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. Therefore, by clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of each Tripartite agency plus UNEP in this area of work, each agency will be able to more efficiently collaborate and effectively utilize their respective capacities and mandates in the work of the environmental dimensions of AMR. Ultimately, this project will allow the efforts of the whole – the Tripartite plus UNEP collaboration – to be greater than the sum of its parts and pave the way towards increasing the Tripartite plus UNEP comparative advantage for future environmental AMR MPTF work.

With these activities, widespread multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary expertise, extensive field capacity and experience, and a strong commitment to continued collaboration, the Tripartite plus UNEP demonstrates a strong comparative advantage to develop and provide technical and institutional guidance and knowledge to countries. The shared global reach and technical expertise, coupled with the combined outreach to high-level governing bodies of each agency, the Tripartite plus UNEP will be able to sustain the global momentum on combating AMR and deliver meaningful results towards mitigating AMR in the environment through a true One Health approach in the next eighteen months.

2.1.1 **Strategic fit**

At its third session, held in Nairobi in 2017, the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) recognized that AMR was an increasing threat and challenge to global health, food security and sustainable development of all countries. UNEA 3 also requested the Executive Director of UNEP to work in close collaboration with the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health and all other relevant organizations, academia, the private sector and civil society to support efforts by member States to identify and characterize the human and animal health risk, based on the "One Health" approach and in line with the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, as well as the risk to biodiversity and ecosystems arising from anthropogenic AMR in the environment.

In addition, the Assembly encouraged member States to consider, as part of evidence-based environmental policymaking, putting in place measures, as nationally appropriate, to effectively manage waste and wastewater to minimize their contribution to AMR through environmental contamination, including that applicable to municipalities, the animal and plant production industries (including aquaculture), health-care facilities, manufacturers of antimicrobials, household detergent waste and heavy metals. This project will respond to the above-described mandates from the UNEA.

The project links to the AMR MPTF workplan and IACG recommendations for greater emphasis on the environmental dimensions of AMR and aims to strengthen commitment and action on the environmental dimensions of AMR through awareness raising, capacity building and technical support to countries in incorporating environmental AMR-related cross-sectoral issues into NAPs. The activities and strategy of the project are in-line with and build upon existing collaborations between the Tripartite such as the "Technical brief on WASH and wastewater management to prevent infections and reduce the spread of AMR" and extends such collaboration by engaging in a more cohesive manner with UNEP.

The project also has potential synergies with two active Fleming Fund regional grants – (1) Fleming Fund Regional Grant 2.3: Common Protocols for Data Collection and (2) Fleming Fund Regional Grant 2.5: Planning, Policy and Advocacy. The project will link with the Fleming Fund regional grant technical contact points to explore collaboration towards improving and standardizing environmental AMR data collection and analysis and ensuring key evidence and data are made available to policy makers so that they can develop and implement policies to fight AMR.

2.1.2 Supporting impact at country / regional / global level

At the country level, dedicated communications strategies remain priorities throughout related project concept notes. Defining key roles of organizations will promote clear and devoted communication strategies. Most countries also indicated support for multi-sectoral coordination; for example, setting up governance mechanisms to support multi-sectoral coordination committees, extending and updating current legal, institutional and normative frameworks governing medical and veterinary laboratories, and designing a national quality management system. This project will support the development of joint communication and advocacy plans at the country level.

Most importantly, at the country, regional, and global levels, current initiatives toward awareness raising and capacity building will be supported through this project. Therefore, trainings, campaigns, and targeted awareness with multi-stakeholder advocacy outreach will be supported through the initiatives and activities of this project.

2.2 Theory of Change

The environmental component of AMR has remained neglected throughout much of ongoing global AMR discussion. This project ultimately aims to clarify the role of international organizations in environmental AMR, strengthen capacity, and promote a cross-sectoral One Health Approach to AMR in NAPs. To reach this goal, three primary outcomes have been defined, 1) to improve understanding of AMR risks and response options; 2) to increase comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice; and 3) to sustain momentum on the Global AMR Agenda. The three primary outcomes of the project all work to fulfil the overarching and long-term goals of the Tripartite plus UNEP in addressing AMR as a serious risk to human, animal and environmental health. Activities will be carried out in role definition, awareness raising and capacity building to ultimately reach these goals.

In the discourse surrounding environmental AMR, the roles of key organizations must be defined in order to streamline effective actions. Such prioritization and role definition will allow for increased comprehensiveness and quality in subsequent actions. The Tripartite has had great involvement on AMR use and detection in humans and animals, however the environmental component has remained unattended to, while not out of scope. Classification of clear roles and relationships for Tripartite Plus members in the narrative will promote a sustainable foundation for increased, unified and streamlined action.

Awareness raising is also critical for this issue. Raised global awareness of the presence and risks of AMR in the environment will prompt further engagement from policymakers. Such awareness is necessary for informed NAPs, understanding, and risk response. Governmental stakeholders unaware of their role in preventing and limiting environmental AMR will not have the tools necessary to take actions required. In parallel, capacity building activities will both increase understanding of AMR risks as well as give insight into targeted response possibilities. Capacity building activities set out for in this project are intended to establish toolkits for baseline assessment and successive action.

Project activities all work toward sustaining momentum on the Global AMR Agenda. By defining the roles and setting a clear action plan, raising awareness, and building capacity, the energy on the Global AMR Agenda will be injected with new dynamism. However, the project recognizes that the linkages between increased awareness and capacity to increased attention and action are assumptions. If these assumptions do not hold true, the baseline established by initial work and findings will be utilized as a stepping-stone to further activities aimed toward further action.

This Theory of Change analysis defines the outcomes that the project is working to build change toward as specifically changes to perception and strategy in addressing AMR in the environment. Actions taken during the project will push toward these outcomes through role definition, awareness raising, and

capacity building which will not only work towards the general outcomes of this project but will take critical steps toward sustainably addressing this issue.

2.3 Expected results and Narrative (max 2-3 pages, excluding tables)

Output 1: Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented.

Rationale:

Clarified roles and responsibilities among WHO, FAO, OIE and UNEP on environmental drivers of AMR is imperative for mitigating AMR in a truly One Health approach. Agency roles are responsibilities are complicated due to the highly inter-sectoral nature of environmental drivers of AMR in which;

- action can be taken in many sectors to reduce AM pollution (municipalities, health, animal and plant production, aquaculture, industry);
- responsibilities for regulation and surveillance rests with difference sectors (typically ministries of environment);
- consequences on inaction accrue across many sectors (human health, animal health, ecosystem health); and
- aspects of leadership, research and surveillance exist in all sectors

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 will be key to efficiently delivering as one across the UN-system.

The form, formalization, signatories of a role and responsibilities document for AMR and environment will depend on wider inter-agency context on AMR. However, even if the document is not formally adopted within the project timeframe the process of clarifying will be valuable for agencies and stakeholders and also help to define agencies contributions under output 2 and 3.

Activities:

- A series of at least 3 online meetings to discuss and document interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment (1, HQ level inter-agency technical meeting, 2, Regional consultation meeting involving regional counterparts of each agency, and 3. A high level interagency meeting involving directors and ADGs).
- Finalize a document outlining interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment.

Output 2: Improved countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes.

Rationale:

Increased technical awareness and capacity among AMR stakeholders globally on environmental aspects and vice versa among environment stakeholders on AMR is vital for achieving reduced levels of AMR and slower development of resistance in the long term. Many countries face significant barriers in the implementation of AMR NAPs, including inadequate political awareness and commitment, and lack of informed people to champion a One Health approach. Many countries also lack a compelling narrative to engage policymakers and the general public (IACG, 2019).

Despite increased awareness of the importance of environmental aspects of AMR, environmental stakeholders and activities are currently not well represented on AMR NAPs. Furthermore, the foundational understanding of the evidence on environmental drivers of AMR and what action can be taken using existing guidance is not well understood. Instead, environment is either missing or NAPs have seized on a narrow element without considering the wider context of environmental risks and drivers.

This output primarily seeks to demystify the topic and enable informed participation and content in national level AMR platforms. Awareness raising will use the new WHO/FAO/OIE Technical brief on WASH and wastewater management to prevent infections and reduce the spread of AMR as a point of departure. It will primarily target NAP teams promoting gap analysis on environment issue in existing plans while also using the opportunity to engage wider stakeholders as the format allows. More detailed capacity building on selected sub-topics will be targeted to countries receiving MPTF funding at country level. A preparation step, including a survey of the needs of low- and middle-income countries, will 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.

Through MPTF country-level proposals, a number of countries have specifically requested for assistance in developing and strengthening AMR surveillance systems. To address country needs and requests for capacity building in AMR surveillance, the project will assist in disseminating the recently developed Global Tricycle Surveillance ESBL *E. coli* protocol through the developed awareness raising materials. In the targeted capacity building phase, this output will include specific capacity building for environmental AMR data collection using the "ESBL *E. coli* in water and wastewater: microbiology procedure" of the Tricycle Global Tricycle Surveillance ESBL *E. coli* protocol in coordination with the Tricycle ESBL *E. coli* project leads.

For most countries, writing a NAP is not the main problem. Instead, the biggest challenges are implementing these plans and demonstrating sustained actions around them. FAO developed the Progressive Management Pathway for Antimicrobial Resistance (Tripartite-PMP-AMR) to address this as a tool developed to support the member countries developing and implementing NAPs with a stepwise approach. UNEP has already begun collaborating with FAO in the Tripartite-PMP-AMR, and through this output, will be heavily engaged in addressing current environmental gaps within the Tripartite-PMP-AMR. With the strengthened environmental component of Tripartite-PMP-AMR, the Tripartite organizations plus UNEP will provide a truly holistic tool that enables countries to better engage stakeholders in the environmental sector and work progressively towards addressing AMR through a One Health approach.

Activities:

- *Preparation* - Awareness raising and capacity development approach that maps out topics/subtopics, audience segmentation, delivery modes developed using a survey to understand the needs for low- and middle-income countries to ensure relevance of awareness raising content and activities and with the help of a consultant.

- *Awareness raising* - Development of awareness raising materials (PowerPoints, short videos etc) using new technical brief on WASH and wastewater management to combat AMR and its subtopics including the Global Tricycle Surveillance ESBL *E.coli* protocol and other relevant material as a base. Materials can also be used in output 3 below.

- *Awareness raising* - Interagency delivery of a webinar series (minimum 12 webinars) covering at least three UN languages (English, French, Spanish) and regions hosted by UNEP Global Wastewater Initiative (GW^2I) network and other platforms as appropriate.

- *Capacity building* - Targeted capacity building responding to priority requests on environment issues from countries supported by other MPTF proposals - one country per region: [indicative list of potential countries] Asia (Cambodia/Indonesia), Africa (Kenya/Ethiopia), Western Asia (Tajikistan), LAC (Peru/Costa Rica), MENA (Morocco). Capacity building will be streamlined with country programs through alignment with national MPTF project workplans and priorities.

- Developing One Health Progressive Management Pathway for AMR (Tripartite-PMP-AMR), with strong engagement of UNEP, focusing on strengthening environmental component.

Output 3: Engagement plans with critical stakeholders' groups *implemented.*

Rationale:
As highlighted by the 2019 IACG report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, stronger political leadership, advocacy coordination and accountability are needed at all levels to enable a sustained One Health response to AMR. To address this important recommendation, this output aims to increase political engagement and commitment by environment politicians and policymakers to tackle environmental aspects of AMR.

Particularly, greater political engagement and commitment to AMR and environment is needed in addition to the technical awareness and capacity covered in output 2. This output focuses on raising visibility with the highest governing bodies on each agency through the leadership of a "friends against AMR in the environment" Member State group with the help of the interagency group to organize events and coordinate messaging. Initiation of the creation and mobilization of the "friends against AMR in the environment" group at the start of the project and will work with the involved Member States to increase political momentum, visibility and awareness of the environmental dimension of AMR at various high-level events throughout project implementation, as well as after project closure. Actual number of events will depend on how many are accepted in each high-level meeting.

It is imperative that there is high-level commitment from the environmental sector for tackling AMR with attention paid to priority issues. By promoting discussions on policies, institutional strategies and mechanisms for addressing the challenges of AMR and environment, this project will ultimately foster and support the implementation of the NAPs within the framework of the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance with strengthened multi-sectoral coordination.

Activities:
- Mobilization of a "friends against AMR in the environment" group of Member States – *UNEP*
- Side events proposed at various high-level meetings resulting in a Call to Action than feeds into 2.2 and 2.3 above:
    - FAO Committees;
    - UN Food Systems Summit (2021);
    - United Nations Environment Assembly, UNEA (February 2021);
    - 9th World Water Forum (March 2021);
    - UN-Water High Level event (April 2021);
    - OIE General Session (May 2021);
    - World Health Assembly, WHA (May 2021);
    - Singapore International Water Week (June 2021);
    - 5th Session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, ICCM5 (July 2021);
    - World Water Week (August 2021); and
    - World Antibiotic Awareness Week, FWAAW (November 2021).

2.4 Value for money

The One Health multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach will foster in-country capacities for maximising the impact of the actions and may contribute to a better mainstreaming of AMR-environment nexus in their planning processes within the NAP AMR implementation.

Virtual meetings and on-line capacity building activities will reduce the resources (namely, costs and time) associated with travel involved in face-to-face activities. These virtual actions are cost effective and will

potentially reach a broader audience in different locations

The project will develop and update different communication assets that will be used for the implementation of the project and beyond. The four agencies will disseminate them through their own communication channels and platforms at global, regional and national levels, and will make sure that this awareness raising material reaches several stakeholders from different sectors who, in turn, will be able to use them and distribute them among their own networks. Therefore, the materials will be used extensively.

The four UN leading agencies are uniquely placed to identify and synergise with ongoing or planned activities in the related field at global, regional or country level, which will increase the efficiency, effectiveness and impact. This joint work will improve the delivery of their respective mandate, while aligns with the broad UN reform and the efforts for repositioning the UN development system.

2.4.1 **Sustainability**

While tackling AMR is key for achieving the SDGs, it has been recognized as a big challenge. Moreover, the nexus between environment and AMR is to be properly communicated and fostered at global, regional and national levels. This project responds to countries' and IACG's call to strengthen this linkage and its understanding.

The project mainly focuses on strengthening the awareness and capacities of the targeted countries. The capacities built and boosted in the countries, together with an increased political engagement will create the conditions for a more robust ownership and a more country-driven NAP implementation processes. This will be complemented with a broader awareness raising campaign that will support the efforts in reframing and better communicating AMR and, particularly AMR and the environment worldwide. Kick-off of the awareness raising webinar series will begin around World Antibiotic Awareness Week (WAAW) 2021 and will be accompanied by widespread media, newsletter and blog postings among the networks of all agencies to raise awareness of the topic and enhance webinar participation beyond targeted NAP country teams and environment stakeholders.

In addition, the awareness raising materials developed by the project will be widely disseminated and used by different stakeholders beyond the duration of the project (e.g. via agency platforms such as Open WHO/WHO academy, FAO E-learning Academy, dissemination to universities for teaching curricula, the GW^2I network, as well as other agencies and platforms).

Establishment of the "friends of AMR and environment" group also contributes to sustainability be creating Member-State led political momentum that will continue beyond the time limited duration of the project.

Since this project contributes to the implementation of global intergovernmental processes and mandates such as WHA, UNEA (universal membership), it guarantees the pertinence, need and commitment. All of these are considered important factors to ensure the sustainability of the intervention.

This work will feed into and benefit from the AMR and environment-related activities that are being carried out by the four UN leading agencies. The present project will consolidate a clear definition of roles and responsibilities, an effective collaboration and closer working relationships among the four agencies to tackle AMR and environment in a coordinated manner. This will also provide the necessary conditions for sustainability.

In order to sustain the benefits achieved through the project and maximize its impact, the four agencies will ensure to continue the joint work and build on the results achieved. Furthermore, the alignment with

the UN reform guarantees the sustainability of the project since the purpose of the reform *is to best position the United Nations to deliver on the sustainable development goals.*

2.5 Partnership and stakeholder engagement (max 2 pages)

It is fundamental that coordination among stakeholders is well established. A challenge is often the ability to effectively coordinate among local agencies and stakeholder groups so that actions are effectively synergized. International frameworks focusing on addressing the issue of AMR, and more broadly of land-based and chemicals and waste pollution, shall be used to guide the project and involve the relevant stakeholders. Some of the relevant frameworks are:

- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
- UN Watercourses Convention
- Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities
- Regional Seas Conventions and related LBS Protocols
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
- SAICM - Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

The project shall use established networks, including the GW²I to engage partners and relevant stakeholders. The Initiative was born to address the many challenges of wastewater management and brings together different organizations, from the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, the academia, the private sector, development banks, and others, to step up efforts against wastewater pollution worldwide, and change the paradigm of how wastewater is commonly seen, from simple waste to a valuable and rich resource. Some of the members of the Initiative will participate in this project and shall provide inputs or be consulted to perform the activities foreseen, especially but not limited to the creating supportive policies, and conducting awareness-raising and capacity building activities related to AMR.

2.6 Programme implementation in the light of COVID-19

Despite the current situation related to COVID-19, the project strives to implement a range of activities that could be performed remotely, including online gatherings such as webinars, or online events, that shall pave the way for implementation at a later stage.

COVID-19 has also encouraged us to explore the way wastewater could help us detect the spread of this virus by analysing the presence of Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) linked to it in the sewage. Detecting its concentration in the sewage could help the adoption of restrictive measures in specific areas to contain the virus and its effect on the local community.

This has highlighted the importance of the monitoring of wastewater as a possible spy for any future outbreaks of COVID-19 and other viruses. Hence, the aspect of monitoring/surveillance shall be enhanced vis a' vis AMR, and could be discussed by the stakeholders involved in the project.

Furthermore, dedicated webinars to raise awareness on the link between COVID-19, waste management, and AMR could be organized by the GW²I and the project partners.

2.7 Communication, Advocacy and Lesson Learning

Overcoming AMR and tackling the environmental challenges require public support – and that means that

the public and policymakers need to understand the problem, the need for action and the available tools to do so.

While the project implementation itself will map out and develop communication and awareness raising materials, the dissemination of them will benefit from the extensive existing networks and platforms of the implementing UN agencies.

The project will encompass advocacy and capacity building activities including using online channels and gatherings such as webinars as an opportunity to raise awareness about and discuss AMR and environment-related matters. In this regard, the GW²I could serve as a platform to organize these gatherings, as it has been organizing since 2018 series of webinars with relevant stakeholders involved in water/wastewater management. Specifically, the Initiative has been organizing more than 10 online events and reached out to more than 2 000 participants, discussing relevant topics related to sustainable wastewater management (e.g., desalinization; sustainable financing for wastewater; emerging pollutants) and the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus.

The project shall organize at least 12 webinars on specific topics identified by the Tripartite programme and partners, and aiming to reach out to both high-level and wide audiences with the goal of raising awareness and trigger action on AMR-related issues. Other awareness-raising and communication tools (briefs, brochures, infographics and other outreach material) will also contribute to raise awareness about the topic in focus, and will be shared widely through the organizations' social media and internal channels. The results of the project could be summarized and presented to other potential donors and interested stakeholders for further consideration of funding and consequent action.

- joint articles could also be developed for wide outreach.
- international fora such as World Water week, World Water Forum in Dakar as well as general assemblies for the Tripartite organizations can be used to present the project and advocate on the importance of AMR to targeted audiences such as Ministers, Business entities pharmaceuticals, medical, farmers and so on.

Additionally, the Geneva Environment Network (GEN) is a cooperative partnership of more than 100 environmental and sustainable development organizations. The GEN organizes events and promotes awareness on environmental issues. Its key areas of work include: Chemicals and Waste, Climate, Digital Cooperation, Eco-Humanitarian, Green Economy, Human Rights and Environment, Nature, and Science. Besides the organization of these events, the GEN secretariat has a broad network and shares information on conferences, training courses, job opportunities and others. Hosted by UNEP and supported by the Swiss Agency for the Environment, the GEN secretariat is based at the International Environment House in Geneva, like the Chemicals and Health Branch. The Branch frequently works with the GEN secretariat to reach out to different stakeholders. A remarkable activity that is very nicely welcomed by Member States is the technical briefings. During these briefings, relevant events, conferences, reports are presented, and the Permanent Mission representatives usually send the information to their capitals through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is a good communication tool that the project can easily use.

Another positive opportunity for high-level strategic influencing, advocacy and dissemination is the delivery of a side event at the meetings of the governing bodies of the UN agencies such as the General Session of the OIE [always in the last full week of May, in Paris], in particular if proposed by a country. These meetings are attractive to decision-makers as they provide a unique scenario with opportunities for other high-level diplomatic meetings and may expand the messaging of the project.

In order to reach the general public, media outreach is foreseen, particularly at related events such as the World Antibiotic Awareness Week, and when meeting project milestones.

3 Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements

The project will be implemented by the Tripartite Programme in accordance with the policies and management protocols of the relevant organizations to ensure that it meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes in an efficient and effective manner. The Tripartite Programme will have overall responsibility for the implementation of the project. The core team composed of members from FAO, WHO, OIE plus UNEP will manage the activities of the project on a day-to-day basis, maintain liaison with partners, including providing support to stakeholders for the implementation of action on the ground, and ensure systematic monitoring and reporting on the outcomes of the project.

Internal governance and implementation arrangements

FAO: The project will be led by the Land and Water Division (NSL) under the Natural Resources and Sustainable Production stream. NSL collaborates with the FAO AMR Working Group, an inter-departmental working group comprised of members from various divisions devoted to tackling the complex issues of AMR through an inclusive cross-sectoral and multi-dimensional consultative work process.

WHO: The project will be led by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Heath (WSH) Unit within the department of Environment, Climate Change and Health (ECH). WSH will coordinate and consult on project inputs with the WHO AMR Global Coordination and Partnership department on AMP NAPs and technical units responsible for AMR surveillance and environmental aspects of antimicrobial production and stewardship as well as the departments for infection prevention and control (IPC) for aspect on WSH and waste in healthcare facilities.

OIE: The project will be led by the Antimicrobial Resistance and Veterinary Products Department team, under the hierarchy of the Deputy Director General for International Standards and Science, contributing this way to the implementation of "The OIE Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials".

UNEP: The project will be led by the Chemicals and Health Branch in the Economy Division, jointly with the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA) of the Ecosystems Division, possibly with core support from other Divisions, such as the Communications Division.

Additionally, the results of the project shall also contribute to the implementation of UNEP's Programme of Work and relevant UNEA resolutions, such as UNEP/EA.3/Res.10 Addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems; UNEP/EA.4 Res.21 Implementation plan "Towards a Pollution-Free Planet" and, especially UNEP/EA.3/Res.4 Environment and health.

To blend in external inputs, the Tripartite Programme might enter into collaborative agreements primarily with external consultants, partner institutions and stakeholders, the private sector, academia/science, research institutes and NGOs and CBOs to facilitate the implementation of the project activities.

Inter-agency governance and implementation arrangements

A steering committee comprised of the directors/deputy directors of the relevant divisions/teams of each agency plus the director/deputy director responsible for AMR at large within agency, as appropriate, will be created to provide direction and guidance throughout project implementation. The steering committee will meet in the beginning, middle and end of the project, or as needed, to discuss issues, strategies and provide overall monitoring and guidance. The first meeting of the steering committee will be under output 1, activity 1.1 – HQ level inter-agency technical meeting. Identified technical focal points from each agency will update and inform the steering committee of progress, updates and future plans.

The technical focal points will be responsible for the overall coordination, and technical support will be provided by the respective internal divisions/teams of each agency and by the International consultants recruited to support the day to day management of the project activities. Each agency's technical focal point will ensure that the delivery of their respective output is on target and respect the agreed timelines.

Tasks performed by the respective internal divisions/teams will include desk and technical backstopping, oversight, supervision and support, training and workshops organization, information/expertise support or mentoring via phone or email, etc. The technical focal points will be supported by their teams and will collaborate across agencies to ensure that the delivery of each output is on target and respect the agreed timelines and budget. Each specific associated technical focal point of each agency will be responsible for leading the implementation of the specific activities necessary to deliver the output.

The table below maps out the proposed governance framework of the project. While each output and activity will require and entail technical and operational support from each agency, agencies identified as "responsible agency(ies)" will be ultimately responsible for the overall coordination for their respective outputs/activities. Implementation and delivery of activities will be shared among agencies under the coordination and project management of the responsible agency.

Output	Activity	Responsible Agency(ies)
Output 1: Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented.		WHO and OIE
	Activity 1.1: A series of at least 3 online meetings to discuss and document interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment (1, HQ level inter-agency technical meeting, 2, Regional consultation meeting involving regional counterparts of each agency, and 3. A high level interagency meeting involving directors and ADGs).	WHO
	Activity 1.2: Finalize a document outlining interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment.	OIE
Output 2: Improved countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes.		FAO
	Activity 2.1: *Preparation* - Awareness raising and capacity development approach that maps out topics/subtopics, audience segmentation, delivery modes developed with the help of a consultant.	FAO
	Activity 2.2a: *Awareness raising* - Development of awareness raising materials (PowerPoints, short videos etc) using new technical brief on WASH and wastewater management to combat AMR and other relevant material as a base. Materials can also be used in output 3 below.	FAO
	Activity 2.2b: *Awareness raising* - Interagency delivery of a series of webinars (minimum 12 webinars) in at least 3 languages (English, French, Spanish) and regions hosted by UNEP GW²I network and other platforms as appropriate.	UNEP
	Activity 2.3: *Capacity building* - Targeted capacity building responding to priority requests on environment issues from countries supported by other MPTF proposals - one country per region: [indicative list of potential countries] Asia (Cambodia/Indonesia), Africa (Kenya/Ethiopia), Western Asia (Tajikistan), LAC (Peru/Costa Rica), MENA (Morocco).	UNEP
	Activity 2.4: Developing One Health Progressive Management Pathway for AMR (Tripartite-PMP-AMR) with focus on strengthening environmental component.	FAO

Output 3: Engagement plans with critical stakeholders' groups implemented.		UNEP
	Activity 3.1: Mobilization of a "friends against AMR in the environment" group of Member States.	UNEP
	Activity 3.2: Side events proposed at FAO Committees; World Food Summit; UNEA (February 2021); UN-Water High Level event (April 2021); OIE General Session (May 2021); WHA (May 2021); World Water Forum (no. 9); WAAW; World Water Week; Singapore International Water Week; ICCM5 (July 2021) resulting in a Call to Action than feeds into 2.2 and 2,3 above.	All – FAO, WHO, OIE, UNEP

The table below identifies the project team members, their roles and relationships with the various project components.

Name	Position Title	Role
FAO		
Sasha Koo-Oshima	Deputy Director – Land and Water Division	Team lead
Marlos De Souza	Senior Officer – Land and Water Division	Technical focal point
WHO		
Bruce Gordon	Coordinator – Water, Sanitation Hygiene and Health Unit	Technical and coordination oversight
Kate Olive Medlicott	Team Lead – Sanitation and wastewater	Overall technical focal point
Maggie Montgomery	Team Lead – WASH in healthcare facilities and emergencies settings	Technical lead for aspects of WASH-AMR-IPC in healthcare facilities
OIE		
Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel	Department Head – Antimicrobial Resistance and Veterinary Products	Team lead
Jorge Pinto Ferreira,	Deputy Department Head – Antimicrobial Resistance and Veterinary Products	Contact and operational person
UNEP		
Jacqueline Alvarez	Unit Head – Chemicals and Health Branch	Team lead
Aitziber Echeverria	Programme Management Officer – Chemicals and Health Branch	Technical focal point
Birguy Lamizana Diallo	Programme Management Officer – Ecosystem Division	Additional technical focal point

3.2 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Reporting on the AMR MPTF will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each Tripartite organization will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR:

- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three (3) months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the results matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated activities and results for the next 12-month funding period;
- Mid-term progress review report to be submitted halfway through the implementation of the Joint Programme[16] (depending on timing this may merge with the annual report);

[16] This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation

- Final consolidated narrative report, after the completion of the joint Tripartite programme, to be provided no later than three (3) months after the operational closure of the activities of the Joint Tripartite programme.

As a minimum, the Tripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR will prepare and report on the activities funded through the AMR MPTF on a 6-month monitoring basis. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Tripartite joint Secretariat on AMR. The joint Tripartite programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Joint Tripartite Secretariat on AMR on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the AMR MPTF.

You will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources for the activities supported by AMR MPTF, including in-kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

Headquarters' level shall provide the Administrative Agent (UNDP MPTF Office) with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows *(more information on the reporting will be provided at the later time):*

- Annual financial reports as of 31 December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the AMR MPTF, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the AMR MPTF and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

The joint Tripartite programme may be subjected to a Programme Review (methodology to be determined) or joint final independent evaluation (JFEI) by the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process and made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of PUNOs.

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure.

The AMR MPTF will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channelled for the MPTF through the AA. Each Tripartite organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Tripartite organization shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the AA of the AMR MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each Tripartite Agency, in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each Tripartite agency shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA.

Indirect costs of the Tripartite Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each Tripartite agency in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the AMR MPTF will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the AMR MPTF.

Each Tripartite organization will take appropriate measures to publicize the AMR MPTF and give due credit to the other Tripartite agencies. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, Tripartite partners, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the AA will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the AMR MPTF.

1. **Annexes**

a. **Annex 1 - Log Framework Template**

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">AMR MPTF Log framework</td><td colspan="3">Name of country: Global</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Impact: Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthened globally.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objectives</td><td>Indicators</td><td colspan="2">Sources of verification</td><td>Key assumptions and risks</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">MPTF Outcome Objectives
1. Momentum on Global AMR Agenda sustained.
2. Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups.
3. Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice.</td><td>Indicator 1:
Document outlining Tripartite Plus collaboration for AMR in the environment
Baseline value: 0
Target value: 1</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">- Roles and responsibilities in environmental AMR document developed and agreed upon outlining agencies' roles and responsibilities
- High level interagency meeting involving directors and ADGs report
- Webinar series reports; Pre- and post-survey questionnaires; Survey report
- Expert consultations, reports, national stakeholder engagement activities; Information/education/communication (IEC) products
- All project knowledge, awareness raising materials, information and final report published
- Tripartite-PMP-AMR pilot testing assessment reports
- Call to Action developed with "friends against AMR in the environment" group
- High-level side event meeting reports</td><td rowspan="3">Agencies are willing to discuss and clarify roles in the environmental dimension of AMR
State and non-state actors actively engaged in the process
Political stability, timely availability of financial and human resources
Capacity building activities provided to men and women equally
Willingness of Competent Authorities to improve mitigation of AMR in the environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 2:
Number of countries with strengthened representation of environmental dimensions of AMR and response actions
Baseline value: N/A
Target value: 20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 3:
# of Member State advocates for developed Call to Action on AMR in the environment
Baseline value: 0
Target value: 6</td></tr>
<tr><td>MPTF Output Objectives</td><td>Indicator</td><td>Source of Verification</td><td>Key Activities</td><td>Key Assumptions and Risks</td></tr>
</table>

Output A: Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented.	*Indicator A.1:* # of online meetings discussing interagency roles and responsibilities *Baseline value:* 0 *Target value:* 3	A.1: Meeting reports	*Activities A:* • A series of at least 3 online meetings to discuss and document interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment. • Finalize a document outlining interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment.	Willingness of agencies to discuss and formalize interagency roles relating to AMR and the environment.
	Indicator A.2: Report summarizing discussions and next steps of interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment *Baseline value:* 0 *Target value:* 1	*A.2* Final report		
Output B: Improved countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes.	*Indicator B.1:* Awareness raising and capacity development approach developed *Baseline value:* 0 *Target value:* 1	*B.1* Roadmap of awareness raising and capacity development topics/subtopics, audience segmentation, delivery modes developed	*Activities B:* • Preparation of awareness raising and capacity development approach. • Development of awareness raising materials using new technical brief on WASH and wastewater management to combat AMR and other relevant material as a base. • Interagency delivery of webinar series. • Targeted capacity building responding to priority requests on environment issues from countries supported by other MPTF proposals. • Developing One Health Progressive Management Pathway for AMR (Tripartite-PMP-AMR) with focus on strengthening environmental component.	Participants are released by their administrations to participate in the meeting. Successful delivery of project activities and willingness of competent authorities to improve. Identified stakeholders and competent authorities have equal opportunities to participate. Stakeholders, in particular the government to actively engage in the gaps analyses and development of strategies to address gaps
	Indicator B.2: Interagency awareness raising series of webinars conducted *Baseline value:* 0 *Target value:* 12	*B.2* Webinar series recordings and report		
	Indicator B.3: # of MPTF countries receiving targeted capacity development activities *Baseline value:* 0	*B.3* Number of capacity development materials Expert consultations, regional training		

	Target value: 5	course/workshops and national activities		
	Indicator B.4: Strengthened environmental component of Tripartite-PMP-AMR tool *Baseline value:* 0 *Target value:* 1	*B.4:* Completed environmental component of Tripartite-PMP-AMR		
Output C: Engagement plans with critical stakeholders' groups implemented.	Indicator C.1: Number of Member States joining in "friends against AMR in the environment" group Baseline value: 0 Target value: 6	C.1 Consultations with Member States Letters of Intent from Member States	*Activities C:* • Mobilization of a "friends against AMR in the environment" group of Member States. • Side events proposed at FAO Committees; World Food Summit; UNEA (February 2021); UN-Water High Level event (April 2021); OIE General Session (May 2021); WHA (May 2021); World Water Forum (no. 9); WAAW; World Water Week; Singapore International Water Week; ICCM5 (July 2021) resulting in a Call to Action than feeds into 2.2 and 2,3 above.	That the product anticipated under Activity 2.2a will be made available in time and is robust in order to feed into output 3.
	Indicator C.2: Number of side events increasing visibility of environmental dimension of AMR Baseline value: 0 Target value: 3	C.2 Side events at high level meetings reports		

b. **Annex 2 - Risk Matrix Template**

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

Annex 3 - Outline of Budget (in USD)

Categories	FAO	OIE	WHO	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel costs [17]	83,644	71,000	78.000	232,644
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials[18]	45,044			45,044
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation [19]				0
4. Contractual Services[20]			110,000	110,000
5. Travel [21]	18,629	8,500	8,500	35,629
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts[22]	181,465 (for UNEP)			181,465
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs [23]	99,083			99,083
Total Direct Costs	**427,865**	**79,500**	**196,500**	**703,865**

[17] Staff and other personnel costs: Includes all related staff and temporary staff costs including base salary, post adjustment and all staff entitlements. This includes the costs of a full-time project coordinator, based either in one of the organisations or the National coordination committee.

[18] Supplies, Commodities, Materials: Includes all direct and indirect costs (e.g. freight, transport, delivery, distribution) associated with procurement of supplies, commodities and materials. Office supplies should be reported as "General Operating".

[19] Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation: The procurement of durable equipment is not eligible for the AMR MPTF and this budget line should therefore not be used.

[20] Contractual Services: Services contracted by an organization which follow the normal procurement processes. It used for procurement of services requiring provision of intellectual or specialization services not foreseen under works and construction contracts such as, but not limited to, maintenance, licensing, studies, technical, training, advisory services. These are ruled by FAO policy MS 502 or MS 507 ruling LoA.

[21] Travel: Includes staff and non-staff travel paid for by the organization directly related to a project.

[22] Transfers and Grants to Counterparts: Includes transfers to national counterparts and any other transfers given to an implementing partner (e.g. NGO) which is not similar to a commercial service contract as per above. Please reference FAO policy MS 502.

[23] General Operating and Other Direct Costs: Includes all general operating costs for running an office. Examples include telecommunication, rents, finance charges and other costs which cannot be mapped to other expense categories. In addition, desk work from Headquarters (including from the project lead technical officer) should also be factored in these categories.

8. Indirect support costs (Max. 7% of overall budget)[24]	29,951	5,565	13,755	49,271
TOTAL	**457,816**	**85,065**	**210,255**	**753,136**
Please indicate which organisation will receive pre-financing facility [25]				

[24] Indirect Support Costs: (No definition provided).

[25] Max 25,000 USD fund can be used as pre-financing. More detailed information can be found in the guiding notes

d. Annex 4 - Global Work Plan Template

Name of Project: 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.				
Start Date	Jan 2021	**Projected End Date**	June 2022	

	Lead Tripartite Org	Implementing Partner	YEAR 1												YEAR 2					
			Mo. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Mo. 1	2	3	4	5	6
Steering Committee Meetings																				
Output 1: Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR implemented.	WHO and OIE																			
Activity 1: A series of at least 3 online meetings to discuss and document interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment	WHO	All																		
Activity 2: Finalize a document outlining interagency roles and responsibilities on AMR and environment.	OIE	All																		
Output 2. Improved countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes.	FAO	All																		
Activity 1: Preparation - Awareness raising and capacity development approach that maps out topics/subtopics, audience segmentation, delivery modes developed with the help of a consultant.	FAO	All																		
Activity 2.a: Awareness raising - Development of awareness raising materials (PowerPoints, short videos etc) using new technical brief on WASH and wastewater management to combat AMR and other relevant material as a base. Materials can also be used in output 3 below.	FAO	All																		
Activity 2.b: Awareness raising - Interagency delivery of a series of webinars (minimum 12 webinars) in at least 3 languages (English, French, Spanish) and regions hosted by UNEP GW²I network and other platforms as appropriate.	UNEP	All																		

Activity 3: Capacity building - Targeted capacity building responding to priority requests on environment issues from countries supported by other MPTF proposals - one country per region: [indicative list of potential countries] Asia (Cambodia/Indonesia), Africa (Kenya/Ethiopia), Western Asia (Tajikistan), LAC (Peru/Costa Rica), MENA (Morocco).	UNEP	All																		
Activity 4: Developing One Health Progressive Management Pathway for AMR (Tripartite-PMP-AMR) with focus on strengthening environmental component.	FAO	UNEP																		
Output 3: Engagement plans with critical stakeholders' groups implemented.	UNEP	All																		
Activity 1: Mobilization of a "friends against AMR in the environment" group of Member States.	UNEP	All																		
Activity 2: Side events proposed at FAO Committees; World Food Summit; UNEA (February 2021); UN-Water High Level event (April 2021); OIE General Session (May 2021); WHA (May 2021); 9th World Water Forum (March 2021); WAAW (November 2021); World Water Week (August 2021); Singapore International Water Week (June 2021); ICCM5 (July 2021) resulting in a Call to Action than feeds into 2.2 and 2,3 above.	All	All																		

For planning purposes, it may be helpful to insert the budget for each activity into the plan. This level of detail is not however required in the version submitted to the Secretariat. The outputs should align with the Tripartite AMR results matrix and log framework. This workplan should align with the plans of the respective organizations.