

HOW TO USE THE AMR SURVEILLANCE TOOLKIT?

Why should I use the toolkit in my work?

As a health professional, you have a key role to play in addressing the global threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Our research has shown that staff in healthcare facilities involved in AMR work face difficulties in implementing effective AMR surveillance, but are looking for opportunities to learn more about AMR. This toolkit supports you and your colleagues as a team to learn new knowledge and develop more effective ways of working together to address AMR.

What does the toolkit include?

The toolkit is a collection of three main tools. Each tool includes various tasks that you and your colleagues can do to develop new strategies around AMR practice that you can use in your day-to-day work:

Tool 1: Your role in an AMR surveillance network



This tool includes tasks that can help you reflect on your own roles and responsibilities, as well as the roles of other people in the AMR network.

Tool 2: Dealing with AMR data



The second tool helps you and your colleagues understand their contribution to data collection and management within AMR surveillance systems.

Tool 3: Reflecting on your work and changing your workplace



The third and final tool encourages you and your colleagues to develop strategies to apply your learning to day-to-day work and to overcome barriers that delay or stop you from doing this.

Can I be the facilitator?

Yes! As long as you are a member of staff in animal and human health healthcare settings or related organisations, and you have a management or leadership role. This means that you are in a position to bring together a team of people involved in work associated with AMR, and – importantly – you can influence relevant staff in your organisation. Your role is important because you will facilitate or lead discussions in the team, listen to what your colleagues have to say, and follow up on specific actions agreed as a team. Facilitators could be in roles such as (but not limited to) managers and senior managers; supervisors; technical leads and site leaders; heads of units; administrators; or Fleming Fund Fellows.

How can I use the toolkit?

As a facilitator you are asked to identify a small group of co-workers (up to five to eight people) that are involved in AMR-related work in your organisation and bring them together as a team. These could be staff in your team or representatives from other teams and various units in the organisation. It is good to set some regular team meetings over a specific period of time to go through the toolkit tasks. You can go through all three tools or you can choose the one(s) that are more relevant to the roles in your team or any existing issues around AMR surveillance that affect the way that your organisation or the team is working.

Who can be part of the team using the toolkit?

Anyone who is a member of staff in animal or human health healthcare settings or related organisations (such as environment or government organisation) and is involved in work associated with AMR could be part of the team using the toolkit. The team could be formed by people in junior or more senior positions that are already working together in a team or are brought together for the purposes of the toolkit activities. Member of the team could be in roles such as (but not limited to) microbiologists, lab scientists/technicians, pharmacists, physicians, nurses, administrators, biostatisticians, vets, paravets, or field officers.

How was the toolkit developed?

The AMR surveillance toolkit was developed by The Open University UK as part of the Fleming Fund programme, a £265 million UK aid investment to tackle AMR in low- and middle-income countries around the world. The programme is managed by the UK Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) in partnership with Mott MacDonald, the Fleming Fund Grants Management Agent. The toolkit was developed and evaluated in twelve public health organisations in Ghana and Nepal.

Now go to the AMR surveillance toolkit.

