



GAMA'S SCOPE OF WORK

GLOBAL ACTION FOR MEASUREMENT OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH

Goals of GAMA's work

- To provide technical guidance to WHO, UN H6+ agencies,¹ and other relevant measurement groups to define a core set of adolescent health indicators, for the purpose of harmonizing efforts around adolescent health measurement and reporting;
- To promote harmonised guidance for adolescent health measurement, supporting countries and technical organizations in collecting useful data to track progress in the improvement of adolescent health.

Scope of GAMA's work for the initial 2-year period

Age range

Adolescents aged 10–19 years.

Adolescent target populations

All adolescents, including younger (10–14 years) and older (15–19

years) adolescents of all genders, and adolescents in and out of school. GAMA will also ensure that adolescents in humanitarian settings, adolescents living with disabilities, ethnic and religious minorities, migrants, institutionalised adolescents, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered and intersex adolescents are included.

Measurement focus

Priority areas

GAMA's work will focus on defining priority areas for adolescent health measurement, including health determinants, health behaviours, morbidity, mortality, and performance of systems and programmes influencing health. The definition of priority areas will be based on the disease and risk factor burden, existing policies, programmes, initiatives and indicator frameworks relevant for

adolescent health measurement, and on input from key stakeholders including UN H6+ agencies, countries and adolescents themselves.

Indicators

GAMA will focus on defining priority indicators as well as gaps in the priority areas, considering input and process, output, outcome, and impact indicators,² and on providing guidance on their measurement.

¹ UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, the World Bank Group, and the World Food Programme (WFP)

² *Input indicators* measure human and financial resources, physical facilities, equipment, and operational policies that enable programme activities to be implemented. *Process indicators* measure the activities carried out to achieve the objectives of a programme and include both what is done and how well it is done. *Output indicators* measure the results of the processes in terms of service access, availability, quality and safety. *Outcome indicators* measure intermediate results of programmes measurable at the population level. *Impact indicators* measure long-term outcomes programmes are designed to affect, including decreases in mortality and morbidity. In: Moller AB, Newby H, Hanson C et al. Measures matter: A scoping review of maternal and newborn indicators. PLoS One 13(10):e0204763.

More information

GAMA website: <https://www.who.int/data/maternal-newborn-child-adolescent/gama>

GAMA commentary: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X19301661>



World Health
Organization

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