National Strategy for Organ Donation, Retrieval and Transplantation

In response to the [*Review of the Australian organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system*](https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/review-of-the-organ-donation-retrieval-and-transplantation-system-final-report) and progressed in conjunction with the *Progressing Australian organ and tissue donation and transplantation to 2025 Strategic Plan*

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# PREAMBLE

Since the implementation of the Australian Government’s National Program on organ and tissue donation for transplantation in 2009, deceased organ donation has significantly increased, resulting in over 14,350 Australians receiving a lifesaving transplant. This achievement has been a collaborative result led by the Organ and Tissue Authority (OTA) to deliver a nationally consistent approach to donation through the DonateLife Network and with states and territories, clinicians and the community sector.

This successful collaboration between the Commonwealth and state and territory governments has set the Australian health system on the right path to optimise organ and tissue donation for transplantation. Most importantly, it has enabled more Australians to receive live-saving transplants.

This document, the *National Strategy for Organ Donation, Retrieval and Transplantation* (the Strategy) seeks to build on these achievements, and sets out the future direction of the Australian organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system, as agreed by all governments. The Strategy will underpin policy and program delivery to provide enhanced access to transplantation for all Australians who need it. It complements the OTA’s existing *Progressing Australian organ and tissue donation and transplantation to 2025 Strategic Plan,* which has been agreed by all jurisdictional health departments.

The Strategy’s vision is **to save and improve the lives of more Australians through a world’s best practice future‑focused and sustainable organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system**.

All governments are committed to further work to build on the successes to date and continue the growth in organ donation with a focus on organ retrieval and transplantation services to meet Australia’s future needs.

# DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRATEGY

## Background

In 2017, academic literature and media reports highlighted the disparities in access to organ transplantation.[[1]](#footnote-2) These articles raised the issue of inequitable access to transplant waiting lists for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the added challenges experienced by patients in rural and remote areas of Australia. There was also evidence that the growth in donation activity over the preceding ten years was placing pressure on retrieval and transplant services. Consequently, all governments agreed to a review to examine pre and post-transplantation services and identify barriers to equity of access to transplant wait lists and transplantation services.

## The Review

In 2018, all governments agreed a Review of the Australian organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system (the Review) to be conducted in two phases. Phase 1 involved a desktop and literature review and an extensive stakeholder consultation process.

On 21 February 2020, the [*Review of the Australian organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system Final Report*](https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/review-of-the-organ-donation-retrieval-and-transplantation-system-final-report) (Review Report) and an All Governments’ Statement responding to the Review Report were published on the Commonwealth Department of Health’s website. In the statement, Commonwealth and state and territory governments acknowledged the issues identified and agreed to thoroughly consider and assess the 57 recommendations while developing a future national strategy for the system.

The Review Report found that rapid growth within the donation sector has placed downstream pressure on the retrieval and transplantation system, limiting the ability of the system to maintain growth and meet future demand. The Review Report found variability in retrieval and transplantation practice and performance across Australia and recommended a nationally coordinated effort to improve access to transplantation. It also recommended that to reduce inequities, a focus on detailed strategies to improve access to transplantation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and Australians living in rural and remote locations was needed.

The Review Report identified three key priorities for action:

1. An organised, nationally driven strategy to meet the increase in organ transplantation demand
2. Governance to optimise future growth and sustainability of the donation, retrieval and transplantation system
3. A nationally driven approach to improve organ donation and transplantation rates among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and Australians who live in rural and remote locations.

## Jurisdictional Organ Donation, Retrieval and Transplantation Steering Committee

In October 2019, all Australian governments agreed to the establishment of a steering committee to oversee Phase 2 of the Review; the development of a national strategy for the Australian organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system. The committee comprises representation from all states and territories and the OTA and is chaired by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

The committee has met as required since January 2020 and has completed extensive work out of session.

## The Eye and Tissue Sector

In 2016, the PricewaterhouseCoopers Analysis of the Australian tissue sector[[2]](#footnote-3) was finalised. In response, all governments agreed to a *National Eye and Tissue Sector Framework*(the Framework).

The Framework sets national objectives that will support greater consistency and oversight for the eye and tissue sector. As a key component of Australia’s organ and tissue arrangements, the Framework supports key improvements in areas of the eye and tissue sector that are also reflected in this Strategy.

## COVID-19

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sector resulted in a 12 per cent decline in the number of Australians receiving a life-saving transplant in 2020. Impacts included the brief suspension of adult kidney and pancreas transplant programs and navigating the logistics and other COVID-19 related challenges experienced by the health system.

Development of the Strategy included consideration of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Further consideration of the impacts will be necessary throughout implementation of the Strategy.

## Consultation outcomes

*To be completed following consultation*

## The Strategy

This Strategy is Phase 2 of the Review and is the response of all Australian governments to address the three key priorities for action from the Review Report. Its development follows consultation with all governments, the OTA, and clinical and community stakeholders (*consultation process to occur on this draft*).

Governments have identified four Priority Areas, which will provide the future direction for the Australian organ donation, retrieval and transplantation sector:

1. A national approach to optimise organ donation, retrieval and transplantation
2. Equitable access for Australians who would benefit from organ transplantation, with a focus on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and those living in rural, regional and remote areas
3. Enhanced organ retrieval and transplantation capability and capacity to optimise transplant outcomes
4. Enhanced systems and data collection and reporting to drive clinical best practice.

Underpinning the Priority Areas are nine Goals that provide a clear statement of the outcomes all governments are aiming to achieve through this Strategy. Actions, to be agreed by all governments, will be detailed in a forthcoming Implementation Plan to enable delivery of these goals.

## Transition Action Plan

The Transition Action Plan supports delivery and development of the Strategy and forthcoming Implementation Plan. The Transition Action Plan outlines actions agreed by all governments that address both recommendations from the Review Report and agreed areas of implementation from the Framework.

The Transition Action Plan aims to consolidate and progress 13 actions identified within the four Priority Areas that would benefit from background work or could inform other actions that would be built into the Implementation Plan.

The Transition Action Plan is at Attachment A.

# DEFINING THE STRATEGY

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| --- |
| **VISION** |
| To save and improve the lives of more Australians through  a world’s best practice future-focused and sustainable  organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system. |

|  |
| --- |
| **PRIORITY AREAS** |

**Enhanced organ retrieval and transplantation capability and capacity to optimise transplant outcomes**

**Equitable access for Australians who would benefit from organ transplantation with a focus on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and those living in rural, regional and remote areas**

**Enhanced systems and data collection and reporting to drive clinical best practice**

**A national approach to optimise organ donation, retrieval and transplantation**

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| --- |
| **GOALS** |

* **Capability and capacity within the health system deliver optimal organ retrieval and transplantation services**
* **Australian transplant recipients have access to high quality post-transplantation programs and services**
* **Policy and programs break down barriers improving access to transplantation**
* **Nationally consistent, equitable and transparent wait list, organ allocation, offer and acceptance processes**
* **OrganMatch functionality drives clinical practice improvement**
* **Data is accessible and reported to drive best practice**
* **Optimal use and functionality of transplantation outcome registries to inform policy and program design**
* **National governance and funding arrangements effectively support Australia’s organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system**
* **More Australians consent to donation**

# PRIORITY AREA 1: A national approach to optimise organ donation, retrieval and transplantation

## GOAL: National governance and funding arrangements effectively support Australia’s organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system

Strategic planning and leadership at a national level is required to sustainably enhance the capability and capacity within organ donation, retrieval and transplantation services and provide consistency across the system.

This Strategy facilitates national governance arrangements and a collaborative, cross‑disciplinary approach by all Australian governments, clinicians, advisory bodies and the community. While responsibility for the clinical delivery of organ retrieval and transplantation services will remain with the states and territories, all governments and the OTA will work together to support a nationally consistent approach to retrieval and transplantation. This will follow agreement of the OTA’s role through delivery of the Transition Action Plan and is expected to build on the OTA’s current activities in organ and tissue donation.

Future arrangements will leverage and enhance existing committees to facilitate expert advice from across state and territory governments, the clinical sector including donation, retrieval and transplantation clinicians, and the community sector.

National approaches will continue to recognise jurisdictional and regional requirements, and the need for local systems.

Funding to support Australia’s organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system will include the outcome of the Independent Hospital Pricing Authority’s (IHPA) review of organ donation, retrieval and transplantation activity costing.

All governments have committed to the Transition Action Plan, which sets out actions to settle future governance, any expanded role of the OTA and review funding arrangements. Detailed implementation planning will further clarify roles and responsibilities to support a nationally consistent approach. This may include consideration of elements such as:

* enhanced stakeholder engagement and collaboration
* national data collection, analysis and enhanced reporting
* professional education and resources
* enhanced national community awareness and messaging
* collaboration with stakeholders to develop and monitor nationally consistent clinical practice protocols
* improve the efficiency of donation, retrieval and transplantation processes with consideration of current and emerging best practice
* a national approach for transport and other services that support donation, retrieval and transplantation.

## GOAL: More Australians consent to donation

The Australian Organ Donor Register (AODR) is the national register for recording decisions about becoming an organ donor. The Review Report called for consideration of broader strategies to support increased registration rates, including consideration of new and previous arrangements such as using driver licence based systems.

All governments agree that all Australians should be encouraged to consider if they want to be a donor at the end of their life and discuss their decision with family members.

Organ donation is a rare event with very few people able to become organ donors at the end of their life. In Australia around two per cent of people who die in hospital, die in a way that allows organ donation to be considered. In 2020, nine out of ten families agreed to donation when their family member was registered on the AODR. In contrast, only four out of ten families agreed to donation when their family member was not a registered donor and had not discussed donation with their family.[[3]](#footnote-4)

Increasing the number of Australians registered will contribute to increasing consent in hospital for this small number of potential donors and help save more Australian lives through transplantation. All governments have agreed, through the Transition Action Plan, to consider options to support increased consent for donation through leveraging other processes, such as driver licence applications and renewals, to increase donor registration without compromising the integrity of AODR data.

Additionally all governments agree that implementation of the Strategy should include actions to improve organ donation registration and consent rates in culturally and linguistically diverse people including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This should build on the work of the [National Indigenous Kidney Transplant Taskforce](https://www.tsanz.com.au/meetings/niktt.asp) (NIKTT), build on the OTA’s Strategic Plan: *Progressing Australian organ and tissue donation and transplantation to 2025* and be developed in collaboration and partnership with key stakeholders including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and leaders. Culturally appropriate donation education programs and resources for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people will be required, so Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people receive information that is appropriate. Multiple interventions and active engagement with local communities will be necessary to achieve this.

# PRIORITY AREA 2: Equitable access for Australians who would benefit from organ transplantation with a focus on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and those living in rural, regional and remote areas

## GOAL: Policy and programs break down barriers and improve access to transplantation

The Review Report describes the challenges faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and Australians living in rural and remote locations in their access to transplantation. The 2019 Transplantation Society of Australia and New Zealand (TSANZ) Performance Report: *Improving Access to and Outcomes of Kidney Transplantation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People in Australia* (TSANZ Performance Report)*,* described the barriers that make access to kidney transplantation difficult for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The two reports provide the direction for change over the coming decade, including the importance of policies and programs being developed in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and Australians living in rural and remote areas, experience significant challenges. The Review Report found that many rural and remote areas do not have the infrastructure or availability of appropriately trained health professionals to support transplantation and post-transplantation assessment and care. This can mean that long distance travel or relocation to urban areas are the only options for a patient to progress to the next stage in the treatment pathway. Those that follow this path then face the social and financial implications of traveling or moving far from home. Lack of education, language barriers, and difficulties in negotiating cultural and social sensitivities contribute to this inequality in access to transplantation and post-transplantation care.[[4]](#footnote-5)

The NIKTT was established in response to the TSANZ Performance Report. The objectives of the NIKTT were to:

* enhance data collection and reporting,
* pilot initiatives to improve patient equity and access, and
* evaluate cultural bias interventions.

The work of the NIKTT will inform implementation against the Strategy’s priority area of equitable access to transplantation and post-transplantation care. It is essential that geographical, cultural, educational and language barriers are considered, including close‑to‑home care options for rural patients, where safe to do so. The Transition Action Plan recognises the need to leverage the work of the NIKTT, including findings from relevant initiatives, to inform actions to implement the Strategy.

There is also recognition from all governments that culturally appropriate education programs and resources for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are required, so all potential transplant recipients, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, receive information that is appropriate. Multiple interventions and active engagement with local communities will be necessary to achieve this goal.

More broadly, implementation planning will consider other actions that could support health services and potential transplant recipients from all backgrounds to enable early assessment for transplant eligibility and wait listing. This may require action by primary care services, dialysis units, kidney transplant programs, clinicians and continuing medical education providers.

## GOAL: Nationally consistent, equitable and transparent wait list, organ allocation, offer and acceptance processes

The Review Report outlines inconsistencies in assessment practices and waitlist management nationally. It recognises that states and territories, and their Local Hospital Networks, are primarily responsible for the delivery of organ retrieval and transplantation services. However, it also identifies a range of issues impacting organ retrieval and transplantation that could benefit from a nationally coordinated approach.

The Review Report outlines the variation in waiting list numbers, reflecting non‑uniform practices in waitlisting potential recipients and the management of waiting lists. It reports evidence of late referrals of potential recipients to transplantation programs for assessment. In particular, it notes that there is widespread variability in waiting list practices for people receiving dialysis across Australia and a widening gap in this variability. Further, there is variation across jurisdictions in allocation, reasons for offer declines and acceptance practices, and tissue typing services.

All governments recognise that a nationally consistent approach is needed, acknowledging that there may continue to be some variation in jurisdictional clinical service delivery. Additionally, all governments will support the sector to facilitate patient pathways towards transplantation and enable equity of access and optimal patient outcomes. As a starting point, the Transition Action Plan supports the work being undertaken by the TSANZ Renal Allocation Working Group and TSANZ Non Renal Allocation Working Group. The OTA will continue to support TSANZ and the sector in considering the recommendations from the review of renal and non-renal allocation, including implementation of agreed recommendations for implementation in OrganMatch.

It is also important to acknowledge that other treatment pathways and prevention activity may decrease the need for some transplants in future. These issues are beyond the scope of this Strategy but could also benefit from a consistent national approach.

# PRIORITY AREA 3: Enhanced organ retrieval and transplantation capability and capacity to optimise transplant outcomes

## GOAL: Capability and capacity within the health system delivers optimal organ retrieval and transplantation services

Demand for Australia’s donation, retrieval and transplantation services is growing. Donation rates have significantly increased in the past 12 years since establishment of the National Program for organ and tissue donation. This increase in activity is placing downstream pressures on the retrieval and transplantation system.

Between 2013 and 2018, the number of kidney transplants increased by 29.8 per cent.

Despite this, there are currently around 1,800 people on transplant waiting lists, with an additional 13,000 people undergoing dialysis treatment, some of whom will become candidates for a kidney transplant.

The Review Report identified the need to address capacity and capability issues, with a particular emphasis on workforce planning and coordination of retrieval and transplantation services. The retrieval and transplant workforce are under pressure due to increased donation rates and the associated impact on resources and the system. The Review Report also highlighted the need to develop strategies that would address inefficiencies across the donation, retrieval and transplantation system.

All governments agree to consider elements including national coordination for retrieval and transplantation, and review of efficiencies across the system and workforce planning to build capability and capacity.

## GOAL: Australian transplant recipients have access to high quality post‑transplantation programs and services

Post-transplantation care is complex, and patients require extensive monitoring following surgery. In most cases, monitoring is required for the rest of the recipient’s life. High quality post-transplantation care is essential to maintain and increase survival rates.

The Review Report found that although kidney transplantation programs generally support patients to return to their homes following transplantation, heart, lung and liver programs do not have similar post-transplantation care networks available. This means it is necessary to travel, in some cases significant distances, to receive appropriate care, placing stress and additional financial burdens on transplant recipients and their families.

All governments are committed to building on the high quality care already provided, to support post-transplantation care close to home where safe to do so, with the aim that organ recipients to achieve a full and productive life post-transplantation. This may include consideration of shared care arrangements, provision of rehabilitation, and transition from paediatric to adult services.

Post-transplantation services may also provide the option for recipients to anonymously contact the donor family. For some recipients, this is an important part of the post‑transplantation experience. The DonateLife Network provides support to donor families after their family member donates an organ to a person needing a transplant, and in collaboration with transplant units, facilitates anonymous communication between donor families and recipients when requested. National review of this policy and the associated processes for contact between donor families and transplant recipients will continue to be considered through the implementation of this Strategy.

# PRIORITY AREA 4: Enhanced systems and data collection and reporting to drive clinical best practice

## GOAL: OrganMatch functionality drives clinical practice improvement

The national OrganMatch system went live in April 2019, replacing the outdated National Organ Matching System (NOMS). The OrganMatch system supports patient waitlisting, optimal immunological matching and organ allocation.

The Review Report recognises the opportunities delivered through OrganMatch including delivering transparency and process efficiencies across waitlisting and the organ allocation and offer processes. It found that this system facilitates more streamlined, timely and efficient information sharing, and has the capacity to maintain clinical best practice for organ matching.

The Review Report called for adequate resourcing for OrganMatch, including consideration of what will be required to effectively implement and optimise OrganMatch into the future. It found that ongoing support for OrganMatch is required to continue its use and provide for ongoing enhancements that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of clinical service delivery.

The Strategy aims to support OrganMatch as the system to drive optimal clinical best practice, ensuring Australia has a system with the capability to work with future capacity requirements and technological advancements.

Further, all governments have agreed through the Transition Action Plan that OrganMatch be used as the national waitlist and organ allocation system and the platform to drive clinical best practice. In addition, governments have agreed that the functionality of OrganMatch be expanded in line with clinical feedback to improve the efficiency of the organ allocation and offer process subject to available resourcing.

As set out in the Transition Action Plan, the Commonwealth funds OrganMatch. To drive a nationally consistent approach to waitlisting, future funding arrangements and further enhancements will be negotiated and agreed with governments.

## GOAL: Data is accessible and reported to drive best practice

Robust and accessible data to inform practice is essential for the sustainable growth of the organ donation, retrieval and transplantation system in Australia. The Review Report makes several recommendations about greater access and analysis of data and support for outcomes registries to inform clinical best practice.

Work on improving availability and use of data is underway. The national Data Governance Framework endorsed by all states and territories in 2019 aims to:

* promote nationally consistent data collection and utilisation,
* enable data-sharing and data-linkage within the restrictions of national and jurisdictional legislation, and
* support consistent management of data.

This Strategy supports the national Data Governance Framework.

All governments have agreed through the Transition Action Plan to continue to support the OTA to implement the national Data Governance Framework and facilitate information sharing and access to an expanded de-identified data set. This will also support policy makers and clinicians to deliver system planning improvements and enhancements. Through the Transition Action Plan all governments will also consider expansion of the availability of hospital donation performance data, and data relating to the profile and numbers of patients on transplantation waiting lists.

OTA will continue to enhance horizon scanning and monitoring of health sector developments potentially impacting on deceased donor organ transplantation. This will include monitoring of living donor kidney programs and the Australian and New Zealand Paired Kidney Exchange Program.

## GOAL: Optimise functionality and use of transplantation outcome registries to inform policy and program design

Comprehensive and robust national patient outcome registries exist for all transplanted organs. Outcome registries play a valuable role collecting, analysing and reporting on donation and transplantation data, informing clinical best practice, future policies and program development. The Review Report highlights areas for improvement, including additional data capture, and streamlining of data submission processes.

All governments agree to review existing registries to consider how best to enhance data capture and reporting capabilities. This may include considering the value of additional data being captured by registries.

In the longer term, governments will consider the value of consolidation of all transplant outcome registries into one central registry. Any decision will take into account the Commonwealth’s Clinical Quality Registry Strategy.

# NEXT STEPS

## Delivering the Strategy

All governments are committed to the goals and priority action areas set out in the Strategy, and these will form the basis of future actions to support improvements in the sector.

Early implementation of actions to support the Strategy is already underway through the Transition Action Plan. Progression of actions in the Transition Action Plan will deliver enhancements across the eye and tissue donation and organ retrieval and transplantation sectors, and underpin and inform implementation of the Strategy.

Following Health Ministers’ agreement to the final Strategy, all governments will continue to collaborate on a detailed Implementation Plan to deliver actions against each of the goals. This will include a staged approach to implementation based on feasibility, available resourcing and agreed prioritisation. A staged approach will also allow for learnings from actions to be incorporated iteratively into future planning and for priorities to be adjusted based on the most recent data. This will mean the Implementation Plan will be a living document that is reviewed regularly.

Key actions from this Strategy and those arising from the Eye and Tissue Framework will be aligned to ensure common issues and solutions are captured for both sectors. Community and clinical stakeholder consultation is critical to the process, both in determining prioritisation of actions and throughout delivery. The approach to implementation will include clear mechanisms for engagement, such as expert advisory committees or other appropriate consultation structures identified by the sector.

The Implementation Plan will complement and build on the OTA’s *Progressing Australian organ and tissue donation and transplantation to 2025 Strategic Plan*, which is delivered collaboratively by the OTA, the national DonateLife Network, and Commonwealth, state and territory health governments. Future Strategic Plans will include all relevant activities for organ donation, retrieval and transplantation, and the eye and tissue sector. This approach will ensure the sector is guided by one plan into the future.

## Measurement and accountability

As Strategy implementation progresses, it will be critical to understand the impact of new activities or changes to existing arrangements. All governments are committed to measure, track and report on outcomes under the Strategy. Implementation planning will incorporate evaluation and research to demonstrate where policies, programs and systems are working well, and highlight where improvements are required or investments need to be refined or retargeted.

## Roles and responsibilities

A key element of Strategy implementation will be to define and put in place ongoing governance arrangements to ensure a nationally consistent approach. In the interim, the Commonwealth Department of Health, working closely with the OTA, will continue to lead implementation planning through jurisdictional committee arrangements. All jurisdictions and the Commonwealth will have a role to play in implementation.

Some actions will be the responsibility of the Commonwealth to lead and fund, coordinated by either the Department of Health or OTA. Others will be driven and funded by states and territories through their health systems. The aim will be for a nationally consistent approach, though different arrangements and available resourcing may mean that there is some variation in both delivery and timing.

Some actions may require cost-shared funding with contributions from both the Commonwealth and jurisdictions. These will be delivered through discrete projects requiring agreement from all jurisdictions before implementation can progress.

To be effective, implementation planning will need to draw on the extensive expertise throughout the sector. This will involve leveraging existing expert advisory committees and may involve the establishment of further working groups or expert advisory committees which can advise on barriers and enablers for implementation of key actions.

# Attachment A – Transition Action Plan

*To be added following jurisdictional agreement.*

1. For example, Lawton P et al, 2017, ‘Organ Transplantation in Australia: Inequities in Access and Outcome for Indigenous Australians’ *The Official Journal of the Transplantation Society and the International Liver Transplantation Society*, Vol: 101 Issue: 11, pp. 345-346; *Organ transplant system tipped towards non-Indigenous patients,* 2017, radio program, ABC Radio, Sydney 14 December 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [PricewaterhouseCoopers Report: Analysis of the Australian tissue sector](https://donatelife.gov.au/about-us/corporate-information/government-reports) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [2020 Australian Donation and Transplantation Activity Report](https://donatelife.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020_australian_donation_and_transplantation_activity_report.pdf)  [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. K. Dole, A. Casilli, N. Tinsley, J. Collett, S.W. Majoni, Improving access to renal transplantation among Indigenous patients with end-stage renal disease: A review from the Top End of Northern Australia where graft and patient outcomes have generally been poor, *Transplant Journal of Australasia*, 27:1, 2018, pp. 14-22. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)