



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



Antimicrobial Resistance Multi Partner Trust Fund

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

About antimicrobial resistance

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites no longer respond to antimicrobial agents. As a result of drug resistance, antibiotics and other antimicrobial agents become ineffective and infections become difficult or impossible to treat, increasing the risk of disease spread, severe illness and death. This pressing health issue is responsible for millions of deaths and hundreds of billions of dollars lost per year. AMR also threatens the global community's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



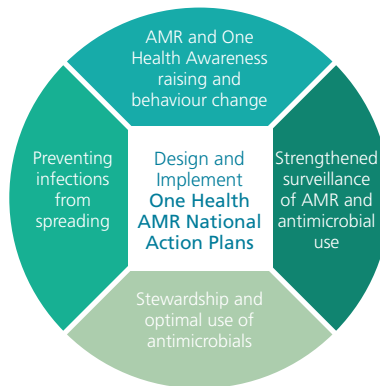
Globalization has led to an unprecedented rise in the movement of people, animals, and food commodities, providing opportunities for the spread of drug-resistant pathogens. Misuse and overuse of antimicrobial drugs is also accelerating the development of AMR, putting our future at risk with few alternative solutions in the pipeline.

As AMR is a threat to humans, animals, plants and the environment, the commitment of all is required to curb its spread. Without coordinated and accelerated action, the world is heading towards a post-antibiotic era in which common infections could once again kill. This will reverse a century of progress in health and development. To ensure that today's cures remain available for generations to come, a One Health approach is needed to address key challenges that include:

- Robust health systems (animal, human and plant health) at every level to prevent infections from spreading;
- Universally agreed priorities and mechanisms to foster innovation towards reliable and affordable diagnostic tests;
- Responsible use and management, whilst ensuring access to existing and new antimicrobials.

What is the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund?

Launched in June 2019 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), founded as OIE – the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) supports countries in the implementation of the AMR national actions plans (NAPs) through a One Health approach. The Fund provides crucial technical assistance to participating countries, in addition to providing funding for relevant programs at global levels. Initially set up for five-year period (2019–2024), the Fund was extended to 2030 to align with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) agenda. In mid-2021, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) officially became a co-signatory of the AMR MPTF.



The AMR MPTF has been recognized by the United Nations Secretary-General as the mechanism to secure consistent and coordinated financing for the implementation of One Health National Action Plans, Quadripartite workplans, as well as the Global Action Plan on AMR (GAP).

AMR in numbers

Nearly

5 million

human deaths were associated with antimicrobial resistance in 2019, including



1.3 million human deaths directly caused by resistant bacteria

(The Lancet 2022)

3.8 Percent



loss in the world's annual gross domestic product (GDP) predicted by 2050, in a high AMR-impact scenario

(World Bank 2017)









148 Countries

have a National Action Plan on AMR in place

(WHO 2022)

What do we want to achieve?

	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACTS	GOAL
 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes	Risks and benefits of AMR are reflected in national budgets and in development/ multi-lateral investments	Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data AMU associated behaviours and practices are sustainably improved in critical sectors Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda is strengthened globally	 Reduced levels of AMR and slower development of resistance
 FINANCING	Improved countries capacities for mainstreaming and costing AMR and changes in practices to minimize AMR	Increased comprehensiveness and quality of the policy dialogue and practice		
 TECHNICAL EXPERTISE	Engagement plans with critical stakeholders groups are implemented	Improved evidence base/ representative data on AMR/antimicrobial use (AMU)		
 GUIDANCE & STANDARDS	Systems for generating, analysing and interpreting data on resistance and consumption/use patterns are developed or strengthened	Use of antimicrobials is optimized in critical sectors		
 SITUATION & CONTEXT ANALYSIS	Systems for biosecurity and infection, prevention and control are strengthened in targeted countries	Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups		
	Systems for optimized use are strengthened in critical sectors	Multi-sectoral coordination is strengthened at national level		
	Improved capacity to design awareness raising, behaviour change and educational activities	Momentum on Global AMR Agenda is sustained		
	Evidence-based and cost effective priority actions are developed for different contexts			
	Strategic global- level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR are implemented			

What are the key benefits of the AMR MPTF?

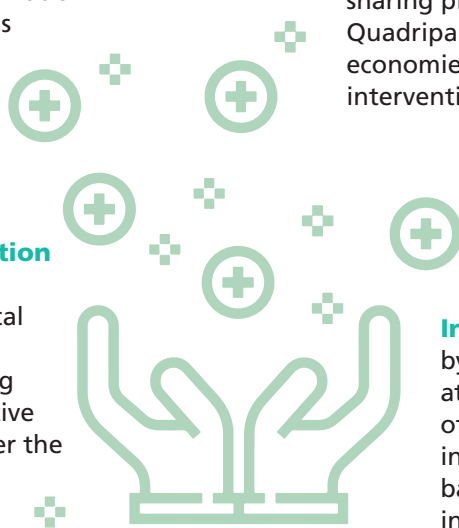
Coherence by providing a systematic approach and joint interventions to address AMR through shared responsibilities among the Quadripartite organizations.

Consolidation and specialization by capitalizing on the collective knowledge, insights and technical capacities of the Quadripartite organizations to generate strong synergies for robust, cost- effective and efficient solutions to counter the spread of AMR.

Value for money and return on investment by sharing planning and resource utilization, leveraging Quadripartite institutional influence and achieving economies of scale through the aggregation of interventions at country, regional and global level.

Risk management by reducing risks for partners and financial contributors through a comprehensive risk and results-based management system.

Innovation and scaled- up support by providing a joint mechanism for clear attribution and transparency of all sources of finance. The Fund's activities - as detailed in the Fund's Theory of Change - are based on the application of best practices, innovative approaches and scaling up what has worked.



Why should you partner with the AMR MPTF?



Investment for Impact

The AMR MPTF provides an opportunity for partners to contribute to coordinated action to address AMR through a One Health approach at national, regional and global level. Partnering with the Quadripartite effectively translates to greater value for money, efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of development finance.

Competent & Reliable Fund Administrative Agent

The AMR MPTF is administered by the UNDP MPTF Office, the UN's center of expertise on pooled financing, while a dedicated AMR MPTF coordinator, supported by staff from the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat, oversees the day-to-day operations.

Transparent Multi-Agency Governance Structure

The AMR MPTF Steering Committee, comprising senior management of the Quadripartite organizations and resource partners, sets the strategic direction of the fund and reviews proposals, results and fund management.

















Global projects

Four global projects were approved in 2020 with implementation underway until 2024.

PROJECT	DETAILS	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Tripartite Integrated System for Surveillance on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use (TISSA)	Developing, populating and publicizing the TISSA platform – a global web-based repository on published AMR & AMU data from FAO, WHO and WOAAH across human, animal, plant, food systems, and environmental sectors.	WHO
Monitoring & Evaluation	<p>Technical advisory service for country-level multisectoral monitoring and evaluation of AMR NAP implementation.</p> <p>Global-level monitoring and aggregation of indicator data at sectoral level.</p> <p>Quadripartite biennial global reporting on AMR under the GAP M&E framework and annual reporting of Quadripartite AMR country self-assessment survey (TrACCS) results.</p>	WOAH
Legal and regulatory frameworks	<p>Development of a Quadripartite One Health assessment tool for AMR-relevant legislation.</p> <p>Finalizing, piloting and validating the tool.</p>	FAO
Environment	<p>Strategic global-level governance advocacy initiatives on AMR in the environment.</p> <p>Improving countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes.</p> <p>Engagement with critical stakeholders' groups.</p>	FAO

Country projects

AMR MPTF beneficiary countries have received up to USD 1M over a 2–3-year period to undertake priority activities to curb AMR at national level through a One Health approach.

	Cambodia	Ethiopia	Ghana	Indonesia	Kenya	Morocco	Peru	Tajikistan	Zimbabwe	Senegal
Activities/ Outputs										
NAP implementation review			✓			✓		✓		
Strengthening multisectoral governance	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
AMR regulatory frameworks & legislation	✓					✓	✓		✓	
Strengthening M&E for the AMR NAP	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Cost-benefit analysis						✓				
Integrated surveillance		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
One Health approaches to AMU and AMC	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓
Infection prevention										
Stewardship										
Communication strategy and materials	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Knowledge, attitude and practices studies						✓			✓	
Lead implementing partner	WHO	FAO	WHO	WHO	WOAH	FAO	FAO	WHO	WHO	FAO

Additionally, six other countries (Madagascar, Mongolia, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, and Kyrgyzstan) are finalizing project proposals in 2022 and early 2023 to receive support from the AMR MPTF.

 Human health  Animal health

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