



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

**Oie**  
WORLD ORGANISATION  
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



World Health  
Organization



# Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund

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

## About AMR

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a complex threat to global health security, potentially leading to millions of deaths a year and hundreds of billions of dollars lost in annual economic growth. COVID-19 has shown the impact of untreatable infections on lives and livelihoods. A One Health approach is key to tackling current and future pandemics, as underlined by the COVID-19 crisis. Globalization has led to an unprecedented rise in the movement of people, animals, and food commodities, providing opportunities for the spread of resistance. AMR threatens the global community's progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development (SDGs). Stemming the tide of AMR will take bold and determined global action and the commitment of all.



Misuse and overuse of antimicrobial drugs in human and veterinary medicine, and an unprecedented rise in the movement of people, animals, and food commodities have put our future at risk, with few alternative solutions in the pipeline. Without coordinated and accelerated action, the world is heading towards a post-antibiotic era in which common infections could once again kill with routine medical procedures becoming high risk; this will overturn and reverse a century of progress in health and development.

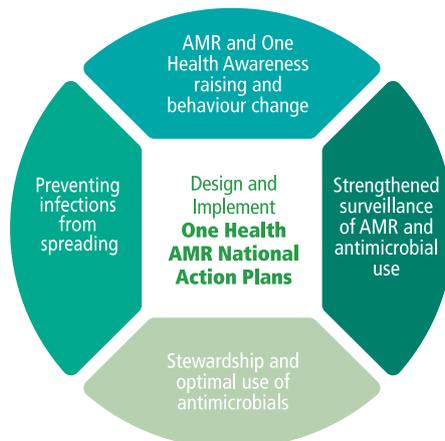
To ensure that today's cures are available for generations to come, a One Health approach is required to systematically address key challenges that include:

- Responsible use and management, whilst ensuring access to existing and new antimicrobials;
- Robust human and animal health systems in countries and between countries to prevent infections from spreading;
- Universally agreed priorities and mechanisms to foster innovation towards quality and inexpensive diagnostic tests that provide care;
- The transformation of animal husbandry (terrestrial and aquatic) to substantially reduce antimicrobial use whilst boosting agricultural productivity and ensuring food security and safety.

## AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Given the transnational and multi-sectoral nature of AMR and the support requested from countries and other stakeholders, the Tripartite - a long-standing partnership between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO) - is scaling up existing efforts to support countries to urgently counter this immediate threat through a One Health approach.

The strength of the Tripartite is grounded on the long-standing partnership, combined technical knowledge and global convening power of the three organizations; collectively they offer robust, cost-effective and efficient solutions to addressing complex health problems faced by the global community.



A major part of this effort includes the establishment of 'the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF): Combatting Antimicrobial Resistance through a One Health approach'. The AMR MPTF has been set up for an initial five-year period (2019-2024) and invites partnership and financing to drive forward the delivery of the Global Action Plan on AMR and a compelling Tripartite Results Matrix.

The AMR MPTF has been recognized by the United Nations Secretary-General as the mechanism to secure consistent and coordinated development financing to support One Health National Action Plans and Tripartite Workplans.

## The issue in numbers



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

(World Bank 2017)

133 countries



report quantitative data on the intended use of the antimicrobial agents in animals to OIE (OIE 2021)

107 countries

provide surveillance data on AMR and antimicrobial consumption in humans to WHO

(WHO 2021)



143 countries

have developed National Action Plans on AMR

(WHO 2021)

# What we want to achieve – Results Matrix

	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACTS	GOAL
 <b>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</b>	Improved countries capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes	Risks and benefits of AMR reflected in national budgets and in development/ multi-lateral partner sector-wide investments	Countries make explicit commitments (policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks, resources allocation) on AMR based on evidence and quality data	 <b>Reduced levels of AMR and slower development of resistance</b>
 <b>FINANCING</b>	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		
 <b>TECHNICAL EXPERTISE</b>	Engagement plans with critical stakeholders groups implemented	Evidence base/representative data on AMR/AMU improved for policy-makers and sectors implementing AMU practices	AMU associated behaviours and practices sustainably improved in critical sectors	
 <b>GUIDANCE &amp; STANDARDS</b>	Systems for generating, analysing and interpreting data on resistance and consumption/use patterns developed or strengthened	Use of antimicrobials optimized in critical sectors		
 <b>SITUATION &amp; CONTEXT ANALYSIS</b>	Systems for biosecurity and IPC strengthened in targeted countries	Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups	Multi-sectoral approach to the AMR agenda strengthened globally	
	Systems for optimized use strengthened in critical sectors	Multi-sectoral coordination strengthened at national level		
	Improved capacity to design awareness raising, behaviour change and educational activities	Momentum on Global AMR Agenda sustained		

## Key Benefits

**Coherence:** provides a systematic coherent approach and joint interventions to address the global health risk of AMR, through shared responsibilities among the Tripartite.

**Consolidation and specialization:** allows the three organizations to capitalize on their collective knowledge, insights and technical capacities, generating strong synergies, for robust, cost-effective and efficient solutions to counter the spread of AMR.

### Value for money and return on investment:

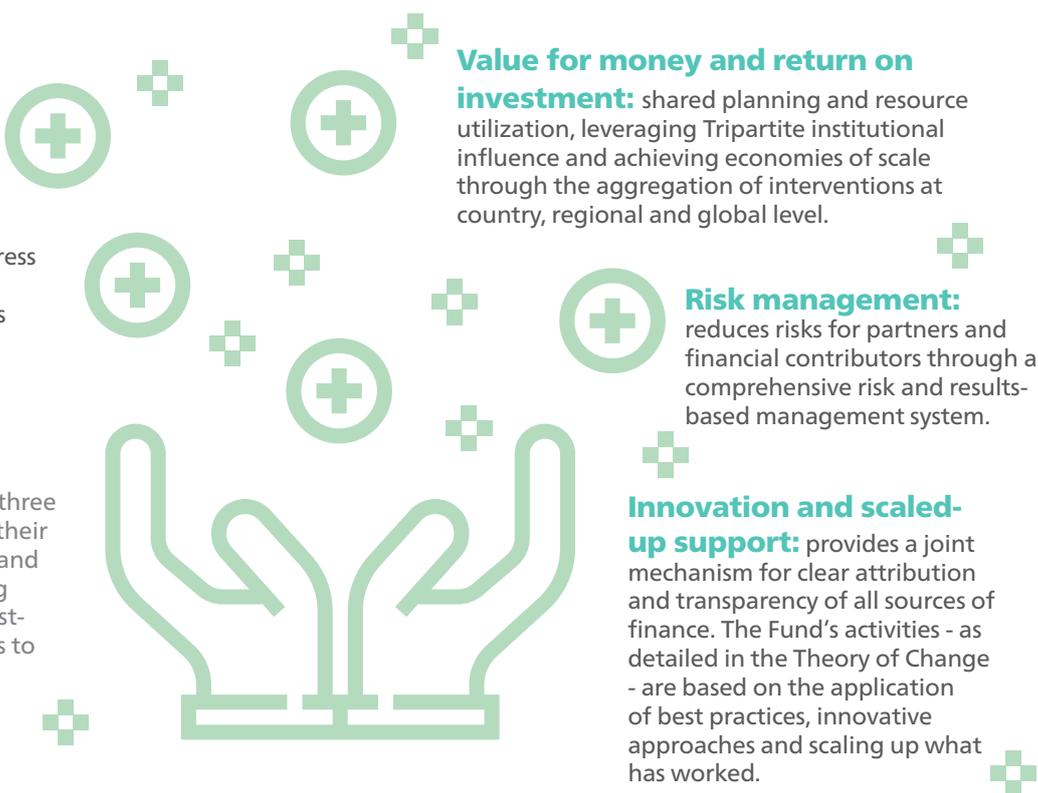
shared planning and resource utilization, leveraging Tripartite institutional influence and achieving economies of scale through the aggregation of interventions at country, regional and global level.

### Risk management:

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

### Innovation and scaled-up support:

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



## A Call to Partnership



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

The AMR MPTF is administered by the UN MPTF Office, the UN's center of expertise on pooled financing. The Tripartite Joint Secretariat and a dedicated AMR MPTF Coordination Unit oversees the day-to-day operations of the AMR MPTF.

The AMR MPTF steering committee, comprising senior management of the tripartite and resource partners, sets the strategic direction of the fund and reviews proposals and results and fund management. Detailed terms of reference for the fund are available

## Global projects

Four global projects were approved in 2020 with implementation underway in 2021.

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

**Combatting AMR,  
supporting the SDGs**



## Country Projects

Beneficiary countries of the MPTF will receive up to USD 1M over a two-year period (fair shares by the three Tripartite organizations) to undertake the priority activities they have outlined in their proposals.

Activities/ Outputs	Cambodia	Ethiopia	Ghana	Indonesia	Kenya	Morocco	Peru	Tajikistan	Zimbabwe
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	OIE	FAO	FAO	WHO	WHO
<b>Status of project</b>									
Status	Proposal approved	Proposal approved	Proposal approved but subject to amendment	Proposal approved but subject to amendment					
Implementation start date	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021

👤 Human health 🐄 Animal health

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