



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Oie
WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



World Health
Organization

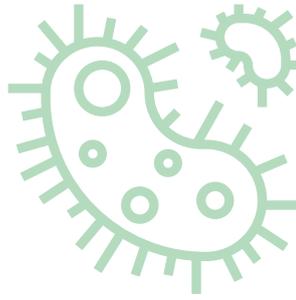


Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund

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

About AMR

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is arguably the most complex threat to human and animal health, potentially leading to millions of deaths a year and hundreds of billions of dollars lost in annual economic growth. It also has implications for food safety and food security. It threatens to compromise the global community's progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



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:

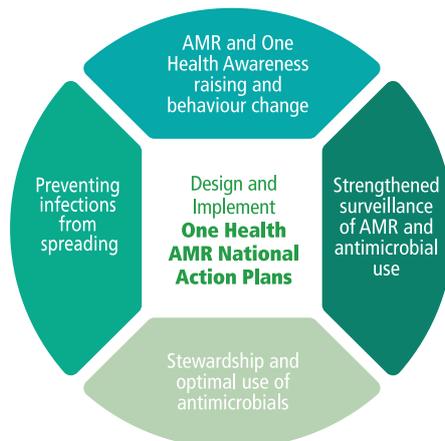
- Responsible use and management, whilst ensuring access to existing and new antimicrobials;
- Robust human and animal health systems in countries and between countries to prevent infections from spreading;
- Universally agreed priorities and mechanisms to foster innovation towards quality and inexpensive 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)

118
countries



report quantitative data on the intended use of the antimicrobial agents in animals to OIE (OIE 2020)

Only **72** countries
provide surveillance data on AMR in humans to WHO
(WHO 2018)



135
countries

have developed National Action Plans on AMR
(WHO 2020)

What we want to achieve – Results Matrix

	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACTS	GOAL
 <p>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</p>	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	 <p>Reduced levels of AMR and slower development of resistance</p>
 <p>FINANCING</p>	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		
 <p>TECHNICAL EXPERTISE</p>	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	
 <p>GUIDANCE & STANDARDS</p>	Systems for generating, analysing and interpreting data on resistance and consumption/use patterns developed or strengthened	Use of antimicrobials optimized in critical sectors		
 <p>SITUATION & CONTEXT ANALYSIS</p>	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.

Initial Scope



Initial Investment:

USD 70 million to support the Tripartite to deliver on the results matrix at global, regional and country level over 5 years.



The Fund will largely support **country operations**, including technical backstopping for the implementation and scale up of National Action Plans through the Tripartite's technical backstopping support.

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.



GOVERNANCE

Steering Committee

ADMINISTRATION

MPTF Office

IMPLEMENTATION

AMR MPTF implementing partners
(Tripartite and key partners)

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 MPTF's governance structure outlines how the funds will be managed, disbursed and the impact measured. Detailed terms of reference for the Fund are available.

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Combatting AMR, supporting the SDGs



Stepping up a One Health approach to tackling AMR

Cambodia

Cambodia has been applying the One Health approach since 2009. It has stepped up efforts in recent years with the establishment of a national multi-sectoral mechanism, following expansion to include previously neglected sectors, such as the environment. The application of the One Health approach steered the country towards the revision of the existing National Action Plan (NAP 2015–2017) into a One Health Multi-Sectoral Action Plan on AMR (2018–2022). Cambodia is the first country where FAO, OIE, WHO and UN Environment are now collaborating to help the country to overcome some of the challenges identified during the past year, such as lack of resources, capacity building, research and awareness.

Indonesia

Indonesia recently reviewed their NAP (2017–19), in line with the Global Action Plan, bringing together Ministries of Human Development and Cultural Affairs, Health, Agriculture, Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and Finance. The plan now includes issues regarding AMR, such as increasing public awareness and understanding, strengthening surveillance systems, reducing and preventing infections, optimizing the use of antimicrobials, and ensuring sustainable investments in new health technologies to combat AMR.

Through the AMR MPTF, more countries can be supported.