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Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund

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

About AMR

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is arguably the most 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. 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 medicine, veterinary medicine, and food production has 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 and routine medical procedures become high risk.

Globalization has led to an unprecedented rise in the movement of people, animals, and food commodities, providing opportunities for the spread of resistance. Stemming the tide of AMR will take bold and determined global action and the commitment of all.

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 stewardship, whilst ensuring access to existing and new antimicrobials;**
- **Universally agreed priorities and mechanisms to foster innovation towards quality and inexpensive diagnostic tests that provide care practitioners quick and accurate information, as well as quality vaccines that are affordable and available to all;**
- **The transformation of animal husbandry (terrestrial and aquatic) to substantially reduce antimicrobial use whilst boosting agricultural productivity and ensuring food security and safety.**

Priority areas for urgent action include: i) increasing surveillance across sectors and timely reporting of AMR and antimicrobial use; ii) strengthening national and international governance; iii) developing and implementing integrated National Action Plans (NAPs); and iv) securing required partnerships and financing.

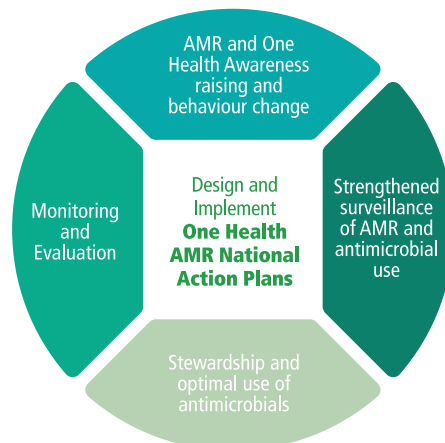
Multi-Partner Trust Fund

The strength of the Tripartite - FAO/OIE/WHO - is founded 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.

National commitment to action is essential to develop multi-sectoral NAPs on AMR as well as the development of effective tools to facilitate implementation and integrated monitoring and evaluation.

Given the transnational and multi-sectoral nature of AMR and the support requested from countries and other stakeholders, the Tripartite in collaboration with UN Environment is scaling up existing efforts to support countries to urgently counter this immediate threat through a One Health approach. The Tripartite has established the 'Combating Antimicrobial Resistance through a One Health approach: AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF)' for an initial five-year period (2019-2024), inviting partnership and financing to drive forward the delivery of the Global Action Plan on AMR and a compelling Theory of Change.

The Fund will take into account the recommendations highlighted in the recently released Interagency Coordination Group (IACG) report on AMR. This report highlights the need for coordinated and intensive efforts, acknowledging AMR as a major barrier to the achievement of many of the Sustainable Development Goals, including universal health coverage, secure and safe food, sustainable farming systems and clean water and sanitation.



The issue in numbers



700 000
deaths globally / year caused by drug-resistant diseases.

10 million deaths per year if no action is taken.
(Jim O'Neil report 2014)



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)

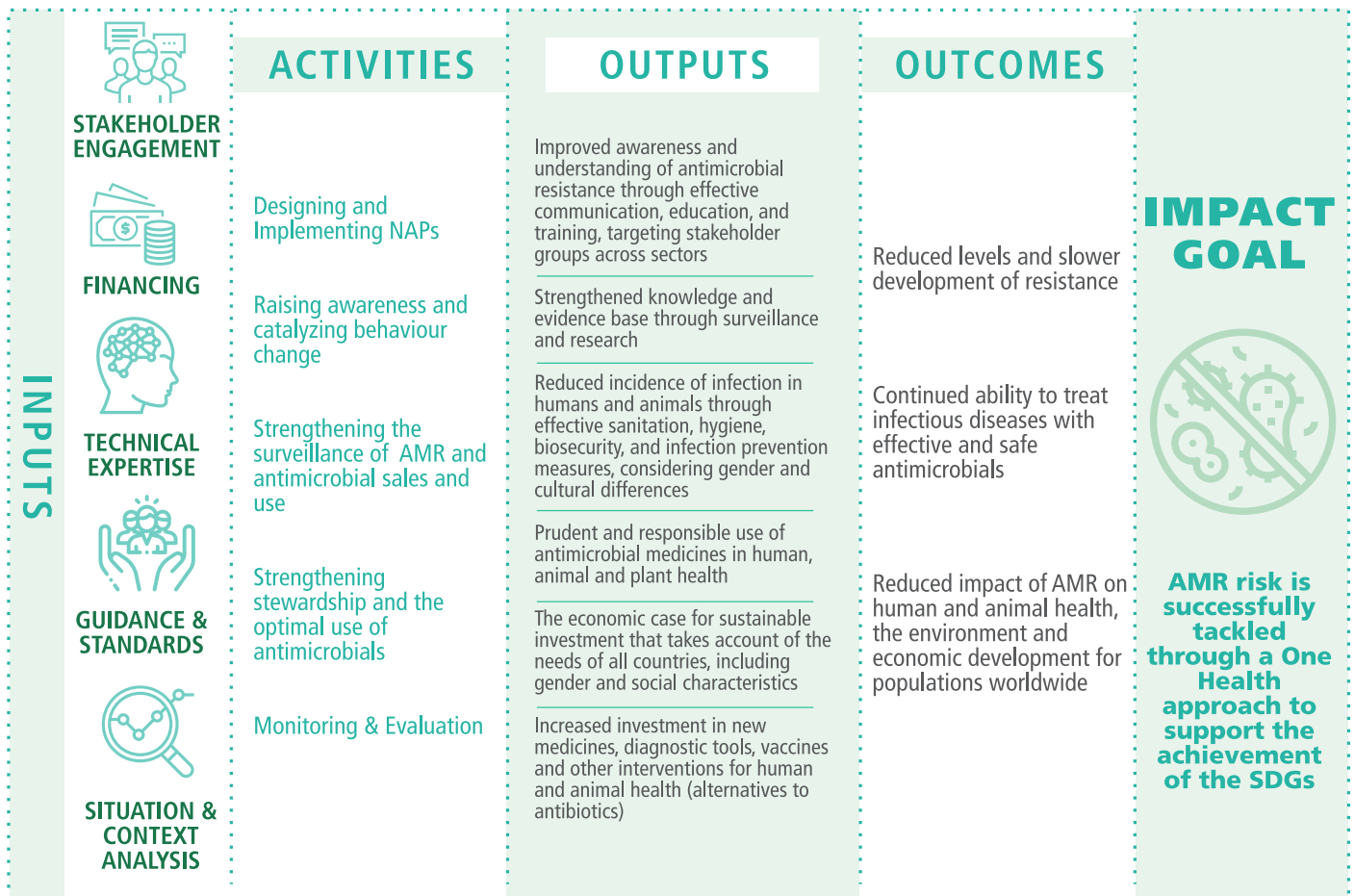
118
countries



report quantitative data on the intended use of the antimicrobial agents in animals to OIE (OIE 2019)

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

What we want to achieve – Theory of Change



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 implementation of the Tripartite Workplan on AMR 2019-2020:
For Global/Regional and National Programming Cycles



The Fund will largely support **country operations**, including technical backstopping for the design of NAPs and funds to seed and scale up the implementation of NAPs through the Tripartite's 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.



The AMR MPTF is administered by the UN MPTF Office, the UN's center of expertise on pooled financing.

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.

GOVERNANCE

Steering Committee

ADMINISTRATION

MPTF Office

IMPLEMENTATION

AMR MPTF implementing partners
 (Tripartite and key partners)

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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.



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