



# Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF)

**– Advocacy Toolkit –**  
*a living resource to boost joint advocacy*

*October 2025*

QUADRIPARTITE COLLABORATION



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

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## OVERVIEW – better together

- ❖ Advocacy on multiple fronts and levels, with strong, joint messaging, can maximize the impact of our words and resonate much more than a single voice.
- ❖ This **advocacy toolkit** – a “living document” comprising a set of resources including key messages, success stories, photos and social media posts – will guide and support joint advocacy through an **advocacy network**, which we are launching and will be instrumental to raise the profile of the fund.

## OBJECTIVE



- ❖ Highlight the value of the Fund, raise its visibility and support its replenishment more effectively, especially in view of the commitments of the 2024 UNGA [Political Declaration for AMR](#), calling for USD 100 million in catalytic funding to support AMR actions in countries, and for increased funding towards the AMR MPTF.
- ❖ Align our messaging on the AMR MPTF, share and disseminate our content more broadly across our individual networks, while leveraging key events, hence maximizing our reach and impact.

# WHO CAN USE THE TOOLKIT

- ❖ Quadripartite organizations
- ❖ Steering Committee members
- ❖ Implementing countries
- ❖ Existing and potential resource partners
- ❖ AMR Ambassadors and supporters



# HOW TO USE THIS TOOLKIT



**Join the network** – contact us to receive regular updates, provide feedback and ideas, and ensure joint action for maximized impact



**Add your voice** – aligning messaging for more effective positioning



**Showcase results** – provide or use country examples<sup>1</sup> to showcase impact on the ground



**Maximize social media presence** - keep an eye on social media posts with the hashtag #amrmptf and share across your networks

<sup>1</sup>Country examples can be found on pages 23-27. An interactive platform, including a photo library, is being planned.



# WHAT IS THE AMR MPTF?

- ❖ It is the **world's principal pooled-financing mechanism** established under the United Nations specifically to support low- and middle-income countries implement and strengthen multisectoral AMR National Action Plans.



Food and Agriculture  
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**Antimicrobial Resistance  
Multi-Partner Trust Fund**

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

# HOW IT OPERATES



❖ The AMR MPTF uniquely harnesses the expertise of the Quadripartite - FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAH -, leaders in AMR and One Health, to advance country-led action across human, animal, plant, and environmental sectors.

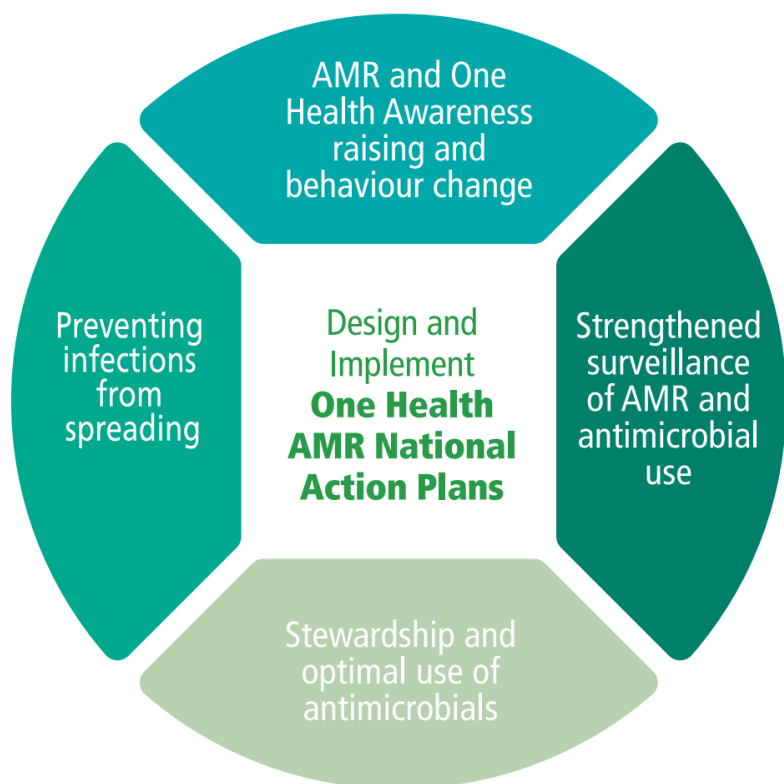
○ ***It is breaking silos.***

❖ It blends high-level global governance, surveillance, and policy with collaborative local action by leveraging knowledge and coordinating efforts of resource partners, governments, community-based organizations, and the private sector.

○ ***It is bridging and filling gaps.***



# WHAT IT ACHIEVES



## Implementation of both country and global programme components contribute to:

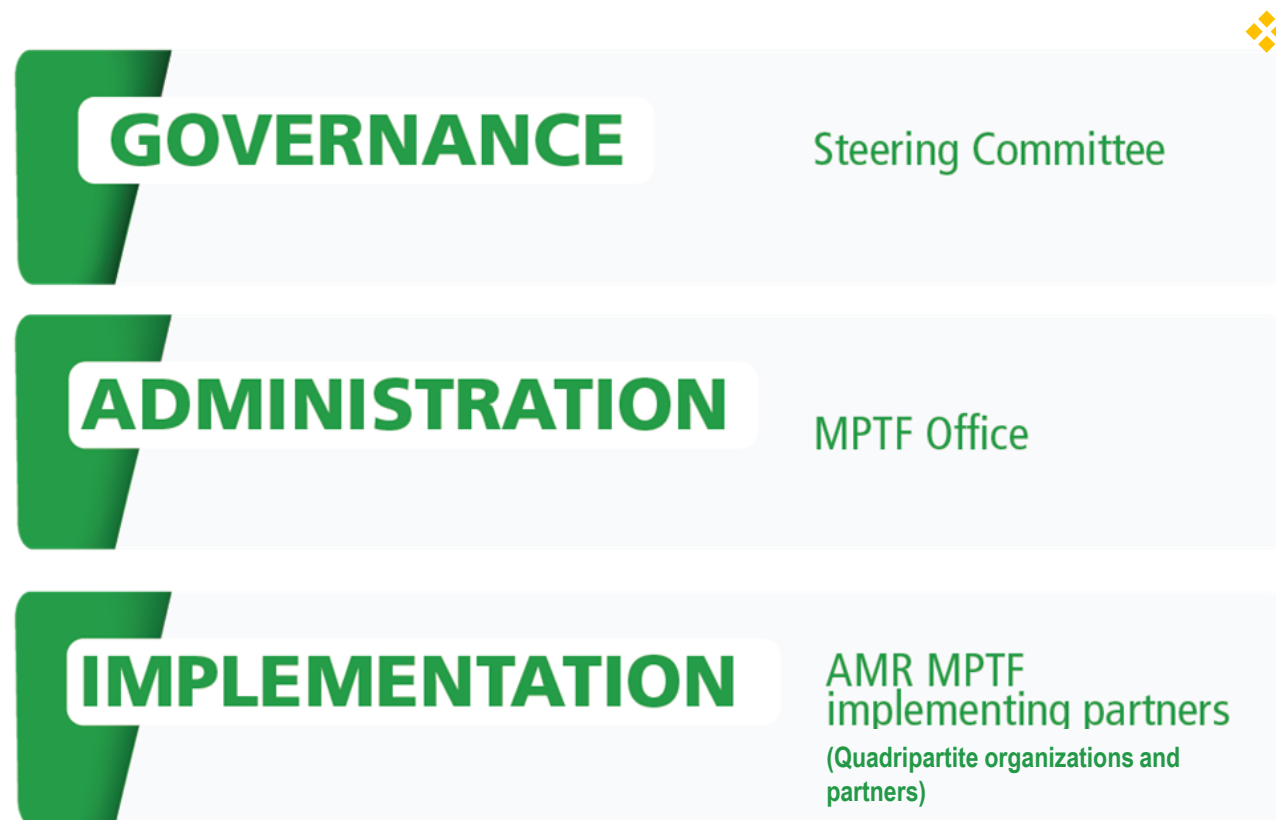
- National governance systems around AMR surveillance and coordination action.
- Government capacity and public awareness for tackling AMR.
- Preventing infections and promoting alternative therapies.
- Stronger collaboration among government actors, private-sector and other national stakeholders.
- Joint action among national, regional- and global-level members of the Quadripartite.

# WHERE IT HELPS



14 completed/active countries (as shown) and 7 in the pipeline

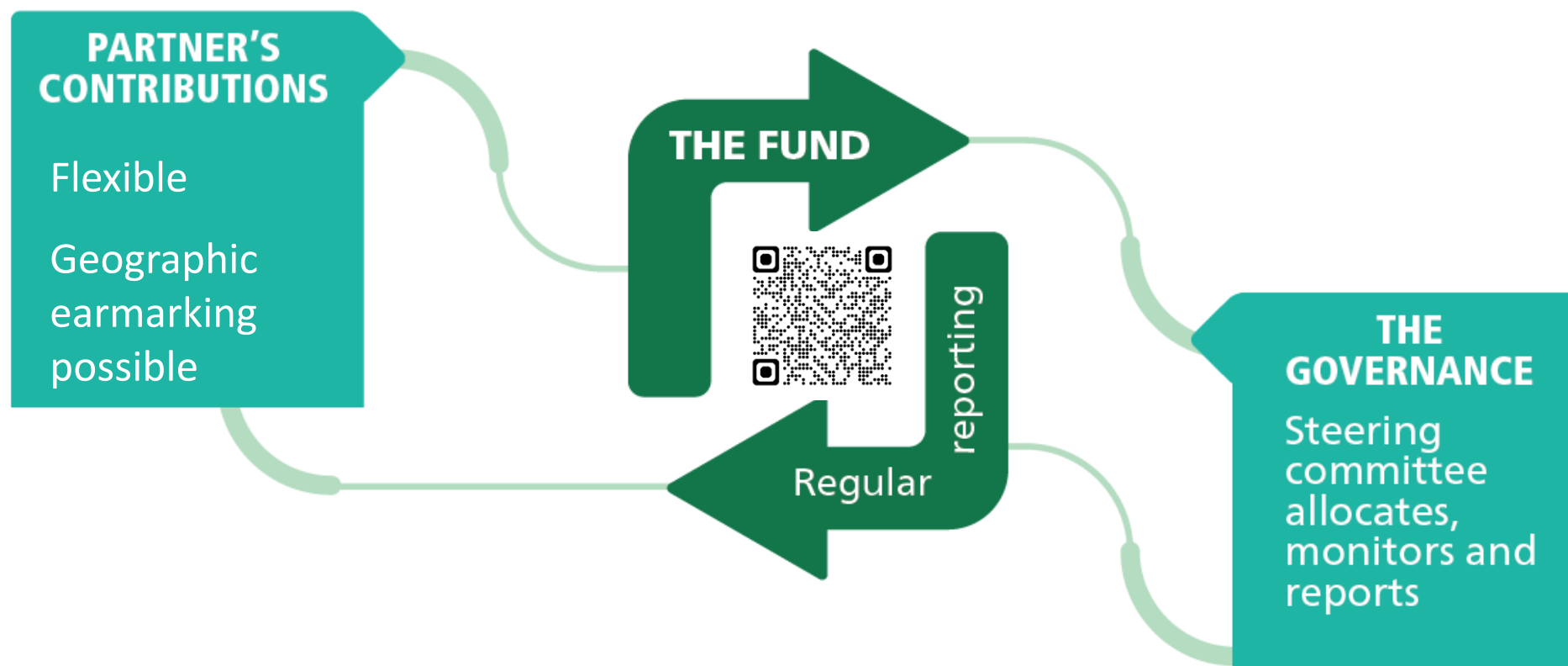
# STRUCTURE OF THE FUND



## Steering Committee Members:

- High-level principal representatives from Quadripartite
- Senior representatives from resource partners
- ❖ Typically meet twice per year for programmatic oversight; appraisal and approval of projects; monitoring and reporting; and coordinated resource mobilization as sole decision-makers.

# HOW TO BE A PART OF IT

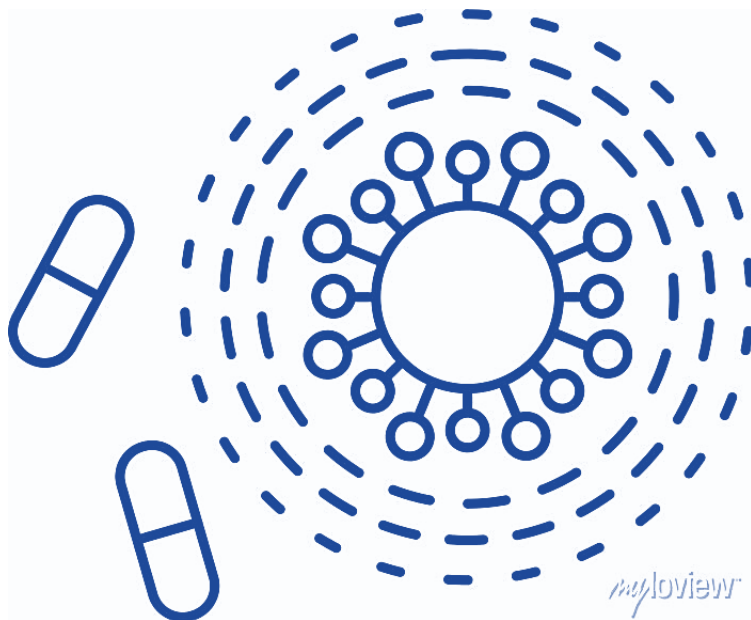


Scan the QR code for real-time financial information on the AMR MPTF.

# KEY MESSAGES ON AMR



# Why is AMR rising?



- ❖ The development and spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is driven by a combination of human, animal, and environmental factors. The misuse and overuse of antimicrobial drugs in healthcare and agriculture remain key contributors, while environmental pollution—such as untreated hospital and community wastewater, pharmaceutical effluents, and agricultural run-off—plays a growing role in enabling resistant pathogens to emerge and persist across sectors.



# Why is collective action essential?



- ❖ The consequences of AMR are far-reaching, affecting human and animal health, food safety and security, and placing additional strain on healthcare systems and economies.
- ❖ Addressing AMR requires urgent, coordinated action and sustained commitment from governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders across the One Health spectrum.

# Global Health Impact of AMR

- ❖ AMR is already linked to nearly 5 million deaths each year, including 1.14 million directly caused by resistant bacteria. Estimates reveal that **39 million deaths** directly attributable to bacterial AMR will occur between 2025-2050 – which equates to three deaths every minute - and **169 million deaths** associated with bacterial AMR ([GRAM study, the Lancet, 2024](#)).
- ❖ Unchecked antimicrobial pollution – from farms, pharmaceutical manufacturing, healthcare waste, and untreated wastewater – is accelerating the spread of resistance in people, animals, and the environment. ([UNEP, 2023](#))

# Economic Costs and Drivers of AMR



- ❖ The WB predicted a potential **3.8% loss** in the world's annual GDP by 2050, in a high AMR-impact scenario, which could push **28 million people** into poverty ([World Bank, 2017](#)).
- ❖ Treating resistant infections is projected to **cost USD 412B** annually, while AMR is expected to lead to lower workforce participation and economic productivity **losses of about USD 443B** per year ([GLG report, 2024](#)).
- ❖ **Key economic sector drivers of AMR in the environment** include pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturing, agriculture and food production, healthcare facilities, and pollutants from poor sanitation, sewage, and municipal waste.

## Current AMR Situation

- ❖ While more than 90 percent of countries had developed National Action Plans on AMR (178), **only half** of them have an effective multisectoral coordination mechanism in place to guide and oversee the implementation phase, and **only 11 percent** have allocated budgets for implementation ([TrACSS 2023](#))
- ❖ **Challenges include** inadequate coordination and governance, insufficient funding, poor infrastructure, and lack of infection and pollution prevention and control, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), as well as surveillance data.

# Growing Momentum to Tackle AMR



- ❖ September 2024: In the **UN Political Declaration** adopted at the General Assembly High-Level Meeting on AMR, Member States **endorsed an expansion of the AMR MPTF** to facilitate sustainable funding from international cooperation to support country-led, multisectoral implementation of National Action Plans.



- ❖ November 2024: The **Jeddah commitments** of the 4th High-Level Ministerial Conference on AMR called on partners to contribute to sustainable financing through initiatives like the AMR MPTF.

# THE AMR MPTF: A KEY PART OF THE SOLUTION





# AMR MPTF: A Key Funding Mechanism



- ❖ The Political Declaration set an ambitious but essential target: **a call to mobilize \$100 million** to help enable at least 60 per cent of countries to have achieved funded NAPs by 2030 **through the AMR MPTF** alongside an increase in AMR investments by other financing mechanisms, such as the Pandemic Fund, the Global Fund, the World Bank and others.
- ❖ **Its unique value** lies in leveraging Quadripartite expertise to drive a One Health approach, fostering coordination, governance, and multi-sectoral action at national and regional levels, with a strong focus on supporting LMICs.

# AMR MPTF: Proven Value for Money



**Strengthens multi-partner and cross-sectoral** coordination and collaboration required to fully tackle AMR across its different dimensions.



**Scales** efforts of One Health approaches to AMR and implement programmes in support of countries' NAPs.



**Catalyzes** additional resources for country implementation of NAPs

Thanks to the MPTF, **new sources of funding** were secured in Tajikistan (from the Pandemic Fund), in Cambodia (from Germany/KfW), in Ethiopia (from Pandemic Fund and MDBs) and in Ghana (from USAID and Fleming Fund).

# AMR MPTF: COUNTRY RESULTS



Cambodia-WAAW 2023 event targeting university students, © Ho Bunyeth

Tajikistan- Training and experience exchanging on the sequencing of the genomes, © WHO Country Office, Tajikistan



# CAMBODIA

- ❖ The AMR MPTF was the only funding available for implementing the country's Multi-sector Action Plan on combating AMR. These funds enabled Cambodia's Government to develop **treatment guidelines and training manuals** for animal producers to minimize the risks associated with the use of antimicrobials.
- ❖ This guidance has been **disseminated nationwide**, providing 101 provincial and district veterinarians and 103 village animal health workers with the knowledge and understanding they need to use antimicrobials properly.
- ❖ In addition, MPTF's support enabled the introduction of a **Laboratory Information Management System** to ensure that laboratory data adheres to international standards.

- The AMR MPTF seed investment led to a **USD 34m investment from the German KfW Development Bank** to combat AMR through multisectoral collaboration among the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Environment.
- Quadripartite efforts resulted in the transition of the country's AMR Inter-ministerial Cross-sector Committee into a broader One Health governance framework.

# ETHIOPIA

- ❖ The MPTF supported the provision of **equipment for AMR surveillance** to national and sub-national animal health laboratories. AMR surveillance annual review and experience-sharing events were held along with the finalization of a **Mentorship Manual for animal health and food safety laboratory staff**.
- ❖ Thanks to the MPTF, Ethiopia **successfully tapped into the first round of the Pandemic Fund** as a means for sustainable financing.
- ❖ In Ethiopia, an initial investment of about USD 1 million of AMR MPTF funding has now generated USD 50 million of Pandemic Fund resources and a further USD 63 million in co-financing, including from multilateral development bank (MDBs) and domestic resources.

### Other examples of catalyzing new funding sources:

- **Cambodia and Tajikistan also tapped into Pandemic Fund resources.**
- In **Ghana**, the AMR MPTF was the first to support the country's AMR activities and it has since been able to **attract new partners**, including USAID and Fleming Fund.

# Setting the Stage for Lasting Impact

## ❖ INDONESIA

- developed **joint inspection guidelines for the antimicrobial distribution** across human and animal health sectors, sustained use after project completion.

## ❖ ZIMBABWE

- **revived domestic production of the BOLVAC vaccine** to combat tick-borne disease, reducing antibiotic misuse and linking the AMR response to high-priority livestock sector issues, ensuring sustainability.

## ❖ GHANA

- **Integrated AMU data collection** into existing animal health reporting systems in 7 out of 16 regions, sustained post-project.



# Setting the Stage for Lasting Impact, continued

## ❖ SENEGAL

- **harmonized AMR surveillance standards and protocols** through multisectoral collaboration, establishing a framework for integrated data collection and enabling future reporting to the Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS).

## ❖ PERU

- drafted proposed **legislation for AMR containment** that, once passed, will provide long-lasting impact.

## ❖ ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

- action was taken for **safe disposal of antimicrobials** in five countries (Peru, Zimbabwe, Tajikistan, Morocco and Indonesia) integrating environmental aspects of AMR, for long-term benefit.

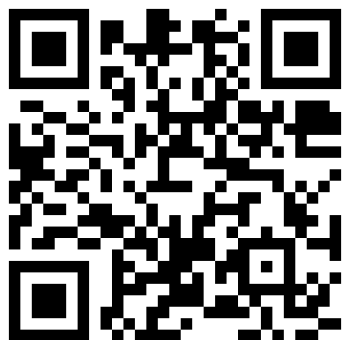
# Greater Impact with Multi-Partner Funding

- ❖ The UN MPTF system is efficient, effective and exponentially maximizes investments as it:
  - Enables joint work and reduced competition
  - Fosters a coordinated approach: Quadripartite + resource partners for AMR MPTF
  - Drives inter-sectoral collaboration to secure funding
  - Provides flexibility to grow and adjust the work according to the level of participation
  - Allows holistic oversight and monitoring for joint results
  - Promotes the long-term, collective approach needed to address AMR effectively



- ❖ The AMR MPTF is **breaking silos** across sectors, **bridging and filling gaps** for NAP implementation, and **seeding sustainable** national AMR **action**.
- ❖ Join forces to **invest in strengthening the AMR response** of low- and middle-income countries because we are...

**better together.**





# BETTER TOGETHER

Contact by Email: [AMR-MPTF@who.int](mailto:AMR-MPTF@who.int)

Or visit



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