



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

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. What is the AMR MPTF?

The AMR MPTF 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**.

2. How does the AMR MPTF operate?

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

It is breaking silos.

3. Why is the AMR MPTF important?

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.

4. Why is the AMR MPTF a smart approach?

The AMR Fund is efficient, effective, and **exponentially maximizes investments** through its holistic approach, that also catalyzes both domestic resources and multilateral development bank funding and complements other bilateral AMR investments.

It is seeding multisectoral sustainable AMR action.

5. Where is the AMR MPTF active?

The AMR MPTF has been *supporting 14 countries*: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Peru, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe.

The final phase of project validation is underway for the AMR MPTF's second call for proposals with **7 additional countries** expected to receive multi-year funding from 2026 including Egypt, Ghana, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka. Within phase two, Ghana, Kenya and Zimbabwe are slated for a second grant to expand on the positive results of their first phase projects.

6. In what ways does the AMR MPTF support countries?

The AMR MPTF provides funding to support joint and coordinated efforts to catalyze national level action and achieve sustainable results. Countries are provided with policy support and technical assistance in the following areas:

- Designing, implementing and monitoring One Health National Action Plans (NAPs)
- Raising awareness and encouraging behaviour change across all sectors
- Strengthening surveillance and monitoring of AMR and antimicrobial sales and use across all sectors
- Enhancing stewardship and the responsible use of antimicrobials across all sectors





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- Building capacity for robust monitoring and evaluation
- Incorporating environmental aspects of AMR into national plans
- Assessing and strengthening national AMR legislation and regulations

7. Does the AMR MPTF only support countries?

No, the AMR MPTF has the unique opportunity to leverage global goods produced by each Quadripartite organization and has recognized a need to consolidate and strengthen **several global tools**.

Four Quadripartite projects have been funded that now underpin AMR action in countries: development of the Global Integrated System for Surveillance on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use (GISSA), Integrating Environmental Dimensions of AMR, One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant Legislation and M&E framework support.

In the MPTF's next funding cycle, one global project with 5 key components will be implemented to advance UNGA commitments, enhance M&E, expand the legal tool, support One Health Research and launch GISSA. MPTF funding is being provided to support the Quadripartite organizations to establish the International Panel for Evidence for Action (IPEA) on AMR as mandated by the UN General Assembly Political Declaration.

8. Is the MPTF aligned with national AMR priorities?

Yes, this is proven by the AMR MPTF independent mid-term evaluation. 80% of national stakeholders responded that the Fund's support was '**extremely**' or '**very well**' aligned with NAPs and national stakeholder priorities.

9. What are some examples of the MPTF's catalytic nature?

- **Ethiopia** secured 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.
- **Cambodia** secured USD 34 million over five years from the German Development Bank (KfW) investment in a One Health project to tackle AMR and emerging infectious and zoonotic diseases thanks to the MPTF's support as the first external funder of the country's first-ever NAP.
- 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.

10. Is the MPTF delivering on multisectoral action?

Yes, government stakeholders report that the sectors continue to work together, even after MPTF funding has ended, according to the independent mid-term evaluation. Two examples:

- In **Indonesia**, the MPTF project supported the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health/National Food and Drug Control Agency (NFDCA) to develop joint inspection guidelines for the antimicrobial distribution chain. The government has endorsed and continues to use these guidelines to prevent illegal activities contributing to the misuse and overuse of antimicrobials.
- In **Zimbabwe**, strong personal bonds were developed through the regular meetings of the multistakeholder Technical Coordination Committee, boosting inter-sector coordination and creating a space for virtuous exchange and knowledge sharing – the foundation for lasting national coordination.





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11. Who can apply to the MPTF for grant funding?

In-country Quadripartite organizations in coordination with country stakeholders can apply as primary recipients of grants and can work with and transfer funds to civil society and government partners. Funding applications at country-level must be formally endorsed by the national government and must be designed as joint programmes (more than one organization involved).

12. How are decisions taken?

The Fund has a Steering Committee that is composed of a senior-level representative, or their nominated alternates, from each of the Quadripartite organizations and all the Resource Partners, who oversee the Fund and make decisions. It is chaired by one of the Quadripartite organizations on an annual rotational basis. The Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR provides Secretariat support, and the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO/UNDP) acts as Administrative Agent (Trustee).

13. How does the AMR MPTF ensure transparency?

The Fund's activities and results are reflected in its yearly Annual Report and its financial reporting which are publicly available on the MPTFO Gateway in real time. Furthermore, resource partners are invited to participate in Steering Committee meetings and contribute to decision making.

14. How is the AMR MPTF resourced?

The AMR MPTF is currently funded by the EU, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The MPTF has mobilized USD 35.2 million since 2019. Currently in a replenishment phase, the AMR MPTF is targeting a multi-year USD 100 million envelope to sustain catalytic delivery in line with the UN General Assembly 2024 Political Declaration on AMR. Enlargement of the partners to broaden perspectives is key for the MPTF's long-term success.

15. How to contribute to the AMR MPTF?

Member States, regional bodies, inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, businesses, foundations and individuals may all contribute to the Fund, subject to clearing due diligence for non-State actors. All contributors need to sign a Standard Administrative Agreement (SAA) with the United Nations MPTF Office (MPTFO). Upon signature of the SAA and in line with the agreed schedule of payments, contributors transfer funds to the bank account designated by the MPTFO. Contributions will be converted to US dollars but can be made in any fully convertible currency.

* For additional information or queries, please visit [Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund](#) or write to **AMR MPTF Secretariat: AMR-MPTF@who.int**

