

Implementation Framework (Roles and responsibilities)

Strategic objective	Key result area	Member State action	Quadrupartite action ¹	International and national partner action ²
SO1: Strengthen awareness and promote appropriate social and behavioural change to reduce antimicrobial resistance risks across all sectors	- Increased awareness and understanding across all sectors. - Demonstrable behavioural changes to reduce inappropriate AMU and disposal across sectors.	- Develop, implement and evaluate AMR awareness, education and behavioural change programmes across sectors. - Develop and implement national AMR communication strategies. - Integrate AMR and AMS into pre- and in-service curricula for professionals and practitioners across sectors.	- Develop/update normative guidance and tools. - Coordinate global/regional campaigns (e.g. World Antimicrobial Resistance Awareness Week) and promote sustained awareness initiatives. - Harmonize AMR messaging and develop adaptable materials. - Maintain a knowledge hub and build Member State capacity.	- Support awareness and behavioural change targeting priority groups (youth, media, policy-makers, schools, communities) (e.g. UNICEF, UNESCO and UNDP). - Support targeted AMR campaigns across sectors.
SO2: Strengthen surveillance systems and laboratory networks to inform effective, evidence-driven antimicrobial resistance policies and actions across all sectors	- Progress made towards 100% of countries with AMR/AMU surveillance systems meeting GLASS, InFARM and ANIMUSE data quality standards. - Integrated surveillance across the human and animal health, plant, agrifood and environmental sectors established. - Environmental surveillance established.	- Establish/strengthen AMR/AMU surveillance systems and report to regional and global systems. - Generate, analyse and share AMR/AMU data. - Use national AMR/AMU data to inform policy, regulations and practices.	- Set global surveillance standards and platforms to collate/report national/regional/global data. - Coordinate across global and regional platforms; integrate environmental data; standardize indicators; validate data; establish public-private partnerships. - Provide reporting tools and capacity-building resources.	- Support compliance with GLASS, InFARM, ANIMUSE; strengthen labs; enable global data sharing (e.g. UNDP). - Finance IT, laboratory, workforce capacity and surveillance infrastructure (e.g. World Bank, multilateral development banks). - Support integrated surveillance across sectors (implementing partners).

¹ Includes all levels of the organization and collaborating centres.

² Includes the private sector.

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SO3: Intensify infection prevention across all sectors to reduce the burden of infectious diseases and the need for antimicrobials	- Reduced preventable infections in humans and animals. - Reduced drug-resistant infections. - Progress made towards 100% of countries with WASH in health facilities. - Progress towards 90% of countries meeting IPC requirements. - Progress towards 90% immunization coverage. - Improved waste/wastewater management across sectors. - Reduced reliance on antimicrobials in the agrifood sector and their discharge in the environment.	- Strengthen WASH and IPC in health care and communities and expand vaccinations. - Enhance biosecurity, vaccination, RENOFARM and farmer training. - Improve waste/wastewater management.	- Provide technical guidance on IPC, WASH, RENOFARM, immunization targets, animal vaccination, biosecurity, waste management. - Develop standards for good husbandry, food safety and nutrition; strengthen waste and wastewater management; and build capacity for farmers and agrifood practitioners, veterinarians and other animal and plant health workers. - Convene partners across sectors; share implementation models and lessons.	- Improve waste/wastewater management and IP; provide support to implement RENOFARM in agrifood systems to build farmer and agrifood sector capacity (e.g. UNICEF, UNDP, World Intellectual Property Organization). - Promote IPC, WASH, enhanced biosecurity, husbandry and waste management practices in schools and farms, health facilities and communities; integrate IPC and WASH as well as waste management into broader sustainable development initiatives. - Invest in WASH, RENOFARM, waste and wastewater management, and animal, plant and health system infrastructure (e.g. World Bank, multilateral development banks). - Deliver relevant training.
SO4: Ensure equitable access, appropriate use and safe disposal of antimicrobials, diagnostics and other health products across sectors	- Progress towards 70% of total human antibiotic use from the WHO Access category. - Reduced AMU in animals and agrifood systems. - Reduced of nontherapeutic use of medical and veterinary antimicrobials. - Increased and improved safe disposal of unused	- Prioritize and invest in equitable access to antimicrobials, diagnostics, vaccines; strengthen supply chains. - Strengthen regulatory frameworks and research capacities across sectors. - Update treatment guidelines, implement AMS programmes, enforce prescription controls.	- Strengthen access to quality-assured antimicrobials and alternatives, diagnostics and vaccines, and promote sustainable environmental management and pollution control. - Develop standards for AMS, safe disposal and training. - Provide technical support to strengthen regulatory systems across sectors and promote the One Health Legislative	- Promote safe unused antimicrobial disposal; strengthen customs and quality controls to prevent substandard and falsified human and veterinary products (e.g. World Customs Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization). - Finance compliance upgrades and supply chain reforms while ensuring safe, sustainable antimicrobial disposal (e.g.

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SO5: Ensure sustainable investment in antimicrobial resistance research and innovation across all sectors	antimicrobials across sectors. • Progress towards 80% of countries testing resistance in all bacterial and fungal GLASS pathogens.	• Implement the phased reduction of nontherapeutic use. • Establish safe antimicrobial disposal systems.	Assessment Tool to assess the regulatory environment. • Support Member States to align policies with global guidance on AMS, improve disposal practices and convene experts on regulatory enforcement and compliance.	World Bank, multilateral development banks). • Expand access to quality antimicrobials and diagnostics through training, stewardship and addressing market and supply gaps in LMICs and fragile settings (implementing partners). • Deliver training, implement AMS programmes and expand equitable access to vaccines, diagnostics and antimicrobials while promoting sustainable environmental management (implementing partners).
	• Increased investment in AMR R&D, research and innovation across sectors. • Stronger evidence base on high-impact AMR interventions across sectors. • New/improved products and sustainable environmental solutions available. • Expanded financing mechanisms for R&D from domestic and international sources.	• Invest in R&D, operational research, innovation across sectors and sustainable environmental management.	• Set R&D priorities, track pipelines and targets. • Coordinate joint advocacy and financing; strengthen evidence base; support operational research, including voluntary and mutually agreed technology transfer within and across sectors.	• Support countries in conducting operational and implementation research on AMR to accelerate context-specific action. • Mobilize financing for equitable access to products, R&D and innovation (e.g. World Bank, multilateral development banks). • Fund vaccine development/licensing; promote sustainable waste, wastewater and chemical management and IP. • Support the development of research and regulatory roadmaps; incorporate AMR impact measures in vaccine investment cases or post-prequalification commitments.

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SO6: Strengthen multisectoral governance, sustainable financing and accountability for a coordinated antimicrobial resistance response across all sectors and at all levels	- Increased number of countries with functional AMR governance mechanisms. - Increased number of countries implementing costed NAPs. - Increased sustainable AMR financing. - Integration of environmental management into AMR policies. - Progress made towards 95% of countries reporting to the TrACSS.	- Establish/strengthen multisectoral AMR governance mechanisms. - Ensure sustainable financing and accountability. - Implement and monitor costed NAPs. - Mainstream AMR into health systems strengthening, agrifood and environment agendas.	- Strengthen Member State AMR governance mechanisms, supporting the prioritization, costing/investment case, implementation and monitoring of NAPs. - Develop and promote guidance to mainstream AMR into development agendas, including health sector plans, PHC/UHC, animal health and agrifood systems, and health security and environment sustainability frameworks. - Advocate sustainable financing for NAPs. - Provide leadership and coordination of the global AMR response through the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR and coordination of TrACSS. - Provide Secretariat support to AMR governance structures (GLG, MSPP, IPEA). - Leverage AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund and expand the donor base.	- Strengthen institutional capacity; integrate AMR into development frameworks; align customs regulations (e.g. UNDP, UNICEF, World Customs Organization). - Mobilize innovative financing, including public-private partnerships (e.g. World Bank, multilateral development banks). - Advocate for increased domestic financing and civil-society-led participation and monitoring.