

# The AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



Let's  
Discuss  
Success!

### 1. What is Antimicrobial Resistance?

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites no longer respond to antimicrobial agents. As a result of drug resistance, antibiotics and other antimicrobial agents become ineffective and infections become difficult or impossible to treat, increasing the risk of disease spread, severe illness and death. This pressing health issue is responsible for millions of deaths and hundreds of billions of dollars lost per year. AMR also threatens the global community's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### 2. What is the Antimicrobial Resistance Multi Partner Trust Fund?

The AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was launched in June 2019 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) known as the Tripartite. In mid-2021, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) officially became a co-signatory of the AMR MPTF, and the partnership was formally changed to the Quadripartite. Initially set up for a five-year period (2019-2024), the Fund has been extended to 2030 to align with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) agenda and timeline. It provides crucial technical assistance and funding to participating countries for relevant programs aimed at combatting AMR. The AMR MPTF has been recognized by the United Nations Secretary-General as the mechanism to secure consistent and coordinated financing to combat AMR through a One Health approach.

### 3. Why is it important?

As AMR is a threat to humans, animals, plants and the environment, the commitment of all is required to curb its spread. Without coordinated and accelerated action, the world is heading towards a post-antibiotic era in which common infections could once again kill. To ensure that today's cures remain available for generations to come, a One Health approach is needed to address key challenges and ensure that there is achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### 4. How does the AMR MPTF support countries in addressing AMR?

The AMR MPTF supports joint and coordinated actions based on the AMR Quadripartite Workplans at global, regional and country levels to catalyze national level action and achieve sustainable results. Specifically, countries are provided with policy support and technical assistance in the following areas:

- Designing and implementing of One Health National Action Plans (NAPs).
- Raising awareness and catalyzing behaviour change across all sectors.
- Strengthening surveillance and monitoring of AMR and antimicrobial sales and use across all sectors.
- Strengthening stewardship and the responsible use of antimicrobials across all sectors.
- Building capacity for robust monitoring and evaluation.

### 5. What are the selection criteria for countries to receive funding?

Countries can be considered for focused AMR MPTF support, so long as resources allow, if they can satisfy the following criteria:

- Willingness and interest of the government to address AMR via an existing multisectoral approach (demonstrated through AMR/One Health NAPs, Quadripartite assessment and feasibility of the government being able to sustain the project beyond the project lifeline).
- Need for support to effectively implement the One Health approach to fight against AMR or the potential that the country would be an exemplar for the region or sub-region.
- Quadripartite can demonstrate significant impact and added value in the short and medium term.
- Least developed, low- and lower middle-income country status.
- Capacity exists to deliver a project in a sustainable and cost-efficient way.
- Capacity exists to engage with relevant national stakeholders (i.e., private sector, civil society, and academia) to address AMR.

## 6. What are the global programmes?

Four global projects were approved in 2020 and they work to support in country-projects. These include:

- Tripartite Integrated Surveillance System on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use (TISSA): A global web-based repository on published AMR & Antimicrobial use (AMU) data from FAO, WOA and WHO across human, animal, plant, food systems, and environmental sectors.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: A technical advisory service for country-level multisectoral monitoring and evaluation of National Action Plans (NAPs) implementation.
- Legal and Regulatory Frameworks: Development of a Quadripartite One Health Assessment Tool for AMR-relevant legislation in countries.
- Environment: Strengthening of countries' capacities for designing and implementing AMR-related policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes for the environmental sector.

## 7. Who makes decisions?

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

## 8. Who can apply?

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 agency involved). The quality of the multi-stakeholder consultation process leading to the programme design is among key criteria for fund allocation decisions.

## 9. How does it ensure transparency?

The Fund provides transparency on planning, implementation, and delivery of results by including representation of stakeholders in the governance structure, consolidating reports on all activities undertaken and posting all information including financial updates on the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO/UNDP) Gateway. The Fund's activities and results are also reflected in its yearly Annual Report and its financial reporting and transparency measures which are publicly available.

## 10. How to contribute?

Member States, regional bodies, inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, businesses, foundations and individuals may all contribute to the Fund. All contributors need to sign a contribution agreement with the MPTFO/UNDP. The contribution agreement used for the Fund ("Standard Administrative Arrangement") is being used for numerous other UN pooled funds. Upon signature of the Standard Administrative Arrangement 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.

## 11. Can donors earmark their contribution?

Resource partners are strongly encouraged to provide un-earmarked contributions, which will be programmed by the Steering Committee, supported by the Secretariat.



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

For more information, please contact the AMR MPTF Secretariat: [amr-mptf@who.int](mailto:amr-mptf@who.int)