



Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform

Catalyzing a global movement for action against AMR

Antimicrobial resistance – a global threat?

Antimicrobials,¹ including antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals and antiparasitics, play a crucial role in preventing and treating infections and diseases in humans, animals and plants. Their over-use and misuse in people, animals and plants is the main driver of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).² Poor sanitation, inadequate infection prevention and control practices, as well as a lack of access to clean water are aggravating the issue by facilitating the spread of treatment-resistant microbes. As a result, AMR threatens global public health, food safety, food security and economic prosperity, as well as planetary biodiversity and ecosystems.

AMR is a multi-faceted global challenge, known as the “silent

pandemic”. It is recognized as one of the top 10 global public health threats to humanity in the 21st century. It requires greater coordination, political leadership, interdisciplinary and multisectoral targeted actions by all of society to safeguard planetary health (human, animal, plant and environmental) and to deliver on the Global Action Plan (GAP), National Action Plans on AMR (NAPs) and, ultimately, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The COVID-19 crisis largely put on hold efforts to curb AMR. There is an urgent need to keep AMR high on the global political agenda by catalysing a collective movement for a more coordinated One Health response to AMR.

KEY FACTS

- **1.3 million direct** and **5 million** indirect human deaths are caused by AMR annually
- Global increases in healthcare costs may range from **USD 300 billion** to more than **USD 1 trillion** per year by 2050
- **Up to 28 million** people may be driven into extreme poverty by 2050 if AMR is not addressed
- **USD 100 trillion** of economic output is at risk from the rise of drug-resistant infections
- **73 percent** of all antimicrobials sold globally are used in animals raised for food
- **Up to 80 percent** of antibiotics consumed by animals are released into water and soil

¹ Antimicrobials are agents used to prevent, control and treat infectious diseases in humans, animals and plants. They include antibiotics, fungicides, antiviral agents and parasiticides. Disinfectants, antiseptics, other pharmaceuticals and natural products may also have antimicrobial properties.

² 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.

What is the AMR Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform?

The **AMR Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform** is part of a set of global governance structures on AMR, alongside the **AMR Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against AMR**.

Facilitated by the **Quadripartite** – comprising the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization

(WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) – the AMR Partnership Platform is a voluntary, collaborative coordination mechanism. It aims to be an inclusive, international and multi-stakeholder forum that convenes stakeholders across the human, animal, plant and environmental spectrum to assist in preserving antimicrobials as lifesaving medicines and ensuring their responsible use under a One Health approach.

The 2019 report of the ad hoc Interagency Coordination Group on AMR to the United Nations Secretary-General, entitled '**No time to wait: securing the future from drug resistant infections**', recommended the "establishment of a constituency-based partnership platform facilitated and managed by the Tripartite³ agencies with diverse representation (e.g. governments, private sector and civil society representing human, animal, plant and environmental health, as well as agriculture and food and feed production) to develop and implement a shared global vision, narrative and targets".

What are the Platform's aims?

The Platform aims to promote a shared global vision on AMR, build consensus and catalyse targeted action to address the growing global threat of AMR through a coordinated, multisectoral, inclusive One Health approach, thus contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and universal health coverage and strengthening One Health systems for future pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.

Why join the Platform?

The AMR Partnership Platform will enable you to

- **Contribute to forging consensus** among a broad range of public- and private-sector stakeholders to advocate for and generate concrete actions on AMR
- **Contribute to, be part of and implement a shared global vision** for tackling AMR through a One Health approach at all levels (local, country, regional and global)
- **Propose and lead actions** to enhance the One Health response to AMR at all levels in areas of priority and common interest
- **Collectively raise awareness** of the need to increase engagement and investment in tackling AMR through a One Health approach
- **Share and gain knowledge** of the challenges and opportunities to address AMR and **network** among One Health sectors and stakeholders

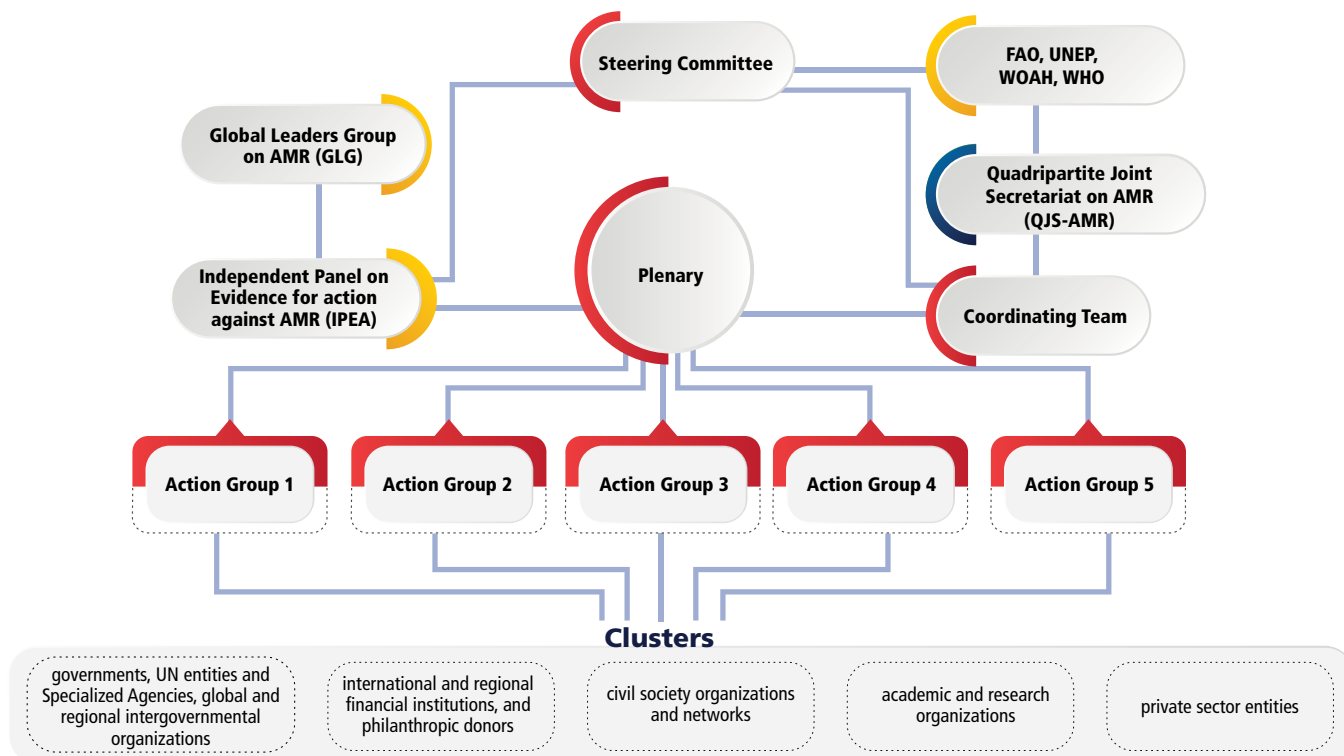
to ultimately combat AMR through a One Health approach.

³The Quadripartite consists of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). This group was formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding signed on 18 March 2022, bringing UNEP onto the same footing as the other three organizations within their collaboration on One Health issues.

How will it work?

Only by working together can this vision be achieved. The Platform is structured per Figure 1.

Figure 1: AMR Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform structure



The **Annual Plenary Session** is the central forum that enables members of the Platform to debate, coordinate and exchange best practices and lessons learned to agree on key actions and monitor progress. The Plenary sessions are open to all members of the Platform and may be held in-person, virtually or in hybrid format.

The **Steering Committee**, comprising elected members from the Clusters and Action Groups, together with Quadripartite representatives, coordinates the activities of the Platform and facilitates the implementation of its priorities, plans and proposals, as agreed by the Plenary.

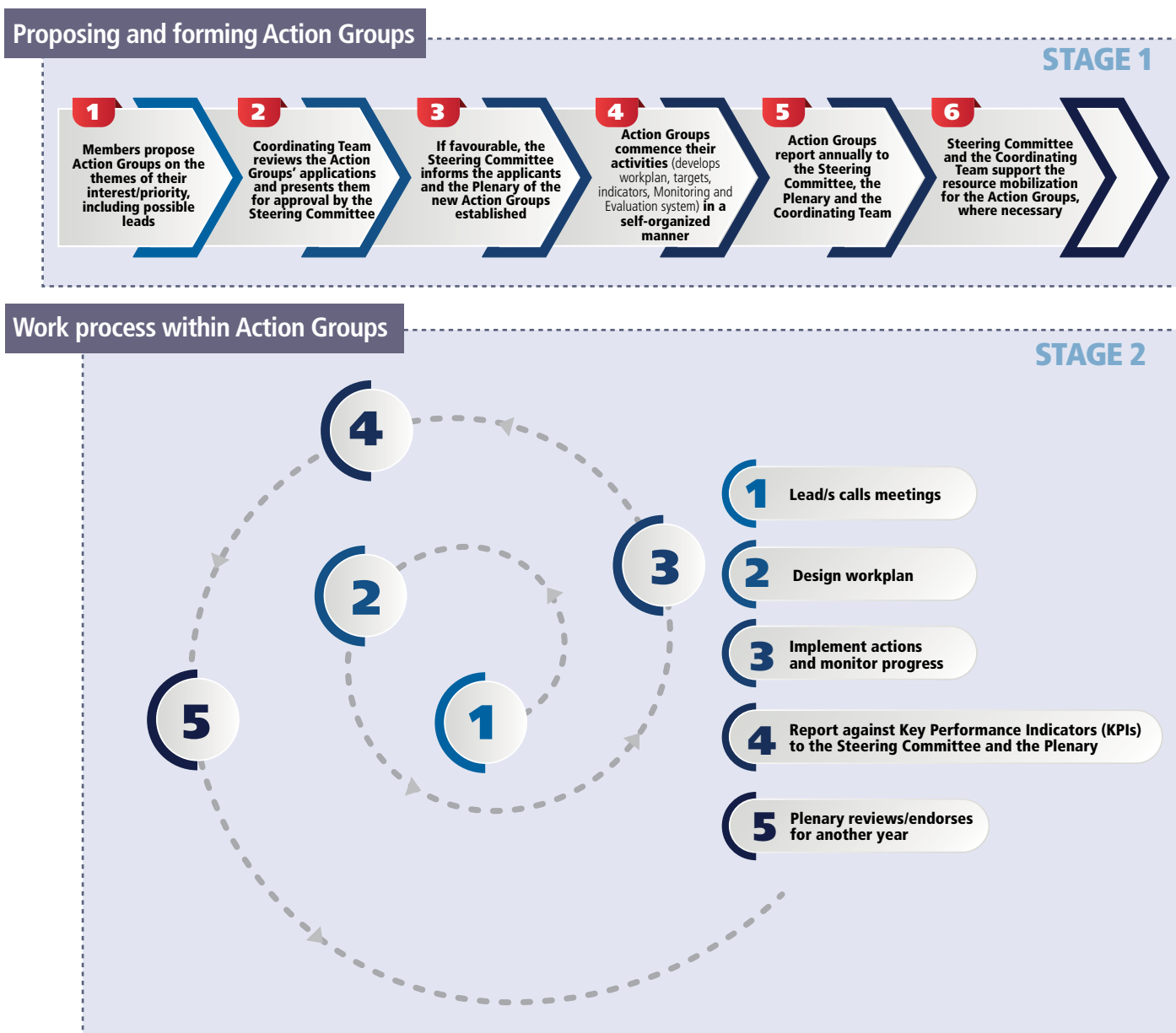
The **Action Groups** are the main driving force of the AMR Partnership Platform; they are open to all Platform members. Any member of the Platform may propose an action group to implement agreed activities on specific AMR topics or subtopics. They identify, implement and monitor roadmaps for action using evidence and scientific knowledge, report on their activities to the Steering Committee, the Coordinating Team and the Plenary (see Figure 2).

The **Coordinating Team** provides day-to-day management of the Platform and operational and administrative support to the Plenary, the Action Groups and the Steering Committee and the Clusters. It is hosted by FAO on behalf of the Quadripartite and forms part of, and reports to, the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR.

Clusters provide a mechanism for coordinating views, experiences, best practices and contributions within the sectors they represent. To ensure broad representation across the One Health spectrum relevant to AMR, members of the Platform will be categorized into the following five Clusters:

- governments, UN entities and Specialized Agencies, global and regional intergovernmental organizations;
- international and regional financial institutions, and philanthropic donors;
- civil society organizations and networks;
- academic and research organizations; and
- private sector entities.

Figure 2: Action Groups



Who can become a member?

Membership is open to a wide range of organizations, as the Platform serves as a forum where multiple voices can be heard. Civil society and non-governmental organizations, academic and research organizations, private-sector, international and regional financial institutions and philanthropic institutions, international and regional organizations, as well as United Nations entities, specialized bodies, governments and consumer organizations are welcome. The Platform's Coordinating Team will make decisions on membership by consensus, in accordance with the respective rules, regulations, policies and guidelines of each of the Quadripartite organizations.

**JOIN THE PLATFORM TODAY:
APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP AND BE PART OF THE CHANGE!**

For more information:
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