



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization



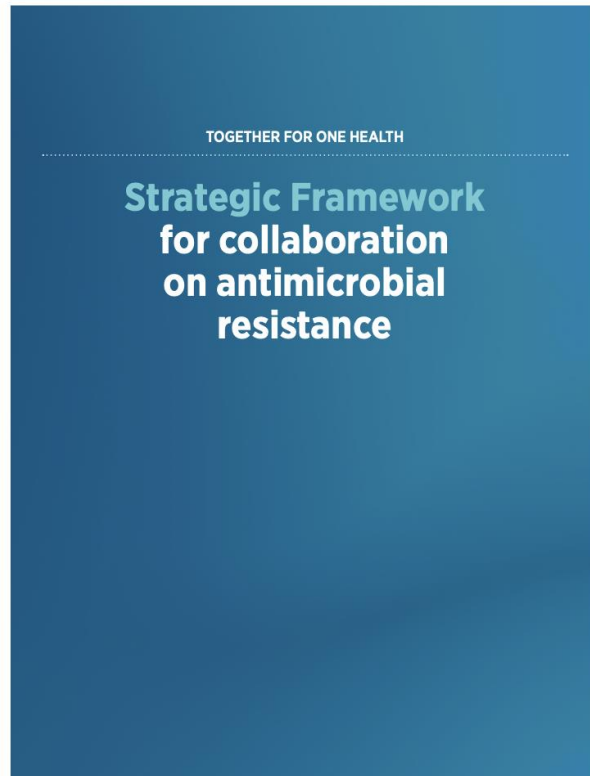
World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

# Quadripartite collaboration for multisectoral action on AMR

## NASEM AMR Workshop

Suzanne Young, Haileysus Getahun,  
Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR  
Global Coordination and Partnership, WHO

# Quadripartite work is guided by a Strategic Framework and governed by a collaboration agreement.



## GOAL

To preserve antimicrobial efficacy and ensure sustainable and equitable access to antimicrobials for responsible and prudent use in human, animal and plant health contributing to achieving the SDGs.

## OBJECTIVE 1

Optimize the production and use of antimicrobials along the whole life cycle from research and development to disposal

## OBJECTIVE 2

Decrease the incidence of infection in humans, animals and plants to reduce the development and spread of AMR



**IMPACT:** Countries have the capacity to design and sustainably implement evidence-informed One Health responses to AMR.

# The Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR

**Purpose:** Consolidate cooperation between FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAH drawing on their core mandate.

**Hosted** by WHO with full time liaison officers in FAO, WOAH and UNEP

**Manages** the daily activities of the joint work of the organizations across One Health

**Functional arrangement** established following a request by UNSG in October 2019



# Catalyzing Global, Regional and Country Political Momentum for AMR Response

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Jennifer Zachary  
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# GLG advocacy at high-level events

**GLG side event,  
Commonwealth  
Heads of  
Government  
Meeting 2022**



**GLG-ESCMID high-level event at ECCMID 2023**



**GLG side event,  
UNGA 2022**



**GLG ministerial reception at WHA 2023**



## Health day at COP28



**GLG Chair PM Mottley  
highlights AMR in the World  
Climate Action Summit**



**1 billion pledged for climate  
and health fund**



## GLG side events at COP28



**Political action for AMR and environment on the road to the UNGA HLM on AMR in 2024**

**02 December 2024, FAO pavilion**

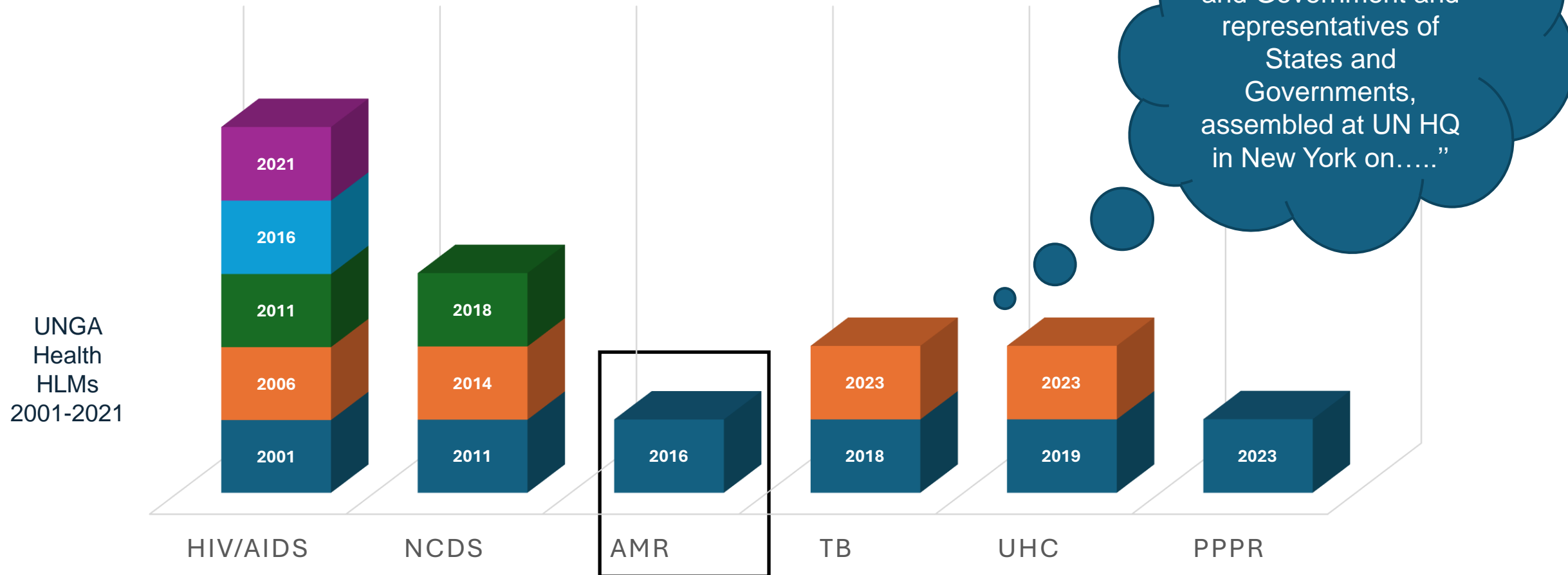


**AMR and environment: Linking AMR to the triple planetary crisis and Launch of the GLG pocket guide on integrated surveillance**

**03 December 2024, UNEP pavilion**

# Health related UN General Assembly High Level meetings

‘Major events to engage more strongly heads of state and government to galvanise political efforts and pursue increased support, particularly financial’ *Rodi et al, 2022*





# 2014

The 1<sup>st</sup> Ministerial Conference on AMR



## The UNGA 2016 Political Declaration was a major milestone for increased political action

# 2015

Global Action Plan on AMR adopted at the World Health Assembly



# 2016

UN General Assembly Political Declaration September in 2016

OIE and FAO governing bodies endorsed Global Action Plan

# 2017

Interagency Coordination Group (IACG) on AMR was established

# 2018

WHO, FAO and OIE sign an MoU to strengthen their long-standing partnership, with a strong focus on AMR in a One Health context



# 2019

The IACG launched its report with recommendations, April 2019

Quadripartite Joint Secretariat (QJS) established and hosted by WHO

Political declaration on UHC calls for a UNGA High level dialogue on IACG recommendations

2<sup>nd</sup> Ministerial Conference on AMR

# 2022

UNEP joins FAO, WHO and WOAHA to form the Quadripartite

3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Conference on AMR

Multi-stakeholder Partnership Platform launched

# 2024

UN General Assembly High-Level Meeting

# 2020

AMR-GLG established

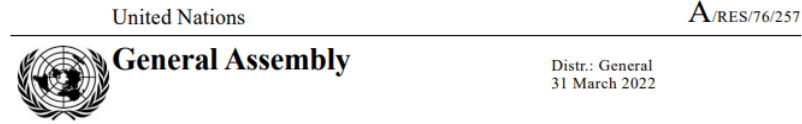
# 2021

April 29, **high-level dialogue on AMR** and the call to action

# 2023

October, co-facilitators announced – Barbados & Malta

# HLM on AMR in 2024 - an opportunity to transform the AMR response



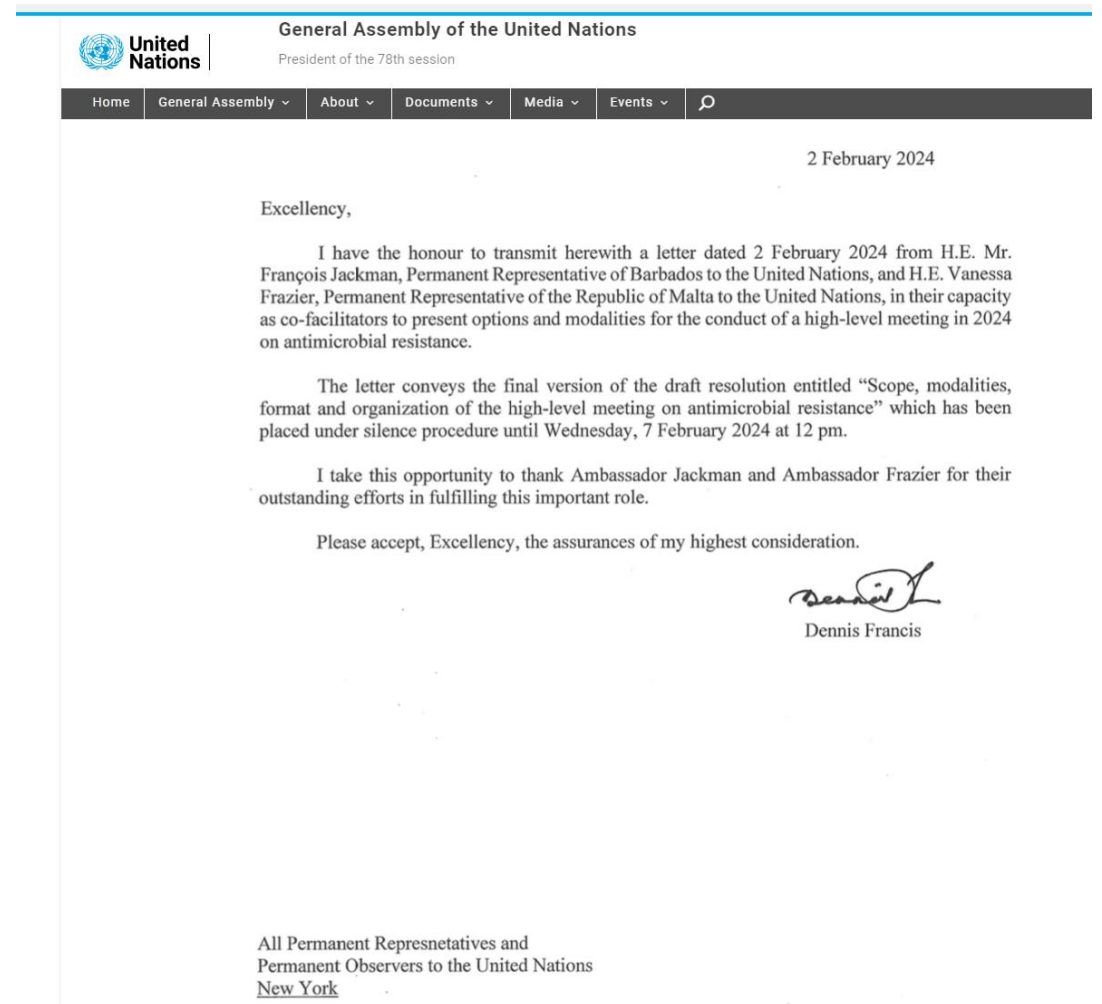
H.E. Francois Jackman



H.E. Vanessa Frazier



**PR of Barbados and Malta in UN facilitate the process in collaboration with the WHO, FAO, WOA and UNEP and with the support of the Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance;**



**Draft Scope and Modalities indicating the HLM on AMR to be held on 26 September 2024**

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Political rationale, aims, and outcomes of health-related high-level meetings and special sessions at the UN General Assembly: A policy research observational study

Paolo Rodi<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Werner Obermeyer<sup>3</sup>, Ariel Pablos-Mendez<sup>4</sup>, Andrea Gori<sup>1,5</sup>, Mario C. Raviglione<sup>1</sup>

**1** Centre for Multidisciplinary Research in Health Science, University of Milan, Milan, Italy, **2** Department of Surgery, Campus Virchow-Klinikum and Campus Charité Mitte, Charité—Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany, **3** World Health Organization, United Nations, New York, New York, United States of America, **4** Division of General Medicine, Columbia University, New York, New York, United States of America, **5** Infectious Diseases Unit, Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Milan, Italy



Lack of targets and accountable organisation to follow through are major weaknesses of the 2016 AMR political declaration

Table 2. Main factors influencing the preparatory process of health-related UN events.

Factor	HIV	NCDs	AMR	TB	UHC
Consensus-building	Yes	Yes	Yes	(Yes)	Yes
UN Secretary-General personal commitment	Yes	No	No	No	No
UN Security Council engagement	Yes	No	No	No	No
Support from the civil society	Extensive	Some	Some	Some	None
Central role of UN Economic and Social Council	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Central role of World Economic Forum	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Discussion at G7, G8, or G20	G8	None	G20, G7	G20	G7
Draft resolution introduced by Oslo Group	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Presence of SMART targets in the political declaration	Many	Few	None	Few	Few
Organisation of follow-up HLMs	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes



# Commitments from the 2016 political declaration and implementation

Commitments	Specific actionable language included	Specific stakeholders mentioned	Primarily accountable stakeholder	Overall progress
1. Countries to develop NAPs based on GAP	✓	✓	✓	
2. Support development and implementation of NAPs	✓	✓	x	
3. Mobilize adequate, predictable and sustainable funding	x	x	x	
4. Surveillance, monitoring and regulatory frameworks	x	x	x	
5. Awareness and behavioral change	x	x	x	
6. Multisectoral One Health approach	x	x	x	
7. Global Development Stewardship Framework	x	✓	✓	
8. Establish the Interagency Coordination Group (IACG)	✓	✓	✓	

Commitments with **specific language** and **primary accountable stakeholder** have higher chance of implementation after the political declaration.

# The AMR HLM 2024 will be transformative if...

- **Lessons are drawn** from the 2016 Political declaration and its implementation
- Commitments are written with **specific language** and specific accountable **stakeholders**
- **Key areas of challenge** are addressed



**Financing:** Global financing and domestic resource allocation to implement NAPs and novel investment for R&D and ensure equitable access.



**Accountable governance:** Effective and functional multisectoral governance to implement AMR response across sectors.



**Surveillance for action:** Strong sector specific and integrated AMR/U surveillance systems



**Transformed systems:** Effective and transformed human health, agri-food and animal health systems



**Environment:** AMR addressed as part of biodiversity and climate solutions.



**AMR and pandemic preparedness and response (PPR):** Strong link between AMR and PPPR



**Targets:** Evidence- and outcome-oriented targets for actions

- 1. Global target on the global reduction of deaths:** Reduce global deaths due to antibiotic resistance 10% by 2030.
- 2. Global target on antibiotic consumption in humans:** ACCESS group antibiotics are >80% of overall antibiotic consumption by humans by 2030.
- 3. Global targets on antimicrobial use in agri-food systems:**
  - a. Reduce the global amount of antimicrobials used in the agri-food system globally by at least 30-50% from the current level by 2030
  - b. Zero use of medically important antimicrobials for human medicine in animals for non-veterinary medical purposes or in crop production and agri-food systems for non phytosanitary purposes by 2030

**→ Based on these global targets, GLG recommends that all countries should develop national, outcome-oriented, sector-specific targets with clear goals and timelines.**



# Thank you

[youngs@who.int](mailto:youngs@who.int)

<https://www.qjsamr.org/>

