



The Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR Progress Report

Coordinating the global One Health response to antimicrobial resistance

October 2025

↓ Foreword

In 2024, the global community demonstrated an unprecedented resolve in the fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The momentum generated over the past years culminated in renewed political commitment, strengthened scientific evidence and growing multisectoral engagement. The Quadripartite organizations – FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAH – acting through the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR (QJS), have been at the forefront of this response, coordinating and catalyzing collaborative action under the One Health approach.

Throughout 2024, the QJS played a pivotal role in supporting major international processes that define the global agenda on AMR. Notably, the Secretariat supported preparations for the 79th United Nations General

Assembly High-Level Meeting on AMR, contributing critical technical inputs and convening a wide range of stakeholders. The Political Declaration adopted at that meeting marked a historic milestone. For the first time, Member States formally recognized the QJS as the central coordination mechanism for the global One Health response to AMR.

The year also saw the successful delivery of the Fourth High-Level Ministerial Conference on AMR, hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, supported by the QJS. Together, these two high-level events helped articulate a vision for an ambitious, science-based and equity-driven approach to AMR, reinforced the importance of multisectoral collaboration, and generated renewed commitment to implementation on the ground.

Five years after its establishment, the QJS continues to demonstrate the value of joint, coordinated efforts by the four organizations around a shared vision. Building on its catalytic role to date, the QJS will continue to support the implementation of the 2024 Political Declaration and work with Member States and partners to ensure a sustained, effective and inclusive global response to AMR. The year ahead will be critical for turning commitments into action. Now is the moment to reinforce global solidarity and ensure that AMR remains high on the international agenda – not as a future threat, but as an urgent challenge that demands concrete action today.

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Quadripartite organizations met to plan implementation of key elements of the 2024 United Nations General Assembly Political Declaration on AMR (December 2024)

1 Background

The year 2024 marked a significant one for the global response to antimicrobial resistance (AMR), bringing renewed urgency, unprecedented political momentum, and stronger scientific backing to address one of the most pressing global threats. New evidence from the Global Research on Antimicrobial Resistance (GRAM) study and the Lancet AMR Series provided a more comprehensive understanding of the scope and future implications of AMR. [These studies](#) estimated that 4.71 million deaths in 2021 were associated with drug-resistant infections, with projections indicating up to 39 million deaths attributable to AMR by 2050 if current trends persist.¹ Beyond the devastating health consequences, [data](#) showed that in the absence of strong global, regional and national responses, the annual cost of treating drug-resistant bacterial infections alone could reach US\$412 billion, while workforce productivity losses may amount to US\$443 billion per year due to AMR-related illness and mortality, and bacterial AMR alone will be directly responsible for animal production losses equivalent to US\$ 953 billion globally, between 2025 and 2050.² Both health and economic burdens were shown to be particularly significant in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). AMR is also closely linked to pollution and the environment since they play a key role in the emergence, transmission and spread of AMR.



In this context, the Quadripartite organizations (FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOH), coordinated by the QJS played a pivotal role in advancing the global response to AMR in 2024. The QJS provided direct technical and strategic support to the Office of the President of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) and to the co-facilitators from the governments of the republics of Barbados and Malta in preparing and convening the UNGA High-Level Meeting on AMR in September 2024. This included consolidating the latest scientific and policy evidence, drafting background materials, and coordinating multisectoral stakeholder

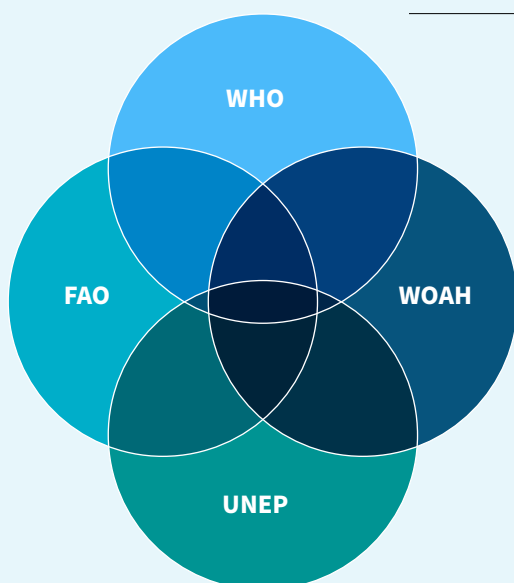
inputs, which contributed to the successful adoption by the UNGA of a bold and action-oriented Political Declaration on AMR. The declaration reinforced the One Health approach and called for accelerated implementation of national action plans (NAPs), sustainable financing, improved surveillance, and strengthened governance mechanisms across sectors.

In parallel, the QJS supported the organization and delivery of the 4th High-Level Ministerial Conference on AMR, hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in November 2024. The Conference served as a critical follow-up platform to the UNGA

High-Level Meeting, helping to translate global commitments into actionable strategies. The QJS facilitated technical discussions, coordinated Quadripartite inputs, and engaged Member States and stakeholders to align the Conference outcomes with the Political Declaration. Notably, both events catalyzed discussions on strengthening access to antimicrobials in LMICs, promoting responsible and sustainable use and safe disposal, waste and wastewater management, and enhancing multisectoral collaboration at all levels.

Purpose:

Consolidated cooperation between FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOH, drawing on their core mandate and comparative advantages to address the wide range of needs of the global response against AMR.



- Support global promotion, advocacy and political engagement
- Support to global governance structures
- Coordination and monitoring of Quadripartite Strategic Framework and workplan implementation and mapping gaps & opportunities
- Support the AMR Multi-partner Trust Fund
- Coordination and partnership with other stakeholders

2 Progress and major achievements

QJS has been in the center of significant political processes resulting in increased global attention to AMR, including individual governments, the G7, G20, BRICS and other bodies. Key achievements of the QJS include both promoting joint multisectoral action on AMR and contributing to advance the sector-specific action on AMR.

Facilitating global engagement on AMR

- UNGA High Level Meeting on AMR 2024:** Global leaders adopted a [political declaration at the 79th UNGA](#)³, after the [High-Level Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance \(AMR\) held on 26 September 2024](#).⁴ The meeting highlighted the urgent need for decisive action to combat AMR, particularly in LMICs. The process included a multi-stakeholder hearing on 15 May 2024, supported by QJS, to gather input for the outcome document. The Political Declaration includes the request to formalize the standing QJS as the central coordinating mechanism to support the global response to AMR. It also calls on the Quadripartite organizations, together with countries, to update the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (GAP-AMR) by 2026 to ensure a robust and inclusive multisectoral response to AMR through a One Health approach. The Declaration also calls on the Quadripartite organizations to establish an Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against AMR (IPEA) in 2025 to facilitate the generation and use of multisectoral, scientific evidence to support Member States in efforts to tackle AMR.
- 4th Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance:** The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia hosted the [4th Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on AMR in Jeddah on 15-16 November 2024](#).⁵ The event facilitated the implementation of the commitments outlined in the Political Declaration on AMR adopted by the UNGA. [The Jeddah Commitments](#)⁶ formalize a biennial global high-level ministerial conference on AMR, supported by the Quadripartite organizations. During the event, QJS also held an information session to present the roadmaps for updating GAP-AMR and establishment of IPEA. The next ministerial conference will be held in Nigeria in 2026.



Chair of Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance and Quadripartite Principals Briefs Press at the UNGA High Level Meeting on AMR



4th Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance

- G20 Fourth Health Working Group Meeting AMR MPTF co-branded event:** Organized by the QJS, the co-branded side event [“Tackling Antimicrobial Resistance Across Sectors: The Value of the Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund”](#)⁷ was held on 2 September 2024 during the Fourth Meeting of the G20 Health Working Group in Natal, Brazil. The event highlighted the catalytic role of the Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF) in supporting LMICs to implement prioritized national AMR response including One Health-based AMR NAPs through multi-sectoral collaboration. The event showcased real-world examples and success stories

illustrating how the Fund has facilitated action against AMR with progress at the country level, made possible thanks to the contributions from the resource partners. Senior government officials from AMR MPTF-supported countries, an AMR Survivors representative and AMR MPTF Resource Partners shared experiences and lessons learnt and advocated for the need for sustainable financing through AMR MPTF. The event reaffirmed the Fund’s role as a key financing mechanism to support national and global AMR responses underscoring the urgent need for sustainable investment in AMR.



Cobranded side-event on AMR MPTF on “Tackling Antimicrobial Resistance Across Sectors: The Value of the Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund” at G20 4th Health Working Group meeting in Natal, Brazil



UNGA 2024 High-Level Meeting on AMR and Beyond: Bringing the Voices and Perspectives of Low- and Middle-Income Countries

- **Side Event of the UNGA High-Level Meeting:** Held alongside the 2024 UNGA High-Level Meeting on AMR, QJS and the International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS) co-hosted the side event “[UNGA 2024 High-level Meeting on AMR and beyond: Bringing the voices and perspectives of the Low-and middle-income countries into the global dialogue](#)”⁸, highlighted the experiences and challenges of LMICs and vulnerable communities most affected by AMR in implementing AMR NAPs. It focused on equitable access, the implementation of One Health AMR NAPs, and the need for stronger political commitment and global support. The event aimed to ensure LMICs and vulnerable communities voices are heard in shaping international AMR strategies ahead of key high-level events.
- The Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR, in collaboration with the International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS) and the United Nations Foundation, hosted a side event on 25 September 2024 in

New York City during the 79th United Nations General Assembly, titled “*UNGA 2024 High-Level Meeting on AMR and Beyond: Bringing the Voices and Perspectives of Low- and Middle-Income Countries.*”

The event convened more than 100 stakeholders, including Member States, development partners, academia, civil society, the private sector, AMR survivors, and youth, with strong emphasis on low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) representation. It served to bring the voices and perspectives of LMICs into the dialogue around the UNGA processes and anticipated outcomes, amplifying their experiences and priorities within the global AMR response. The discussions also highlighted lived experiences from AMR survivors and youth, fostered multisectoral dialogue on equitable and sustainable AMR responses, and informed post-UNGA policy processes, including preparations for the 5th Global Ministerial Conference on AMR (Nigeria, 2026) and follow-up to the UNGA 2024 Political Declaration on AMR.

Supporting global AMR governance structures

- **Global Leaders Group on AMR (GLG):** In 2024, the GLG provided [recommendations](#) for consideration by UN Member States in the High-level Meeting on AMR.⁹ Several key GLG asks were addressed in the final Political Declaration. These include endorsement of the multisectoral One Health approach; requests by Member States for the Quadripartite organizations to formalize the QJS, update the 2015 GAP-AMR in consultation with Member States, and an invitation for the Quadripartite organizations to establish an IPEA, in consultation with Member States. The GLG Chair held a meeting with the Quadripartite Principals during the HLM to initiate a discussion on the implications of the Political Declaration for the Quadripartite and the GLG. Advocacy related to financing the commitments in the Political Declaration and raising AMR awareness were key priorities identified. The QJS provides essential Secretariat support to this high-level advocacy group, facilitating regular meetings, action plan monitoring, and support to technical advisory groups.
- **Multi-stakeholder Partnership Platform (MSPP):** The [MSPP](#)¹⁰, established and facilitated by the Quadripartite organizations, aims to catalyze a global movement for action against AMR by fostering cooperation between a diverse range of stakeholders at all levels across the One Health spectrum. Since its inaugural meeting in November 2023, the Platform has grown to more than 200 members (organizations, networks and federations). The Coordinating Team of the Platform is hosted by FAO and composed of responsible officers from the Quadripartite organizations. In May 2024, ahead of the UNGA High-Level Meeting on AMR, the MSPP published a document with key recommendations for action, “[Call for actionable steps in response to the rising threat to antimicrobial resistance](#)”¹¹. In November 2024, the MSPP hosted their [2nd Annual Plenary Assembly](#) in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on the sidelines of the 4th Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on AMR.¹²



Strengthening Veterinary Capacity in Zimbabwe with AMR MPTF Support

Scaling up collaborative global multisectoral action on AMR

● **AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF):** Since the establishment of the [MPTF](#)¹³ in 2019, the Fund has mobilized nearly US\$ 32 million to support implementation of AMR NAPs, in 14 countries and a joint global programme. In 2024, AMR MPTF provided critical support to ten countries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe, as well as two components of the Global Programme (the Global Integrated Surveillance System on Antimicrobial Resistance, GISSA, and the Quadripartite One Health Legislative Assessment Tool for AMR, OHLAT). In 2024, an independent mid-term evaluation of the Fund was conducted to assess its progress and lessons learnt in alignment with the Theory of Change (TOC) and the results framework. The evaluation highlighted the Fund's positive contributions at national and global level and provided key recommendations for strengthening its impact and operations including on resource mobilization efforts. A call for MPTF submissions was launched in 2024 to support country projects and global programme components, with final project selection taking place in 2025. Actions from MPTF resource mobilization strategy were implemented including organization of high-level events to enhance visibility of the Fund and the development of an advocacy toolkit as a living resource to support advocacy efforts. [The AMR MPTF Annual report 2024](#) which details key activities and achievements at the country and global levels has been published.¹⁴

- **AMR NAPs implementation and monitoring:** The Quadripartite organizations have played a critical role in providing targeted technical support and capacity development to countries. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) teams of Quadripartite organizations worked jointly to conduct assessments and build M&E capacity of AMR Coordination Committees in countries, produced a joint country guidance document on developing M&E frameworks for AMR NAPs, and jointly monitored progress in the implementation of AMR NAPs by administering the annual "Tracking AMR Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS)"¹⁵, and publishing the results and country-specific reports. The teams also published [the first Quadripartite biennial report on the implementation of the global action plan](#) in 2024.¹⁶ Significant technical assistance is also provided independently by the four organizations to countries for the implementation and monitoring of AMR NAPs.
- **The Quadripartite Economics of AMR study report:** Through the Quadripartite Technical Group on the Economics of Antimicrobial Resistance (QTG-EA)¹⁷ the Quadripartite advised the GLG on the costs imposed by AMR and the benefits reaped in tackling it across the One Health sectors.¹⁸
- **One Health Integrated Surveillance of AMR and AMU:** The Quadripartite began finalizing the first Guidance on One Health integrated surveillance of AMR and AMU. The overarching guidance provides an overview of surveillance system designs based on objectives, available resources, and national contexts. It covers data collection needs, sampling approaches, and surveillance

targets as well as laboratory and epidemiological requirements. The guidance also discusses options for integrated data analysis and reporting to ensure valid, reliable, and representative findings across sectors at national and international levels. This guidance is a dynamic document with a defined scope that may expand as new evidence emerges, particularly for sectors lacking substantial data. The Quadripartite will also develop technical documents as needed, upon countries' requests, to provide procedural details for context-specific integrated surveillance systems for AMR and AMU.

- **World AMR Awareness Week (WAAW):** The QJS coordinates the [WAAW](#)¹⁹ (18-24 November) each year through active engagement of all sectors. WAAW aims to raise awareness, improve understanding of AMR and encourage best practices among the public, One Health stakeholders and policymakers. [The WAAW 2024 campaign](#),²⁰ themed "Educate. Advocate. Act now," saw extensive global engagement, mobilizing governments, civil society organizations, and private sector entities. The Quadripartite organizations ensured a harmonized approach with a joint theme, harmonized key messages, [a common campaign guide](#)²¹ and [materials](#),²² achieving greater visibility on social media and wider media coverage. Personal stories of [AMR survivors](#)²³ were used to humanize the issue, and students actively participated, bringing fresh perspectives.



Quadripartite campaign guide for WAAW 2024

- **Media engagement:** The Quadripartite published the practical [toolkit for media engagement](#)²⁴ in June 2024. The aim of this toolkit is to equip individuals, organizations and networks with tools for media engagement on AMR at subnational, national, regional and global levels to increase public awareness of AMR, including policymakers, civil society and communities. The Quadripartite also supports the [Global AMR Media Alliance](#),²⁵ which is a network of over 15 journalists and media houses interested in AMR. The Alliance organized a [media briefing](#) on 11 September 2025, in the run-up to the UNGA High-Level Meeting on AMR, which resulted in 228 articles in 21 countries. The Quadripartite also collaborated with the Alliance to organize the 4th annual Global Media Forum before WAAW 2024.



Global virtual media briefing ahead of the UNGA HLM

- **Youth engagement toolkit:** As agents of change, young people can raise awareness about AMR and advocate for local and global solutions. Youth were also identified as one of four priority target audiences during two global consultations on raising awareness about AMR, organized in 2022 by the Quadripartite. In response, the Quadripartite developed a [practical toolkit for engaging youth in AMR](#)²⁶ in December 2024, based on consultations

with young people themselves. The aim of this practical toolkit is to equip youth-led networks and youth-serving organizations with resources to engage young people in AMR communication, education and campaigns for awareness-raising, advocacy and behavior change.

- **Quadripartite Working Group on Youth Engagement for AMR:** Comprising 14 young leaders from diverse organizations worldwide, [the working group](#)²⁷ acts as a catalyst to improve youth mobilization for the global AMR response. Key achievements in 2024 include the development and launch of the [Youth Manifesto on AMR](#) for the UNGA High-Level Meeting on AMR²⁸, calling for greater investment and political commitment to youth-led AMR initiatives. The Working Group also maintained a strong presence at major global forums and convenings, including the 4th Global Ministerial Conference on AMR, where it was honored with the “Emerging Leaders & Outstanding Talents Award.” To raise awareness and build momentum, the Group organized events and outreach activities, including a side event at the World Health Assembly, a pop-up booth at the ministerial meeting, and an online youth consultation during WAAW 2024. The Working Group also launched an [AMR storybook](#)²⁹ for young children in seven languages. Their [annual meeting](#)³⁰, held in UNEP headquarters in Nairobi in September 2024, reviewed progress and set strategic priorities for 2025. The Working Group continues to play a vital role in mobilizing youth voices, influencing policy, and expanding intergenerational participation in the global AMR response.

- **One Health Priority Research Agenda for AMR (AMR-OHPRA)**³¹: The AMR-OHPRA identifies and prioritizes 62 research areas critical for generating knowledge and evidence to support effective multisectoral interventions and inform policy development by 2030.

In 2024, the UNGA AMR Political Declaration recognized the AMR-OHPRA as a guiding document to serve countries and organizations, supporting the development of context-specific research agendas and innovation programmes aligned with AMR-NAPs.³

Progress was made in enhancing accessibility and outreach by the specific QPT Technical Core Team. The document was translated from English into French and Spanish. Additionally, a global webinar series³¹ was launched to actively engage scientific communities, thereby fostering momentum toward its implementation.

- **The Regulatory Agencies Global Network against AMR (RAGNA)**³²: RAGNA is a global initiative led by the Swedish Medical Products Agency, comprising representatives from regulatory agencies responsible for both human and veterinary medicines and environment. Its main purpose is to address the growing challenge of AMR through enhanced international cooperation. The network focuses on strengthening collaboration between regulatory bodies, identifying practical actions they can take to combat AMR, and facilitating the exchange of experiences and best practices across countries and sectors. The QJS has been supporting their work since its establishment.



The Awareness Working Group and Youth Working Group retreat held in Nairobi in September 2024

Advancing sector-specific actions on AMR

Beside driving global multisectoral action against AMR with division of labor, the Quadripartite collaboration catalyzed action in the respective sectors.

- **Human health:** At the 77th World Health Assembly, the WHO adopt its [strategic and operational priorities to address drug-resistant bacterial infections in the human health sector, 2025-2035](#).³³ The framework outlines four key strategic priorities: preventing infections; ensuring universal access to affordable, high-quality diagnostics and appropriate treatment of infections; advancing strategic information, science and innovation; and strengthening effective governance and financing of the human health sector response to AMR. The resolution urges Member States to implement these priorities and the core package of country-level interventions through their national AMR NAPs. It also requests the Director-General to provide status update and guidance to support countries in preparation for the High-Level Meeting on AMR.
- **Agri-food systems:** Responding to the GLG's call for reduced antimicrobial use in the agri-food system, FAO started [RENOFARM](#).³⁴ This ten-year global initiative will contribute toward countries' agrifood systems transformation by providing comprehensive support in implementing good production practices that lead to a reduced need for antimicrobials and a prudent and responsible use when antimicrobials are needed. In order to support countries in collecting, collating, analysing, visualizing, and effectively utilizing their AMR monitoring and surveillance data primarily from livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture, along with their associated food products, FAO invites its Members to establish and strengthen operational national AMR surveillance systems through the [InFARM system](#).³⁵ InFARM data will also be integrated to the GISSA system and help to improve global surveillance.
- **Animal health:** WOAHA has been collecting data on the amounts and reasons for antimicrobial use in animals since 2015. With encouragement from the QJS and its other Quadripartite partners, WOAHA has established [ANIMUSE](#),³⁶ a global database on animal antimicrobial use in animals, which facilitates access to this crucial and growing set of information and aims

to improve the practices of countries' animal health services. In 2024, WOAHA published the [8th Annual Report on Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals](#).³⁷ Other surveillance actions led by WOAHA included the expansion of its pilot Global Alert System for Substandard and Falsified Veterinary Products to more than 60 countries around the world. Additionally, in 2024, WOAHA's World Assembly of Delegates unanimously adopted both the revised [international standard on responsible use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine for terrestrial animals](#)³⁸ and the updated list of [antimicrobials of veterinary importance](#).³⁹ This latter document aligns recommendations with the [7th edition of WHO's list of medically important antimicrobials](#),⁴⁰ building a strong and consistent set of documents developed and agreed smartly using the One Health approach. Complementarily, FAO enhanced AMR surveillance, responsible use, lab diagnostics, workforce training at country level, and implemented Farmer Field Schools in 12 countries to combat AMR in the livestock sector in 2023. A Farmer Field School offers space for hands-on group learning, enhancing skills for critical analysis and improved decision making by local people.

- In 2024, Economic and Health Impacts of Antimicrobial Resistance in Human and Food-Producing Animals (EcoAMR), led by the WOAHA, and global partners including the World Bank, released [a study series](#)⁴¹ showing the severe global threat posed by AMR to human health, food security, and the economy. The analysis warned that without urgent action, AMR could cause millions of deaths, disrupt food supplies, and significantly damage the global economy. It also found that investing in AMR prevention would yield high returns and save lives, yet most NAPs remain unfunded, prompting strong calls for global coordination and investment.
- **The environment:** UNEP has supported efforts in adopting a One-Health approach towards addressing AMR in countries analyzing the integration of environmental dimensions of AMR in the AMR NAPs, and enhancing environmental governance, planning and regulatory frameworks to



AMR MPTF empowers Veterinarians in Bangladesh to educate farmers and Drug shop operators on responsible antibiotic use and avoiding banned Colistin

strengthen intersectoral coherence in tackling AMR in the environment. UNEP has mobilized actors, political will and action at the national, regional and international levels to address the drivers, sources and challenges of AMR; has supported countries in environmental interventions to reduce the risk of AMR emergence, transmission and spread in the environment through technical assistance and capacity development; has informed and supported decision-making bodies integrating AMR into the environmental agenda in different fora, and vice versa; and is working on the economic sectors that are the main drivers of AMR in the environment to prevent and manage discharges and ultimately reduce the risks of AMR. For example, in September 2024, WHO and UNEP published [the guidance on antibiotic pollution from manufacturing](#).⁴² This new guidance on wastewater and solid waste management for antibiotic manufacturing sheds light on this important but neglected challenge. Moreover, UNEP supports knowledge generation and dissemination to inform and support decision-making bodies. To facilitate these efforts, in 2024, UNEP AMR web page was revamped to enhance knowledge sharing with a clearer structure and user-friendly design. It now serves as a streamlined information hub, making key resources and updates easily accessible to stakeholders with event pages developed to highlight and disseminate important events, and information is also disseminated through digital channels in social media. The video, [“Save Lives: Prevent AMR”](#)⁴³ supported by UNEP's Communication Division is also available among the different resources.

3 Implementations of the 2024 UNGA Political Declaration

On December 2024, the QJS met to discuss and plan implementation of key elements of the 2024 UNGA Political Declaration on AMR. The Political Declaration has three key, high-priority requests directed at the Quadripartite organizations and the QJS: financing for the AMR response including expanding the donor base and contributions for AMR MPTF, [updating the 2015 Global Action Plan on AMR](#)⁴⁴ and establishment the [IPEA](#).⁴⁵ To further strengthen global governance and cross-sectoral coordination and to ensure quality and inclusiveness of stakeholder consultations the Quadripartite organizations explored strategies to expand and strengthen the MSPP and enhance its role as an effective platform for coordination, collaboration, and stakeholder engagement in the global AMR response. The Quadripartite organizations remain committed to delivering on the mandates outlined in the 2024 Political Declaration on AMR. Through strengthened partnerships, sustainable financing, and evidence-driven action, the organizations will continue to work together to support Member States in addressing the global threat of antimicrobial resistance.

For our mission, functions, and governance, and more information on the QJS, visit <https://www.qjsamr.org> or email amr-qjs@who.int



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