

# Progress update by the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on setting up the IPEA and updating the GAP

Jean-Pierre Nyemazi  
Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR

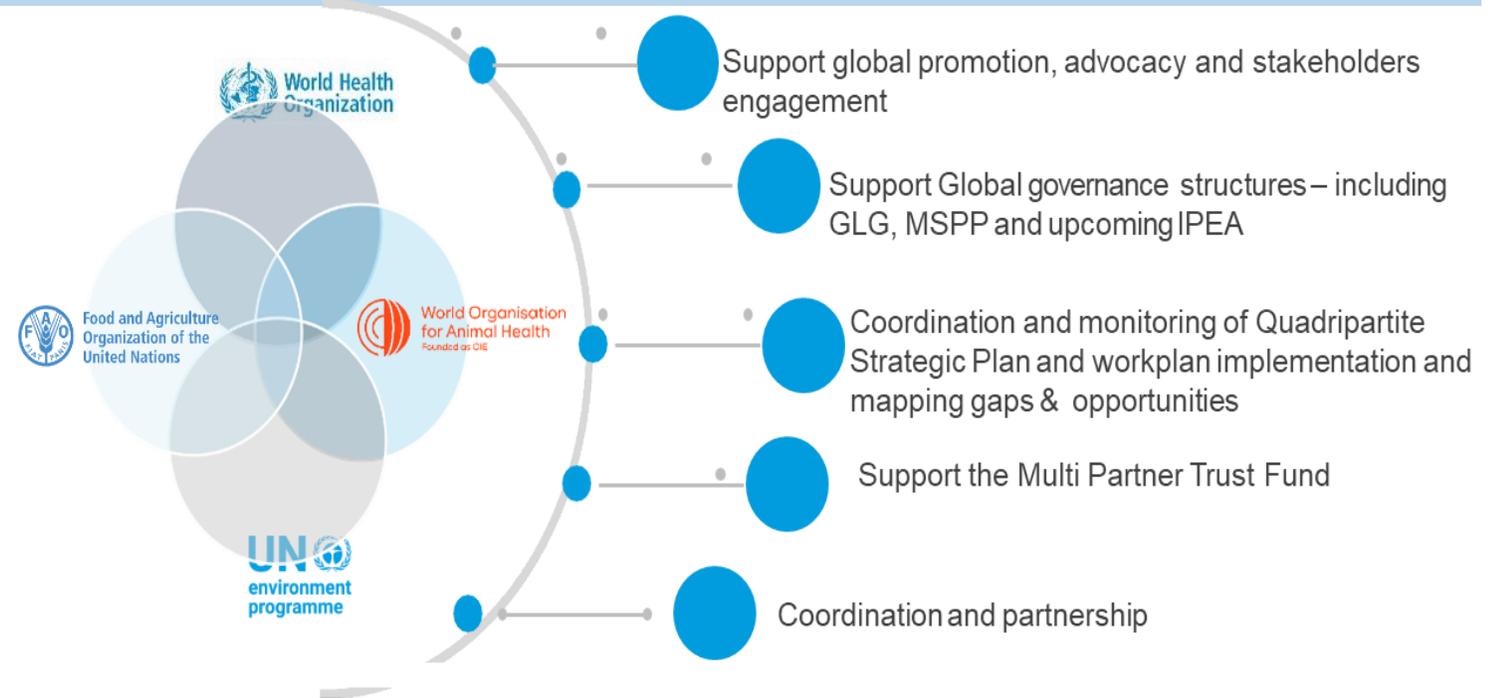
11 April 2025

# Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR

a central coordinating mechanism of multisectoral response to AMR



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



Each agency works with constituencies and addresses AMR issues according to its mandate and comparative advantage. The Quadripartite will address areas where joint action is necessary and most impactful.

# Independent Panel for Evidence for Action against AMR

About

Us

Global Leaders

Group on AMR

Independent Panel for Evidence for

Action against AMR

Multi-Partner

Trust Fund

Multistakeholder Partnership

Platform

Technical

Work

## Roadmap

### Roadmap for Establishing an Independent Panel for Evidence for Action against Antimicrobial Resistance (IPEA)

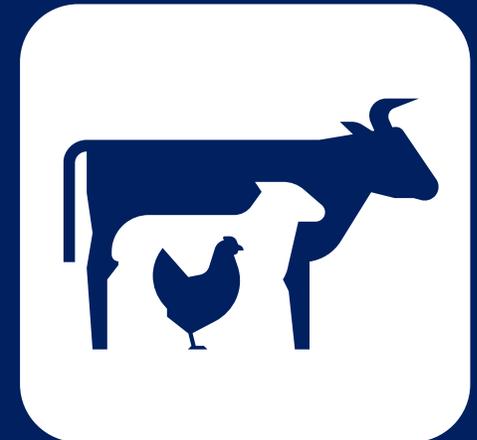


<https://www.qjsamr.org/independent-panel-for-evidence-for-action-against-amr/roadmap>

Rationale for

# Establishing the IPEA

- **Effective AMR policymaking** needs reliable interdisciplinary scientific evidence
- **Fragmented data** across sectors limits policymakers' ability to act on proven solutions
- **Evidence gaps** hinder progress and weaken the case for funding and interventions
- **Existing independent science panels** have driven global consensus on complex issues



# The 79<sup>th</sup> UNGA Political Declaration on AMR invited the Quadripartite organizations to establish an IPEA



**Facilitate generation and use of multisectoral scientific evidence**



**Utilize existing resources and avoid duplication**



**Support Member States in tackling AMR in a one health approach**

# Consultative Process for Consensus Building



## Landscape analysis

Comparative analysis of existing science-policy panels

April



## Stakeholder mapping and profiling

Based on the AMR MSPP platform and other existing mappings and networks.

April



## Development of an engagement strategy

Define a structured and tailored engagement strategy and mechanism based on stakeholder categories, expertise needs and expected roles.

April-May



## Written consultation

Develop a set of key aspects of the IPEA for stakeholder input based on the landscape analysis and the stakeholder strategy.

May



## Broad multi-stakeholder consultations on the founding documents

Organization of a range of online consultations with a broad range of stakeholders on the founding documents of IPEA. **September**

## Member States consultations

Aim to gather feedback on the founding documents. These can be led after the stakeholder consultations.

October - November



## Launch of the IPEA

December

# Landscape Analysis to inform est. of IPEA

- **Comparative analysis** of existing science-policy panels to identify governance structures, functions, costs, and operational models
- **Provide background** on establishing, governing, and running, an independent, scientifically credible, policy-relevant, and politically legitimate panel for AMR

**Answers for the following questions will guide development of the foundational documents and rules and procedures of the IPEA**

<b>Functions</b>	Assessments, horizon scanning knowledge management, policy support and capacity building?
<b>Membership</b>	If "Intergovernmental panel" – members will be appointed by governments
<b>Governing Body Composition &amp; functions</b>	Will it include all or selected national governments, REIOs, and Quadripartite organizations? Will it oversee work, budget, outputs, rules, procedures, and election of officers?
<b>Modalities of Work</b>	What will be the frequency and means of participation? Will additional stakeholders be allowed as observers?
<b>Subsidiary Bodies Composition &amp; functions</b>	Administrative and scientific oversight bodies to approve certain scientific or technical outputs?

# Updating the Global Action Plan (GAP) on AMR



# GAP was endorsed by WHA (May 2015), and by FAO, WOA and UNEP



- **178 countries** had developed NAPs
- **68%** implementing their NAPs
- **25%** having costed and budgeted NAPs with M&E plans

## The 79<sup>th</sup> UNGA Political Declaration on AMR



*“Request the Quadripartite organizations, in consultation with Member States, to update the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance by 2026 to ensure a robust and inclusive multisectoral response, through a One Health approach, that aligns with current realities to drive greater impact against antimicrobial resistance, ...” (#25)*

# Preliminary Elements/Suggestions for GAP-AMR Update



While much of the GAP-AMR's content remains relevant, the update will focus on addressing **critical lessons, gaps, and new developments**, with attention to the following key areas

✓ Accountable global, regional, and national AMR governance and coordination mechanisms.

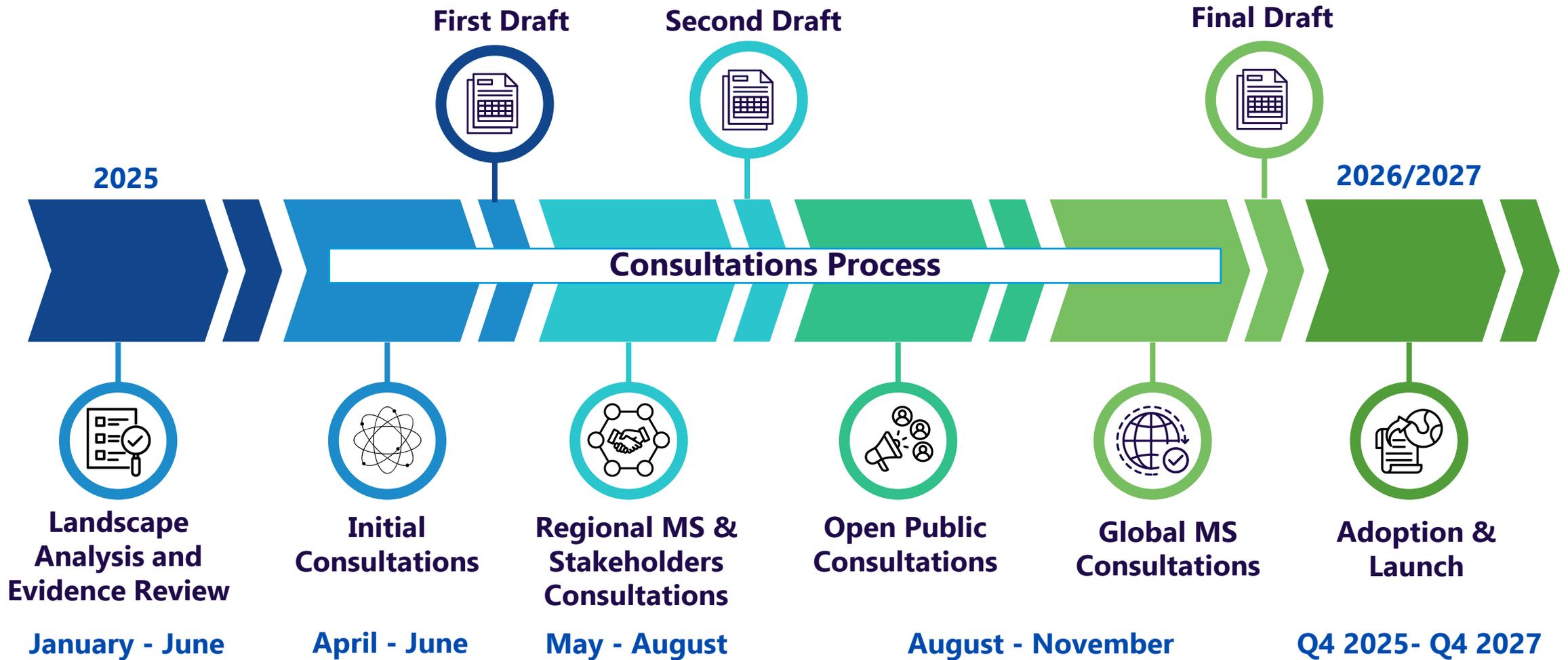
✓ The environmental dimensions of AMR.

✓ The role of diagnostics, laboratory capacity, and surveillance systems across human, animal, and plant health sectors.

✓ The need to reinforce a One Health approach that guides sector-specific strategies..

✓ Define specific financing mechanisms, workforce development and system-wide strategies for effective implementation.

# Phased Approach for GAP-AMR Update



# Coming soon: call for consultation for GAP update

- Electronic survey
- Will take approximately 60-120 minutes to complete
- Will be announced via several platforms including the Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform (MSPP)
- Survey materials will be uploaded on the QJS website

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 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  UN environment programme  World Health Organization  World Organisation for Animal Health Founded as OIE

### Formal Consultations for Updating the Global Action Plan on AMR (2024-2026)

Thank you for participating in this survey!

Your insights will be crucial in ensuring the updated Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (GAP-AMR) effectively addresses current challenges, emerging issues, and global priorities as reflected in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Political Declaration on AMR.

Since its adoption in 2015, the [GAP-AMR](#) has guided the global responses to AMR resulting 178 countries having developed their AMR National Action Plans. However, over the past decade, the human health, agrifood, animal health, environmental, and development landscape has evolved, requiring a more coordinated and adaptive approach.

The 79th Session of the UNGA held in 2024, through its [Political Declaration of the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance](#), has called for an updated GAP-AMR by 2026 to strengthen global coordination and accelerate action through robust, inclusive, and a **multisectoral One Health-driven response**.

This survey is part of the official consultation process led by the Quadripartite Organizations (FAO, UNEP, WHO, and WOAH) towards updating the GAP-AMR.

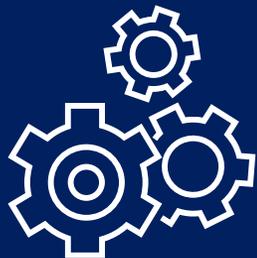
# Key Areas of Focus of the Initial Consultation



**Major changes and emerging issues**



**Updates to the vision, goal, and scope**



**Technical updates**



**Changes required to the Framework for Action**



**Any other suggestions**

# Summary

- **2024 PD includes commitments & targets & responsibilities for accelerated action to address AMR**
- **QJS is currently working on establishment of the IPEA and updating GAP- and follow up implementation of other commitments**
- **Upcoming MSs & stakeholder consultations and engagements are critical steps**

# Thank you

[amr-qjs@who.int](mailto:amr-qjs@who.int)

