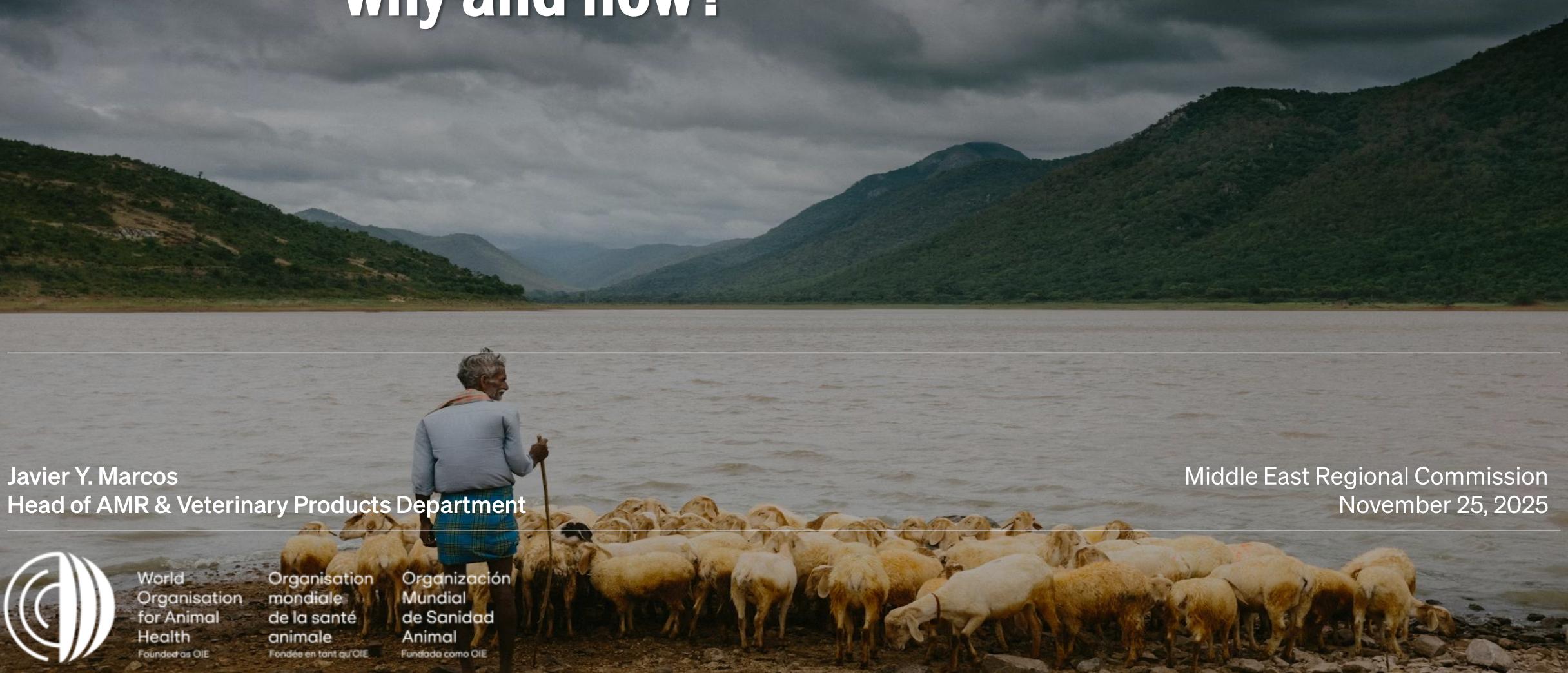


Investing in animal health systems: why and how?



Javier Y. Marcos
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Middle East Regional Commission
November 25, 2025



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded as OIE

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada como OIE

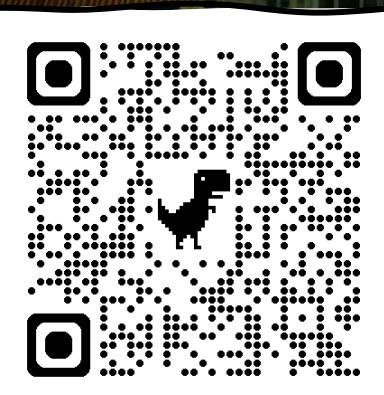
- Four months of intense negotiations
- Active support role from WOAH through Quadripartite

2024 - POLITICAL DECLARATION

- Ten sections* & forty-five commitments
- Till 2030 to implement, with intermediate follow up in 2026
- **Four main commitments for animal health**
- Thirteen commitments encompassing animal health
- Fifteen commitments for the AMR Quadripartite

*1) Governance, 2) Financing, 3) Access, 4) Coordinated Multisectoral Response, 5) Human Health, 6) Agriculture & Animal Health, 7) Environment, 8) R&D, innovation & manufacturing, 9) Surveillance, and 10) Follow up

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/292/73/pdf/n2429273.pdf>



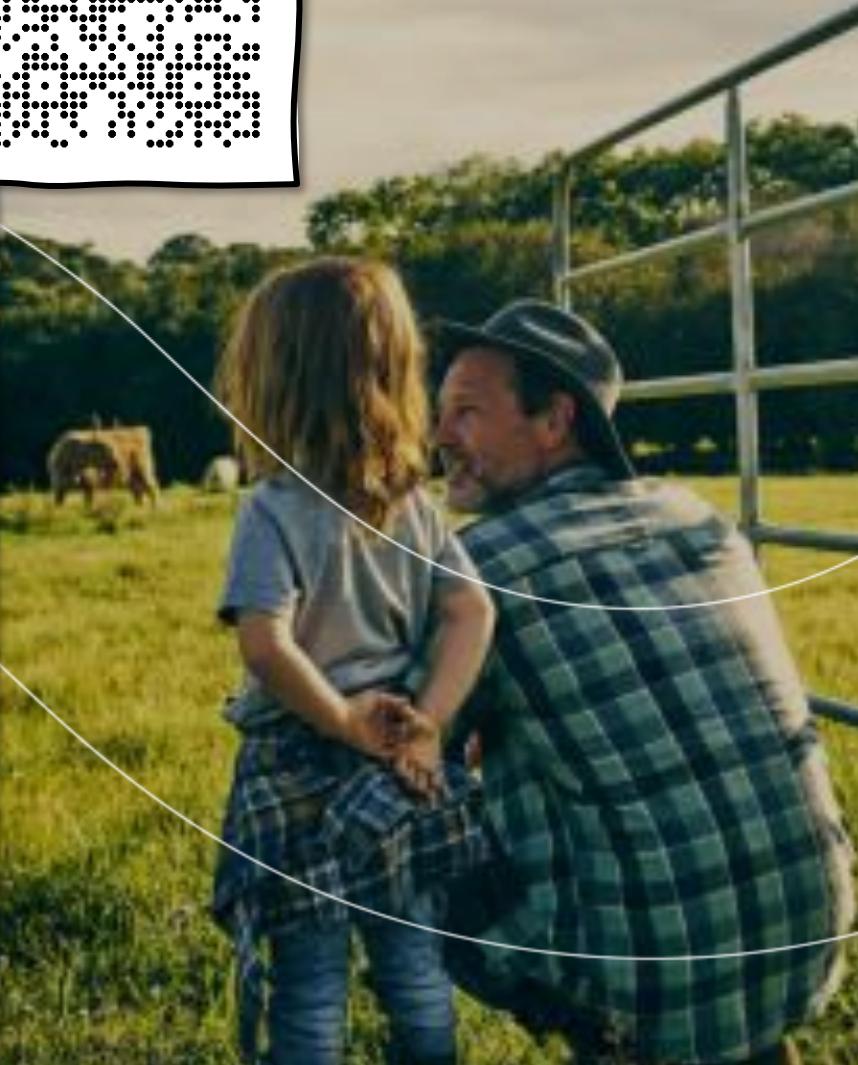
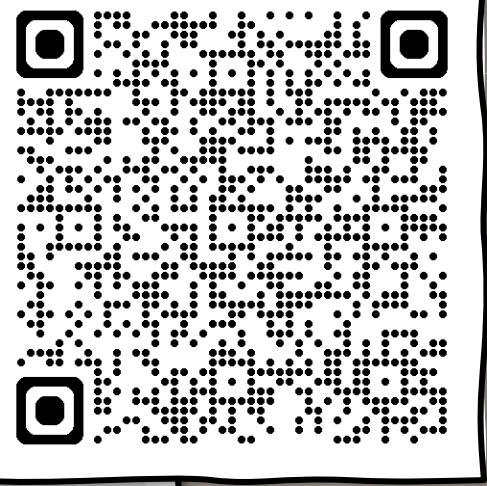


2024 UN Political Declaration on AMR: Key takeaways for Veterinary Services

For the second time in history, UN Member States have adopted a [Political Declaration](#) on antimicrobial resistance (AMR). During the 79th United Nations General Assembly in September 2024, they reached consensus on 44 commitments. Almost half of them consider animal health matters, including four setting specific goals for our sector. Such recognition marks a significant milestone of our efforts to contain AMR.

This memo summarises the key outcomes that Veterinary Services need to consider and implement as their essential contributions to ensure that this global effort translates into successful achievements.

- 1. PREVENTION**
- 2. RESOURCED SURVEILLANCE**
- 3. CROSS SECTORAL COORDINATION**
- 4. SUSTAINABLE FUNDING**



Did you receive this? Have you used it? 3

Four commitments for the animal health sector by 2030

As a member of the national Veterinary Services, your work plays a central role in ensuring their achievement.



Reduced quantities of antimicrobials used in animals

69. 'Strive to meaningfully reduce [...] the quantity of antimicrobials used globally in the agri-food system [...] taking into account the [...] standards, guidance and recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health.'



Prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animals

70. 'Commit to ensure that the use of antimicrobials in animals and agriculture is done in a prudent and responsible manner in line with [...] the standards, guidance and recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health.'



Prioritisation of prevention with a focus on animal vaccination strategies

72. 'Ensure [...] that animal vaccination strategies are defined with an implementation plan [...] taking into account WOAH's list of priority diseases for which vaccines could reduce antimicrobial use [...].'



Investment to ensure access to essential veterinary services

73. 'Invest in animal health systems to support equitable access to essential veterinary services, improve animal health and appropriate management practices to prevent infections [...].'



Investment to ensure access to essential veterinary services

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How is it going so far?

Are you getting what you need?

Which are your major hurdles?

How can WOAH help?



Commitments

34. Commit to sustainable financing and budgeted activities, as identified in the national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, for their effective implementation, in accordance with national contexts;

35. Strengthen sustainable financing through existing funding structures and promote the mobilization of financial resources and investments through national, bilateral and multilateral channels, in particular for developing countries, especially low- and middle-income countries, to support implementation of national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, as well as their monitoring and surveillance, in accordance with national contexts;

36. Facilitate sustainable funding from international cooperation to support the implementation of national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, with the target of achieving 100 million dollars to catalyse the achievement of at least 60 per cent of countries having achieved funded plans by 2030, through, inter alia, diversifying funding sources and increasing the number of contributors to the Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund;

37. Encourage existing financing mechanisms, including but not limited to the World Bank, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, the Green Climate Fund, the Pandemic Fund, the Climate Health Fund, the Global Environment Facility, Nature4Health, and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, to facilitate access to existing relevant funding sources or expand, as appropriate, their scope to include investments to increase access to effective antimicrobials, prevention of infections through vaccines, research and development of new antimicrobials, diagnostic tools or technologies, water, hygiene and sanitation, and infection prevention and control, surveillance, and support implementation of multisectoral national action plans on antimicrobial resistance and leverage



Multi-Partner Trust Fund



- It funds both operations & studies?
- It has two major documents of high interest for us?





ONE HEALTH
HUMANS ANIMALS ECOSYSTEMS

Putting Pandemics Behind Us

Investing in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases

October, 2022

PREVENTION

Actions to reduce the likelihood or consequences of spillover events

- Strengthen animal health, veterinary services
- Improve on-farm biosecurity
- Reduce deforestation, degradation, improve conservation
- Improve urban planning

Note: Animal health systems are a core component of prevention. Prevention also relates to interventions at the household, community, and city levels. Examples given here are indicative of what constitutes prevention and are risk-based. Adapted from Carlin et al., 2019.

Annual cost of prevention

Action	Annual cost
Strengthen animal health, veterinary services	US\$2.3 billion
Reduce deforestation, improve conservation	US\$3.2–4.4 billion
Improve on-farm biosecurity	US\$5 billion
Improve urban planning	Estimate unavailable

Prevention compared to Preparedness

Category	Annual cost
Prevention	US\$30.1 billion
Preparedness	US\$11.5 billion



Table 1. Intervention Areas

Health

- 1 Improving infection prevention and control in health care settings
- 2 Improving prescribing practices through guidelines for health care workers
- 3 Conducting public awareness campaigns
- 4 Increasing human health laboratory capacity and access to diagnostics
- 5 Strengthening surveillance of antimicrobial use (AMU) and AMR in human populations

Water and environment

- 12 Improving infrastructure to provide access to water and sanitation in health care centers
- 13 Implementing effective treatment and disposal of sewage and wastewater
- 14 Improving waste management practices in agricultural and aquaculture production/processing
- 15 Improving safe disposal of unused antimicrobials
- 16 Monitoring presence of antimicrobial residues and antibiotic-resistant bacteria and genes in water and sanitation systems

Agriculture and food

- 6 Increasing oversight of AMU by veterinarians
- 7 Monitoring AMU, surveillance of AMR, and increasing oversight in plant/crop production
- 8 Improving animal husbandry practice and biosecurity
- 9 Monitoring sales and use of antimicrobials and surveillance of AMR in animals
- 10 Promoting behavior change campaigns in animal production
- 11 Increasing veterinary laboratory capacity and access to diagnostics

Multisectoral

- 1 Detecting and deterring substandard and falsified antimicrobials (customs/law enforcement/health/agriculture)
- 1 Improving human and animal nutrition (health/agriculture)
- 1 Expanding vaccination coverage in humans and animals (health/agriculture)
- 2 Using closed water systems in aquaculture (agriculture/environment)



Stopping the Grand Pandemic: A Framework for Action
Addressing Antimicrobial Resistance through World Bank Operations





- Do you know your the content of the Partnership Framework?

WORLD BANK GROUP
OKR OPEN KNOWLEDGE REPOSITORY

Communautés et collections Tout DSpace Statistiques FOCUS

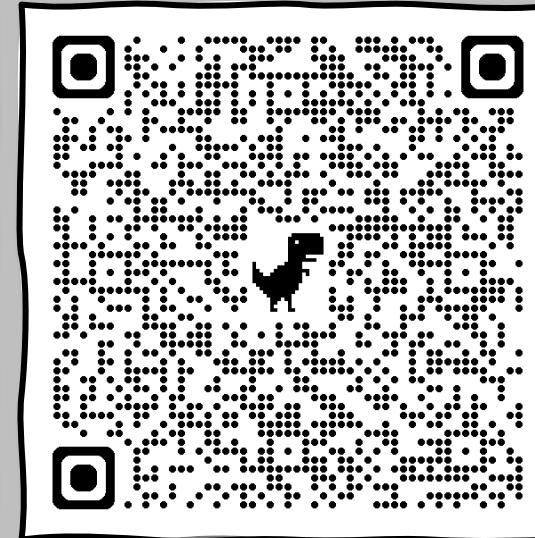
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Country Partnership Frameworks

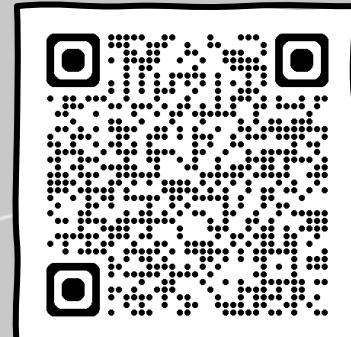
107 items available

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A Country Partnership Framework (CPF) is the central tool of Management and the Board for reviewing and guiding the WBG's country programs and gauging their effectiveness. The CPF identifies the key objectives and development results through which the WBG intends to support a member country in its efforts to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. When preparing a CPF, the WBG starts from the member country's own vision of its development goals, which should be laid out in a poverty focused national development strategy. The WBG and the country draw upon the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) to develop the CPF objectives together; deriving them from those country development goals that reflect the WBG's comparative advantage as well as alignment with the twin goals and taking into account opportunities for leveraging the private sector to provide sustainable solutions to development problems. The CPF then outlines a selective and flexible program that will help the country achieve the CPF objectives.



- Do you know your agriculture/livestock WB rep.?



WHAT IS THE AMR MPTF?

- ❖ It is the **world's principal pooled-financing mechanism** established under the United Nations specifically to support low- and middle-income countries implement and strengthen multisectoral AMR National Action Plans.



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



UN
environment
programme



World Health
Organization



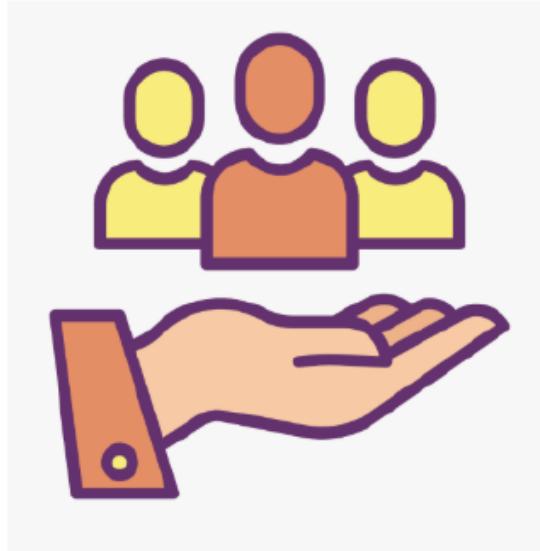
World Organisation
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Founded by OIE



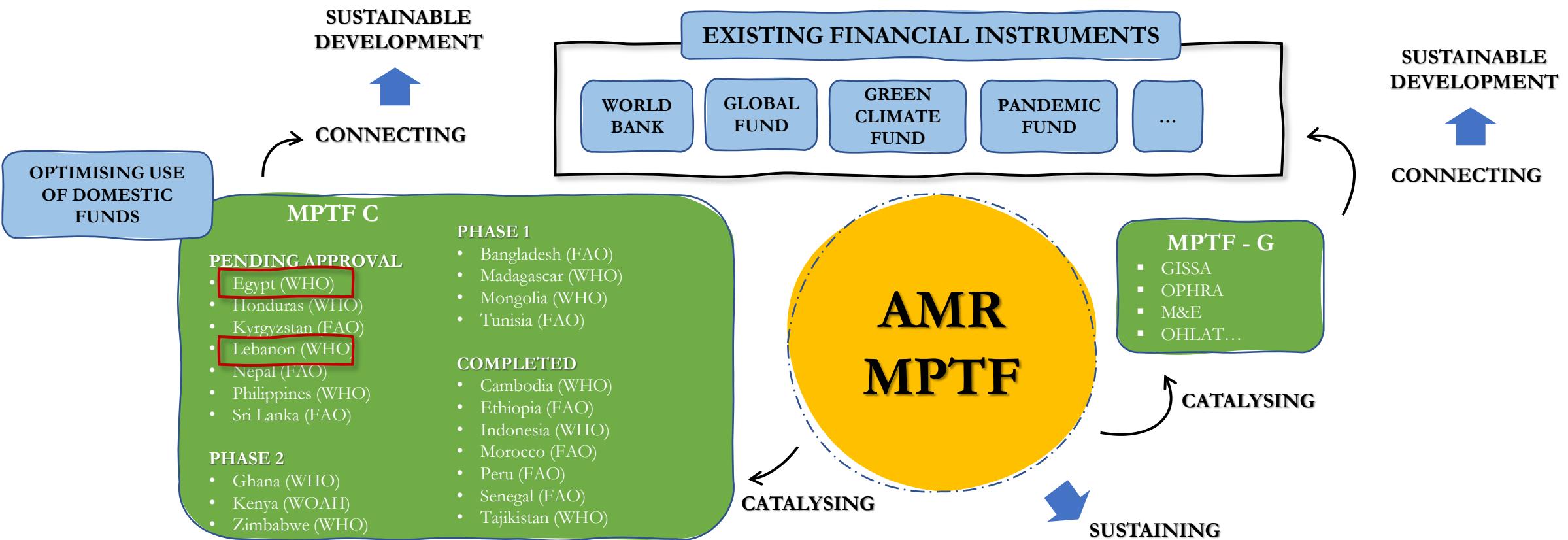
**Antimicrobial Resistance
Multi-Partner Trust Fund**

Combatting the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach

AMR MPTF: A Key Funding Mechanism



- ❖ The Political Declaration set an ambitious but essential target: **a call to mobilize \$100 million** to help enable at least 60 per cent of countries to have achieved funded NAPs by 2030 **through the AMR MPTF** alongside an increase in AMR investments by other financing mechanisms, such as the Pandemic Fund, the Global Fund, the World Bank and others.
- ❖ **Its unique value** lies in leveraging Quadripartite expertise to drive a One Health approach, fostering coordination, governance, and multi-sectoral action at national and regional levels, with a strong focus on supporting LMICs.



Key product lines helped by MPTF, in **alignment with Theory of Change**:

- supports the implementation of international norms and standards for AMR
- analysis of regulations/policies related to AMR
- generation, analysis and interpretation of the AMR-related data
- system strengthening on biosecurity & IPC
- work on optimization of the use of antimicrobials
- behaviour change, educational activities, and global advocacy



AMR MPTF: COUNTRY RESULTS



Cambodia-WAAW 2023 event targeting university students, © Ho Bunyeth

Tajikistan- Training and experience exchanging on the sequencing o the genomes, © WHO Country Office, Tajikistan



STRUCTURE OF THE FUND



Steering Committee



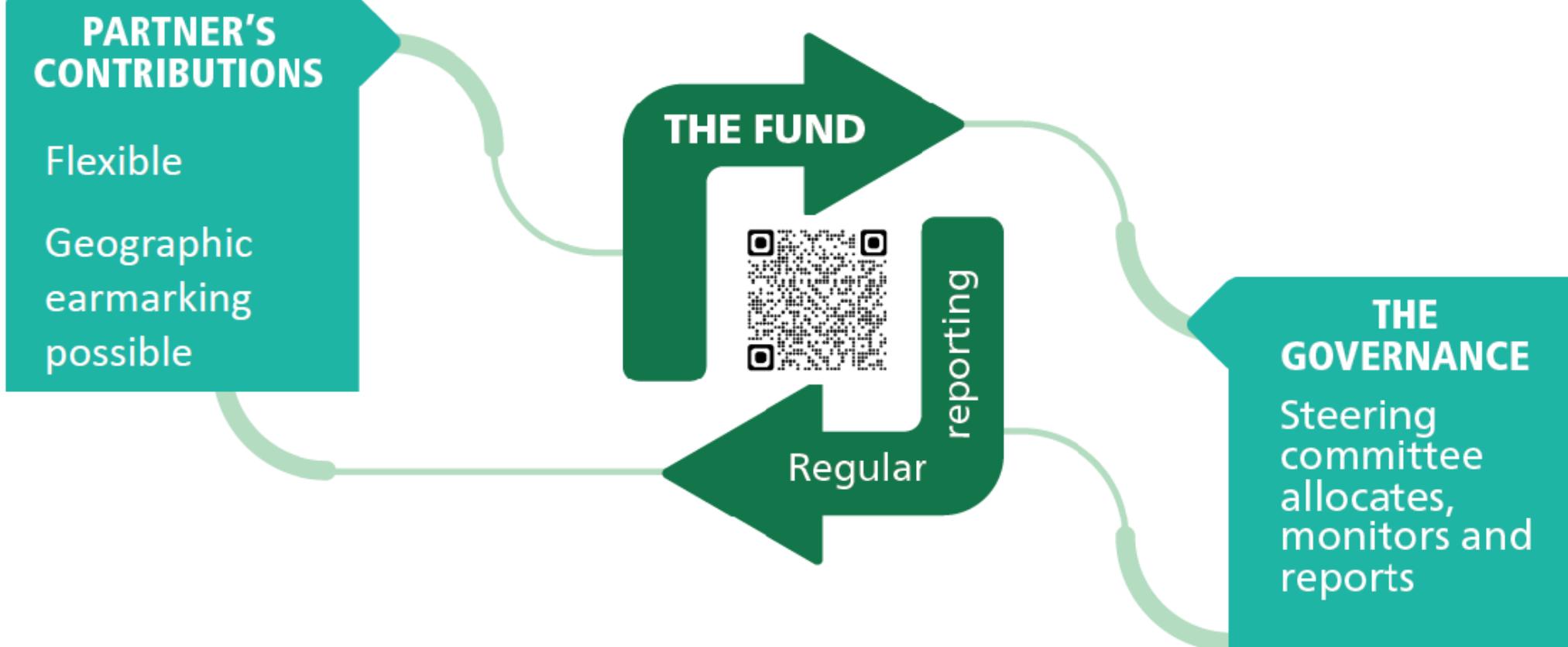
MPTF Office



AMR MPTF
implementing partners
(Quadrupartite organizations and
partners)

- ❖ **Steering Committee Members:**
 - High-level principal representatives from Quadrupartite
 - Senior representatives from resource partners
- ❖ Typically meet twice per year for programmatic oversight; appraisal and approval of projects; monitoring and reporting; and coordinated resource mobilization as sole decision-makers.

HOW TO BE A PART OF IT



- The UN political declaration on AMR is an **opportunity**
- It goes beyond AMR and links with your day-to-day activities → **strengthen animal health systems**
- **Use it** to act now, to protect our present and to secure our future!!

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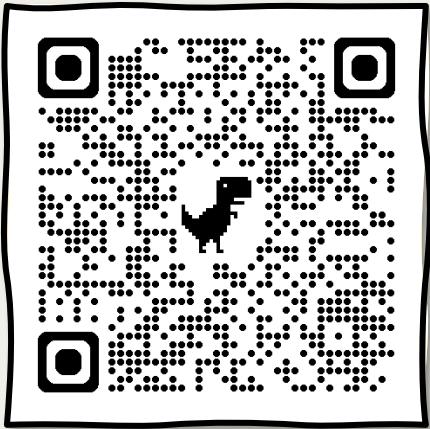
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Thanks !

Merci !

Gracias !



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