Designing an AMR Scientific Panel:
Lessons from Existing Panels

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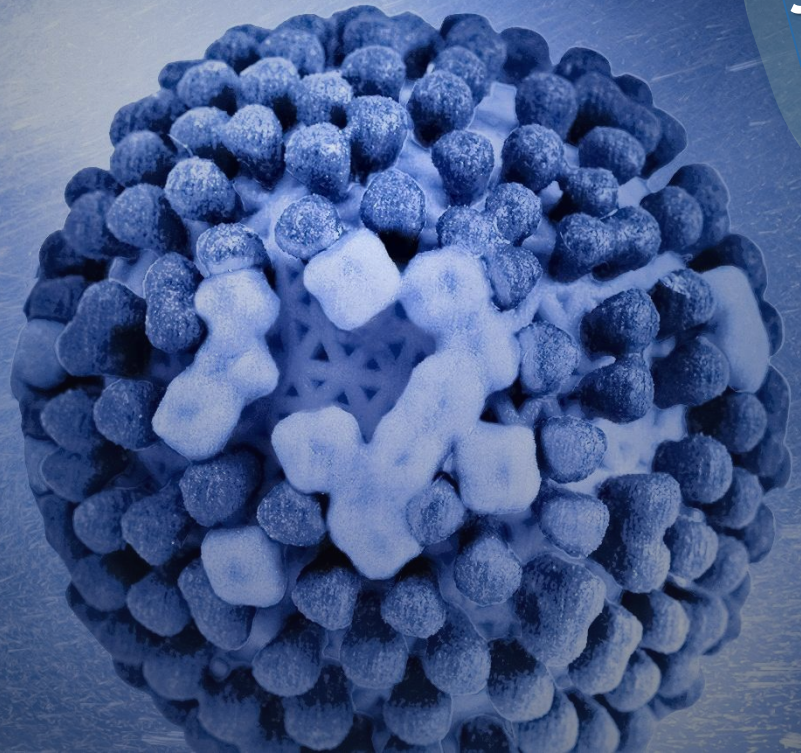

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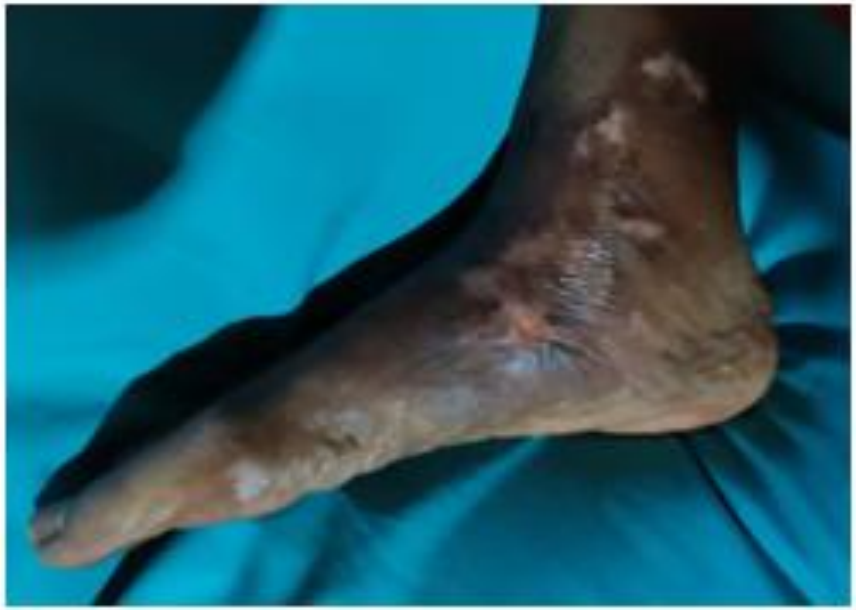

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what are other words for repetitiveness?

repetitiousness, tedium, repetition, reiteration, monotony, tediousness, dullness, uniformity, flatness

REPETITIVNESS

The Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against AMR: A new paradigm to combat AMR

Globally, more than one million deaths are associated with AMR each year.

This proposed Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against AMR (AMR Panel) is envisioned as a **"powerhouse for evidence"** to combat the AMR crisis.

Currently, One Health and AMR are engaged via distinct mechanisms – e.g. OHHLEP advises on One Health issues, while AMR has the Global Leaders Group and a Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform.

The Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against AMR: A new paradigm to combat AMR

An inclusive, unified approach is needed to bridge the siloed AMR Agenda. An independent AMR panel can unify and continuously update the AMR evidence agenda in an inclusive and transparent manner.

The establishment of the AMR Panel comes with strong political backing via the UN and its Member States with a clear mandate to complement existing bodies (Quadripartite Joint Secretariat, Global Leaders Group, Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform, etc.).

- IPEA comes across as focusing on evidence generation while the focus of the IPCC and PHHLEP is not immediately evident in its title.
- OHHLEP unlike IPCC, does not have a single compelling (unifying and clear) and measurable target akin to the 1.5 degree Celsius benchmark that has galvanized climate action. However it was motivated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Perhaps the strongest push for an AMR panel is the evidence on mortality and economic loss.

Existing Models - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

- The IPCC is often seen as the **"gold standard"** for science-policy panels.

- Each member country co-review and approve findings and reports giving it high legitimacy with policymakers (government "ownership").

- **The IPCC process can be slow with significant political influence.**

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change
WMO UNEP

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change
WMO UNEP

Existing Models - One Health High-Level Expert Panel

- OHHLEP consist of interdisciplinary experts around the world, tasked with providing scientific and strategic advice on One Health issues.
- The Experts are engaged for a 2-year term, at the end of which a new Call for Experts is announced. The current members are serving the second term of OHHLEP from April 2024 to April 2026.
- **The OHHLEP operates as an advisory body (not intergovernmental)** – it gives scientific assessments and recommendations directly to the Quadripartite organizations.

Why The IPCC and OHHLEP?

They represent two ends of a spectrum: one highly intergovernmental (IPCC), one expert-driven (OHHLEP).

Lessons from both will inform how the AMR panel can be designed for credibility, legitimacy, equity and impact.

Sourcing and Using Scientific Evidence Lessons from IPCC and OHHLEP

01

Transparent and merit-based selection of diverse experts

The OHHLEP ensures its experts are independent, impartial, and free of conflicts of interest through open global calls. The IPCC is less independent due to relatively higher political interest and therefore influence.

02

Robust evidence-gathering methods

The OHHLEP's cross-disciplinary membership fosters comprehensive evidence sourcing. This has led to the creation of an inventory of One Health resources; a database of tools, frameworks and initiatives.

03

Independence in science

OHHLEP highlights the value of independent and impartial experts. The AMR Panel should ensure scientific autonomy with safeguards against political or commercial interference.

Sourcing and Using Scientific Evidence Lessons from IPCC and OHHLEP

04

Agile evidence-to-action

IPCC's relatively slow reporting model doesn't suit fast-moving issues like AMR. OHHLEP's agile approach shows the value of rapid evidence synthesis, which the AMR panel would need to adopt using tools like living reviews and real-time data platforms.

05

Accountability in use of evidence

The Panel should use clear protocols for data quality, consensus, and evidence translation. Adopting open-data principles will boost transparency and allow external validation.

The IPCC & OHHLEP Approach to Identifying Knowledge Gaps

The IPCC defines climate research priorities

- The IPCC has historically highlighted research gaps in its assessment reports by studying trends, evaluating current evidence and modelling.
- The AMR panel should explicitly identify gaps based on scientific evidence in order to catalyze targeted research.

The OHHLEP documents One Health research gaps

- The terms of reference of the OHHLEP requires the panel to not only advise but actively explored research gaps through expert consultation and evidence synthesis.
- By formally documenting these gaps, OHHLEP signaled to the global community and the Quadripartite where new research and investment are most needed.

How do we stimulate Research through the SPEAR

01 **Highlight gaps in key publications and reports:** Include a research gaps section in major reports to guide academics, donors, and governments on evidence needs, such as environmental AMR, stewardship in low-resource settings, or new therapeutics.

02 **Set a unified research agenda:** The panel could unify existing parallel AMR research agendas (for human health by the WHO and for One Health by the Quadripartite) into a single, responsive global framework.

03 **Promote specific studies:** As implemented by the OHHLEP, the AMR Panel can propose key studies and influence funders to prioritize critical research needs.

- By actively identifying gaps and encouraging others to fill them, the AMR Panel will stay at the cutting edge of science.
- This approach echoes OHHLEP's function of shaping One Health research agenda and IPCC's role in driving new science. It will help keep policy advice fresh and rooted in the latest discoveries, while also building a more robust evidence base over time.

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

1. **Packaging of scientific information:** The IPCC produces exhaustive technical reports, but its impact is magnified by succinct Summaries for Policymakers (SPMs) and clear headline messages. The AMR Panel can emulate this approach; produce high-level summaries for decision-makers, supported by detailed technical annexes for experts.

2. **Tailoring to audience:** OHHLEP's primary audience has been the Quadripartite and national One Health authorities, whereas IPCC addresses a broad global audience. The AMR Panel will target multiple stakeholders from the global to local levels; each of whom will require a specific language, depth of data and communication approach.

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

3 **Influence through clarity:** The development of a globally accepted inclusive One Health definition is a major success by the OHHLEP. This underscores that a well-communicated output can have wide influence if it's clear and consensus-backed. For the AMR panel, establishing a compelling, memorable and easy-to-communicate target or indicator for AMR could help galvanize action.

4 **Multi-channel communication:** The IPCC reports are accompanied by press releases, graphics, and authors engaging with media – contributing to the widespread public awareness. The AMR Panel should invest in a similar communication approach and ensure translation of information to relevant languages.

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

5

Leveraging endorsement and networks: The AMR Panel has a built-in pathway to policy influence and can directly feed into global frameworks. Maintaining close dialogue with the Quadripartite and the Global Leaders Group on AMR can ensure the translation of scientific findings into policy commitments.

Building Scientific Consensus

IPCC's Consensus Model

The **IPCC** achieves consensus through rigorous and iterative processes:

- Scientists reach consensus on assessment content.
- Governments reach consensus on the Summaries for Policymakers.

BENEFITS

- This enhances a sense of ownership
- Enhances the likelihood of adoption.

CHALLENGES

- The process can be resource-intensive
- Propensity to compromise scientific diligence for the sake of achieving unanimity.

Building Scientific Consensus

OHHLEP's Consensus Model

OHHLEP builds consensus among experts and the outputs reflect the collective agreement of its multidisciplinary members.

E.g. The **One Health definition** was crafted and agreed by the panel, then presented to the Quadripartite for endorsement. The experts' consensus was accepted based on trust in their authority and the inclusive process that led to it.

BENEFITS

- The science is less subject to political compromise
- Reaching agreement among experts is rigorous and less resource intensive

CHALLENGES

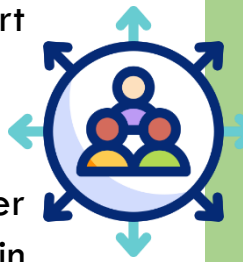
- No direct link to governments and policymakers
- Limited sense of local ownership

The SPEAR

Consensus-building process should be explicitly designed to ensure credibility and legitimacy.

By adopting hybrid model, the AMR Panel may yield the best of both approaches:

- Establish scientific independence based on the OHHLEP model by instituting independent expert working groups.



- Involve government representatives and other stakeholders, as practised by the IPCC model, in building understanding and consensus around the implications so as to increase legitimacy and political buy-ins.

Building Legitimacy and Credibility
The AMR Panel

Characteristics for a legitimate and credible AMR Panel:

Balanced representation of disciplines and regions on the Panel

Established decision rules for the Panel's outputs

Transparent documentation of how conclusions are reached

Established procedures to prevent political influence

OHHLEP's work is fed directly to those who can act (Quadripartite and governments) – this is something the AMR panel should institutionalize, perhaps via the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR.

The SPEAR

The envisioned AMR Scientific Panel has a unique opportunity to enhance global governance of AMR by learning from existing bodies and structures: from OHHLEP, the value of **impartial expert advice and agility** in addressing emerging issues and from the IPCC, the importance of **structured processes, government engagement, and authoritative synthesis** of vast evidence.

Key Recommendations

- **Governance & Sourcing:** Ensure diverse, independent expertise and open, equitable processes
- **Evidence & Gaps:** Continuously map knowledge gaps and drive a unified research agenda
- **Communication:** Translate science into clear messages and actionable options for all stakeholders, leveraging both expert credibility and strategic endorsements
- **Consensus & Legitimacy:** Build consensus through inclusive deliberation and strategic engagement, to enhance commitment and drive for action

By applying the lessons from OHHLEP, IPCC, and others, we can design the AMR Scientific Panel to be inclusive, impactful, and truly fit for purpose

THANK YOU

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