

The Intergovernmental Negotiating Body to draft and negotiate a WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (INB)





### Why did WHO's MS decide to establish a pandemic accord? (1/2)

30 March 2021: joint Op-ed by more than 20 world leaders, EU President Charles Michel, and WHO Director-General Dr Tedros: "COVID-19 shows why united action is needed for more robust international health architecture"

- "No single government or multilateral agency can address this threat <u>alone</u>..."
- "Together, we must be better prepared to <u>predict</u>, <u>prevent</u>, <u>detect</u>, <u>assess and effectively respond to pandemics in a highly coordinated fashion</u>."
- "We are . . . committed to ensuring <u>universal and</u> <u>equitable access</u> to safe, efficacious and affordable vaccines, medicines and diagnostics for this and future pandemics."



Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus and Charles Michel championed the idea of an international treaty on pandemics





## Why did WHO's MS decide to establish a pandemic accord? (2/2)

December 2021: (Second-ever) WHA Special session, decision SSA2(5): "The World Together" Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating body to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response

- acknowledging the need to <u>address gaps in preventing</u>, <u>preparing for</u>, <u>and responding to health emergencies</u>, including in development and distribution of, and unhindered, timely and equitable access to, medical countermeasures ... as well as strengthening health systems and their resilience with a view to achieving universal health coverage;
- emphasizing the need for a <u>comprehensive and coherent approach</u> to <u>strengthen the global health architecture</u>, and recognizing the commitment of Member States to develop a new instrument for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response with a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, prioritizing the need for <u>equity</u>;





## **Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB)**

**Mandate**: to draft and negotiate a WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, with a view to adoption under Article 19, or under other provisions of the WHO Constitution as may be deemed appropriate by INB.

Under the WHO Constitution, the World Health Assembly may:

- Adopt conventions or agreements, per <u>Article 19</u>
- Adopt regulations, per Article 21
- Make recommendations, per <u>Article 23</u>

These instruments can be used together, in combination.





WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY SECOND SPECIAL SESSION Agenda item 2

SSA2(5) 1 December 2021

The INB Bureau consists of two co-chairs, reflecting a balance of developed and developing countries, and four vice-chairs, one from each of the six WHO regions, per decision SSA2(5):

- AFR Ms Precious Matsoso (South Africa), co-chair
- EUR Mr Roland Driece (the Netherlands), co-chair
- AMR Ambassador Tovar da Silva Nunes (Brazil), vice-chair
- EMR Mr Ahmed Salama Soliman (Egypt), vice-chair
- SEAR Dr Viroj Tangcharoensathien (Thailand), vice-chair
- WPR Ambassador Kozo Honsei (Japan), vice-chair

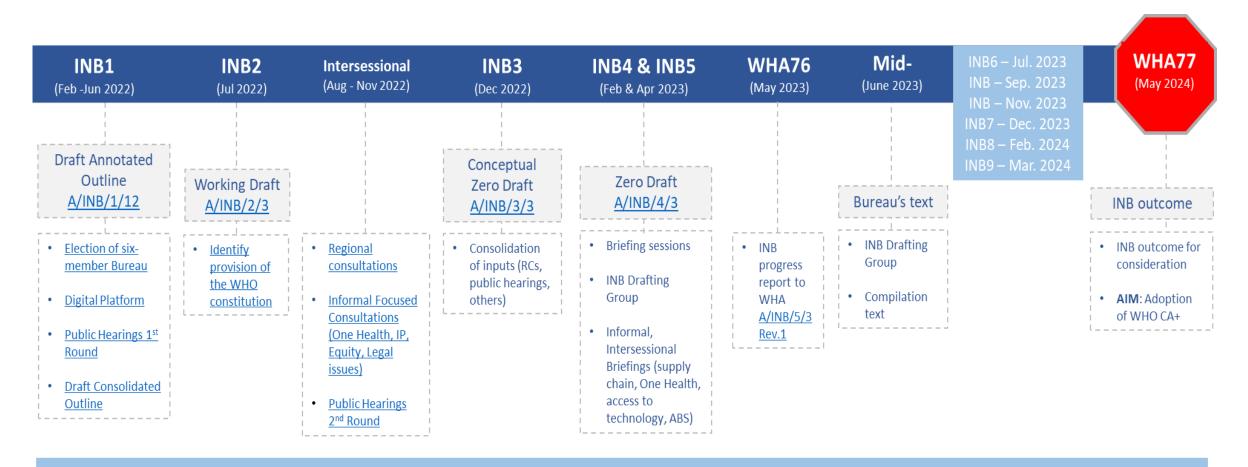
The World Together: Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating body to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response

The Second special session of the World Health Assembly,





#### **Timeline of the INB**



Regular consultation with, and participation of, Member States and relevant stakeholders (per modalities of engagement A/INB/5/4), as well as WHO internal coordination within HQ and with Regional Offices





## **Methodology & Principles**

- Member State-led, consensus-based, transparent, inclusive including meaningful engagement with relevant stakeholders, including through:
  - INB digital platform;
  - > interventions and written input from during the various sessions of the INB;
  - > public hearings organized by the Secretariat to inform the work of the INB;
  - informal focused consultations and intersessional briefings;
  - regional consultations during regional committees and on ad-hoc basis.
- Reference to existing international instruments, including those rooted in the WHO
  Constitution and from other international organizations and fora, to inform work on
  certain structural aspects.





# Thank you

With acknowledgement to the colleagues supporting the INB



