WHO develops Preferred Product Characteristics (PPCs) for priority vaccines in development, that describe desirable product attributes for programmatic use. However, while there are well established mechanisms to understand the data requirements for licensure, the expectations for evidence that informs policy decisions are not considered until the candidate is approaching the end of its efficacy study. The uncertainty of requirements for policy can impact investment in ‘late stage’ candidates, particularly those that are solely targeted to low- and middle-income contexts. Those vaccine candidates that enter phase III efficacy testing may face a delay post-licensure, until pilot study or post-licensure data to support policy is generated.

To mitigate against this implementation gap, WHO is developing a framework related to *Evidence Considerations for Vaccine Policy Development (ECVP)*, that aims to provide early (pre-phase III study design) information on the data and evidence that could support WHO policy decision making for new vaccines, in priority disease areas. It aims to inform vaccine developers and funders of evidence expectations for policy, to enable this to be included in their strategic planning. As such, the ECVP is envisaged as a tool to support dialogue and encourage alignment on data needs between regulators and policy makers. However, the ECVP process and guidance does not preclude the Evidence to Recommendation assessment and policy consideration process by WHO’s Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE), as vaccines approach licensure.

Given the central role that adolescents and adults with active pulmonary TB play in disease transmission, the prevention of pulmonary disease in adolescents and adults is a priority strategic target in TB vaccine development. TB vaccine candidates intended for use in this target population are approaching late-stage clinical development. In order to accelerate their pathway to WHO policy recommendation and use, WHO’s immunization, Vaccine & Biologicals (IVB) department, and the Global TB (GTB) Programme are planning to develop the first WHO ECVP guidance for TB vaccines targeted to adolescents and adults as a test case, with the support of a technical advisory group.

The Advisory Group (the “AG”) will act as an advisory body to WHO in this field.

**I. Functions**

In its capacity as an advisory body to WHO, the AG shall have the following functions:

1. *To provide independent strategic advice on the elements that should be included in a generic ECVP framework, and to identify the priority parameters and evidence needs within this framework;*
2. To assess how the generic ECVP could be applied to TB vaccines intended for use in Adolescents and Adults as a test case, and to develop a draft ECVP for this candidate vaccine;

3. To advise WHO on the adoption of the generic ECVP framework, and the specific TB vaccine test case in response to review/input from WHO advisory committees such as the Product Development for Vaccine Advisory Committee (PDVAC) and the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE), and comments received through public consultation;

4. To finalise both the generic ECVP framework for use with other test cases, and the TB vaccine ECVP framework for publication.

II. Composition

1. The AG shall have up to 14 members\(^1\), who shall serve in their personal capacities to represent the broad range of disciplines relevant to early evidence considerations for vaccine policy development. In the selection of the AG members, consideration shall be given to attaining an adequate distribution of technical expertise, geographical representation and gender balance.

2. Members of the AG, including the Chairperson, shall be selected and appointed by WHO\(^2\) following an open call for experts. The Chairperson's functions include the following:

   - to chair the meeting of the AG;
   - to liaise with the WHO Secretariat between meetings.

   In appointing a Chairperson, consideration shall be given to gender and geographical representation.

3. Members of the AG shall be appointed to serve for a period of 2 years and shall be eligible for reappointment\(^3\). A Chairperson is eligible for reappointment as a member of the AG, but is only permitted to serve as Chairperson for one term. Their appointment and/or designation as Chairperson may be terminated at any time by WHO if WHO's interest so requires or, as otherwise specified in these terms of reference or letters of appointment. Where a member’s appointment is terminated, WHO may decide to appoint a replacement member.

4. AG members must respect the impartiality and independence required of WHO. In performing their work, members may not seek or accept instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the Organization. They must be free of any real, potential or apparent conflicts of interest. To this end, proposed members/members shall be required to complete a declaration of interests form and their appointment, or continuation of their appointment, shall be subject to the evaluation of completed forms by the WHO.

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\(^1\) Members serve as full participants and partake in the decision-making process of the meeting in which they are involved.

\(^2\) [Internal Note: If any limitation is felt to be preferable, possible limitations, depending on the Department's wish, could be: "only once"; or "may not serve more than two consecutive terms"].
Secretariat, determining that their participation would not give rise to a real, potential or apparent conflict of interest.

5. Following a determination that a proposed member’s participation in the AG would not give rise to a real, potential or apparent conflict of interest, the proposed member will be sent a letter inviting them to be a member of the AG. Their appointment to the AG is subject to WHO receiving the countersigned invitation letter and letter of agreement. Notwithstanding the requirement to complete the WHO declaration of interest form, AG members have an ongoing obligation to inform the WHO of any interests real or perceived that may give rise to a real, potential or apparent conflict of interest.

6. As contemplated in paragraph II.4 above, WHO may, from time to time, request AG members to complete a new declaration of interest form. This may be before a AG meeting or any other AG-related activity or engagement, as decided by WHO. Where WHO has made such a request, the AG member’s participation in the AG activity or engagement is subject to a determination that their participation would not give rise to a real, potential or apparent conflict of interest.

7. Where an AG member is invited by WHO to travel to an in-person AG meeting, WHO shall, subject to any conflict of interest, determination as set out in paragraph II.6 above, issue a letter of appointment as a temporary adviser and accompanying memorandum of agreement (together ‘Temporary Adviser Letter). WHO shall not authorize travel by an AG member, until it receives a countersigned Temporary Adviser Letter.

8. AG members do not receive any remuneration from the Organization for any work related to the AG. However, when attending in-person meetings at the invitation of WHO, their travel cost and per diem shall be covered by WHO in accordance with the applicable WHO rules and policies.

III. Operation

1. The AG shall normally meet at least once each year. However, WHO may convene additional meetings. AG meetings may be held in person (at WHO headquarters in Geneva or another location, as determined by WHO) or virtually, via video or teleconference.

   AG meetings may be held in open and/or closed session, as decided by the Chairperson in consultation with WHO.

   (a) Open sessions: Open sessions shall be convened for the sole purpose of the exchange of non-confidential information and views, and may be attended by Observers (as defined in paragraph III.3 below).

   (b) Closed sessions: The sessions dealing with the formulation of recommendations and/or advice to WHO shall be restricted to the members of the AG and essential WHO Secretariat staff.

2. The quorum for AG meetings shall be two thirds of the members.
3. WHO may, at its sole discretion, invite external individuals from time to time to attend the open sessions of an advisory group, or parts thereof, as “observers”. Observers may be invited either in their personal capacity, or as representatives from a governmental institution / intergovernmental organization, or from a non-state actor. WHO will request observers invited in their personal capacity to complete a confidentiality undertaking and a declaration of interests form prior to attending a session of the advisory group. Invitations to observers attending as representatives from non-state actors will be subject to internal due diligence and conflict of interest considerations in accordance with FENSA. Observers invited as representatives may also be requested to complete a confidentiality undertaking. Observers shall normally attend meetings of the AG at their own expense and be responsible for making all arrangements in that regard.

At the invitation of the Chairperson, observers may be asked to present their personal views and/or the policies of their organization. Observers will not participate in the process of adopting decisions and recommendations of the AG.

4. The AG may decide to establish smaller working groups (sub-groups of the AG) to work on specific issues. Their deliberations shall take place via teleconference or video-conference. For these sub-groups, no quorum requirement will apply; the outcome of their deliberations will be submitted to the AG for review at one of its meetings.

5. AG members are expected to attend meetings. If a member misses two consecutive meetings, WHO may end his/her appointment as a member of the AG.

6. The final draft generic ECVP framework, and the final draft ECVP assessment for TB vaccine intended for use in adolescents and adults shall be submitted by the AG to WHO. All recommendations from the AG are advisory to WHO, who retains full control over any subsequent decisions or actions regarding any proposals, policy issues or other matters considered by the AG.

7. The AG shall normally make recommendations by consensus. If, in exceptional circumstances, a consensus on a particular issue cannot be reached, minority opinions will be reflected in the meeting report.

8. Active participation is expected from all AG members, including in working groups, teleconferences, and interaction over email. AG members may, in advance of AG meetings, be requested to review meeting documentation and to provide their views for consideration by the AG.

9. WHO shall determine the modes of communication by the AG, including between WHO and the AG members, and the AG members among themselves.

10. AG members shall not speak on behalf of, or represent, the AG or WHO to any third party.
IV. Secretariat

WHO shall provide the secretariat for the AG, including necessary scientific, technical, administrative and other support. In this regard, the WHO Secretariat shall provide the members in advance of each meeting with the agenda, working documents and discussion papers. Distribution of the aforesaid documents to Observers will be determined by the WHO Secretariat. The meeting agenda shall include details such as: whether a meeting, or part thereof, is closed or open; and whether Observers are permitted to attend.

V. Information and documentation

1. Information and documentation to which members may gain access in performing AG related activities shall be considered as confidential and proprietary to WHO and/or parties collaborating with WHO. In addition, by counter signing the letter of appointment and the accompanying terms and conditions referred to in section II(5) above, AG members undertake to abide by the confidentiality obligations contained therein and also confirm that any and all rights in the work performed by them in connection with, or as a result of their AG-related activities shall be exclusively vested in WHO.

2. AG members and Observers shall not quote from, circulate or use AG documents for any purpose other than in a manner consistent with their responsibilities under these Terms of Reference.

3. WHO retains full control over the publication of the reports of the AG, including deciding whether or not to publish them.