

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework

At a glance



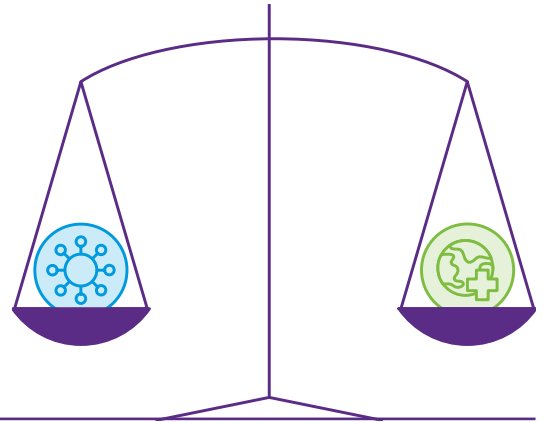
World Health
Organization



Framework

The Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework

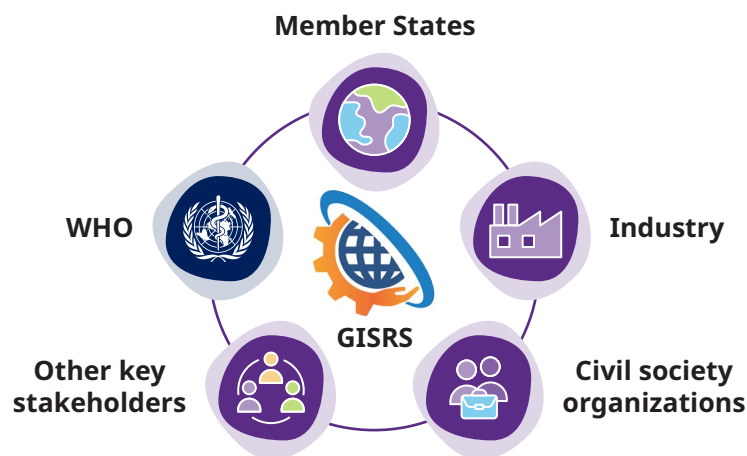
The PIP Framework is an **international instrument** that establishes **an access and benefit sharing system** to prepare the world to respond more equitably to the next influenza pandemic.



Why was it created?



The PIP Framework is a partnership that brings together:



It has **two equally important objectives**:



Virus sharing

Strengthen Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (**GISRS**) through timely sharing of influenza viruses with pandemic potential (**IVPP**)

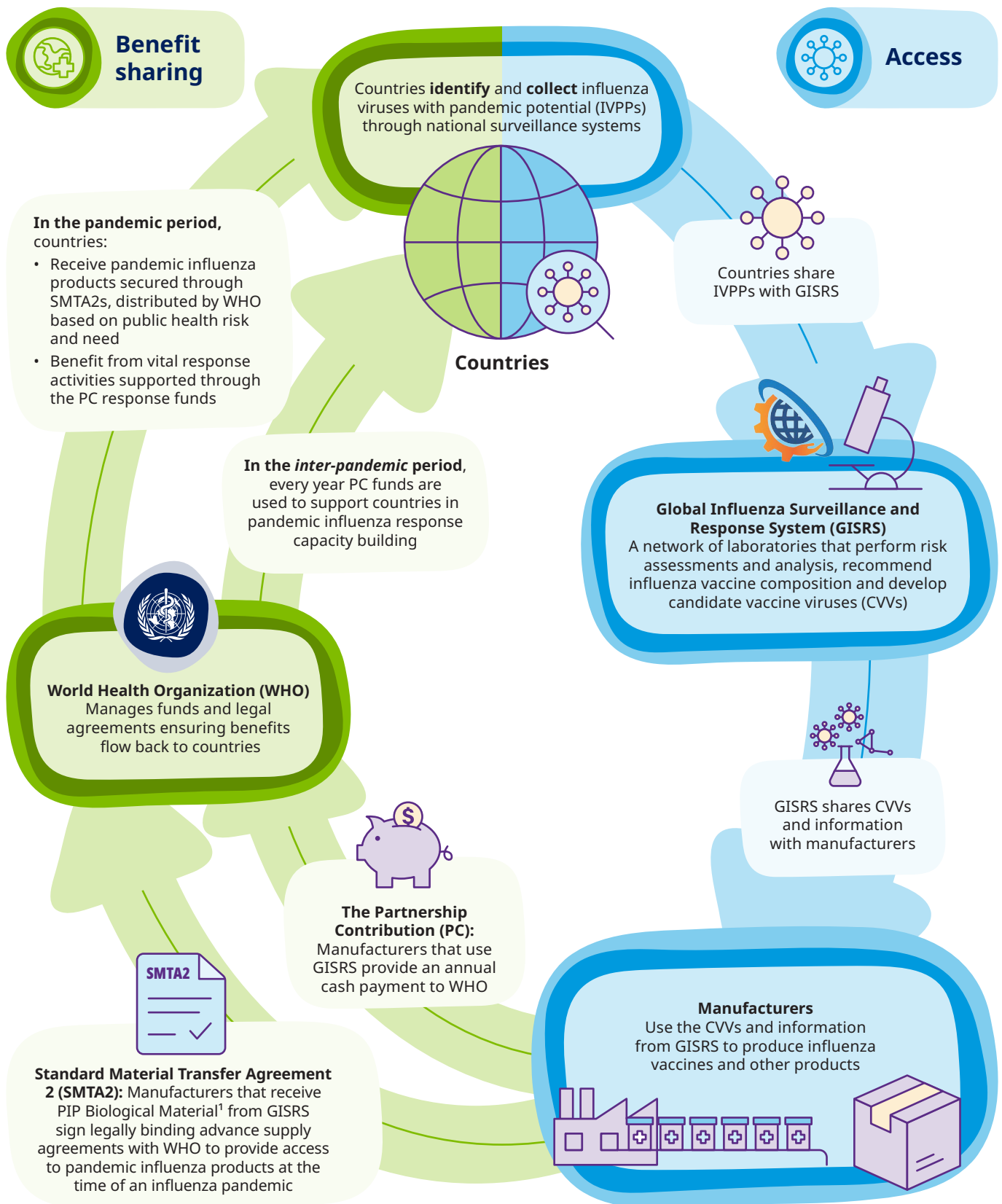


Benefit sharing

Increase equity of access to pandemic response measures such as vaccines

How PIP works: an access and benefit sharing system

Through collaboration among Member States, WHO, GISRS and manufacturers, PIP promotes the timely sharing of IVPPs with GISRS and secures tangible benefits that ensure greater equity in pandemic influenza preparedness and response.



¹ See PIP Framework Section 4.1 (p.8)



Partnership Contribution (PC)



US\$33.7 million per year divided proportionally

90% is divided between the **PC preparedness and response funds**

10% supports **WHO PIP Implementation**

70% **Preparedness**

To support capacity strengthening

30% **Response**

Set aside for use during a pandemic

This includes Governance, SMTA2 negotiations, monitoring and reporting to governing bodies and stakeholders, PIP Secretariat



Details on activities conducted using PC preparedness funds can be found in the PIP Progress Reports, published every six months on the PIP website.



PC preparedness funds drive preparedness activities

These are used in non-pandemic times to **strengthen capacities to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic** at global, regional and country levels



Preparedness funds are implemented via **PC High-Level Implementation Plans (HLIPs)**, of which there have been three:



HLIP I
2013–2016



HLIP II
2018–2023



HLIP III
2024–2030

PC preparedness funds are disbursed to WHO Country Offices, Regional Offices and Headquarters (HQ) teams to perform **activities strategically identified under the HLIPs** to promote:

Key aspects of pandemic preparedness



Global leadership and coordination



Equitable access to pandemic products



Enabling policies



Timely licensing and deployment of pandemic products



Robust surveillance systems



Communities ready to respond



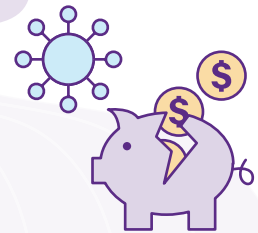
More prepared countries

Every two years, a prioritization exercise is conducted to identify which countries will be prioritized to receive support through the PC for capacity strengthening activities. The criteria for prioritization can be found in the HLIP.



PC response funds drive response activities

These are **reserved annually and released** at the time of an influenza pandemic



What are they used for?

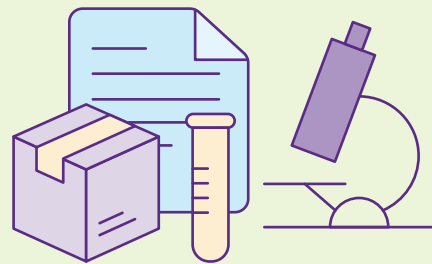
As stated in the PIP Advisory Group Guiding Principles on the use of Response Funds

- The WHO Director-General determines how the funds are used
- The funds support key pandemic response activities, including but not limited to:



Laboratory support

- Shipment of PIP Biological Materials
- Sharing of reagents
- Laboratory and epidemiology support across GISRS and authorised laboratories



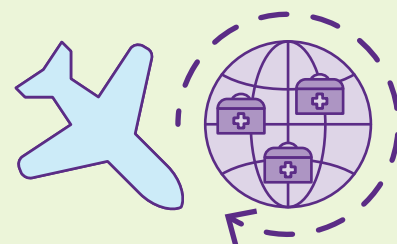
Pandemic response products

- Securing access to, and delivery of vaccines, antivirals and therapeutics
- Diagnostic kits and essential ancillary supplies



Country support

Request and prepare for the receipt, effective deployment, and use of pandemic influenza vaccines, antivirals and diagnostics



Pandemic

During the pandemic

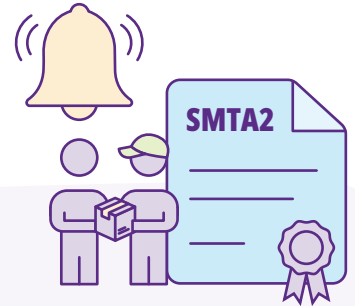


Standard Material Transfer Agreement 2 (SMTA2)



1 GISRS laboratories receive PIP Biological Material (PIP BM)

PIP Biological Material is shared with GISRS where it is used for characterization, analyses, risk assessments, and CVV development



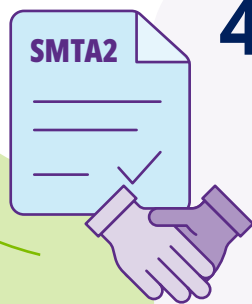
2 Non-GISRS laboratories, such as manufacturers, request access to PIP BM

This triggers a shipping notice which requires the recipient to conclude an SMTA2 with WHO and be considered for PC



3 Shipment of PIP BM from GISRS laboratory to non-GISRS entity

Transfer is recorded in the Influenza Virus Traceability Mechanism (IVTM) ensuring **transparency of virus sharing** and **enabling benefit sharing**



4 SMTA2 concluded

Under the agreement, the entity **commits to provide benefits to prepare for/respond to an influenza pandemic**, based on their nature and capacity*

These benefits include:

- **Access to pandemic influenza products** (e.g. vaccines, diagnostics, antivirals) in real-time
- **Technical support** to strengthen influenza laboratory and surveillance capacities in developing countries
- **Licenses to technology** relevant to the production of pandemic-related products

*Entities are grouped based on their nature and capacity:



Category A and B: Manufacturers of pandemic response products

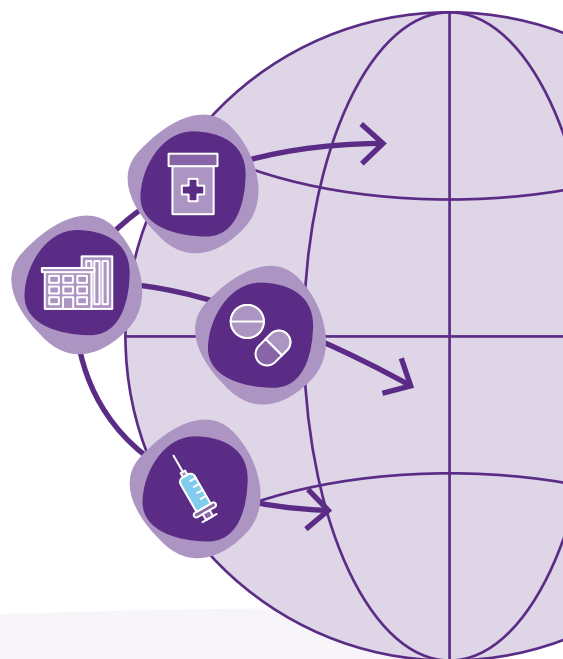


Category C: All other recipients (universities, research institutions, biotech companies, etc.)



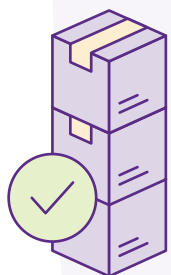
Equitable access to medical countermeasures during a pandemic

This process ensures equitable access to pandemic influenza response products for all countries, based on public health risk and need



7 Manufacturers producing pandemic influenza products provide a percentage to WHO for equitable distribution

Manufacturers provide **real-time access** to pandemic influenza response products through the SMTA2s



8 Country receives products

WHO **equitably allocates** these products to countries **based on** public health risk and need



6 Influenza pandemic triggers product release

SMTA2 commitments for pandemic influenza response products are triggered at the **start of an influenza pandemic**



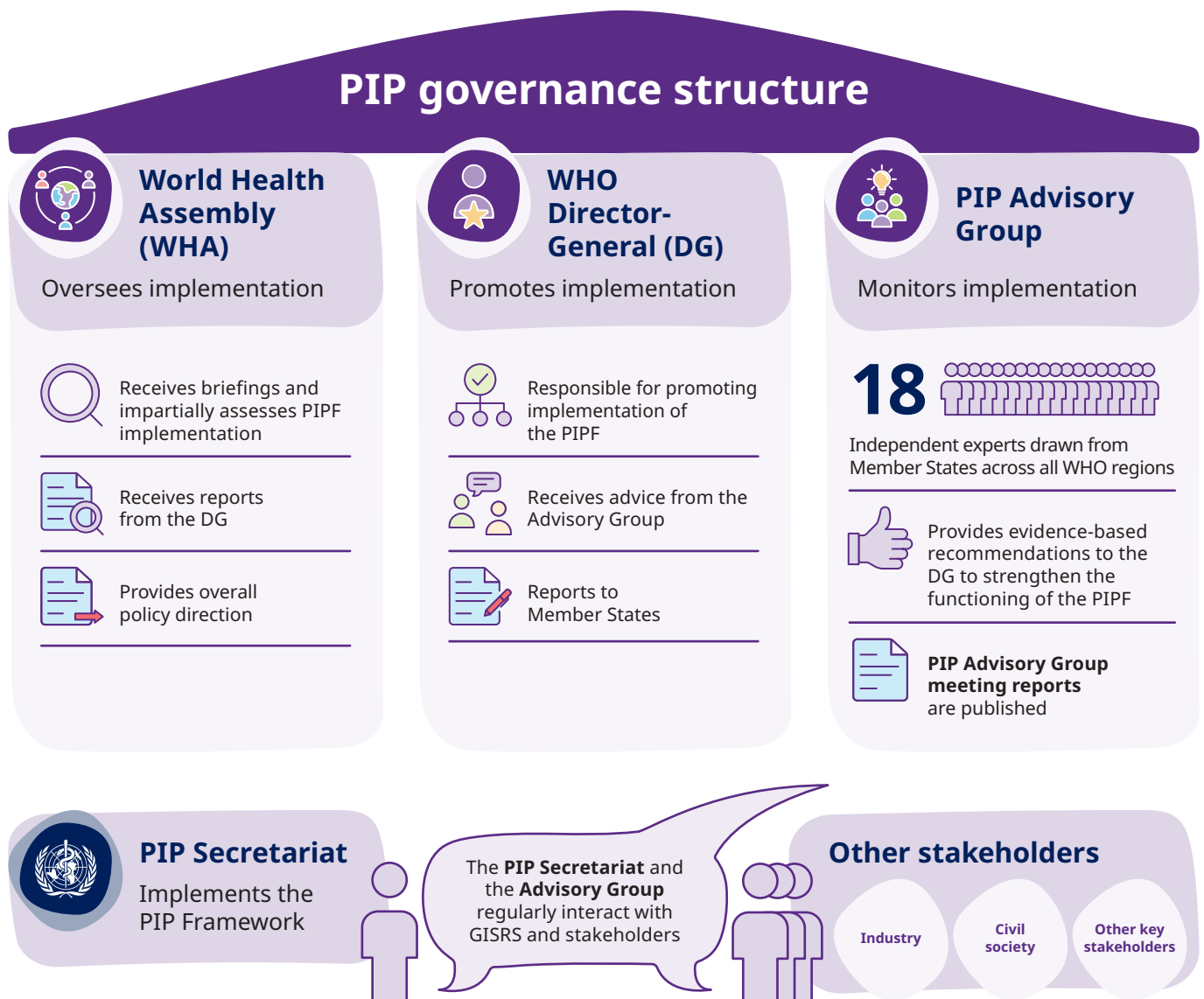
5 Entity uses the PIP BM to develop products

These products include vaccines, antivirals and diagnostics



Governance and reporting

A robust three-pillared governance structure ensures that the Framework is implemented in a manner consistent with its core principles and objectives.



Detailed reports track progress against defined metrics*



Every 6 months

PIP Progress report
Reports on implementation progress against PIP indicators



Every year

PIP AG Annual report to WHO DG
Contains the AG's evaluation on PIP Framework implementation to the DG



Every 2 years

DG Biennial report to WHA
Provides a high-level overview of implementation

Ad-hoc activities and reports since 2011

2013–2014 Technical Expert Working Group on sharing influenza GSD

2014 Response Fund Guiding Principles Developed

2014–2015 Technical Working Group on sharing influenza GSD

2016 Review of the PIP Framework

2017 Audit of the PIP Framework by the External Auditor

2022 AG Working Group on Seasonal Virus Sharing

2024 Response Fund Guiding Principles Updated

* All PIP reports can be found on the PIP webpage