

Sharing influenza viruses & access to vaccines and other benefits

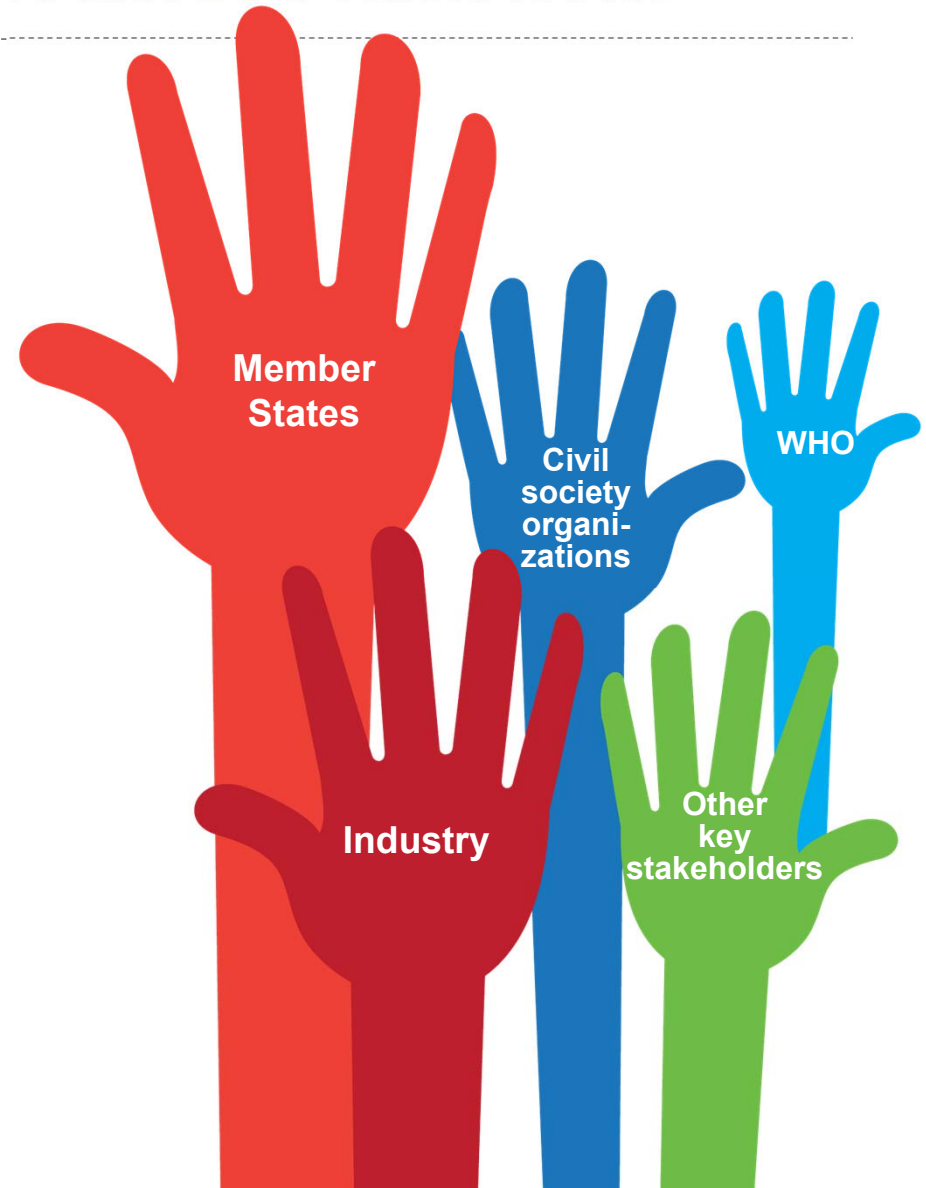


WHO Consultation WHA 70(10)(8(b))

November 2017

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework

- Landmark, innovative public health access and benefit-sharing arrangement to increase global preparedness to respond to pandemic influenza
- Focus is on increasing equity of access to life saving measures
- Guiding principles include transparency, equity & partnership



“Promote health, keep the world safe, serve the vulnerable”

Health coverage – 1 billion more people with health coverage

Health emergencies – 1 billion more people made safer

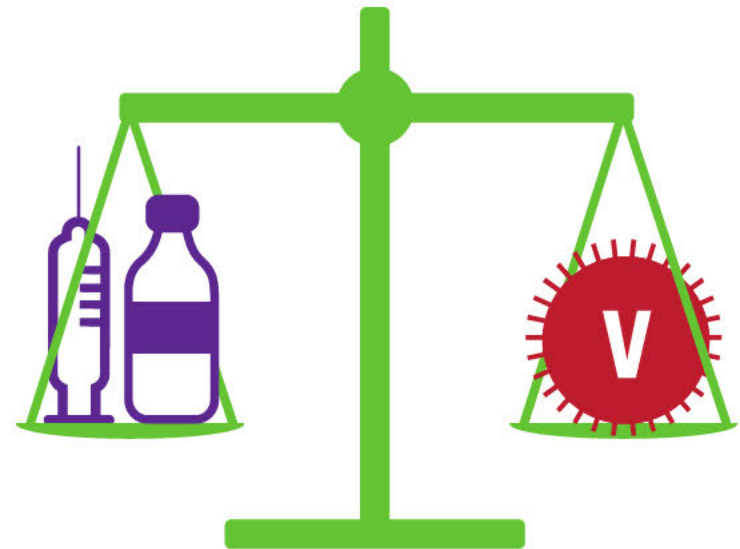
Health priorities – 1 billion lives improved

(Draft 13th General Programme of Work)



Objectives of PIP Framework

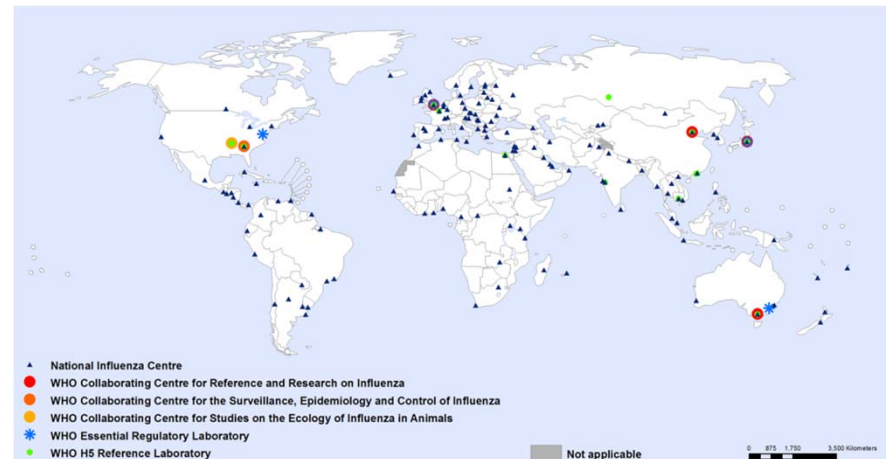
- Section 2 specifies two objectives to be pursued **on an equal footing**:
- **Improve sharing of influenza viruses** with the potential to cause a pandemic among humans
 - **Achieve more predictable, efficient, and equitable access** to benefits arising from the sharing of viruses, notably vaccines and antiviral medicines



Virus sharing

- Member States share **'influenza viruses with potential to cause human pandemic'** through the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (**GISRS**), a WHO-coordinated network of Public Health labs
- GISRS labs use these viruses to assess the risk of pandemic influenza & to develop candidate vaccine viruses

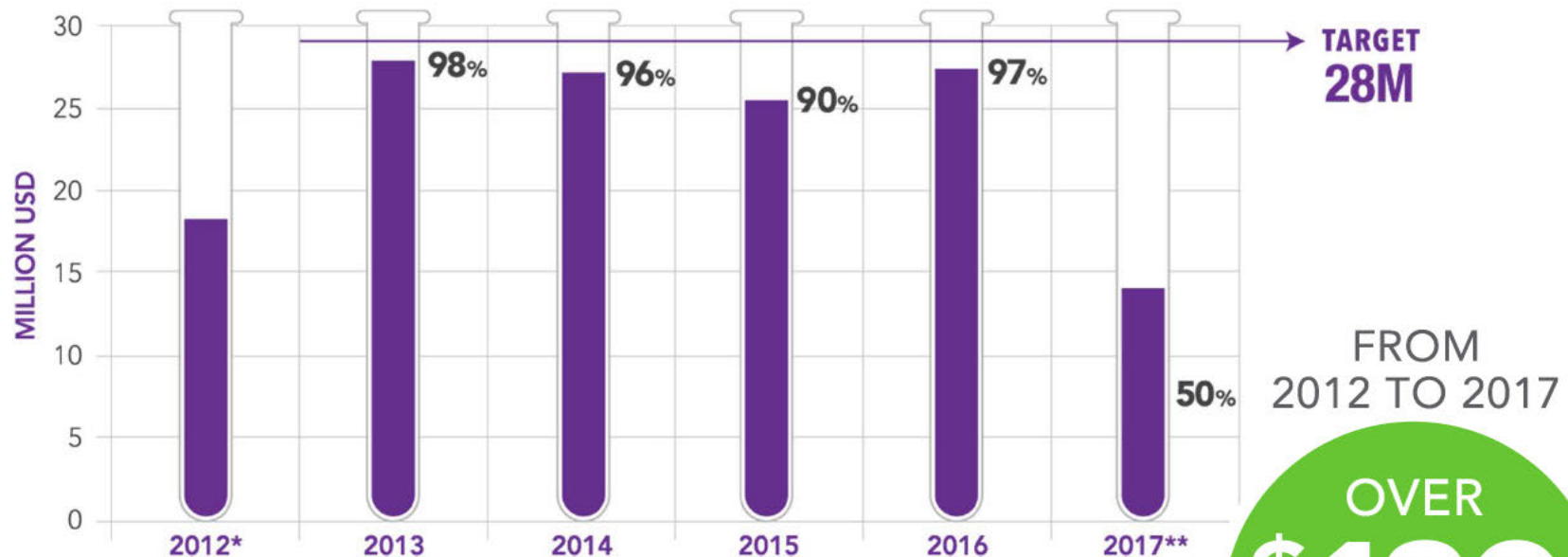
WHO Global Influenza Surveillance & Response System



- **143 National Influenza Centres**
- **6 WHO Collaboration Centres**
- **4 Essential Regulatory Laboratories**
- **13 H5 Reference Laboratories**

Partnership Contribution

→ Percentage of total partnership contribution received for each year



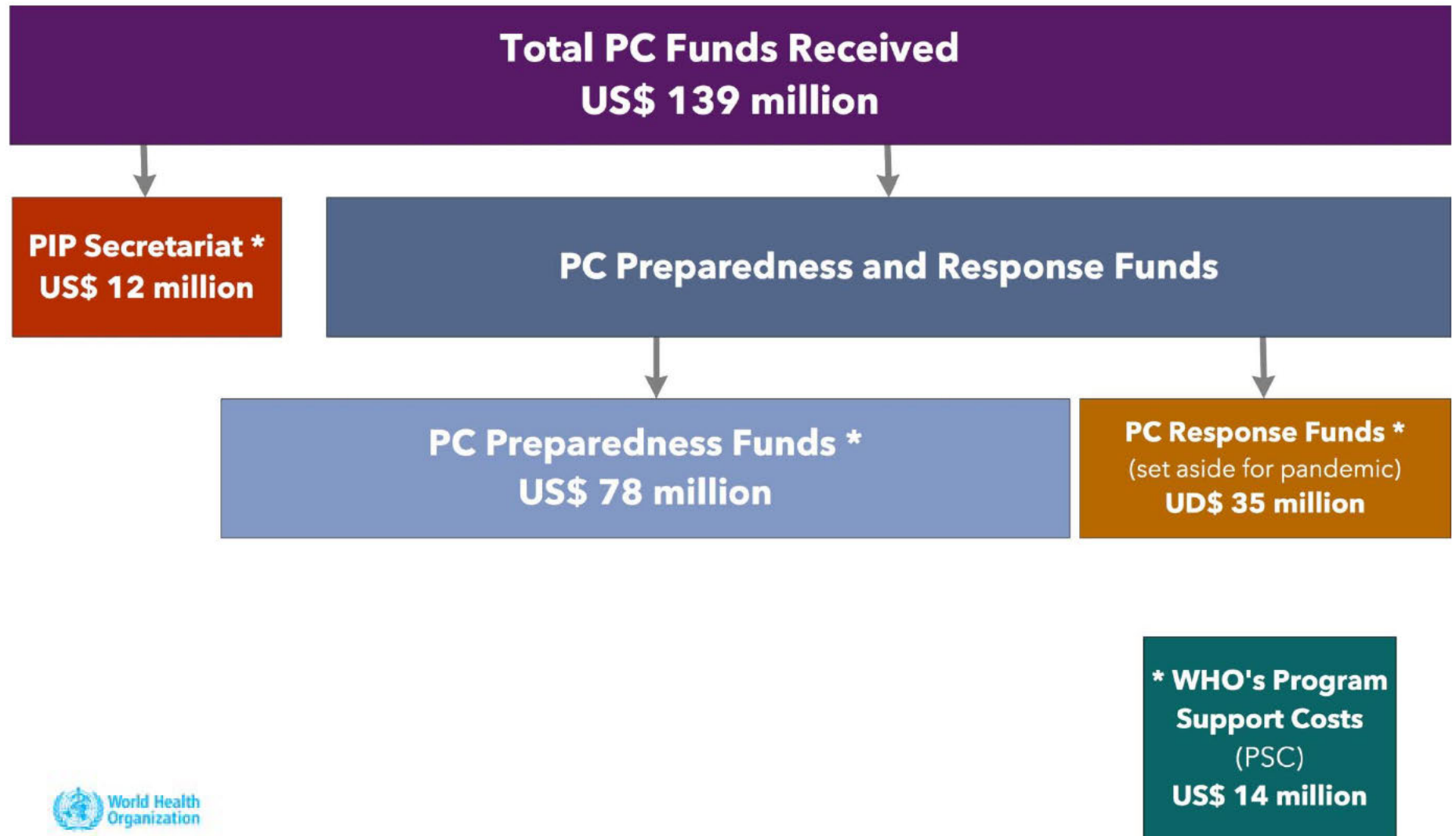
OVER
\$139
MILLION

CONTRIBUTED
BY INDUSTRY

* In 2012, contributions were made voluntarily.

** Amount received through 20 October 2017.
PC collection for 2017 is in process

Proportional Distribution of PC Funds (as of 31 Oct 2017)



A world better prepared, 2014 - 2017

→ Strengthened pandemic preparedness capacities in 73 countries**

79%

of 43 PIP priority countries have improved their **Laboratory & Surveillance capacity**, including the ability to **detect novel viruses**

74%

of 19 PIP priority countries, across all regions, now have **disease burden estimates**

Implemented
US\$ 61.5 million*

100%

of 30 targeted PIP priority countries received direct support to establish **risk communications**, and **183 trainings** were completed through an online platform

88%

of 16 PIP priority countries now have **institutional development plans** that improve the regulatory capacity to oversee and **accelerate approval** of pandemic influenza products

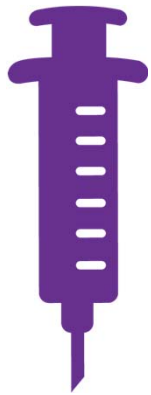
1st

ever **global simulation tool** was developed for pandemic influenza vaccine deployment

* As of 31 October 2017

** As of 31 August 2017

Key achievements – SMTA 2



405M doses
of vaccines



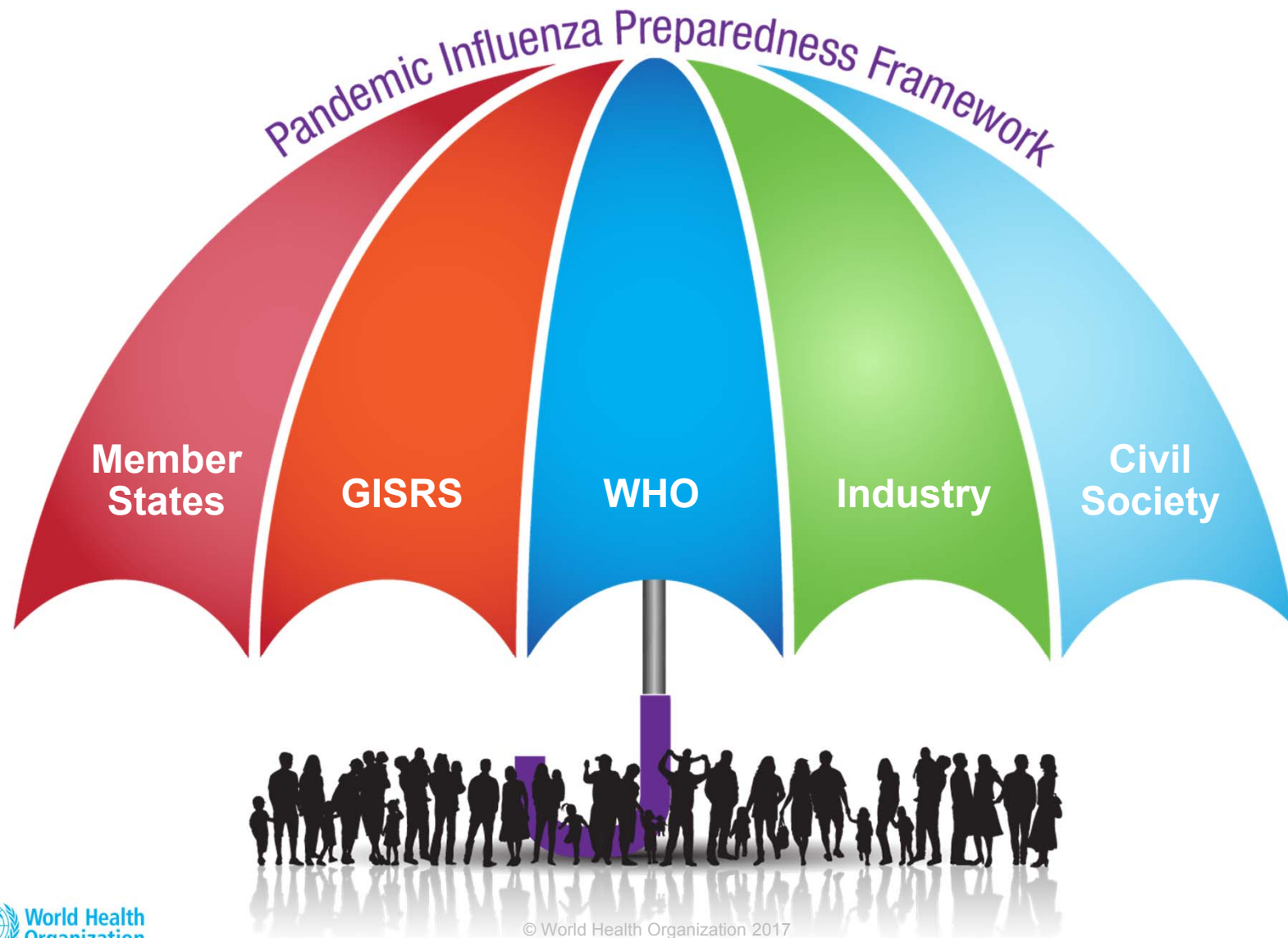
10 million
treatment courses
of antivirals



250,000
diagnostic kits

12 agreements signed, including with all multinational vaccine manufacturers

A unique and innovative partnership



Consultations: Background & Objectives

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Requests from the Director-General:

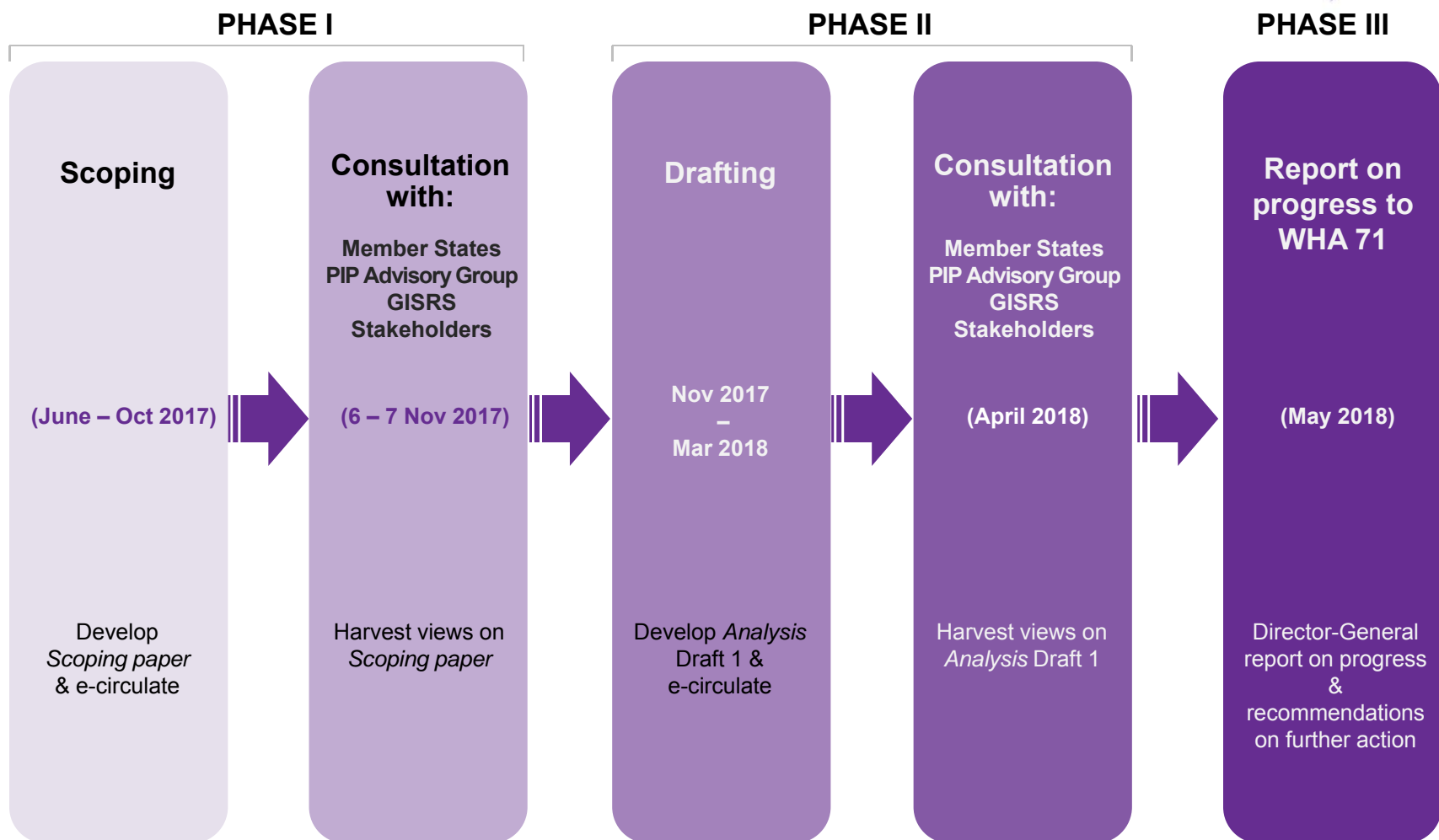
- Conduct a **thorough and deliberative analysis** of the issues raised, including the implications of pursuing or not pursuing possible **approaches to include seasonal influenza and to genetic sequence data** under the PIP Framework...
- Relying on the 2016 PIP Framework Review and the expertise of the PIP Advisory Group...
- And transparent consultation of Member States and relevant stakeholders, including the WHO Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS).

Meeting objective & desired outcome



Harvest views on the Scoping paper in order to support development of the draft analysis

Timeline



Weblinks

- Implementation of WHA70(10)8b) main page
 - http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/WHA70_10_8_b/en/
- Link to submissions received
 - http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/8b_submissions/en/
- Nagoya Protocol Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House
 - <https://absch.cbd.int/>
- WHO Collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity
 - <http://www.who.int/un-collaboration/partners/UNCBD/en/>

Contact us at pipanalysis@who.int

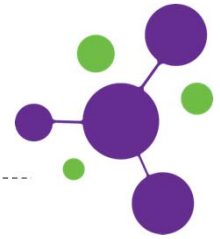
Discussion: Genetic Sequence Data (GSD)

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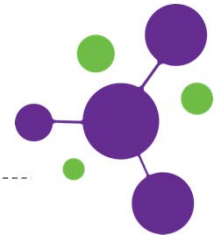


Questions for discussion on GSD



- How would implementation of the Review Group recommendations on GSD affect:
 - The work of GISRS?
 - The development of influenza vaccines and other influenza products?
 - The implementation of the PIP Framework?
- If the definition of PIP biological materials is not amended to include GSD, are there implications for:
 - Pandemic influenza preparedness and response?
 - Implementation of the PIP Framework?
- Does the *Scoping paper* cover all the issues that are relevant to the analysis of pursuing or not pursuing possible approaches to GSD under the PIP Framework? If not, what issues should be addressed? Are there additional considerations or implications?

Relevant provisions in the PIP Framework



- Definition of PIP biological materials: Section 4.1
 - Review Group recommendation 12
- Definition of Genetic sequences: Section 4.2
 - Review Group recommendation 12
- Genetic sequence data: section 5.2
 - Review Group recommendation 14
- Annex 4, Guiding Principles for the development of Terms of Reference for WHO GISRS laboratories, Principle 9
 - Review Group recommendation 13

Discussion: Seasonal Influenza

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Questions for discussion on seasonal influenza



APPROACH 1:

Expand the PIP Framework to include seasonal influenza viruses

- What would be the implications of including seasonal influenza viruses in the PIP Framework for:
 - Pandemic influenza preparedness and response?
 - Seasonal influenza prevention and control?
 - The work of GISRS?
 - The development of influenza vaccines and other influenza products?
- Are there other implications to consider?
- How should the challenges identified under this approach be addressed?

Questions for discussion on seasonal influenza



APPROACH 2:

Do not expand the PIP Framework so that national access and benefit-sharing regimes under the Nagoya Protocol apply to the sharing of seasonal influenza viruses

- With reference to the findings contained in the [WHO Nagoya Study](#), are there other opportunities or challenges that might arise from seasonal influenza viruses being covered by the Nagoya Protocol?

Questions for discussion on seasonal influenza



APPROACH 3:

Develop or adapt another instrument to cover seasonal influenza viruses, with a view to that instrument being recognized as an SII under the Nagoya Protocol

- What would be the implications of developing or adapting another instrument to cover seasonal influenza viruses for:
 - Pandemic influenza preparedness and response?
 - Seasonal influenza prevention and control?
 - The work of GISRS?
 - The development of influenza vaccines and other influenza products?
- Are there other implications to consider?
- How should the challenges identified under this approach be addressed?

Questions for discussion on seasonal influenza



- Does the *Scoping paper* cover all the issues that are relevant to the analysis of pursuing or not pursuing possible approaches to include seasonal influenza in the Framework?
- If not, what issues should be addressed?

Relevant provisions of the PIP Framework



- Scope of the Framework: Section 3
- Definition of PIP Biological Materials: Section 4.1
 - Review Group recommendation 3



World Health Organization

20 Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

PIP Framework Secretariat

Pandemic and Epidemic Diseases
Health Security and Environment
email pipframework@who.int

<http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/en/>

Thank you

谢谢

Merci

Obrigada

شكراً

Gracias