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# Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework

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## Partnership Contribution

### IMPLEMENTATION OF PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

# ANNUAL REPORT 2016

REVISED FEBRUARY 2018



World Health  
Organization



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This revised version addresses the recommendations of the PIP PC 2017 external audit.

See the External Audit Report: [www.who.int/influenza/pip/pip\\_audit\\_report.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/pip_audit_report.pdf?ua=1)

See the WHO Management Response Letter: [www.who.int/influenza/pip/mgt\\_letter.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/mgt_letter.pdf?ua=1)



**World Health  
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WHO/WHE/IHM/PIP/2017.01 Rev.1

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# ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AFRO</b>	WHO Regional Office for Africa
<b>AG</b>	PIP Advisory Group
<b>AMRH</b>	African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation
<b>AMRO</b>	WHO Regional Office for the Americas (also known as PAHO, Pan-American Health Organization)
<b>EBS</b>	Event-based surveillance
<b>EMRO</b>	WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
<b>EQA</b>	External Quality Assessment
<b>EQAP</b>	WHO's External Quality Assessment Programme
<b>EURO</b>	WHO Regional Office for Europe
<b>EWARS</b>	Early Warning Alert and Response System
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>GIP</b>	WHO's Global Influenza Programme
<b>GISRS</b>	Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System
<b>HAI</b>	Human-Animal Interface
<b>HLIP</b>	High-Level Implementation Plan
<b>IATA</b>	International Air Transport Association
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization
<b>IHR</b>	International Health Regulations
<b>ILI</b>	Influenza-like illness
<b>ISST</b>	Infectious Substances Shipping Training
<b>IVTM</b>	Influenza Virus Traceability Mechanism
<b>MARD</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>NIC</b>	National Influenza Centre
<b>NRA</b>	National Regulatory Authority
<b>NRL</b>	National Serology Reference Laboratory in Australia
<b>NVDP</b>	National vaccine deployment plan
<b>OIE</b>	World Organization for Animal Health
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan-American Health Organization (also known as AMRO, WHO Regional Office for the Americas)
<b>PIP</b>	Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework
<b>PC</b>	Partnership Contribution
<b>PQ</b>	Prequalification
<b>RRT</b>	Rapid Response Team
<b>RSV</b>	Respiratory syncytial virus
<b>SARI</b>	Severe acute respiratory infection
<b>SEARO</b>	WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia
<b>WPRO</b>	WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific

# OVERVIEW

## A world better prepared

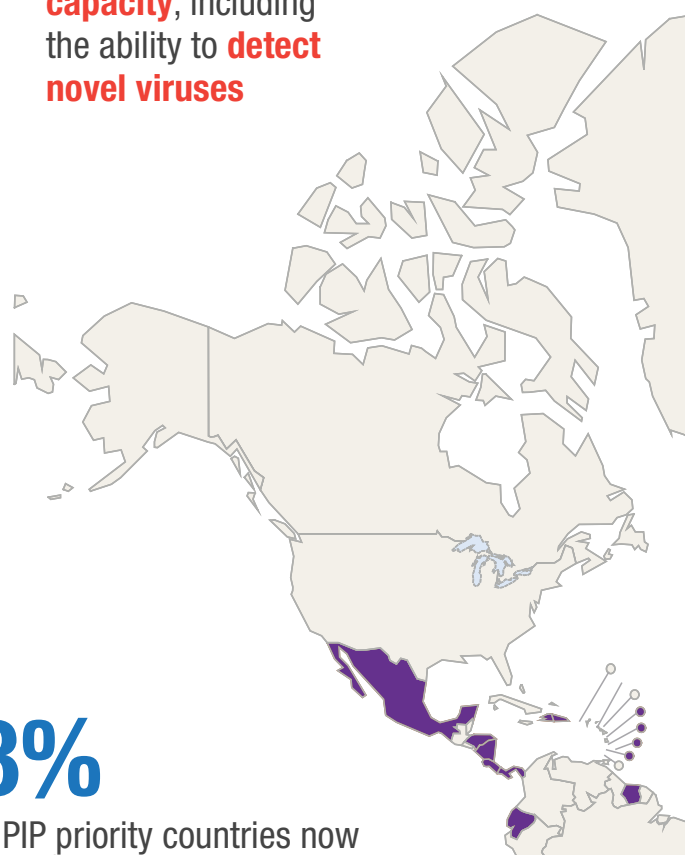
**There is no telling where or when the next pandemic influenza virus will emerge**, nor how severe the resulting pandemic will be. It could compromise the health of millions of people and disrupt societies and economies across the world. That makes it vital for the global health community to develop and strengthen capacities to identify new influenza viruses as soon as they emerge, quickly assess their pandemic potential, and enable a timely and effective response.

Helping countries to strengthen their preparedness for the next pandemic is the subject of the WHO's Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework. Adopted in 2011, the Framework aims to improve global detection, surveillance, and sharing of influenza viruses with pandemic potential, and to increase the availability of, and access to, vaccines and other important pandemic response products during influenza pandemics. The Framework includes a benefit-sharing mechanism called the Partnership Contribution (PC) that supports activities to build or strengthen preparedness capacities in developing countries.

The PC is collected as an annual cash contribution from influenza vaccine, diagnostic and pharmaceutical manufacturers that use the WHO Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS). A total of US\$ 43.8 million was spent on preparedness in 2014-16, including US\$ 17.1 million in 2016\*. For more details, see **Annex 1: Finances**. These funds have been used

# 79%

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



# 88%

of 16 PIP priority countries now

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