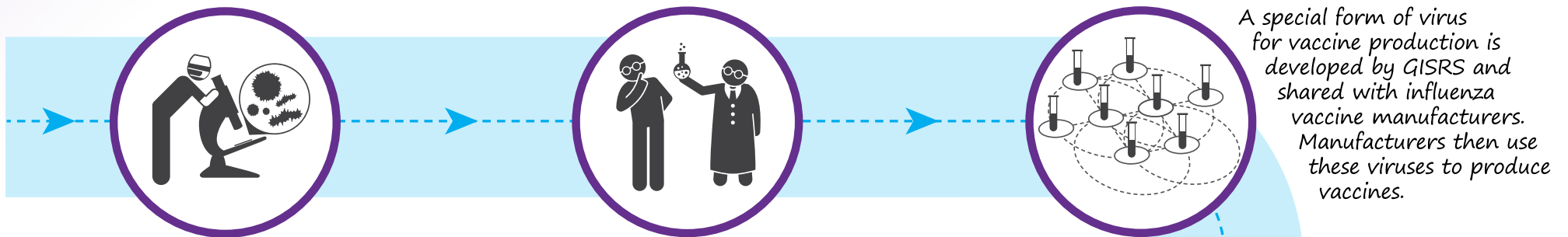


# Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework

How WHO is increasing access to pandemic vaccines and antivirals for people in need

## PREPAREDNESS

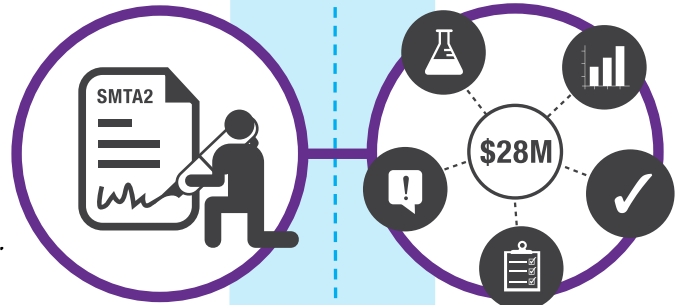


Under GISRS (Global Influenza Surveillance & Response System), scientists in countries carry out continuous surveillance of influenza viruses, detect unusual viruses and share them with WHO Collaborating Centres.

WHO GISRS assess the risk of pandemic influenza from the viruses they receive and select viruses for vaccine development.

A special form of virus for vaccine production is developed by GISRS and shared with influenza vaccine manufacturers. Manufacturers then use these viruses to produce vaccines.

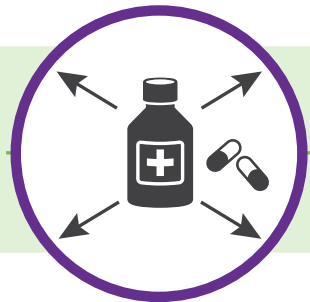
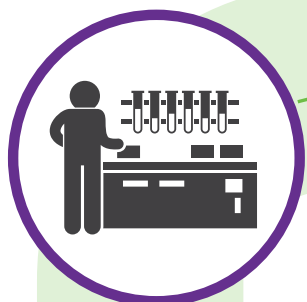
In return for receiving these viruses manufacturers must sign an agreement with WHO (SMTA2). Under these agreements, manufacturers commit to set aside specific quantities of antivirals or vaccines for donation, or purchase by WHO.



In addition, manufacturers that use GISRS contribute to the Partnership Contribution. In total, they provide US\$28 million a year to WHO to: (1) strengthen global and country capacity to respond to a pandemic and (2) to build up a Response Fund for use during a pandemic.

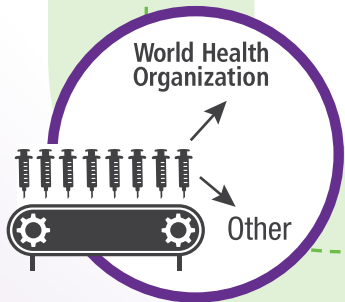
## EQUITABLE RESPONSE

Manufacturers start developing pandemic vaccines.



WHO starts response measures including deployment of antivirals under SMTA2 and other agreements. WHO uses Partnership Contribution Response Funds, as appropriate, and in accordance with Guiding Principles.

**RESULT:**  
PEOPLE IN NEED ARE PROTECTED



Vaccines coming off the production line are provided to WHO in real time in accordance with SMTA2.



WHO then distributes vaccines and antivirals based on public health needs and equity.



WHO continues work with countries to support pandemic response. This includes risk communication so that people take actions to protect themselves.

