

Threats and risks at global level



World Health
Organization

Organisation mondiale de la Santé

Dr. Marie-Paule Kieny

Assistant Director General
Health Systems and Innovation
World Health Organization

The Ebola epidemic has demonstrated that **it is possible to accelerate R&D during emergencies** and that it is feasible to safely and effectively implement research interventions in an affected country.

It also highlighted the **imperative to advance R&D preparedness** and effective collaboration frameworks in advance of any new epidemic.



An R&D Blueprint for Action to Prevent Epidemics

Accelerating R&D
and Saving Lives

In May 2015, the Sixty- Eighth World Health Assembly

“...welcomed the development of a blueprint, in consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, for accelerating research and development in epidemics or health emergency situations where there are no, or insufficient, preventive, and curative solutions, taking into account other relevant work streams within WHO”.

The vision the Blueprint is a world in which our R&D response to PHEIC caused by emerging pathogens is faster and more effective than ever before and in which the global community is able to ensure a continuous effort aiming not only to accelerate the results of research but also to adapt to the scientific, logistical and social challenges that are specific to epidemics.

1

An inclusive process with a clear mandate and defined milestones

2

Building on the efforts of others in the community

3

A collaborative effort with the Member States in the affected countries at its core

4

Driven by scientific knowledge



World Health Organization

Approaches currently being used to improve preparedness under the R&D Blueprint.

A

Improving coordination & fostering an enabling environment

1. Building an effective governance & coordination framework
2. Outlining innovative transparent and aligned funding processes
3. Encouraging effective communication

B

Accelerating Research & Development processes

1. Assessing epidemic threat & defining priority pathogens
2. Developing R&D roadmaps to accelerate evaluation of diagnostics, therapeutics & vaccines
3. Outlining appropriate regulatory & ethical pathways

C

Developing new norms and standards adapted to the epidemic context

1. Supporting expansion of capacity to implement adequate study designs
2. Developing guidance & tools to frame collaborations and exchanges
3. Anticipating evidence needs to inform regulatory review and policy development

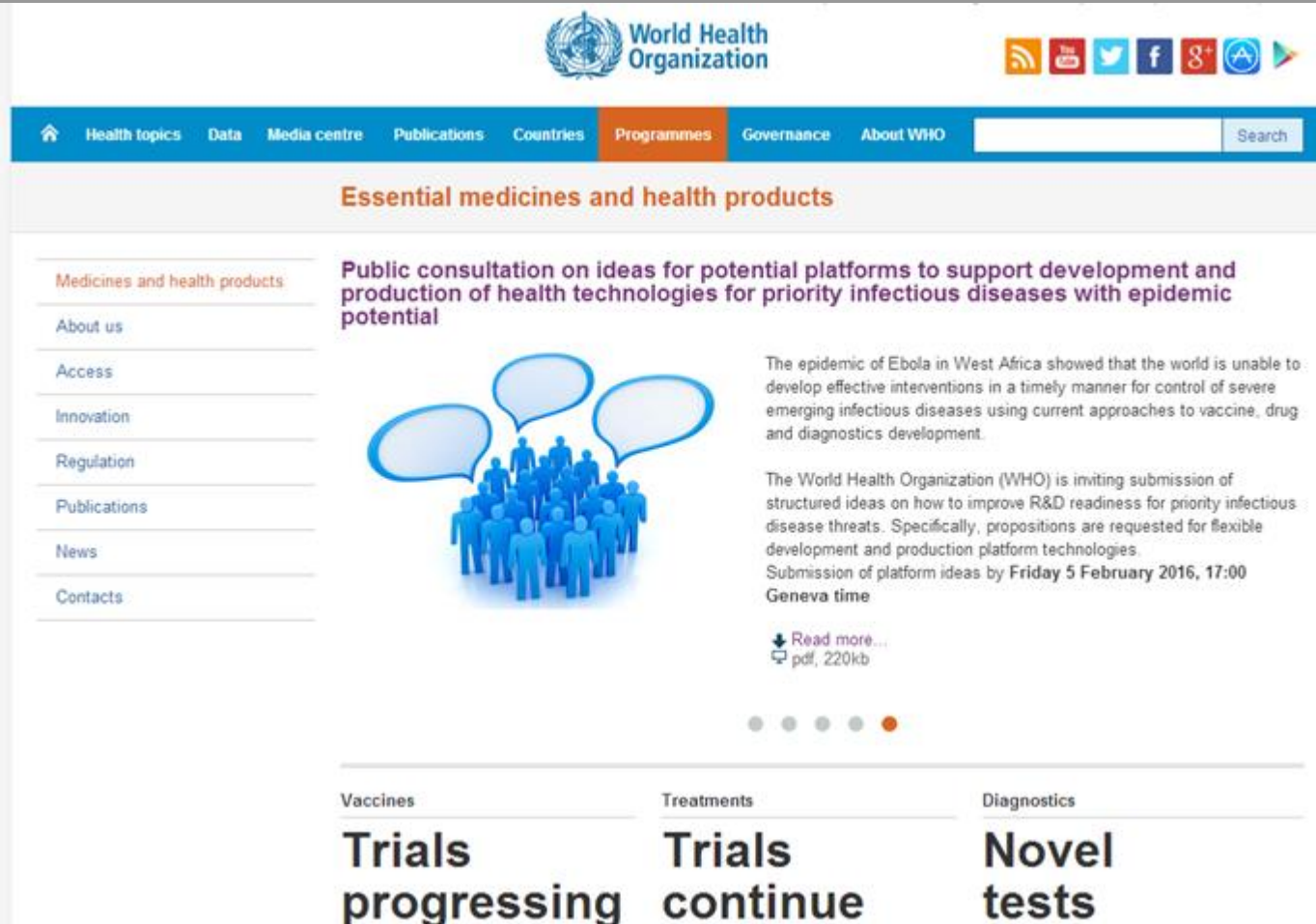
Prioritization of key Pathogens



The screenshot shows the WHO website's 'Essential medicines and health products' section. The main article is titled 'WHO publishes list of top emerging diseases likely to cause major epidemics'. The article features a photograph of a meeting with several people seated around a long table. The page includes a search bar, navigation links, and social media sharing options.

The initial list of disease priorities needing urgent R&D attention comprises: Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever, Ebola virus disease and Marburg, Lassa fever, MERS and SARS coronavirus diseases, Nipah and Rift Valley fever. Chikungunya, severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome, and Zika designated as "serious". The list will be reviewed annually or when new diseases emerge.

Platform Technologies Consultation



The screenshot displays the WHO website's navigation bar with the logo and social media icons. The main content area is titled "Essential medicines and health products" and features a sidebar with links like "Medicines and health products", "About us", "Access", "Innovation", "Regulation", "Publications", "News", and "Contacts". The central article is titled "Public consultation on ideas for potential platforms to support development and production of health technologies for priority infectious diseases with epidemic potential". It includes an illustration of a group of blue human figures with speech bubbles. The text explains that the Ebola epidemic in West Africa highlighted the need for better interventions and invites WHO members to submit ideas for improving R&D readiness. A deadline of Friday 5 February 2016, 17:00 Geneva time is specified. Below the article is a "Read more..." link and a PDF download icon. At the bottom, three categories are highlighted: "Vaccines Trials progressing", "Treatments Trials continue", and "Diagnostics Novel tests".

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Health topics Data Media centre Publications Countries Programmes Governance About WHO Search

Essential medicines and health products

Public consultation on ideas for potential platforms to support development and production of health technologies for priority infectious diseases with epidemic potential

The epidemic of Ebola in West Africa showed that the world is unable to develop effective interventions in a timely manner for control of severe emerging infectious diseases using current approaches to vaccine, drug and diagnostics development.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is inviting submission of structured ideas on how to improve R&D readiness for priority infectious disease threats. Specifically, propositions are requested for flexible development and production platform technologies.
Submission of platform ideas by **Friday 5 February 2016, 17:00 Geneva time**

[Read more...](#)
pdf, 220kb

Vaccines **Trials progressing** Treatments **Trials continue** Diagnostics **Novel tests**

Development of R&D Roadmaps for priority pathogens

Roadmaps as a Vehicle for Addressing Large-Scale Public Health Challenges



Governance and coordination



Data Sharing

ICJME Recommendations, 2015

<<New paragraph>>

In the event of a public health emergency (as defined by public health officials), information with immediate implications for public health should be disseminated without concern that this will preclude subsequent consideration for publication in a journal.

concern. See Section IV.g.i. for referencing retracted articles.

clear the type of copyright under which the journal retains the journal's position on the types of content, including audio, video, and data sets. Medical journals may ask authors to grant the right to the journal. Some journals do not have a copyright license. Some journals do not have a copyright license and rely on such vehicles as preprints. The copyright status of articles can vary: Some content cannot be published, articles written by employees of the journal (as part of the course of their work). Editors should be aware of other content, and some content may be subject to other agreements.

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submit the same manuscript, in parallel, to multiple journals, or to more

abstract or poster displayed at a scientific meeting. It also does not prevent journals from considering a paper that has been presented at a scientific meeting but was not published in full, or that is being considered for publication in proceedings or similar format. Press reports of scheduled meetings are not usually regarded as breaches of this rule, but they may be if additional data tables or figures enrich such reports. Authors should also consider how dissemination of their findings outside of scientific presentations at meetings may diminish the priority journal editors assign to their work. ~~An exception to this principle may occur when information that has immediate implications for public health needs to be disseminated, but when possible, early distribution of findings before publication should be discussed with and agreed upon by the editor in advance.~~

Sharing with public media, government agencies, or manufacturers the scientific information described in a paper or a letter to the editor that has been accepted but not yet published violates the policies of many journals. Such reporting may be warranted when the paper or letter describes major therapeutic advances; reportable diseases; or

Oslo Consultation on Financing Options

Outcome document
Financing of R&D Preparedness and Response to
Epidemic Emergencies
October 29-30, 2015
Oslo, Norway



Norwegian Institute
of Public Health

Background

This Outcome document summarizes discussions that took place during the Oslo consultation on *Financing of R&D Preparedness and Response to Epidemic Emergencies* (October 29-30, 2015). It reflects views expressed and the discussion that took place, but does not necessarily reflect all interventions. Names of representatives of countries and organizations participating in the Oslo consultation on Financing can be found on the webpage of the Norwegian Institute of Public Health. Stakeholders represented included government, industry, NGOs and academia as well as charitable foundations



The R&D Blueprint represents WHO's new start for a better R&D preparedness.



The current lack of R&D preparedness is a problem that can be solved.

**Let's solve it
together!**