



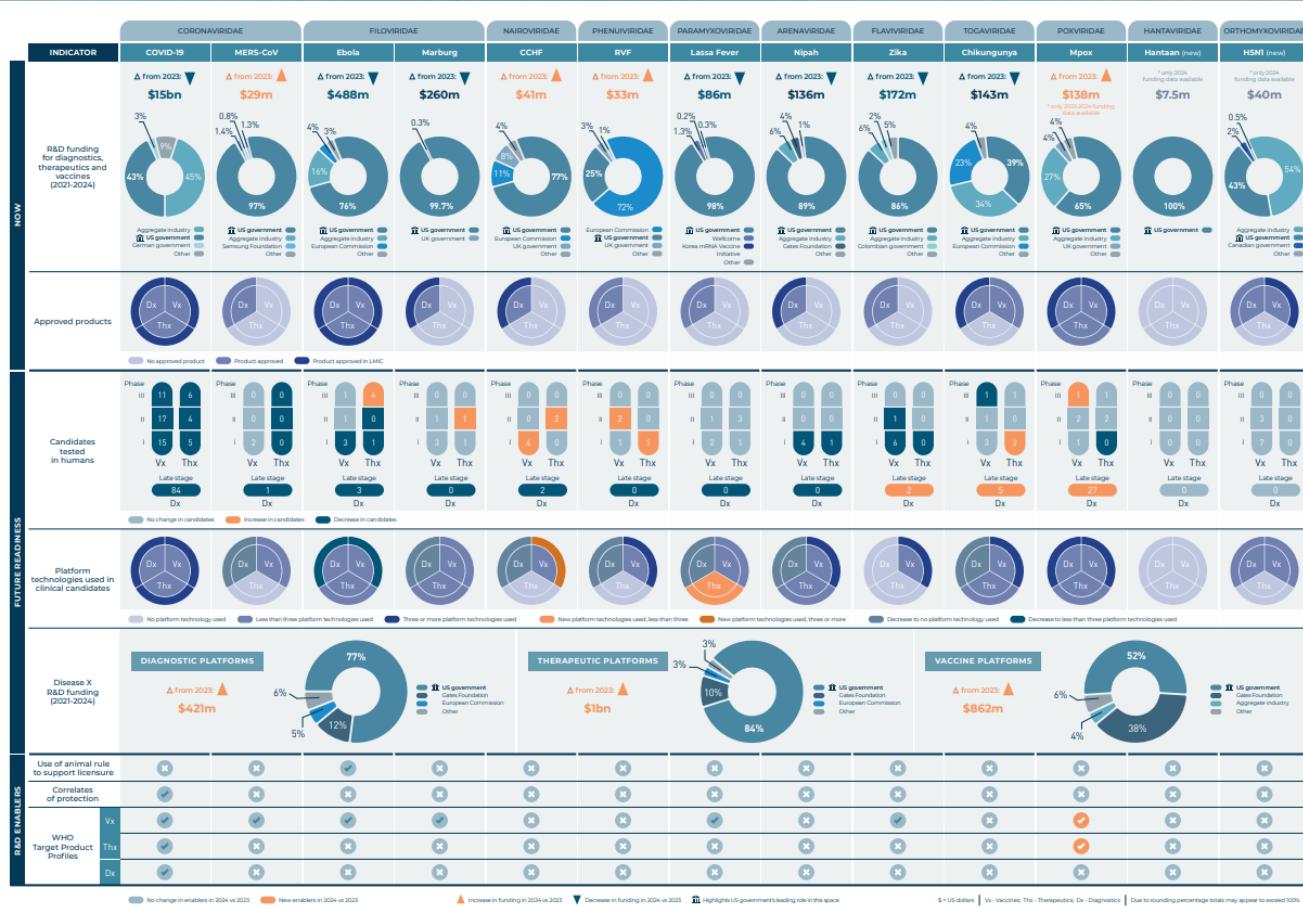
International  
Pandemic  
Preparedness  
Secretariat

# 100 Days Mission

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**5<sup>th</sup> Implementation Report  
Visual Summary**

# Scorecard 3.0



## Key Messages

- Limited progress** has been made in ecosystem remaining **reactive and reliant on US funding**.
- R&D funding has declined** across most pathogens and product types (platform technologies remain resilient but USG funding dominated)
- Therapeutics** represent critical gap - declining funding and contracting pipeline require immediate action
- Pipeline stagnation** evident - most candidates arrested at Phase 1 with progression limited to early-stage transitions
- Alternative pathways and R&D enablers underutilised**, constraining acceleration opportunities

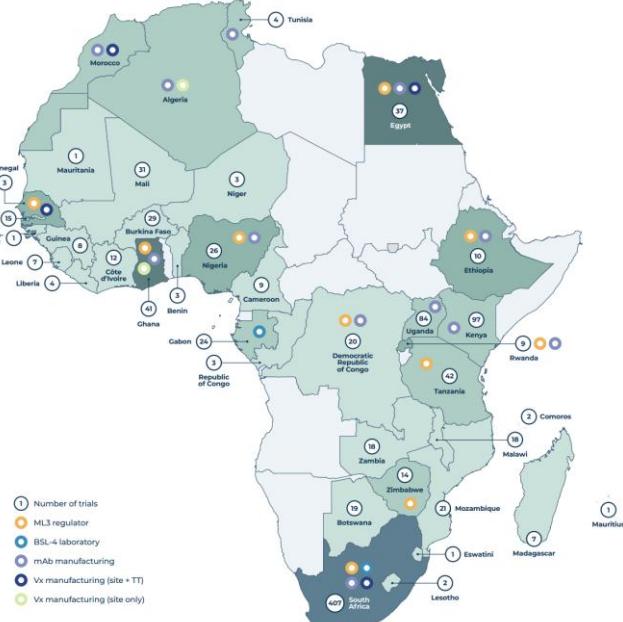
△ No change in enablers in 2024 vs 2023  
△ New enablers in 2024 vs 2023

△ Increase in funding in 2024 vs 2023  
△ Decrease in funding in 2024 vs 2023  
△ Highlights US-government's leading role in the space

\$ = US dollars | Vx = Vaccines, Thx = Therapeutics, Dx = Diagnostics | Due to rounding, percentage totals may appear to exceed 100%

# African PPR Capacity Deep-Dive

## African PPR capacity deep-dive



Countries receive one point for each competency demonstrated, with total scores determining country shading intensity.

## Key Messages

- **Clinical trial capacity is geographically clustered**, predominantly tethered to single institutions with external, high-income country sponsorship. A decisive shift toward African-led R&D and local principal investigators is needed.
- **Regulatory systems strengthened** post-COVID with additional ML3 designations, yet only two countries currently have the regulatory oversight of local vaccine production. Regional harmonisation initiatives and **AMA operationalisation** represent promising advancement
- Laboratory infrastructure is constrained with only **two operational BSL-4 facilities** and **limited formal inter-laboratory connectivity** hampering coordinated research capacity. A coordinated network of BSL-3 and BSL-4 sites is essential for effective regional pathogen detection.
- **Manufacturing capability emerging for vaccine and monoclonal antibody production**, though technology transfers and comprehensive capacity data remain critical bottlenecks
- Reaching 100DM objectives is not about every country building end-to-end capacity, but about **coordination** that leverages the regional "complement of capacities" to benefit the entire continent.

# Synergies

## Operationalising MCM Synergies Through Collaborative Models

WHO CORCs creating unified DTV platforms by viral family, BUT TPP development incomplete and cross-pillar knowledge sharing siloed

## Cross-Functional R&D Infrastructure

Shared infrastructure opportunities (e.g. New Approach Methodologies) can accelerate all three tools, BUT coordinated development with harmonised standards needed

## Biosecurity and Pandemic Preparedness

Investments mitigating deliberate threats simultaneously strengthen pandemic response, BUT bridging mechanisms between agencies weak

## Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Pandemic Preparedness

AI enabling anticipatory action building pathogen libraries inter-pandemically; transforming fragmented R&D into coherent ecosystem when responsibly governed

## Innovative Cross-MCM Financing

Portfolio financing emerging (HERA, PAD Initiative) pooling resources across DTVs, BUT risk of reverting to siloed streams

## The Path Forward: Sustaining Cross-MCM Coordination

- **Structural integration** through governance mechanisms that convene stakeholders in joint decision-making rather than parallel tracks.
- **Shared metrics** that assess system-level outcomes rather than tool-specific outputs.
- **Sustained, cross-cutting financing** to support common infrastructure, coordination, and data platforms.
- **Knowledge-management systems** that ensure insights from one domain are rapidly translated to others.

# Diagnostics

## 2025 Priorities



De-risk R&D and fund point-of-care tests



Strengthen biobanking and sample access



Expand sustainable capacity for regional manufacturing



Simplify and harmonise diagnostic regulatory pathways



Strengthen international coordination



Embed best practices during interpandemic times

## 2025 Barriers



R&D acceleration failures



Sample access bottlenecks



Regulatory fragmentation



Manufacturing and supply chain vulnerabilities



Financing barriers



Cross-cutting structural weaknesses

## 2026 Priorities

Develop coordinated approaches to support diagnostics developers with access to clinical samples, reference panels, and regulatory-aligned evaluation services (e.g. regional evaluation hubs)

Accelerate diagnostic R&D for multiplex platforms embedded in routine care and establish mechanisms for integrated MCM development.

Simplify and harmonise diagnostic regulatory pathways to reduce complexity, cost, and approval timeframes.

Strengthen Agile Coordination to Address Critical Ecosystem Gaps.

# Therapeutics

## 2025 Priorities



Operationalisation of the Therapeutics Development Coalition



Mapping of pipeline gaps to identify strategic funding opportunities



Advancement of platform technologies and innovative approaches

## 2025 Barriers



Inadequate incentives for private investment (push-pull incentives)



Insufficient engagement with industry partners



Reduced funding for therapeutics development



Technological and manufacturing constraints further inhibit equitable access

## 2026 Priorities

Operationalise the Therapeutics Development Coalition with focused proof-of-concept projects

Diversify and sustain financing through blended models that combine public, philanthropic, and private investment to fund translational R&D

Promote responsible innovation through sustained investment in platform technologies and equitable access frameworks

# Vaccines

## 2025 Priorities



Advance clinical development of vaccine candidates for priority viral families



Sustain investment in development of a diverse range of existing and novel vaccine platform technologies



Identifying investment gaps in vaccine candidates and platform technologies



Establishing and implementing economic risk-sharing models

## 2025 Barriers



Funding volatility and concentration



Regulatory capacity remains uneven



Manufacturing and supply chain vulnerabilities



Vaccine hesitancy and misinformation

## 2026 Priorities

Address critical gaps in the clinical pipeline through diversified, coordinated investment and development

Accelerate regulatory innovation beyond outbreak contexts, operationalise frameworks for correlates of protection

Advance fit-for-purpose and equitable platform technologies and integration into regional manufacturing initiatives

Rebuild vaccine confidence through transparency and community engagement from early R&D stages

# Enablers – 2026 Priorities

## Clinical Trials

Operationalise Regional Trial Networks and Shared Governance

Scale Preparatory Trial Innovations

Ensure Sustainable Financing and Workforce Development

## Regulatory Systems

Strengthen Regional Harmonisation and Reliance Pathways

Scale Preparatory Regulatory Innovations

Promote Regulatory Equity and Mutual Recognition

## Surveillance

Strengthen Surveillance-Response Integration

Sustain LMIC Capacity Building

Promote One Health Surveillance

## Geo-diversified Manufacturing

Strengthen Market and Financing Mechanisms for Regional Production

Advance Regional Manufacturing through Platform Development

Accelerate Regional Regulatory Harmonisation

# Finance, Governance and Forward Look

## Finance

Integrate Day Zero Triggers into Decision Making

Mobilise Domestic and Non-ODA Resources

Secure Sustainable Financing

Advance Innovative Financing Models

Strengthen MDB Capabilities

Enhance Data Systems

## Governance

Conclude PABS Annex Negotiations

Strengthen Advocacy and Civil Society Engagement

Integrate Governance Frameworks

Counter Mis/Disinformation

## Forward Look

2026 UN High-Level Meeting on PPPR – political commitment opportunity

PABS completion and G20/G7 uncertainty create urgency

Monitoring fragmentation with IPPS/GPMB sunsetting in 2026-27: clear appetite for consolidated framework

IPPS championing as key HLM outcome to ensure 100DM Scorecard continuity

# Priority Action Areas for 2026

1

## **Operationalise the Therapeutics Development Coalition through proof-of-concept projects for priority viral families**

Permanent governance by end-2026; proof-of-concept for 2 viral families; diversified financing; equitable access integration

2

## **Collaborate with partners in the diagnostics ecosystem to enhance coordination and implement recommendations from the 2025 Global Diagnostics Gap Assessment**

Implement Gap Assessment recommendations; regional evaluation hubs; finalise PABS (May 2026); embed in routine healthcare; harmonise regulatory pathways

3

## **Agree to a sustainable, coordinated, consolidated approach to monitoring across pandemic prevention, preparedness and response to ensure continuity of the Scorecard beyond IPPS mandate**

Explore options to establish a coherent PPPR monitoring mechanism that consolidates existing fragmenting mechanisms (IPPS/GPMB sunsetting); leverage 2026 UN HLM for Member State endorsement; align with PABS negotiations.

4

## **Highlight continued need for vaccine investment, and maintain engagement with vaccine partners to leverage synergies and ensure alignment across Dx, Tx and vaccines**

Maintain close alignment with vaccine partners to ensure advances across diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines continue to reinforce each other, and synergies can be maximised.