

Increasing Ambition, Closing Gaps, and Delivering Change at the 2026 High-Level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response

Friends of the PPPR High-Level Meeting

Priority Asks

(May 2026)

Friends of the Pandemic UN High-Level Meeting

Friends of the PPPR HLM is an informal, time-limited platform for organisations working to support progress in pandemic PPR and specifically working to secure a strong political declaration from the 2026 HLM that contains measurable commitments. It will function to help these organisations coordinate and align on priority asks, messaging, and strategies. The group is being convened by The Elders, FOUR PAWS, The Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response and Resilience Action Network International (rani).

This document is intended as a succinct, high-level summary of priorities for the HLM to fill gaps in the PPPR ecosystem and support collective advocacy. The next stage of work will involve development of specific commitments, targets, and text contributions for the political declaration.

The 2026 United Nations High-level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response (PPPR) comes at a pivotal moment for the world. International cooperation is strained. Leaders are facing myriad, complex, and interconnected crises stemming from climate change, military conflict, economic tensions, and more — relegating pandemic threats to the background, despite the very recent devastation of COVID-19 and the real and continually growing threat of another pandemic.

At the same time, leaders have come together to show solidarity against pandemics, passing the landmark text of the Pandemic Agreement at the 78th World Health Assembly in 2025, along with amendments to strengthen the International Health Regulations (IHRs) in 2024. This progress is important and must guide further action.

The 2026 High-level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention Preparedness and Response must build on progress and commitments — including from the 2023 High-level Meeting Political Declaration as well as longstanding global commitments to gender equality and strong and resilient health systems, grounded in Universal Health Coverage and priorities for strong primary care and equitable access for all. It must also go further to recognize and advance action to close longstanding and persistent gaps that gravely challenge our collective ability to respond to pandemic threats, including by anchoring PPR within the broader global health architecture reforms now taking shape — so that evolving governance and financing arrangements strengthen, rather than fragment, our collective pandemic readiness.

"The second UNGA High-level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response is a time for leaders to use their power and make measurable commitments."

— Rt. Hon. Helen Clark and Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Co-Chairs of the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response and Members of The Elders

Priority Asks

The Political Declaration of the 2026 High-level meeting on PPPR must refocus attention, supercharge action, and galvanize leaders behind concrete actions to close critical gaps and make the world safer from pandemic threats. Leaders must:

Champion and advance the Pandemic Agreement and amended IHRs

Set concrete, timebound commitments to secure ratification and implementation of all elements of the Pandemic Agreement — including adoption of the Pathogen Access and Benefits Sharing annex. This should include clear commitments to support global and regional plans and mechanisms, and country-level planning and implementation through existing and strengthened systems for public health and primary health care, surveillance, disease control, One Health, community engagement, and other areas required to ensure robust PPPR.

PPPR as a global public good

Establish a strong foundation for sustained international cooperation, financing, and governance that both transcends national boundaries and political cycles, is not dependent on aid, and is embedded as a central pillar of ongoing global health architecture reform.

Ensure preparation, protection and financing for essential workers

Include all cadres of the human health workforce — such as community health workers, peer educators, and civil society — as well as veterinarians, animal and environmental health practitioners, professional and service workers, and temporary and informal workers who are essential in all stages of pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

Unlock new financing for PPPR and close the \$15 billion annual preparedness gap

Underscore that every country has the responsibility to invest domestically in PPPR and that transparent tracking is essential for mutual accountability. New international financing, including for preparedness, research and development, surge, and at-risk financing for crises — particularly through global and regional development banks — is essential for prevention, preparedness and an effective, equitable response and recovery for all. The political declaration should support a fully resourced PPPR ecosystem, including the Pandemic Fund and other established global health institutions, as well as an effective Coordinating Financial Mechanism for the International Health Regulations and Pandemic Agreement so that financing can be clearly identified, tracked, and accessed rapidly in an emergency.

Establish a timebound pathway for sustainable regional R&D, manufacturing and delivery capabilities backed by a commitment to the 100 Days Mission

Advance actions and investments to ensure that safe, effective, and affordable vaccines, diagnostics, and therapeutics can be available within the first 100 days of a pandemic threat. Commit to a clear plan with milestones for the establishment of regional R&D and manufacturing hubs and delivery plans — including financing and investments to stand up new capabilities, and facilitate knowledge, capacity-building and technology transfer initiatives.

Include measures that operationalize the One Health approach in tackling pandemics

Support implementation of the Pandemic Agreement and the development and implementation of national One Health strategies and policies. Additional, clear commitments are needed to implement practical intersectoral collaboration, coordination, and communication to integrate authorities' roles, and responsibilities, and to develop, strengthen, and implement best practices in agriculture and handling of animals. Commitments must follow animal welfare and animal health guidelines, enable prevention at source, enable stronger integration of the environmental sector, and ensure the engagement of One Health experts, civil society and local communities in the development of such strategies.

Ensure whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches to preventing, preparing for and responding to pandemic threats

Acknowledge and commit to meaningfully involve all relevant governmental bodies and a multidisciplinary, multisectoral set of experts — including academics, civil society, and local and indigenous communities — in the development and implementation of national and regional strategies aimed at preventing, preparing for and responding to pandemics. A whole-of-society approach should take a clear view of future pandemic risks that may be exacerbated by overlapping crises, including climate change and disasters, humanitarian contexts, and fragile and conflict-affected settings. This approach should explicitly recognize that strengthening social participation through transparent information-sharing and inclusive processes is critical to ensure PPR policies and programmes respond to communities' needs and build and sustain trust in public health systems and authorities.

Strengthen and unify PPPR monitoring

Address fragmentation and gaps in the monitoring ecosystem. This includes consolidating existing tools and data through a comprehensive and independent mechanism that promotes interoperability and reduces reporting burdens, and provides clear guidance to Member States. Priority gaps to address include pandemic risk assessment, equitable access to medical countermeasures, organizational and operational readiness, financing, and the social dimensions of resilience such as cohesion and trust.

Establish sustained and powerful political leadership for pandemic threats

Address the multisectoral nature of PPPR, including through a high-level PPPR leaders' group of political champions. This group shall be responsible for driving and supporting a multisectoral approach involving all relevant institutions and community participation, sufficient and sustained financing for preparedness and emergencies, and equitable access to countermeasures.

Signing Organizations

As of April 22, 2026, the following organisations have signed on to the priority asks:

1Day Africa
 Action for Animal Health
 Alliance to Feed the Earth in Disasters
 Amis des Etrangers au Togo
 APCASO
 Association For Promotion Sustainable Development
 Brooke Action for Working Horses and Donkeys
 Center for Global Health Diplomacy
 Civil Society Engagement Mechanism for UHC2030
 Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)
 Consortium for the Advancement of Rights of Key Affected Populations |
 Cumming Global Centre for Pandemic Therapeutics
 Disability Peoples Forum Uganda
 East African Health Platform
 Eastern Africa National Networks of AIDS and Health Service Organizations
 The Elders
 European Policy Centre
 FOUR PAWS
 Global Health Council Global Health Technologies Coalition
 Good Health Community Programmes
 Health and Global Policy Institute
 Health In Harmony Hope for Future Generations–Ghana
 The Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response
 Infectious Diseases Society of America
 Institute of Resilient Health Systems, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine
 International Council of Nurses
 International Pandemic Preparedness Secretariat (IPPS)
 Marked by COVID
 Nama Health Impact
 NCGHR
 New Born Thermal Control
 Panel for a Global Public Health Convention
 PAX sapiens
 People's Vaccine Alliance – Asia
 Phoenix Zones Initiative
 Preventing Pandemics at the Source

PREZODE

Proyecto ARPA México

Resilience Action Network Africa (RANA)

Resilience Action Network International (rani)

Rypple Save the Children

Sightsavers

The Donkey Sanctuary

The Society for Children Orphaned By AIDS Inc.

The Task Force for Global Health

Uganda Peace Foundation

UNITE – Parliamentarians Network for Global Health

United Nations World Food Programme

University of Miami Public Health Policy Lab

Women in Global Health Zimbabwe

World Medical Association / Junior Doctor Network

World Veterinary Association

Wote Youth Development Projects CBO

Guiding Source Documents and Policy Analysis

The following policy analyses and recommendations provide detailed thinking and information on specific policy proposals to advance the high-level recommendations presented by the Friends of the PPPR High-Level Meeting.

Please note that we are accepting suggestions for resources to include in this list. Please email courtney.carson@rani.co to suggest resources to complete or complement this section.

- The World Health Assembly Resolution and text of The WHO Pandemic Agreement Adopted by the 78th World Health Assembly on 20 May 2025
https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA78/A78_R1-en.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com
- Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness, and Response September 2025 recommendations for the 2026 High-level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention Preparedness and Response: The Power to Lead for a Safer World https://theindependentpanel.org/documents/the-power-to-lead-for-a-safer-world_the-independent-panel-2/
- The Elders Foundation, January 2025, Pandemic prevention, preparedness and response: Proposals for action
<https://theelders.org/PandemicPolicy#:~:text=This%20paper%20examines%20six%20critical.human%20rights%20and%20global%20solidarity>
- G20 High Level Independent Panel on Financing the Global Commons for Pandemic Preparedness and Response, November 2025 Report and Recommendations: Closing the Deal: Financing Our Security Against Pandemic Threats
<https://nam.edu/pandemic-financing/>
- BRIEFING: The 2026 UN Political Declaration on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response - What is needed to strengthen pandemic prevention?
https://media.4-paws.org/d/a/5/6/da5681c0778d91d1d8a3beacabc5ac2168377dcc/The_2026_UN_Political_Declaration_on_PPR.pdf?jtsuid=37893175735092369312415
- WHO Global health emergency corps framework
<https://www.who.int/publications/b/78043>
- WHO Global health and care worker compact
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240073852>

- Policy Brief: RH Helen Clark and HE Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, May 2025. Regional self-reliance for innovation and manufacturing of pandemic tools: now more urgent than ever. https://theindependentpanel.org/documents/regional_self-reliance_pandemic-readiness-27-may-2025/
- Report: Regionalised Vaccine Manufacturing Collaborative, November 2025, Towards Regionalised Vaccine Manufacturing, 1st status report. <https://static.rvmc.net/downloads/2025-11/RVMC%20Status%20Report%20November%202025.pdf>
- International Pandemic Preparedness Secretariat, 100 Days Mission - Fifth Implementation Report <https://ippsecretariat.org/publication/fifth-implementation-report/>