

2026 High-level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response

CEPI Policy Recommendations

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Epidemics and pandemics are increasing in frequency, scale and economic impact. They can emerge anywhere, at any time. Given the world's deeply interconnected economies and supply chains, managing epidemic and pandemic risk has become a defining security challenge of our generation. The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) was created to meet this challenge. Our vision is clear: a world in which epidemics and pandemics are no longer a threat to humanity

The 2026 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Second High-level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response (HLM on PPPR) is a critical opportunity to align global action and political commitment. The meeting's theme "*fostering a multilateral and intergenerational approach to prevent, prepare for and respond to pandemics and public health emergencies, through the principles of equity and solidarity*" captures both the scale of the challenge and the values required to address it.

The 2026 High-level Meeting on PPPR can refocus global attention and catalyse concrete action to strengthen our collective ability to prevent, prepare for, and respond to future threats. This requires the HLM to set clear priorities that sustain political leadership to accelerate response timelines and equity, close critical financing gaps, and consolidate advancements already underway. To advance progress on PPPR, member states must commit to:

1. **Advance political recognition of preparedness building blocks, capabilities, and operational readiness required to enable faster, equitable outbreak response**
2. **Create the conditions for success by closing financing gaps and unifying stakeholders towards a consolidated global PPPR monitoring mechanism**
3. **Protect progress being made to advance regulatory readiness, diversify manufacturing and take a viral family approach**

Together, these commitments would shift pandemic and epidemic readiness from aspiration to an operational reality – saving lives, reducing risk, minimizing disruption, and ensuring equity.

Overview of key asks

The HLM Political Declaration must:

- **Formally recognise the 100 Days Mission (100DM)** as a unified goal for PPPR to strengthen health security, reduce pandemic impact and cost, and drive national and regional benefits.
- Commit to **strengthening national, regional and global capabilities** – moving beyond static capacities towards operational readiness.
- Formally **recognise the PPPR financing gaps** and commit to **align policy and financing across sectors** to strengthen PPPR, including innovative and sustainable financing.
- **Strengthen global monitoring and accountability** for PPPR investments and capability gains.
- **Reaffirm existing commitments** on regulatory readiness and geographically diversified, sustainable manufacturing capacity.

Advance political recognition of preparedness building blocks, capabilities, and operational systems readiness required to enable faster, equitable outbreak response

Countries and regions need the capabilities to accelerate R&D and manufacturing, backed by strong partnerships and systems that are tested before a crisis. The 100 Days Mission – the goal to develop and authorise safe, effective and accessible countermeasures within 100 days of identifying a new pandemic threat – provides the benchmark for the required level of speed and readiness. CEPI is working with countries and regions to build these capabilities to deliver speed and equity.

The political declaration should:

- **Formally recognise the 100 Days Mission** as a unified goal for PPPR to strengthen global and national health security systems, reduce the likelihood, cost and impact of future epidemics and pandemics, and generate national and regional benefits through these investments.
- Commit to **strengthen national, regional and global capabilities** to accelerate vaccine development towards the 100DM, moving beyond static capacity towards operational readiness.
- Commit to align policy, and **leverage financing from across sectors** (health, research, development, defence, finance, environment) to strengthen PPPR.

Create the conditions for success by closing financing gaps and unifying stakeholders towards a consolidated global PPPR monitoring mechanism

The global system lacks the predictable financing and coherent monitoring needed to build and sustain capabilities for outbreak readiness. Current PPPR funding is inadequate, fragmented, and vulnerable to fiscal pressures, while existing monitoring arrangements are incomplete, with some set to expire in 2026/27 (IPPPR and IPPS) – undermining our ability to make shared progress. Countries need to make sustained PPPR investments and advance a coherent, independent and actionable global monitoring mechanism.

The political declaration should:

- Formally **recognise the scale of global PPPR financing gaps**; the risks of declining ODA; and recognise that innovative financing channels need to be utilised.
- Commit to **sustainable funding** by countries, regions, public and private sectors – supported by domestic resource mobilisation and fiscal reforms, in line with High-Level Independent Panel recommendations.
- Commit to create a **coherent global monitoring mechanism** to strengthen accountability for PPPR investments and capability gains.

Protect progress being made to advance regulatory readiness, diversify manufacturing and take a viral family approach

Major elements of progress have already been agreed through the 2023 UN political declaration, the Pandemic Agreement negotiations, and CEPI and WHO's evolution of the R&D Blueprint into a viral-family approach preparing for epidemics and pandemics. These policy shifts and commitments now need continuity, stability, and clear plans for technical implementation. Reopening or renegotiating them in a political forum would delay progress and risk undermining momentum at a time when technical agencies and implementing partners are moving towards delivery. The priority now is to safeguard what has been agreed and ensure that operational work continues uninterrupted.

Member states should:

- **Maintain supportive environments** — regulatory, legal, and financing — that enable implementers (e.g., WHO, CEPI, regulators, manufacturers) to proceed with delivery.

The political declaration should:

- **Reaffirm existing commitments** on regulatory readiness (accelerated pathways, reliance mechanisms, mutual recognition) and to diversify global, sustainable manufacturing capacity.
- Commit to **accelerate R&D (or capabilities) to address high-risk viral-families** and emerging infectious disease threats whether naturally occurring, accidental, or deliberate.