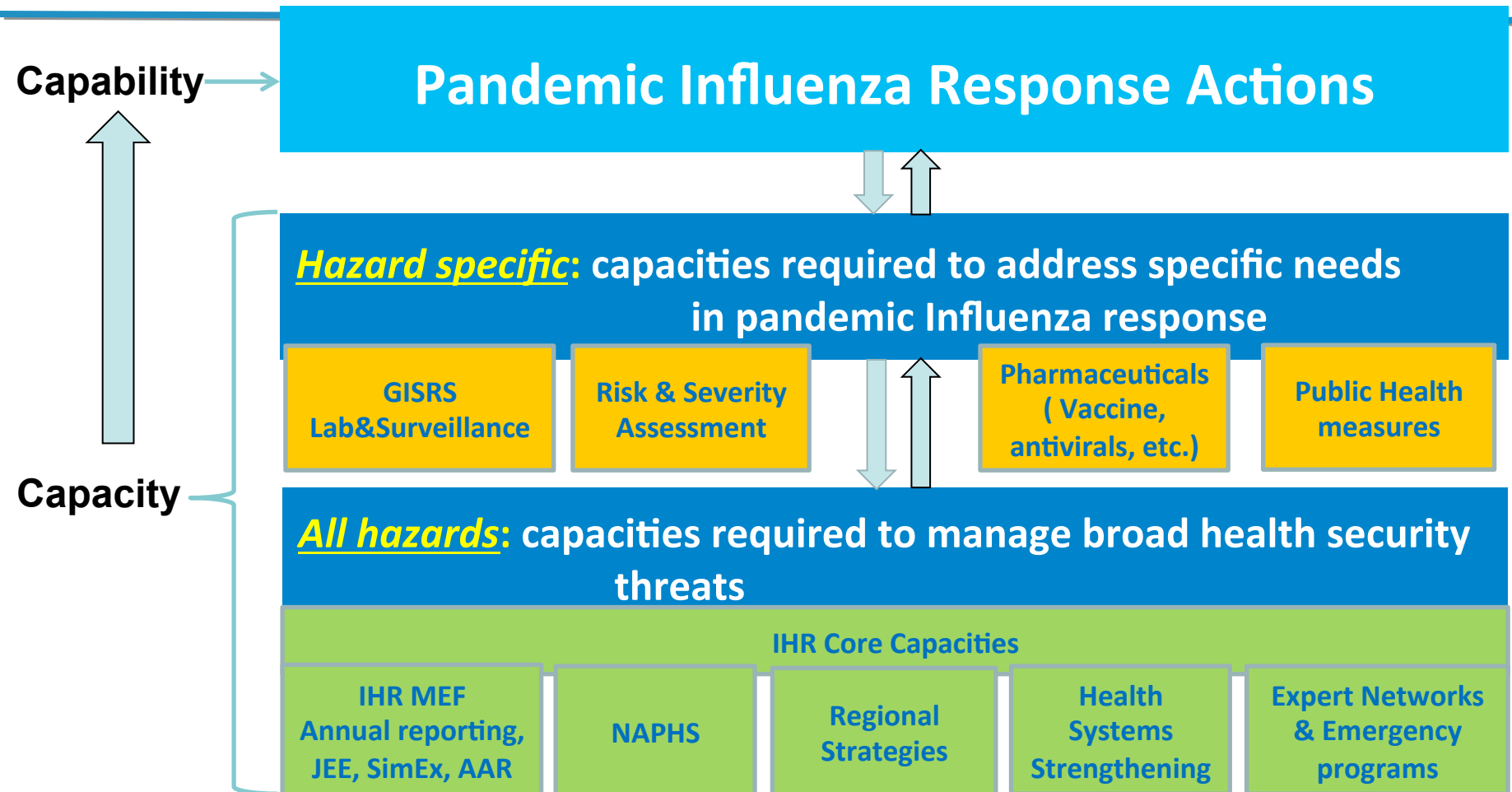


# **Pandemic Influenza Preparedness – WHO's Efforts in Country Support**

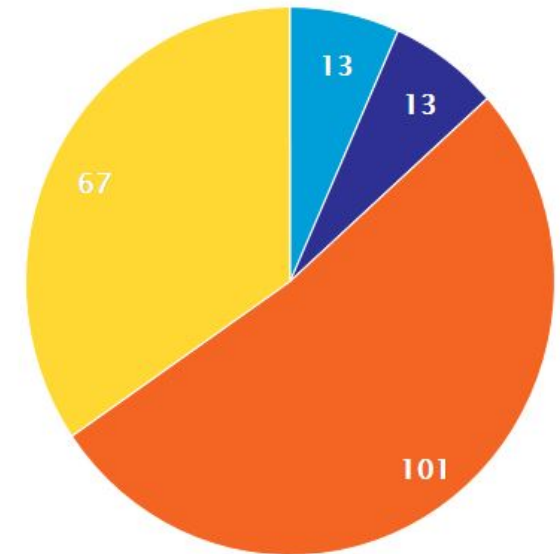
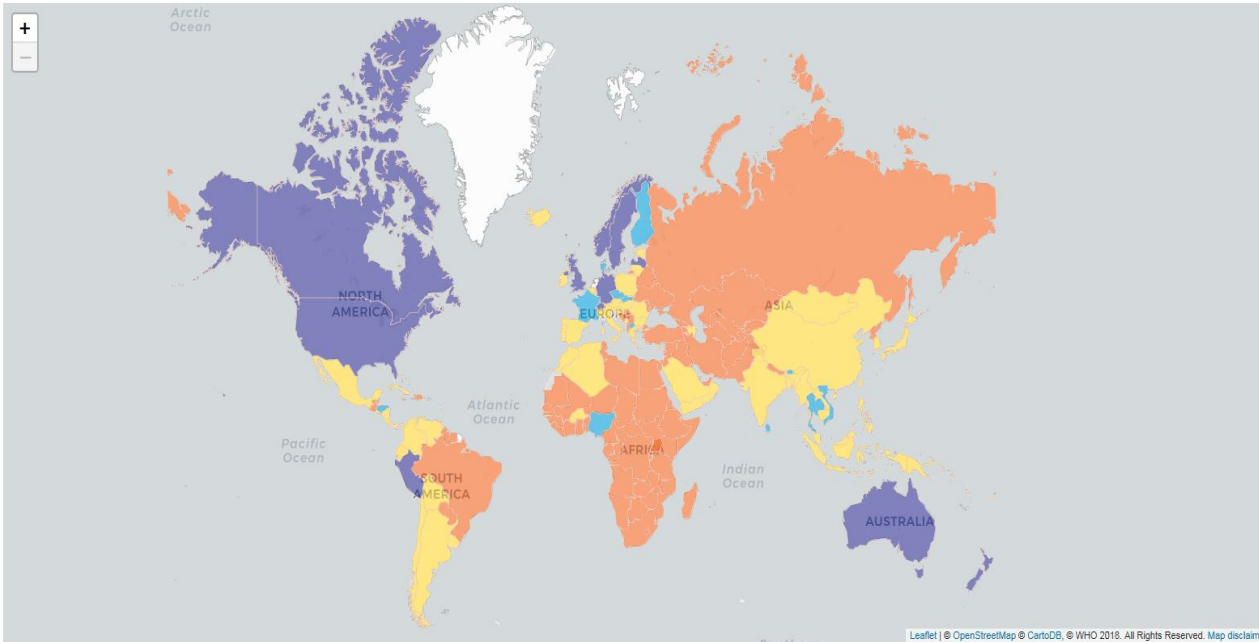
## **Building Sustainable and Resilient Capacities for Pandemic Response**

**Weigong Zhou**  
**Global Influenza Programme**  
**Influenza Preparedness and Response**  
**Infectious Hazard Management**  
**WHE, WHO**

# Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Planning from capacity to capability



# Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Plans in Member States, August 2018



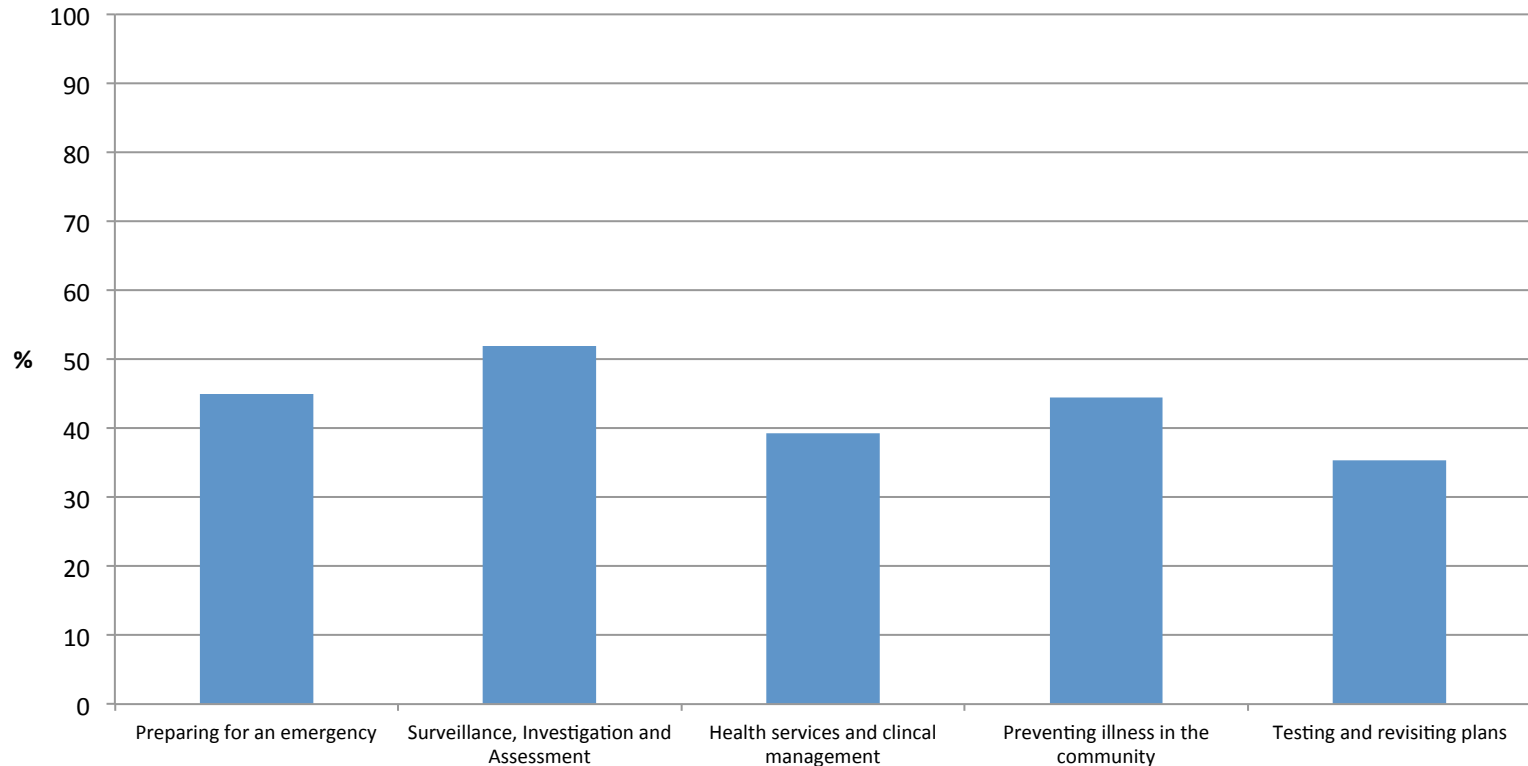
<https://extranet.who.int/sph/influenza-plan>

- No Plan or Plan not publicly available
- Published Plans in or before 2009
- Published or revised plans in 2010, 2011, 2012 or 2013
- Published or revised plans in 2014 and after



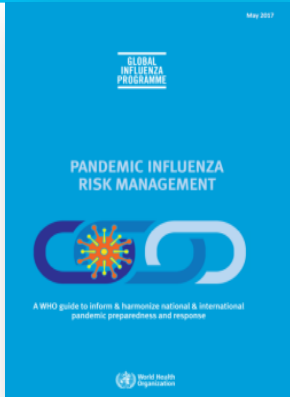
World Health  
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# Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Capacities in 56 LMICs Using JEE Data

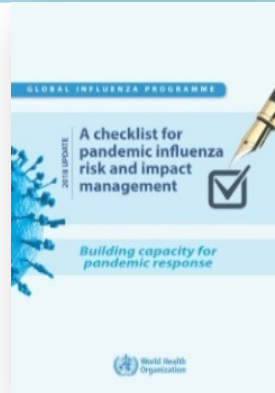


# Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Planning From Strategy to Practice – WHO's Guidance and Tools

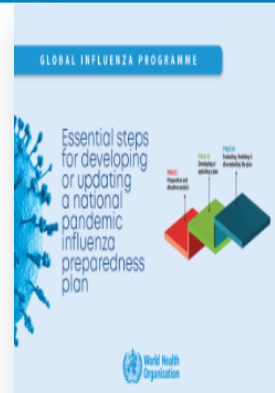
Pandemic Influenza  
Risk Management  
(2017)



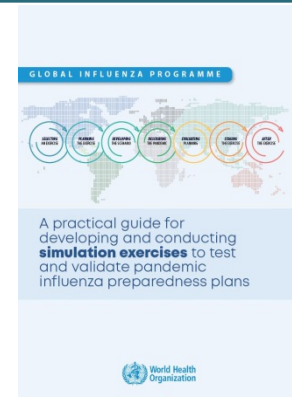
Checklist for PanFlu  
Risk & Impact  
Management (2018)



Essential Steps for  
Developing/Updating  
National PIPP (2018)



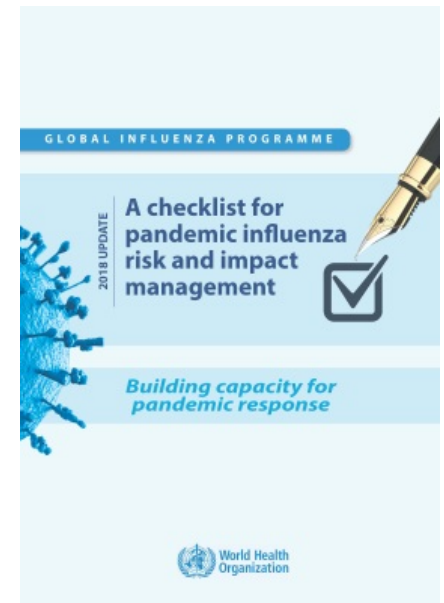
A Practical Guide for  
Developing &  
Conducting SimEx to  
Test and Validate PIPP



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# “A Checklist for Pandemic Influenza Risk and Impact Management: building capacity for pandemic response – 2018 update” – Essential and Desirable Capacity Areas

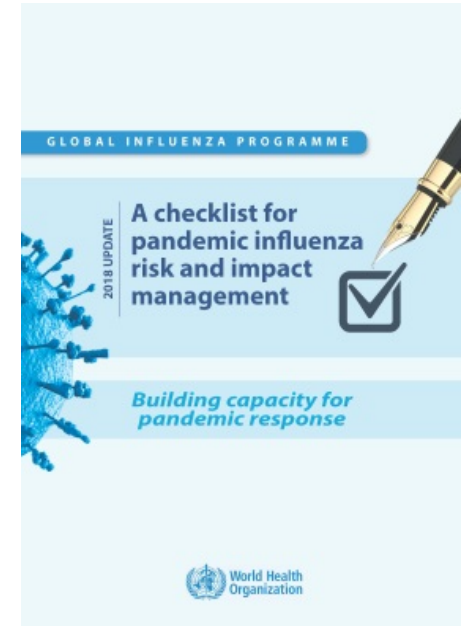
- Preparing for an emergency
- Surveillance, investigation and assessments
- Health services and clinical management
- Preventing illness in the community
- Maintaining essential services and recovery
- Research and development
- Evaluation, testing and revising plans



[http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/influenza\\_risk\\_management\\_checklist\\_2018/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/influenza_risk_management_checklist_2018/en/)

# Key Features of The Checklist

- Mapping pandemic influenza preparedness capacities requirements with IHR (2005) core capacity annual self reporting and Joint External Evaluation (JEE) indicators:
  - Assessing current level of preparedness and identify priorities
  - Many pandemic influenza preparedness capacities can be strengthened through capacity building efforts for addressing broader health security threats (**all hazard**)
    - IHR core capacities
    - NAPHS
- Capacities needed specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness (**hazard specific**)
  - Such needs should be addressed through establishing or strengthening seasonal influenza programme
- “One Stop Shopping” of key resources for pandemic influenza preparedness planning needs



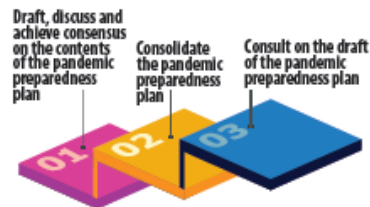
# Pandemic Preparedness Planning: a capacity building process, not just writing a plan

## PHASE I: Preparation and situation analysis

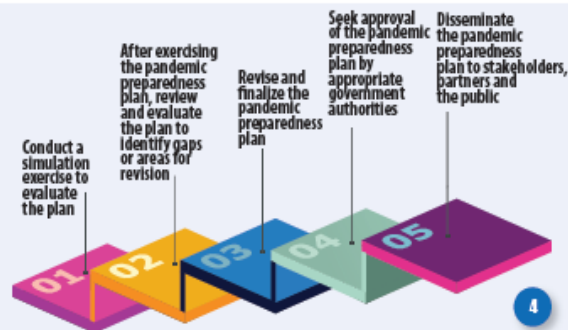


**Essential STEPS** for developing or updating a national pandemic influenza preparedness plan

## PHASE II: Developing or updating a plan



## PHASE III: Evaluating, finalizing & disseminating the plan



GLOBAL INFLUENZA PROGRAMME

Essential steps for developing or updating a national pandemic influenza preparedness plan

PHASE I: Preparation and situation analysis

PHASE II: Developing or updating a plan

PHASE III: Evaluating, finalizing & disseminating the plan

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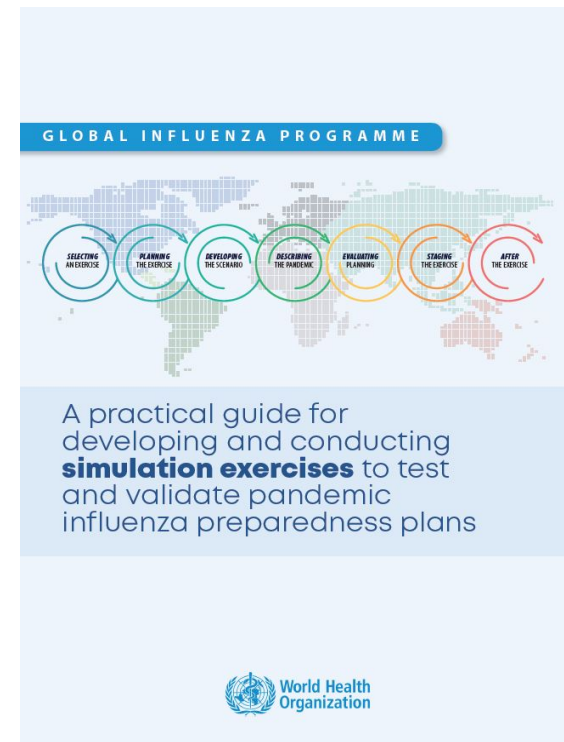
[http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/essential\\_steps\\_influenza/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/essential_steps_influenza/en/)



World Health Organization

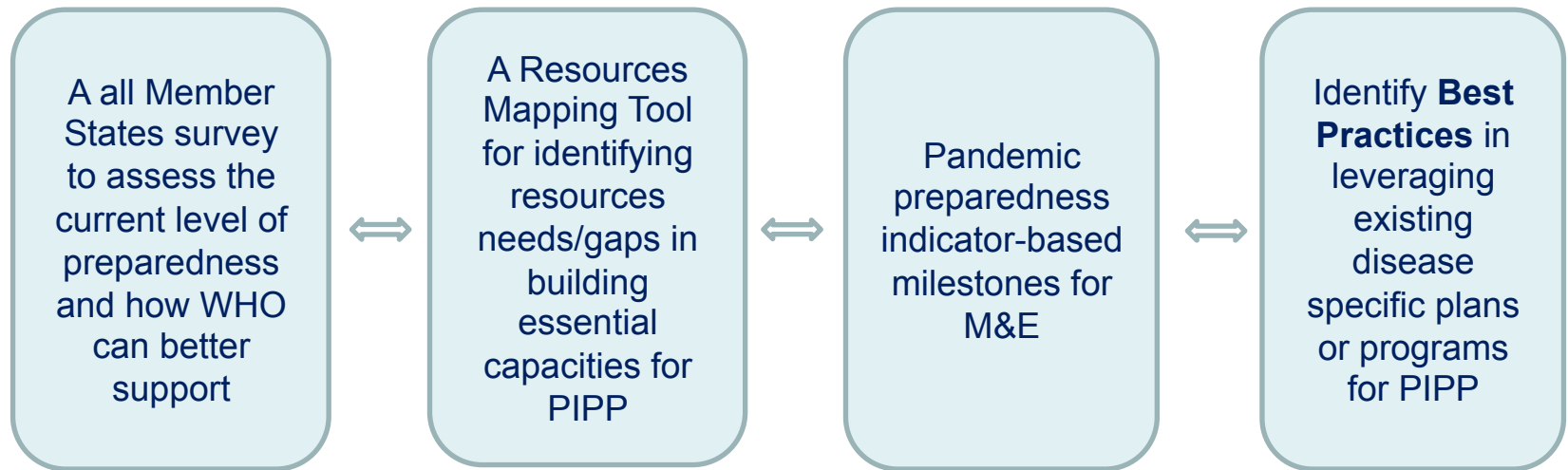


# SimEx to Test and Validate Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Plans

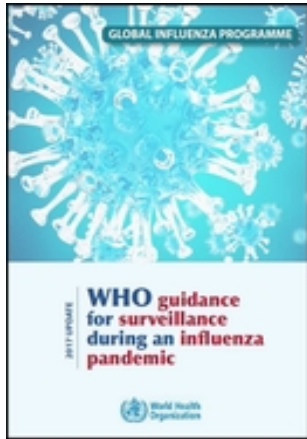


[http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/simex\\_influenza\\_preparedness\\_plans/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/simex_influenza_preparedness_plans/en/)

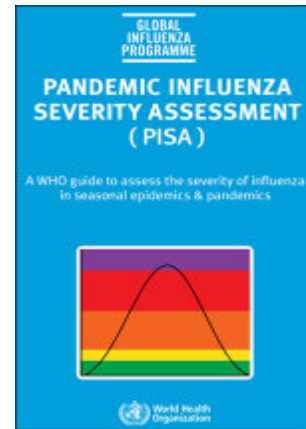
# Ongoing Developments for Country Support



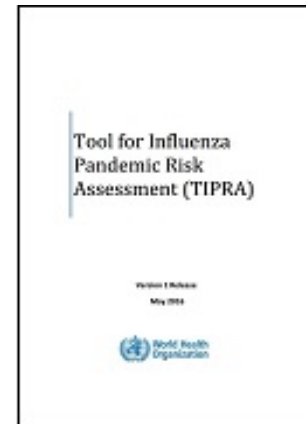
# From Strategy to Practice: Guidance on surveillance, risk & severity assessments, and public health measures



- “**WHO Guidance for Surveillance during an Influenza Pandemic**”
  - Published in 2017
- “**Pandemic Influenza Severity Assessment**” (PISA)
  - Published in 2017
- “**Tool for Influenza Pandemic Risk Assessment**” (TIPRA)
  - Published in 2016
- “**Public Health Measures for Mitigating the Risk and Impact of Epidemic and Pandemic Influenza**”
  - In preparation

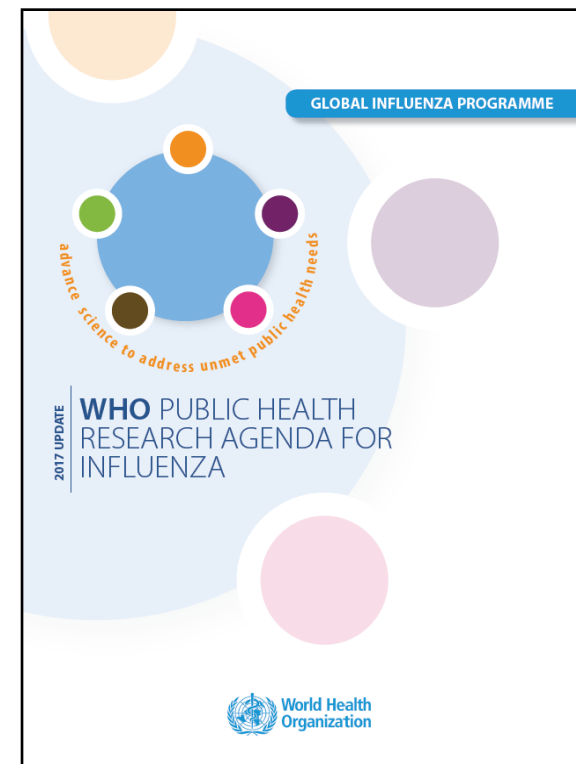


Public Health Measures for Mitigating The Risk and Impact of Epidemic and pandemic influenza



# Advance Science to Address Unmet Public Health Needs in Pandemic Preparedness

<b>Stream 1 Reducing the risk of emergence of a pandemic influenza</b>	
1.1	Improved surveillance and detection of emergent IAV with zoonotic or pandemic potential for risk assessment and response
1.2	Identification of virus, host and environmental determinants for infectivity, susceptibility, transmission and pathogenesis of potentially zoonotic IAVs
1.3	Management or a modification of animal production and marketing systems for mitigation of the risk of zoonotic IAV emergence, geographic spread and transmission to humans
1.4	Improving vaccines and their application in the animal host populations to reduce human exposure to zoonotic IAV
<b>Stream 2 Limiting the spread of pandemic, zoonotic and seasonal epidemic influenza</b>	
2.1	Factors affecting person-to-person transmission
2.2	Dynamics of virus spread at global and local levels
2.3	Public health measures to limit transmission
<b>Stream 3 Minimizing the impact of pandemic, zoonotic and seasonal epidemic influenza</b>	
3.1	Determining disease burden and social impact
3.2	Improve immunogenicity, availability and delivery of influenza vaccines
3.3	Public health policies to reduce the impact of disease
<b>Stream 4 Optimizing the treatment of patients</b>	
4.1	Factors associated with pathogenesis and clinical severity
4.2	Improve clinical management of patients
4.3	Health care capacity and response
<b>Stream 5 Promoting the development and application of new public health tools</b>	
5.1	Next-generation sequencing and other emerging technologies
5.2	Role of modelling in public health decision-making
5.3	Strategic communication



[http://www.who.int/influenza/resources/research/publication\\_research\\_agenda\\_2017/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/resources/research/publication_research_agenda_2017/en/)

# From Strategy to Practice

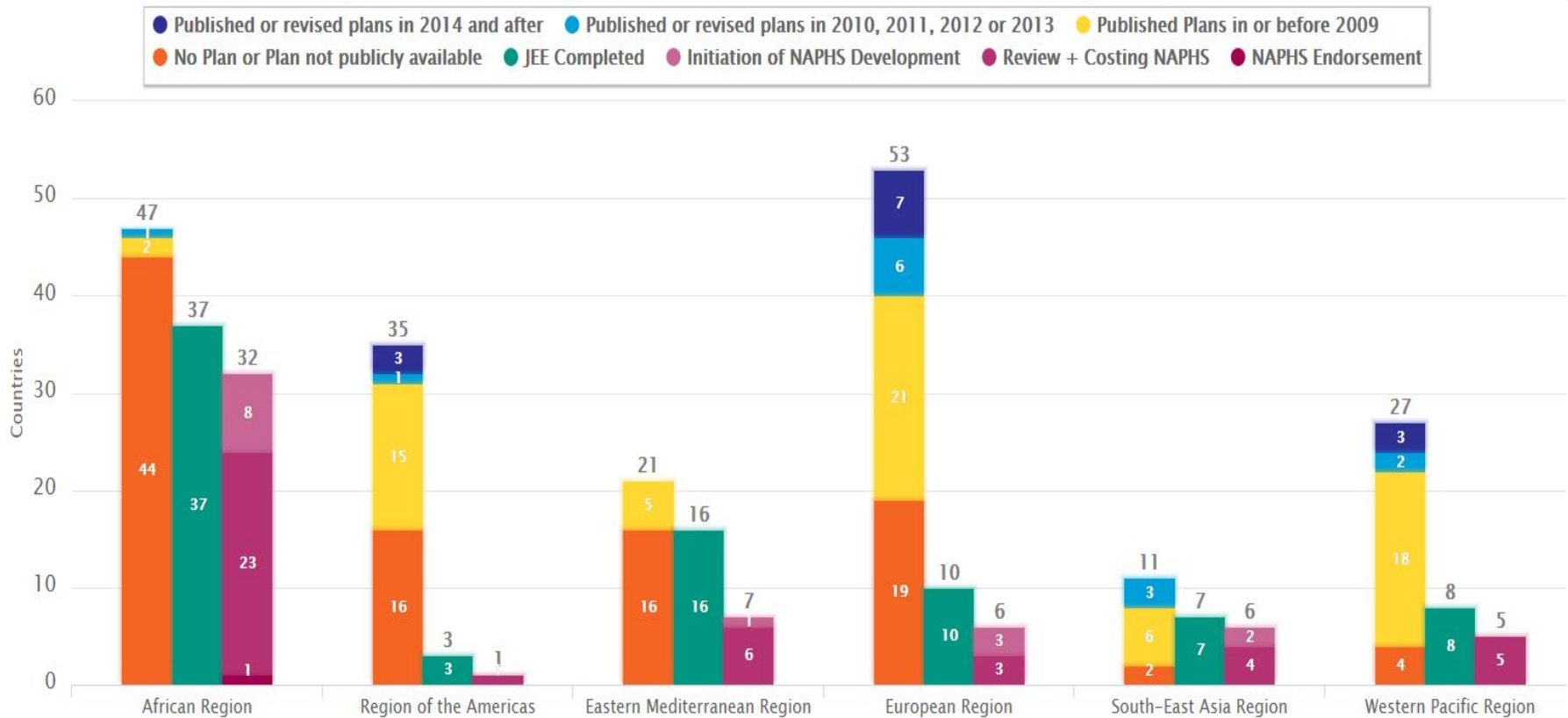
Synergizing with existing mechanisms, promoting collaboration and partnership

- Synergizing with existing mechanisms:
  - IHR core capacities
  - Joint External Evaluation (JEE)
  - National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS)
- Link with regional strategies/frameworks
  - e.g., APSED III
- Strengthen collaborations with partners and among existing networks for pandemic influenza preparedness in the context of strengthening IHR core capacities and health security



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# Pandemic Preparedness Planning, JEE, and NAPHS in WHO Member States, August 2018



<https://extranet.who.int/sph/influenza-plan>



World Health Organization

# Key Messages

- Pandemic influenza is **unpredictable** but **recurring** events that can have serious consequences on human health and economic well-being
- **Advance planning** and investment in preparedness to ensure the capacities for pandemic response is crucial for **mitigating the risk and impact** of a pandemic and **saving lives**
- WHO is providing **a package of strategy, practical guidance and tools** to support pandemic influenza preparedness planning
- Pandemic influenza preparedness could **benefit from** synergizing with existing mechanisms in strengthening IHR core capacity and health security
- Pandemic influenza preparedness **strengthens** IHR core capacity and health security and should be an essential part of the country planning processes



**Thank you!**

**Pandemic Influenza Preparedness  
Protects  
HEALTH FOR ALL**