

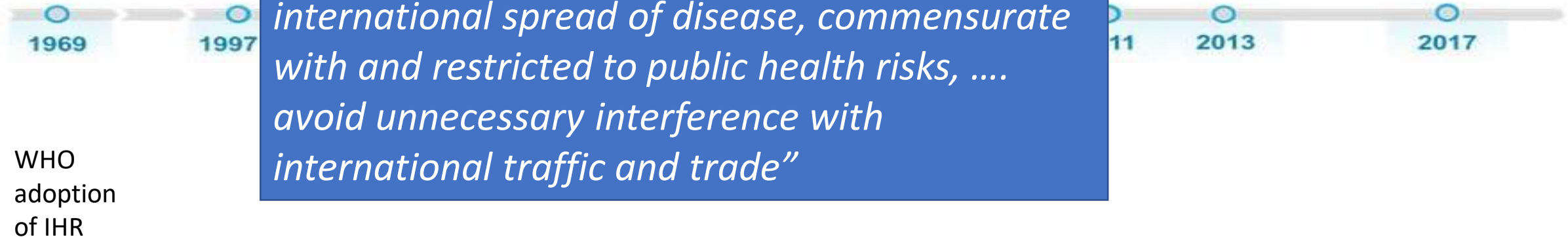
# 8<sup>th</sup> MENA Influenza Stakeholders Meeting

## PIRM

**Building country capacity for pandemic response**

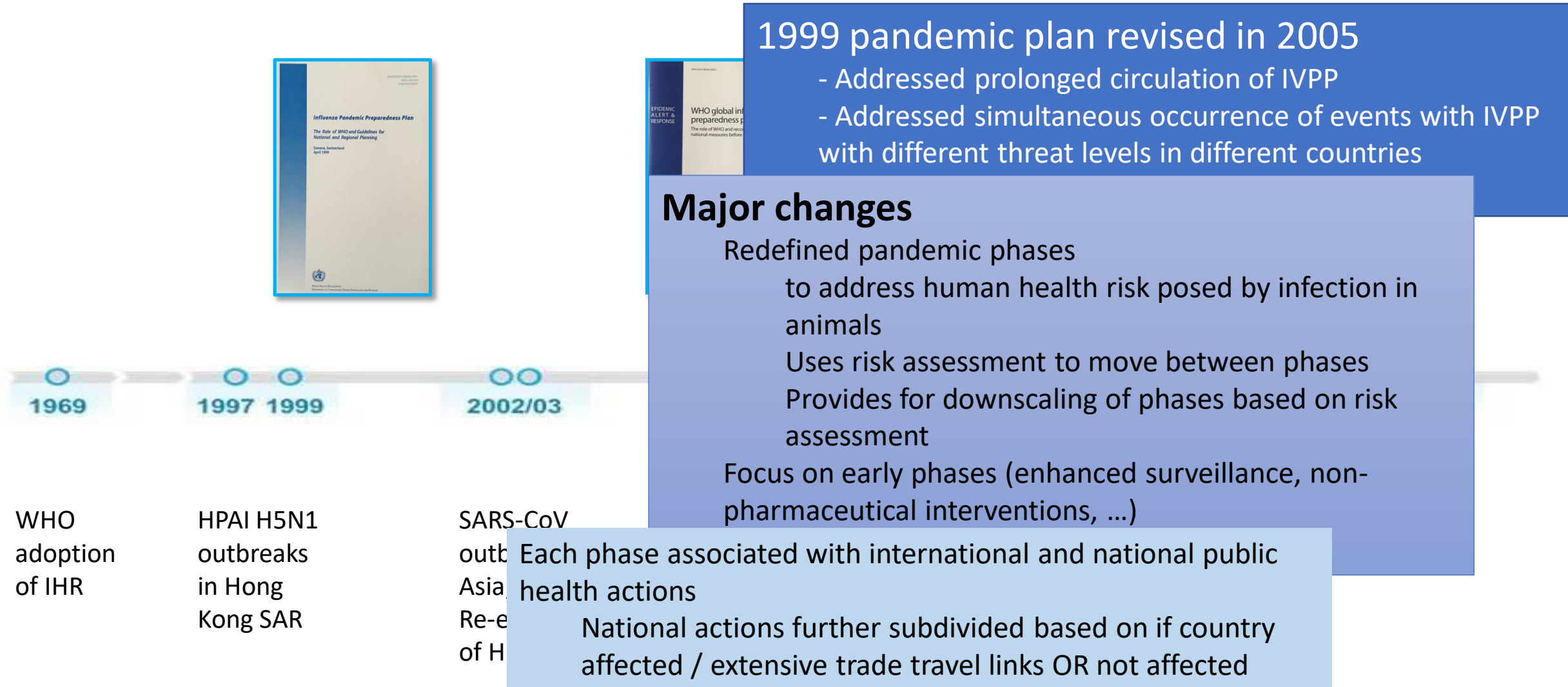
*Siddhivinayak Hirve*

**10 – 11 April 2018 • Cairo**

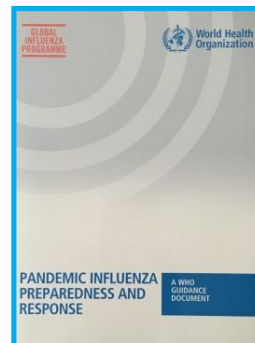
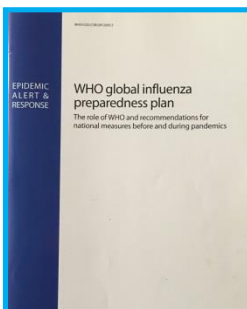
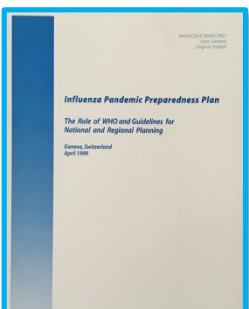


*“... to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease, commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, .... avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade”*

# How the WHO plans on influenza pandemic preparedness evolved?



# How the WHO plans on influenza pandemic preparedness evolved?



## Update just before the 2009 pandemic

- Gains in national and global capacities
- Partnerships between animal and human health
- Lessons from SARS, statistical modelling
- Focus on global health security post-IHR
- Stockpiling of antivirals and other supplies
- GAP to increase pandemic vaccine production and

## Major changes

Retains the 6-phase structure, regroups and redefines the phases to more accurately reflect the risk and epidemiology situation

Highlights the key principles when planning

- Ethics, protection of human rights

- Integration into national emergency frameworks

- 'whole of society' approach

- Aligns with IHR 2005

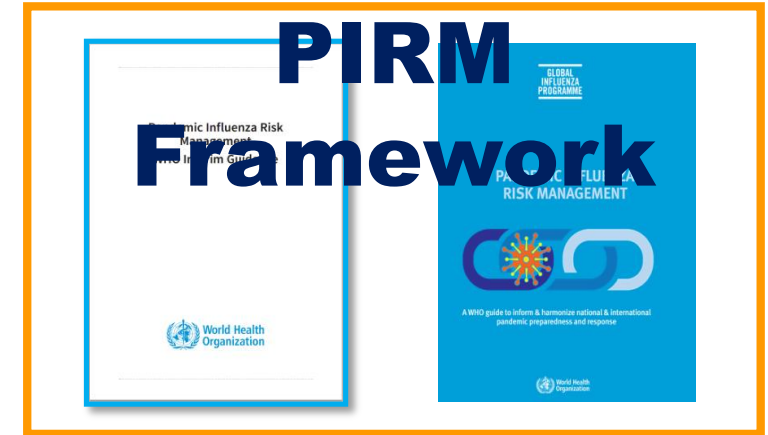
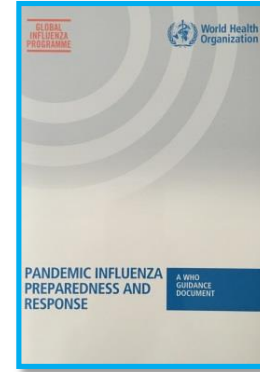
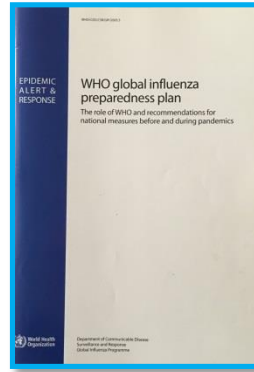
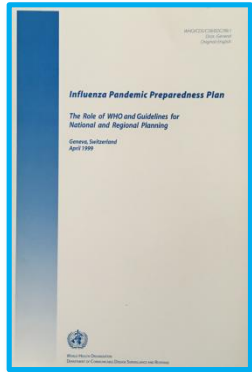
- Includes suggested planning assumptions, their implications, and the available evidence base to aid national planning

adoption of IHR

outbreaks in Hong Kong SAR

outbreaks in Asia; Re-emergence of HPAI H5N1

# How the WHO plans on influenza pandemic preparedness evolved?



WHO adoption of IHR

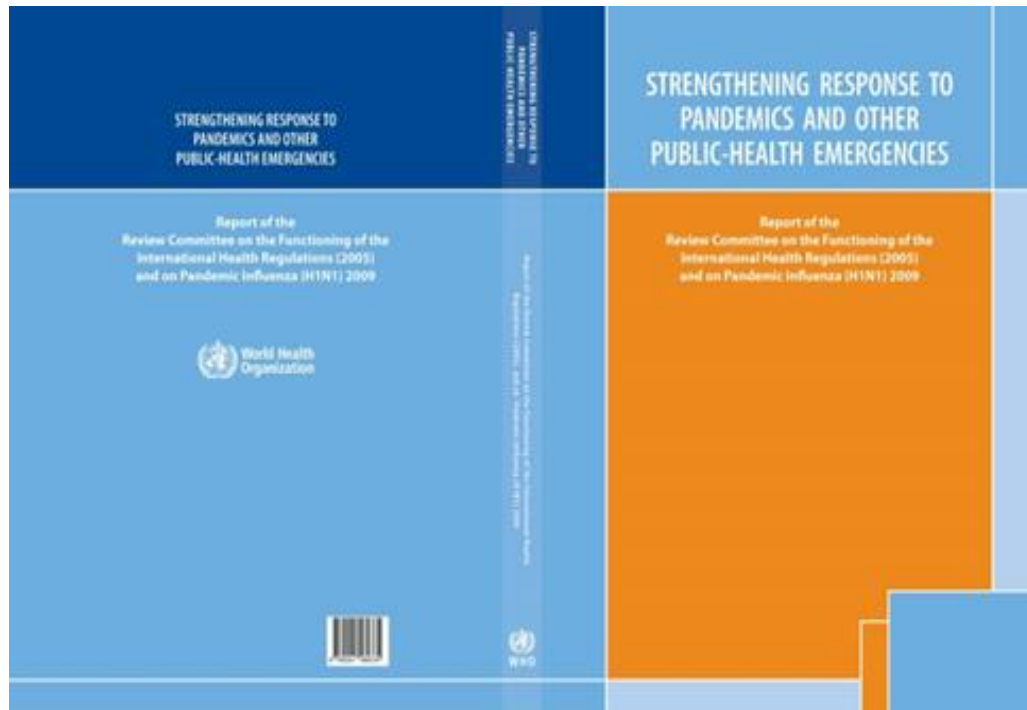
H5N1 outbreaks in Hong Kong SAR

SARS-CoV outbreaks in Asia; Re-emergence of H5N1

WHA adoption of IHR 2005

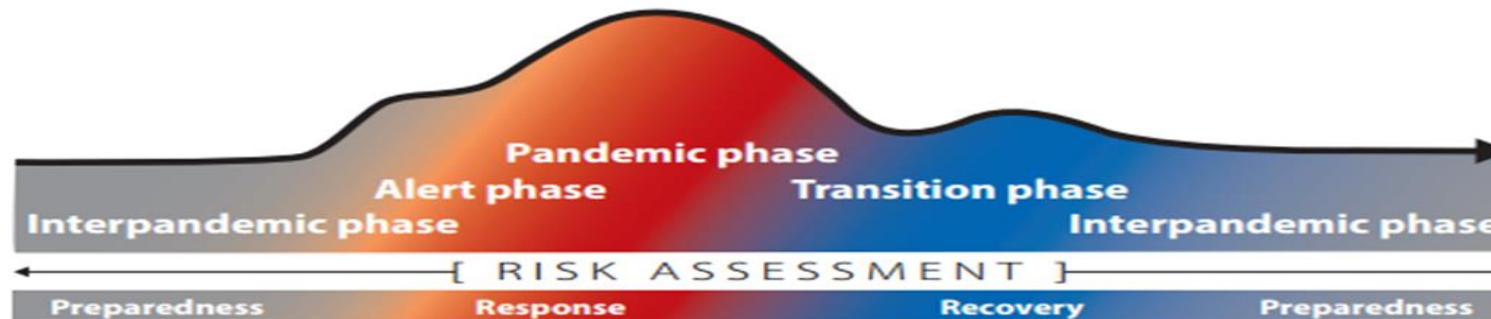
Pandemic H1N1pdm 2009

WHA resolutions:  
- IHR review on response to H1N1 pandemic  
- PIP framework



- *The world is ill-prepared to respond to a severe influenza pandemic or to any similarly global, sustained and threatening public health emergency*
  - Previous pandemic planning guidance more rigid
    - Countries prepared for a severe pandemic – were unable to adapt to a moderate one
  - Simplify the pandemic phases structure
  - Emphasize a risk-based approach to enable more flexible response to different scenarios
  - Rely on multi-sectorial participation
  - Improve risk communications to health, non-health sectors and public

- All-hazards Emergency Risk Management for Health (ERMH) approach
  - Manage health risk from all hazards (not just biological)
  - Embed emergency risk management in health sector
  - Enable whole-of-**In the past, planning for pandemic focused on activities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a pandemic**
  - Align with existing
- Risk-based approach
  - High-level guidance on risk and severity assessment
- Uncoupled global phases from national risk management decisions / actions
  - Develop flexible response plans based on national risk assessment in the context of global risk assessment
- Incorporated new developments (e.g. PIP framework)

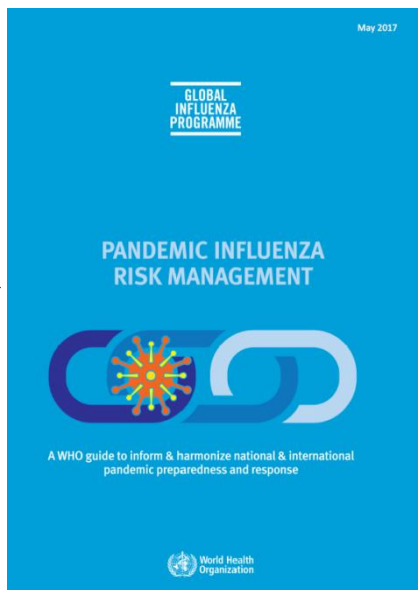
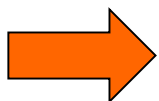


<http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/en/>

Pandemic Influenza Risk  
Management  
WHO Interim Guidance



2013



2017

- Pandemic vaccine response – clarity of WHO roles
- Alignment with other UN policies
  - United Nations Crisis Management Policy
  - Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Level 3 Activation Procedures for Infectious Disease Events
- **No other main changes**

[http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/influenza\\_risk\\_management\\_update2017/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/influenza_risk_management_update2017/en/)



- Determination of a **PHEIC**
- Declaration of an **Influenza Pandemic**

## Declaration of a PHEIC?

An extraordinary event which is determined as provided in IHR


- To constitute a public health risk to other States thru the international spread of disease
- Emergency Committee convened
- Issuance of temporary recommendations

## Declaration of a pandemic

Global phases and their application in risk management are distinct for declaration of PHEIC, and pandemic,

- Trigger regulatory actions by WHO and States, UN agencies under related policies of crisis and emergency management, national actions to be based on local risk assessment commensurate with risk

- Determination of a **PHEIC**
- Declaration of an **Influenza Pandemic**

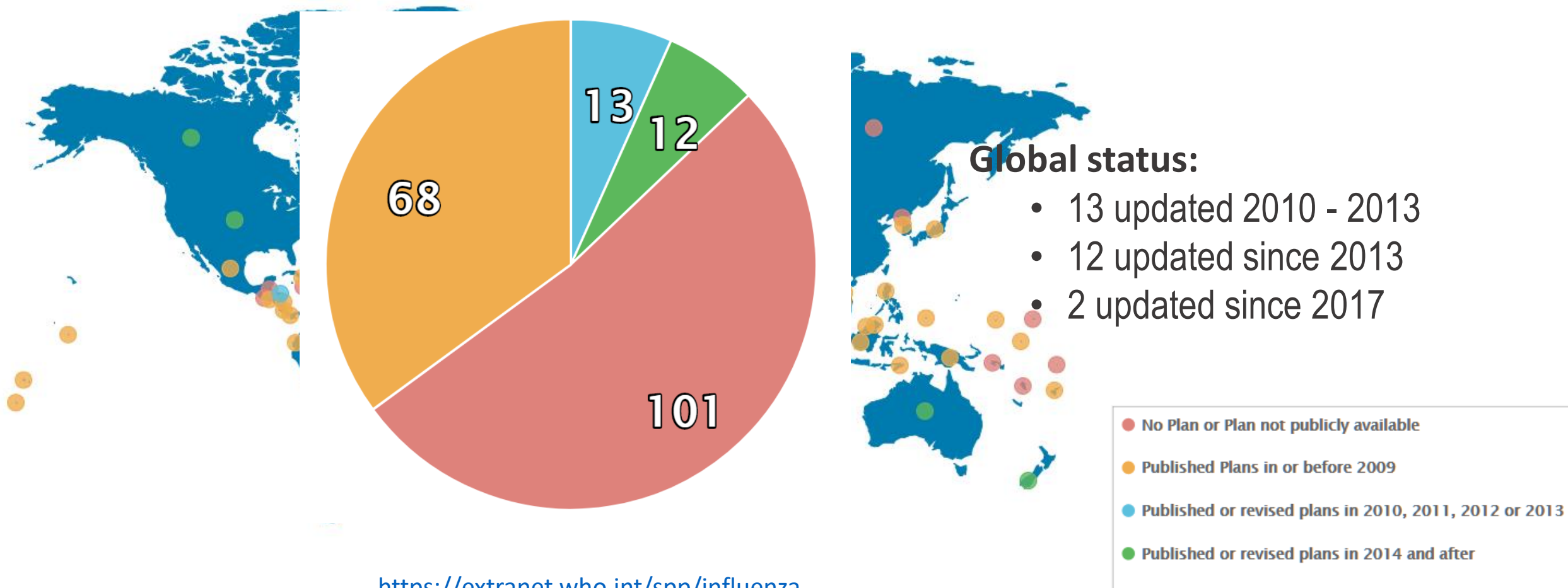
**Declaration of a PHEIC**  **Start of a pandemic**

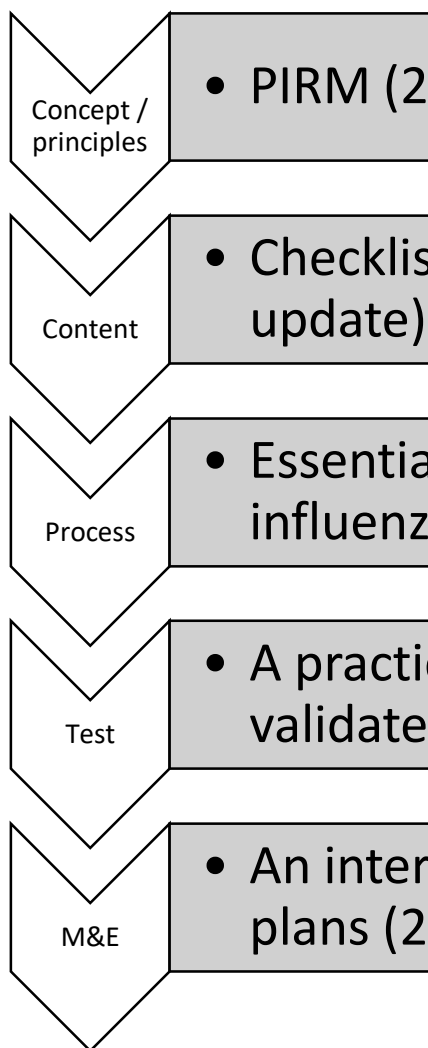
Start of a pandemic **would not occur without**  
declaration of a PHEIC

**Declaration of a pandemic**  **Start of pandemic vaccine production**

Start of pandemic vaccine production **would not occur without**  
declaration of a pandemic

- Publically available National Pandemic Preparedness Plans
  - From WHO Inventory Portal in collaboration with JEE groups





## Approach:

Leverage existing mechanisms for strengthening pandemic influenza preparedness

IHR core capacities

Joint External Evaluation (JEE)

National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS)

Link with regional strategies and/or frameworks

Collaborate with existing networks and partners in the context of strengthening national and global health security

## Checklist for Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Planning

### ■ Key changes

- Considers core components
  - ERMH based approach
  - National response
- Activities mapped to Development of National
- Others relevant frameworks
- **Practical, flexible and**

### Planning actions

- Preparing for an emergency
- Surveillance, investigation, assessment
- Health services, clinical management
- Preventing illness in community
- Continuity of essential services, recovery
- Research and development
- Evaluation, testing, revising plans
- Desirable and essential



2005

2018

[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/)

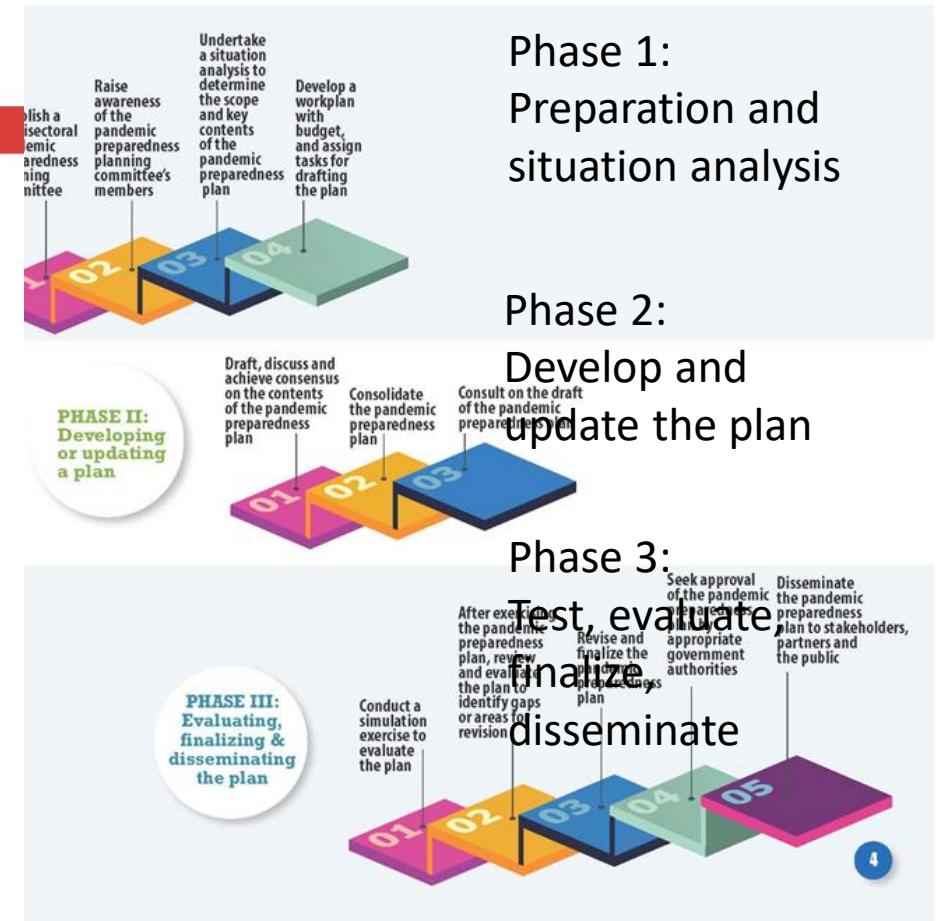
## Essential steps for developing or updating national pandemic preparedness plan

### The essentials in the pandemic influenza preparedness planning process

PHASES	STEPS	CONSIDERATIONS	TASKS
<b>PHASE I: Preparation and situation analysis<sup>a</sup></b>  <b>Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure strong leadership and multisectoral government engagement in the pandemic preparedness planning</li> <li>Clarify roles and responsibilities in the pandemic preparedness planning</li> <li>Understand country-specific pandemic preparedness needs in the context of WHO guidance and best practices</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a multisectoral pandemic preparedness planning committee<sup>b</sup></li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leadership engagement</li> <li>Multisectoral and different levels of government representations</li> <li>Subject matter experts, organizations, partners and NGOs</li> <li>Others specific to the country context</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish the committee's TOR</li> <li>Identify members of the committee</li> <li>Determine the organizational structure, leadership, and roles and responsibilities of the committee members</li> <li>Obtain approval and budget from appropriate authorities</li> </ul>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise awareness of the pandemic preparedness planning committee's members</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential impact of pandemic influenza in the country</li> <li>Goals and objectives of pandemic preparedness and response</li> <li>Lessons learned from the 2009 pandemic</li> <li>WHO pandemic preparedness guidance:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WHO pandemic influenza risk management (1)</li> <li>WHO checklist for pandemic influenza risk and impact management (2)</li> <li>WHO guidance on emergency preparedness (3)</li> <li>Other relevant guidance (4) and best practices</li> </ul> </li> <li>Existing national pandemic preparedness plan, if applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize a workshop to brief the committee members on the committee's TOR, their roles and responsibilities, and other essential information</li> </ul>

<sup>a</sup> When and where it is possible, countries should consider linking pandemic preparedness planning with other national planning activities that are addressing broader health security threats, e.g., the development of NAPHs.

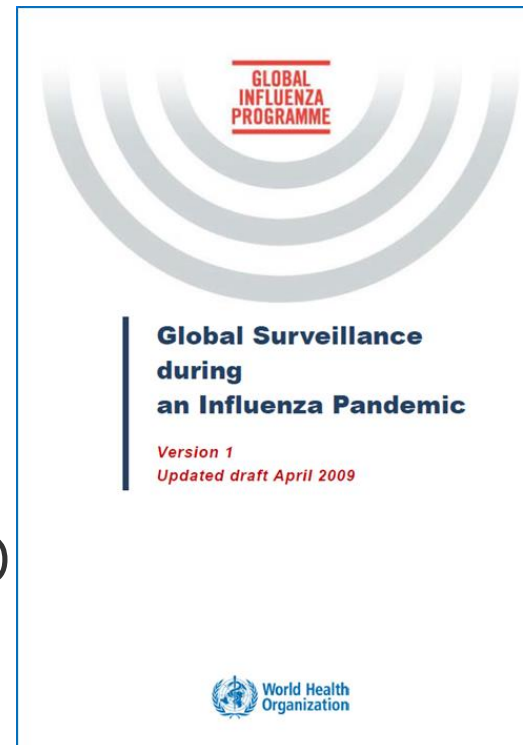
<sup>b</sup> The level of authority of the committee should be determined in the country context, so that the committee and its members are empowered to fulfil the objectives and carry out all the essential steps and tasks in the pandemic preparedness planning process.



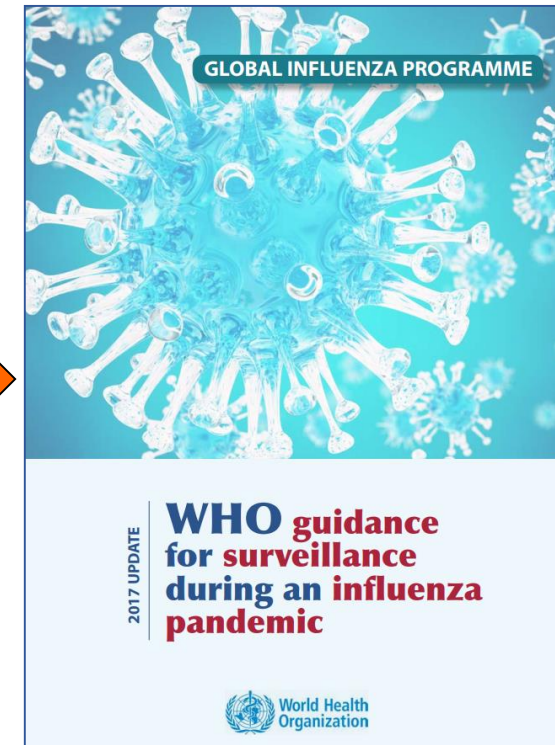
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## Guidance for Surveillance during an Influenza Pandemic

- Key changes:
  - Pandemic phase
  - Essential data needs and corresponding capacities and approach
    - Special studies
  - Roles and responsibilities of States and WHO
  - Connects with other guidance/operations e.g. PISA



2009



2017

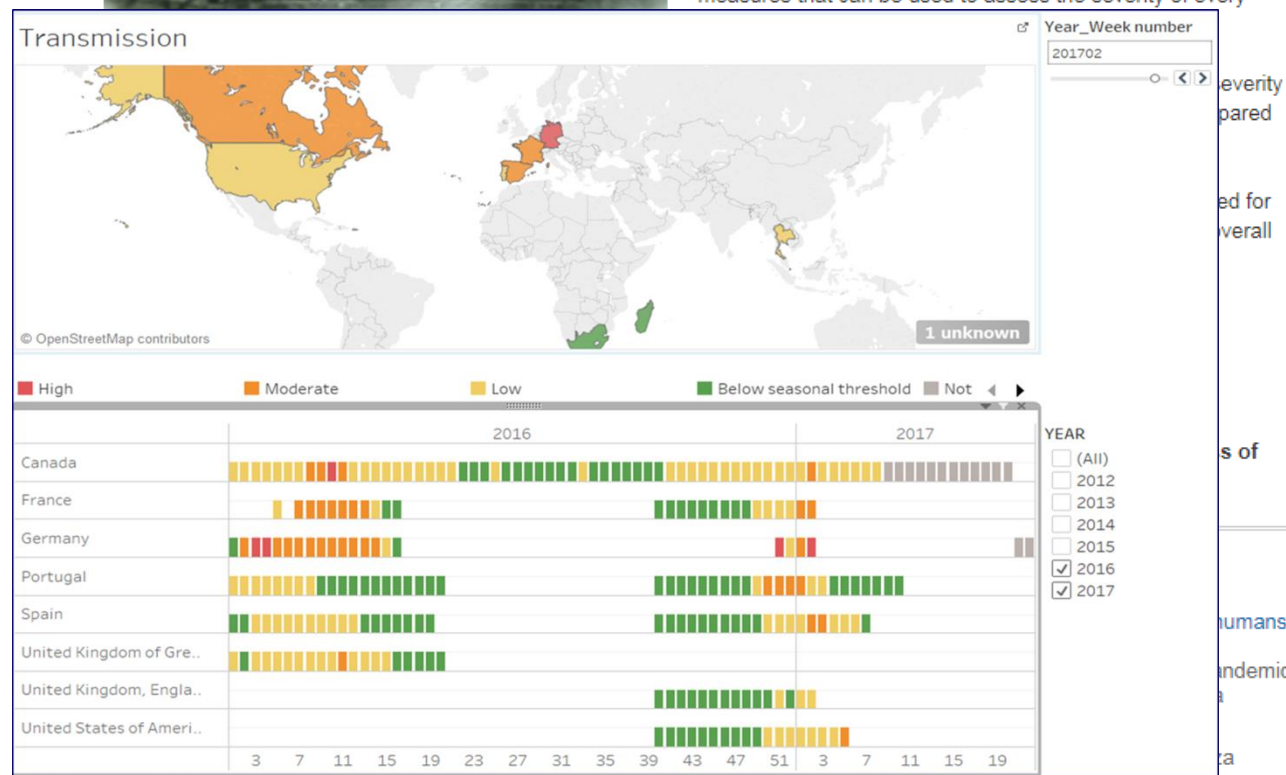
[http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/guidance\\_pandemic\\_influenza\\_surveillance\\_2017/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/guidance_pandemic_influenza_surveillance_2017/en/)

- Why PISA
  - WHA Resolution 64.10
- 3 Indicators
  - Transmissibility
  - Seriousness of disease
  - Impact
- 3 major sources
  - Routine surveillance systems
  - Special studies
  - Modelling
- Multi-step approach
  - Start now in seasonal epidemics ....

## Pandemic Influenza Severity Assessment (PISA)



In 2011, the IHR Review Committee on Pandemic Influenza (H1N1) 2009 recommended WHO develop and apply measures that can be used to assess the severity of every



This online course, housed on the OpenWHO learning platform, aims to introduce the concept of PISA to those not familiar with it and to pique interest from potential users to encourage them to learn more about its use and application. More in-depth training on the PISA methods and application is coming soon.

Take the course

English pdf, 160kb

French pdf, 240kb

Spanish pdf, 233kb

Fact sheet on seasonal influenza

Fact sheet on avian influenza

[http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance\\_monitoring/pisa](http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/pisa)

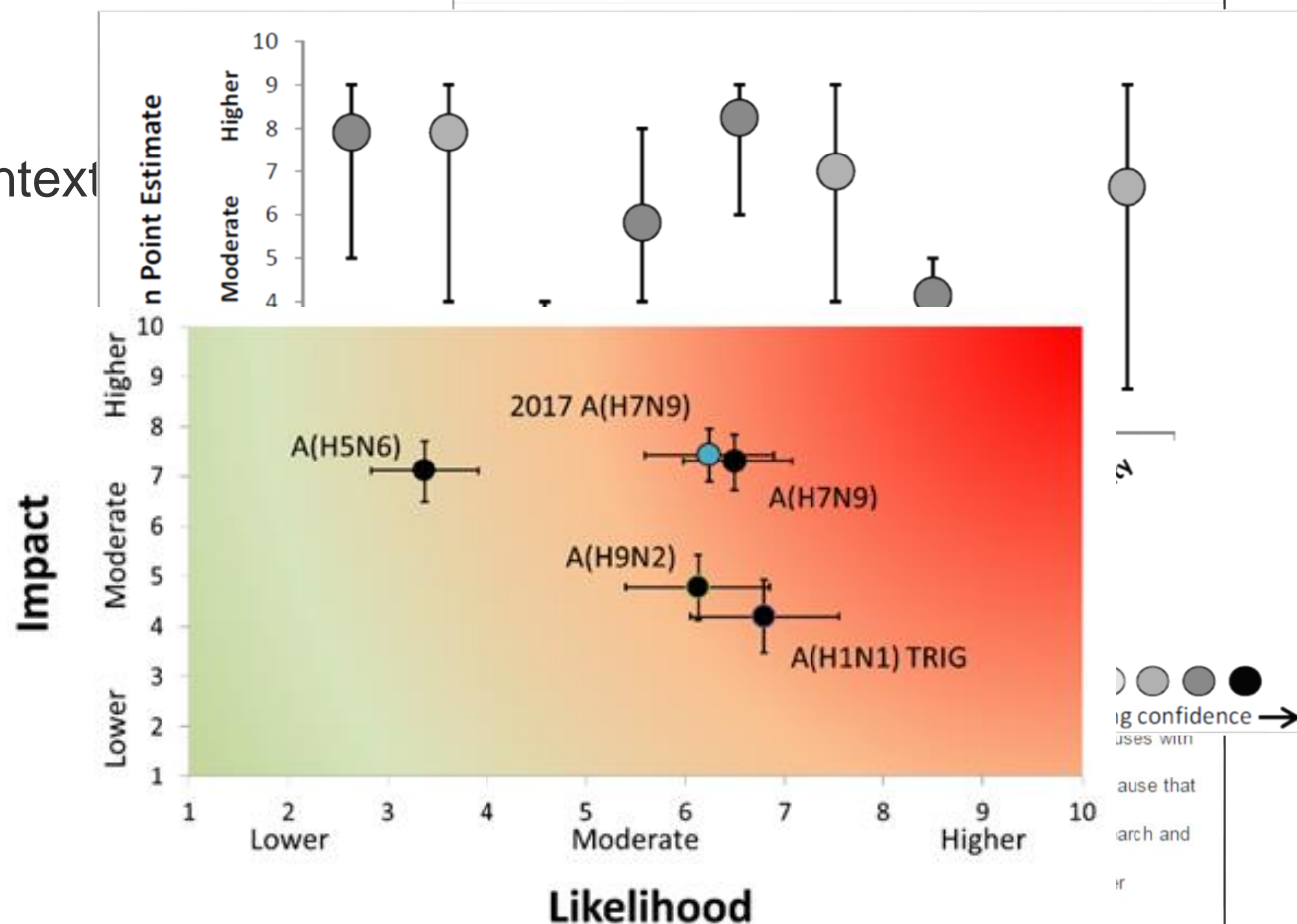


- Why TIPRA
  - A standardized and transparent approach
  - Hazard characterization, exposure and context
  - Identification of gaps of knowledge
- Risk question:
 

*What is the risk of human-to-human transmission of the virus?*

  - Likelihood
  - Impact
- Nine risk elements – risk stratifications defined
- Multi-step approach

## Influenza



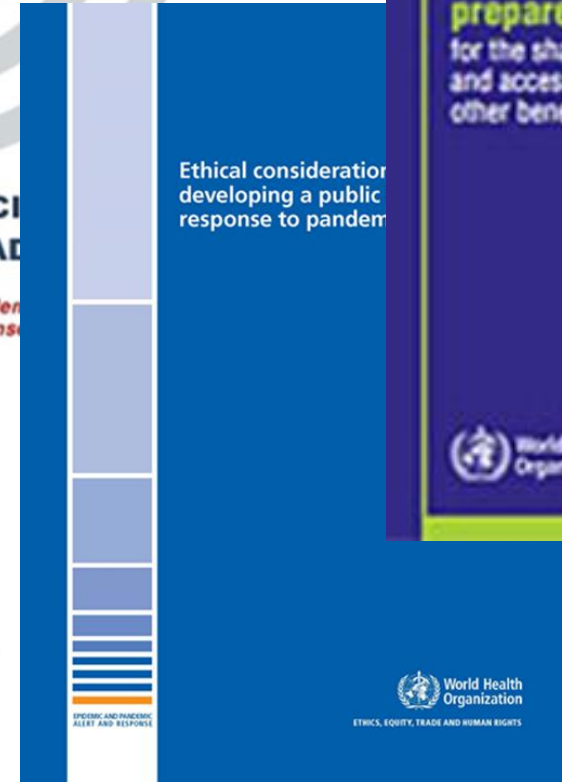
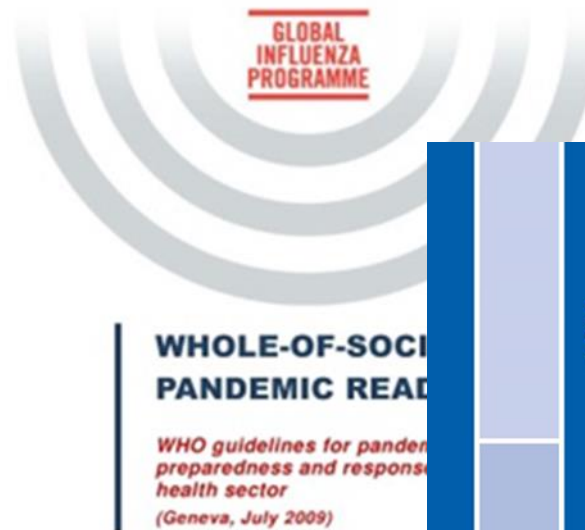
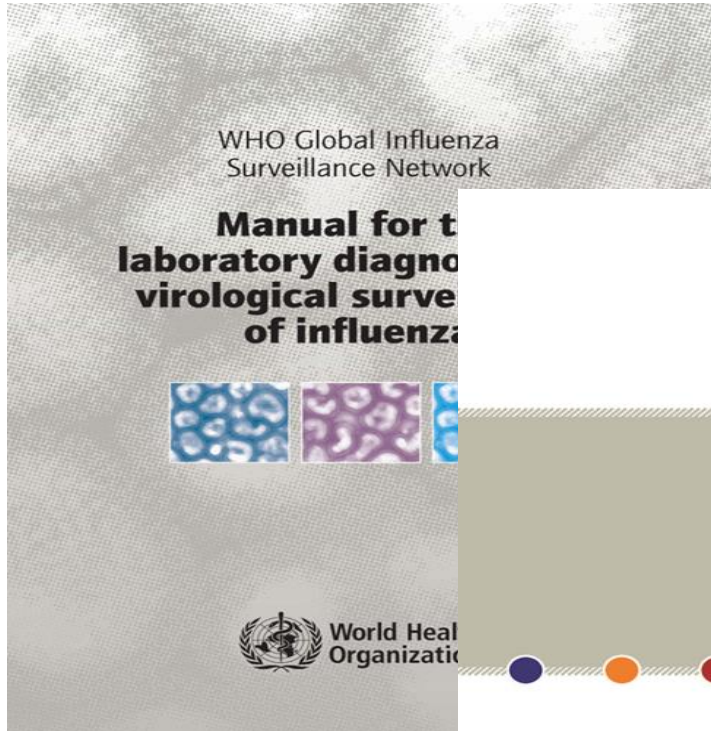
### Highlights

Tool for Influenza Pandemic Risk Assessment (TIPRA) 14 July 2016

Report on Meeting to Launch TIPRA 4-5 May 2016

TIPRA Frequently Asked Questions, March 2017

[http://www.who.int/influenza/areas\\_of\\_work/human\\_animal\\_interface/tipra](http://www.who.int/influenza/areas_of_work/human_animal_interface/tipra)



## Will Vaccines Be Available for

Time may be running out

Act now

- Plan
- Implement
- Exercise

Let it not be said that the world was unprepared even 100 years after the Spanish flu

[www.sciencemag.org](http://www.sciencemag.org) SCIENCE VOL 306 24 DECEMBER 2004

Wenqing Zhang

Weigong Zhou

Kaat Vandemaele

GISRS (Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System)

GIP (Global Influenza Programme) WHO HQ