Whole-of-society engagement in pandemic planning

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Involving different sectors
in preparing for the next pandemic will
save lives, protect livelihoods and speed up recovery

Pandemics affect all aspects of society: is your sector ready to respond?

Let’s do an exercise: test your thumbs up now!

Exercise Scenario Phase 1:

The public health system was notified of an atypical family cluster of severe pneumonia in the national hospital.

There have already been two deaths a two-year old girl and her 67-year-old grandmother.

Nurses and laboratorians who attended the sick family are also getting sick with respiratory symptoms.

Does your sector respond now?

Exercise Scenario Phase 2:

The public health investigation into the family cluster has shown that the family owns a pig farm and they keep chicken.

The headmaster at the school (which the children from the initial family cluster attend) has shut the school down because a lot of children are developing respiratory symptoms.

Media outlets are now reporting about this outbreak. Lots of social media chatter is saying that this is the next pandemic.

The stock market has crashed because of the news and rumors.

Does your sector respond now?

Exercise Scenario Phase 3:

Neighboring countries have closed their borders because of the outbreak.

An outbreak containment event is ongoing in the affected region where the initial family cluster lives. A population of 28,000 people are now in lockdown for four weeks.

Children seem to be particularly affected by the virus: both in transmitting it and in getting very sick when infected. Children with asthma or those from remote Indigenous communities have a very high case fatality ratio.

Does your sector respond now?

Exercise Scenario Phase 4:

Cases of this respiratory virus have now been detected in 50 countries. WHO declared a pandemic.

Global efforts are underway to manufacture and distribute vaccines and antivirals.

Trucks in your land-locked country cannot enter with food or essential medical supplies. Shop keepers are rioting and people are not going to work because of lockdowns.

Tourism, one of your main industries, has completely stopped and your economy is slowing down.

Does your sector respond now?

Exercise Scenario Phase 5:

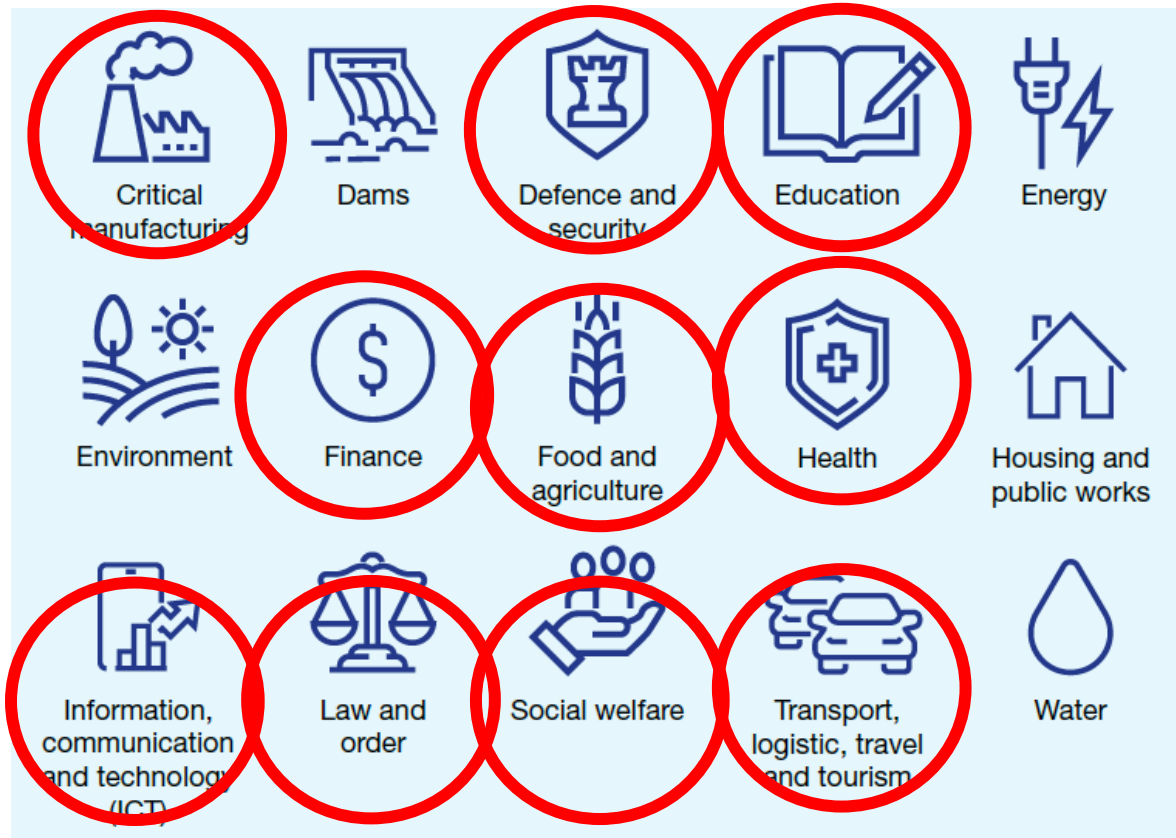
Two years after the initial outbreak, the population immunity levels are very high.

WHO has declared the end of the pandemic.

Your country is standing down emergency protocols and considering actions for socio-economic recovery.

THE END

Multi-sector engagement…



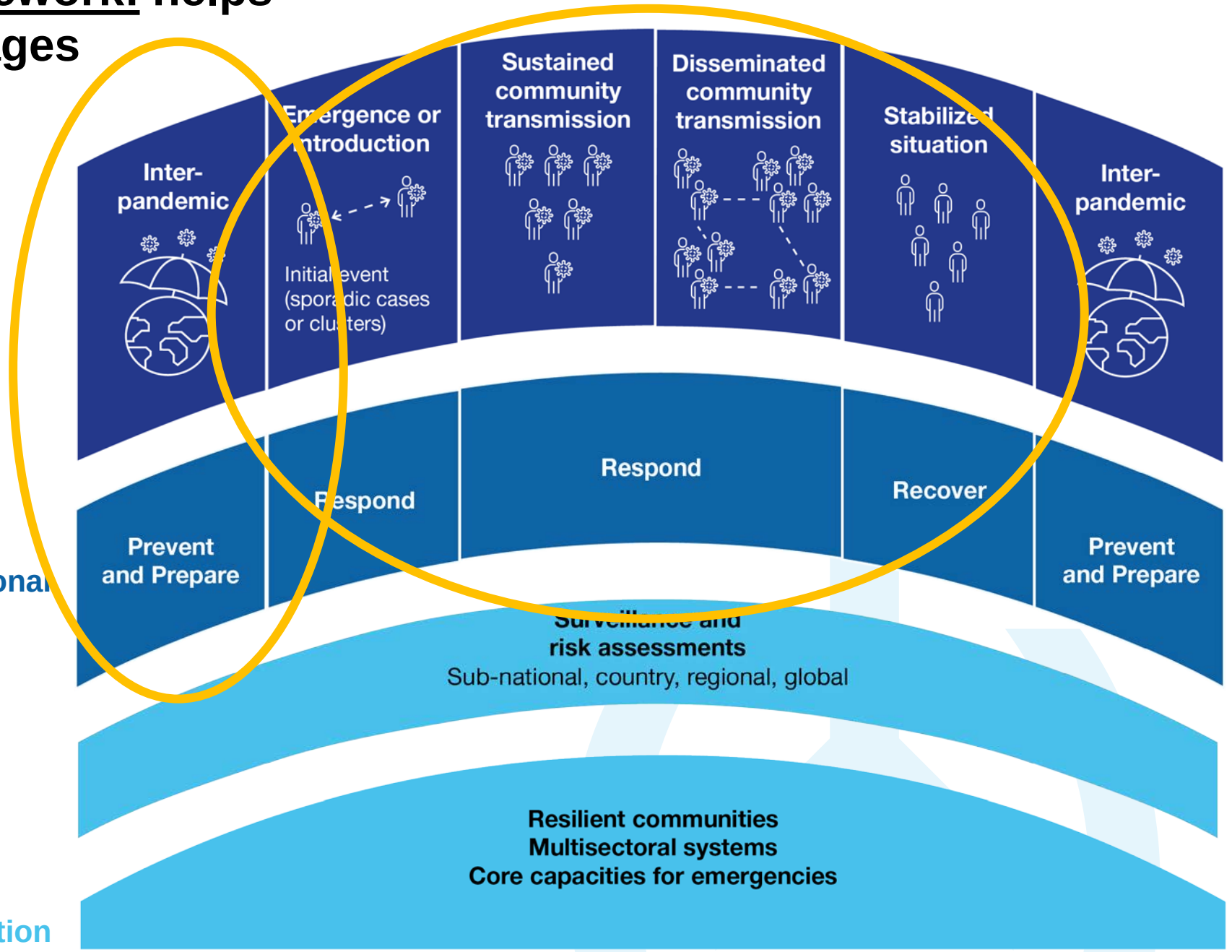
- **Engage with partners across different sectors as you develop your pandemic plan**

- **Use WHO's resources:** PRET Module 1 including Annex 2 (inter-dependencies between sectors)

Sector	Interdependencies	
Transport, logistic, travel and tourism Law and order Critical manufacturing	• Prioritize safe movement of essential workers and supplies and other persons travelling for essential reasons. • Mitigate respiratory disease spread associated with travel including at points of entry and public transport. • Consider recommendations for minimizing adverse impacts on transport workers, their families, global trade and supply chains, while safeguarding and protecting public health *(1)*.	• Limit transmission across borders and enable safe population mobility without unwarranted travel and trade restrictions. • Identify approaches to prepare and sustain international and domestic supply chains for essential commodities during the acute stages of a pandemic.

[Preparedness and Resilience for Emerging Threats (PRET) (who.int)]

PRET Organizing Framework: helps us plan for different stages



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Thank you

Acknowledging:

- Countries: Ministries of Health and other sectors and levels engaged
- Partners: involved in respiratory pandemic preparedness
- WHO: three-level steering committee & technical units providing inputs

Contact: pret@who.int

PRET
Preparedness and Resilience for Emerging Threats

World Health Organization

Global Fund – A Partnership Supporting PRET

In collaboration with Country Coordinating Mechanisms and Principal Recipients, epidemic and pandemic preparedness stakeholders can leverage GF financing in support of IHR & NAPHS implementation

COVID-19 Response Mechanism

https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/10749/covid19_c19rm-technical_informationnote_en.pdf

7th Grant Cycle for HIV, TB, Malaria, Health Systems & PPR

https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/4759/core_resilientsustainablesystemsforhealth_infonote_en.pdf

Technical Assistance

Medical Oxygen / Laboratory / Surveillance
Community-led Monitoring & Engagement
Community Health Workers / Test & Treat

Surveillance

- Early warning surveillance, e.g .event- and indicator-based, IDSR
- Integration of SARS-CoV-2 into routine surveillance, e.g. SARI - ILI
- Joint external evaluations (JEE)
- Early, Intra & /After-action reviews (7-1-7), and Simulation Exercises
- National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), operational plans
- Field Epidemiology Training Programs
- Response management / PHEOCs
- Digital data systems

HRH

Case Management Medical O2 & Respiratory Care

- Bulk O2 generation, supply;
- O2 distribution, storage;
- O2 delivery and respiratory care;
- O2 support systems:
- Integration of medical O2 in national and subnational policies, plans, guidelines
- Clinical recommendations for management of hypoxia
- Monitoring and evaluation integrated into routine surveillance

HRH

IPC/AMR

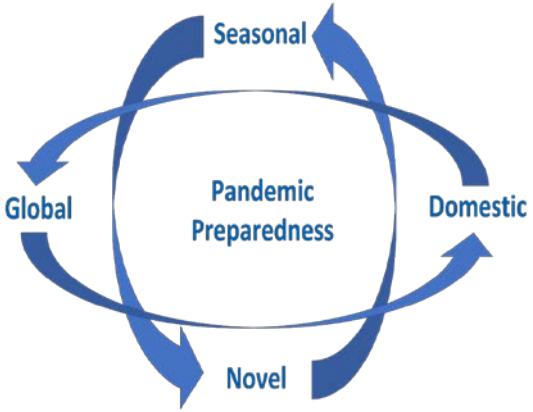
- Strengthen national, subnational, and facility IPC programs
- Development, dissemination of strategies and guidelines
- Implementation of guidelines, w/ training, supportive supervision, QA/QI
- Installation of triage points for health centers, isolation capacity at facility or regional levels, ventilation or other needs
- Healthcare associated infection surveillance, prevention, early warning & response, including AMR and multi-drug resistant organisms

HRH

Laboratory

- Multipathogen testing instruments, integrated laboratory diagnostic networks.
- Integration of COVID-19 testing into existing national essential diagnostic services.
- Laboratory surge capacity planning (infrastructure, staffing and ops.).
- Integrated specimen transport networks, quality management, laboratory information systems, supply chain management systems).
- Laboratory-based surveillance (genomic, WWS, etc.)
- Biosafety, biosecurity, and waste management.

CDC strengthens surveillance for respiratory pathogen pandemic preparedness



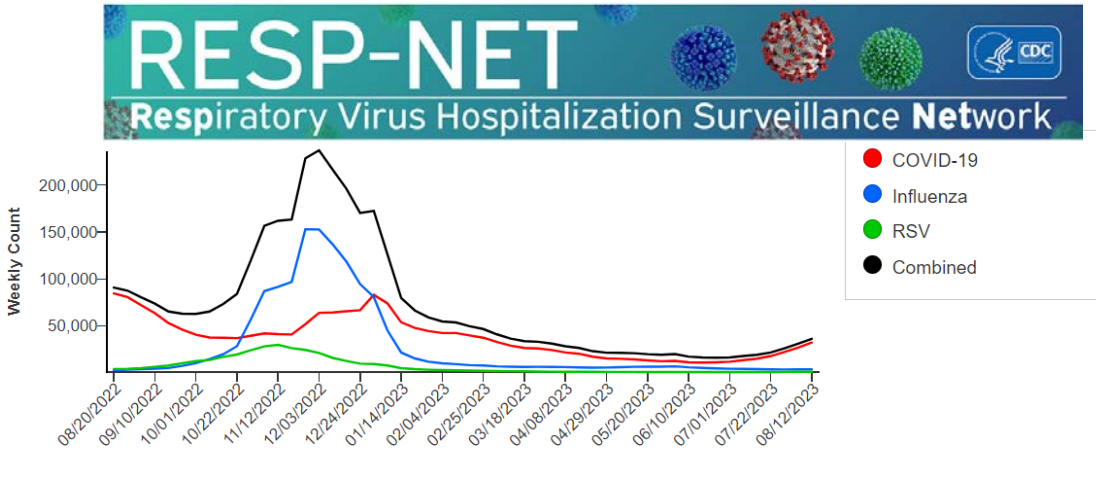
Builds domestic systems for monitoring annual epidemics of respiratory pathogens

Supports global capacity building in surveillance and laboratory capacity through GISRS+

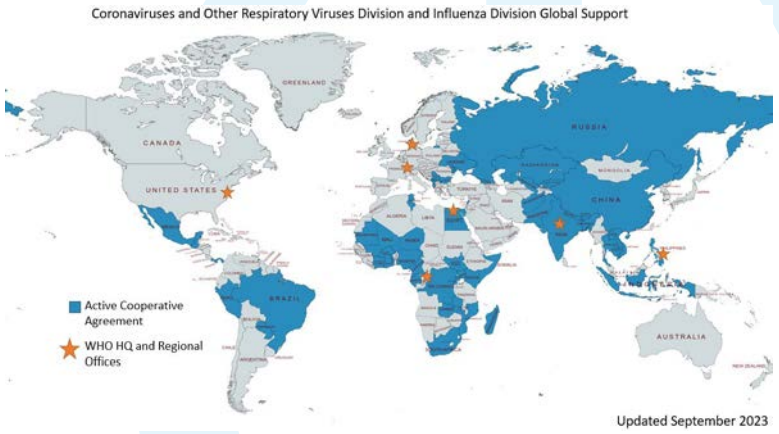
- Cooperative agreements
- Technical assistance
- Laboratory reagents (i.e., IRR)
- Trainings (e.g., data management, sequencing)

Leverages these systems for use during a pandemic

- GISRS+ added SARS-CoV-2
- Support regional networks (e.g., PAHO's REVELAC)
- Support global initiatives (e.g., PIVI and PRET)
- Support rapid response teams (e.g., recent H5N1 virus infections in Cambodia)



https://www.cdc.gov/surveillance/resp-net/dashboard.html



CDC contributes to GISRS

Panel: Multisectoral Engagement in Preparedness

Dr Douglas Noble
Associate Director, Public Health Emergencies Preparedness and Response
UNICEF

Dr Lidewij Wiersma
Expert for the Laboratory Unit of the Animal Health Emergency Prevention System
FAO

Dr Neil Vezeau
Trustee, International Student One Health Alliance and Member of the WHO Youth Council

During this panel, we will hear from different sectors about their activities and priorities related to pandemic planning.

We welcome your questions and comments on how different sectors can engage in this work!