



PRET

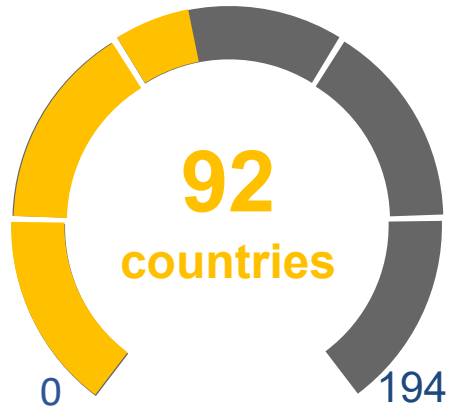
Preparedness and Resilience
for Emerging Threats

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World Health
Organization

Pandemic disease preparedness and response planning



Influenza plans
(by Dec 2018)



COVID-19 plans
(by Dec 2020)

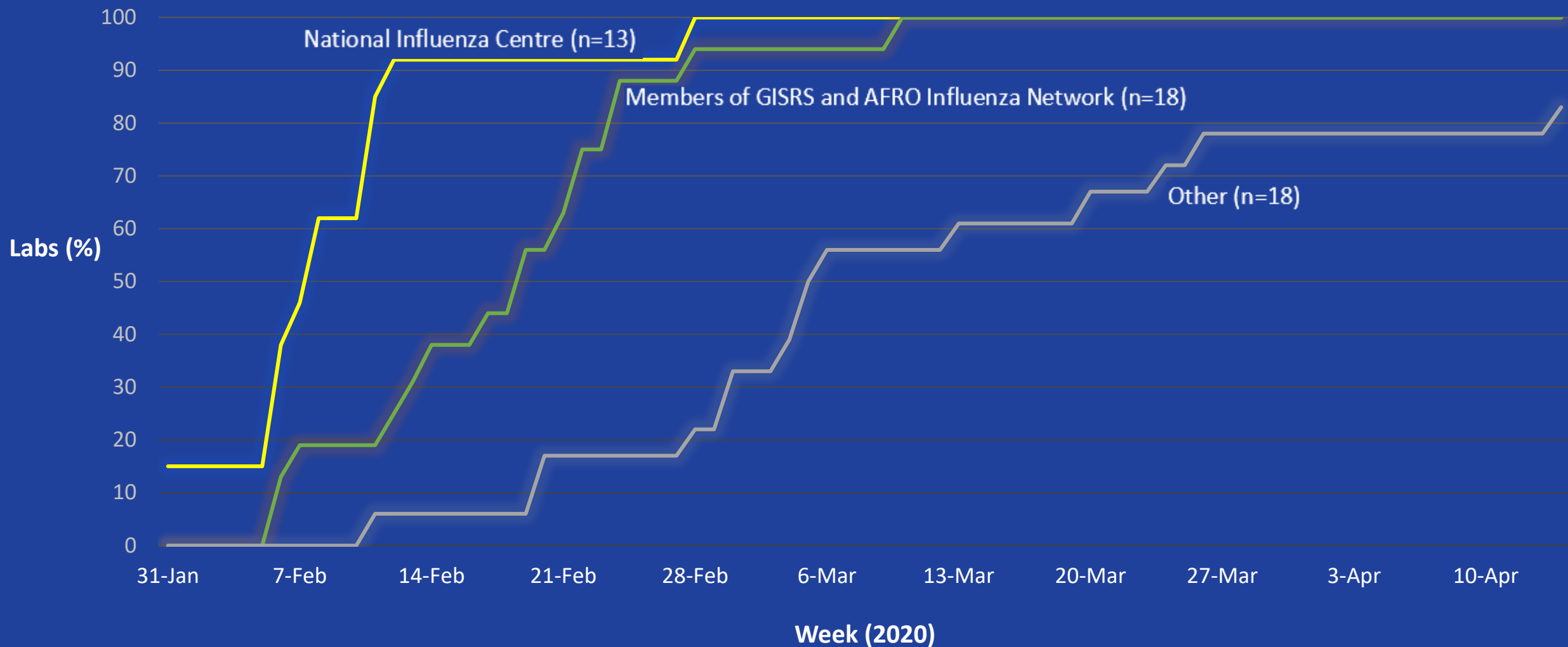
- www.who.int/publications/m/item/looking-back-at-a-year-that-changed-the-world-who-s-response-to-covid-19
- www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241515962#



**“ Our influenza
plan was the first
document that we
turned to guide
the response ”**

Liberia MOH Focal Point, April 2020

In the African region, GISRS National Influenza Centres were significantly faster at establishing COVID-19 testing capacity (slide courtesy Belinda Herring WHO/AFRO)





A tale of two pandemics: improvements in regulatory performance between the 2009 influenza A(H1N1) pandemic to the COVID-19 pandemic

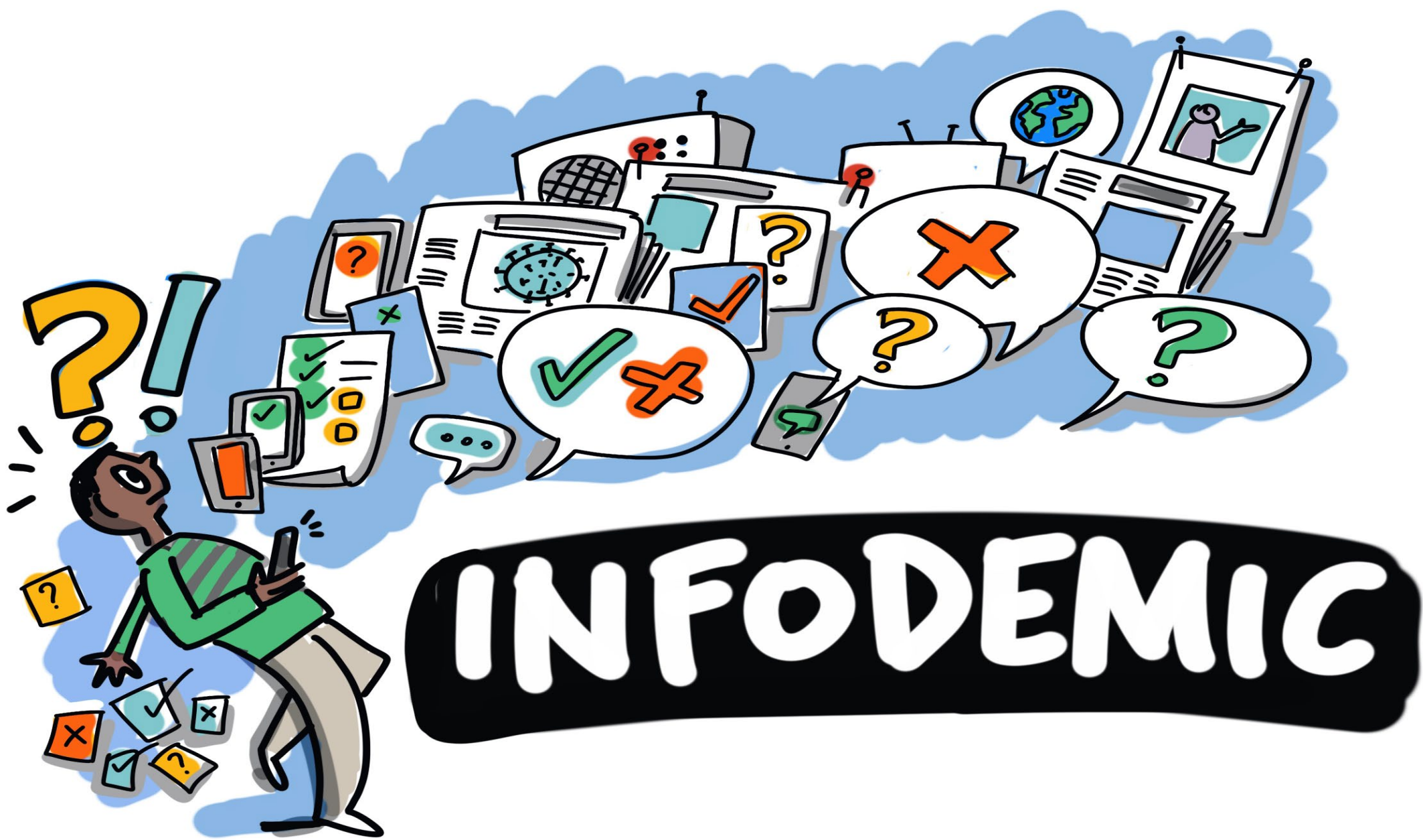
For nearly a decade, through the [PIP PC](#), WHO has invested in regulatory strengthening to ensure timely access to quality pandemic products. But has this investment paid off? A comparison of regulatory performance in two pandemics suggests that it has.

Pandemic disease preparedness and response planning



Continuous planning
and preparedness
strengthening...





INFODEMIC

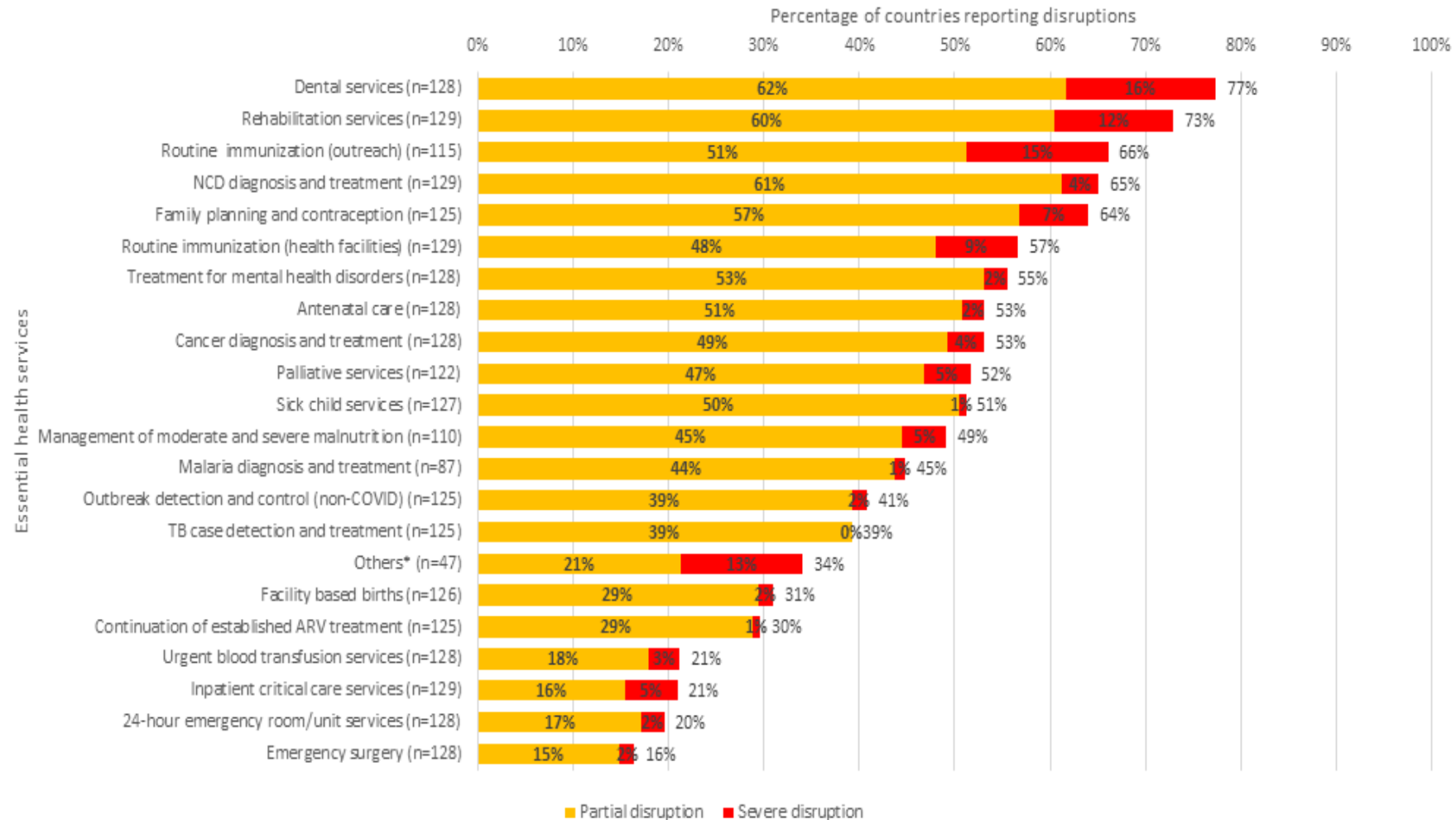
Prevent disruptions to essential health services (e.g., MCH, NCD, TB etc)



Pulse survey on continuity of essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic



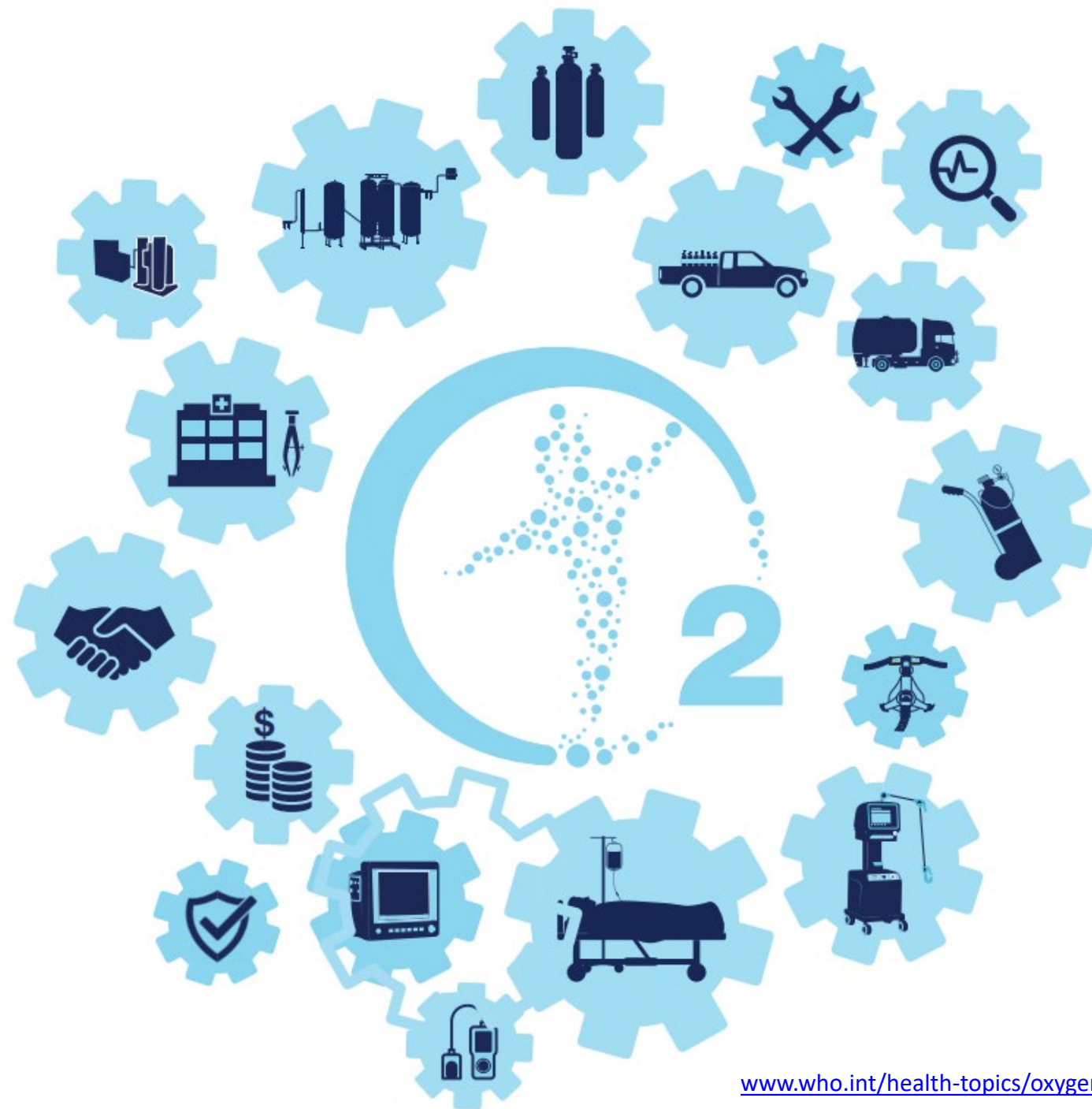
65% of countries reported disruptions to health services



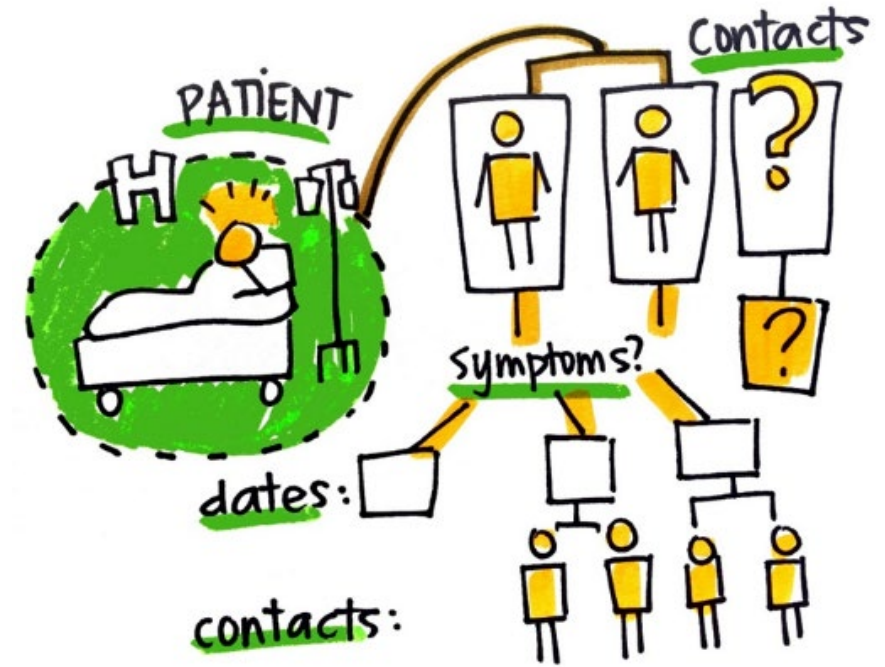
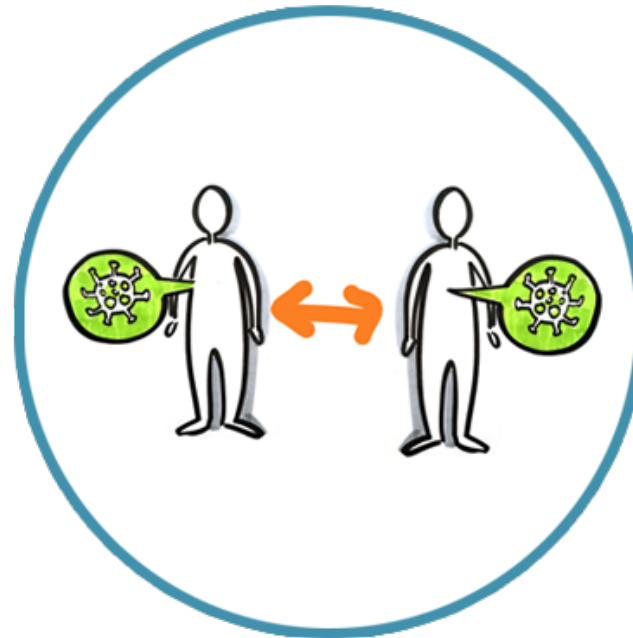
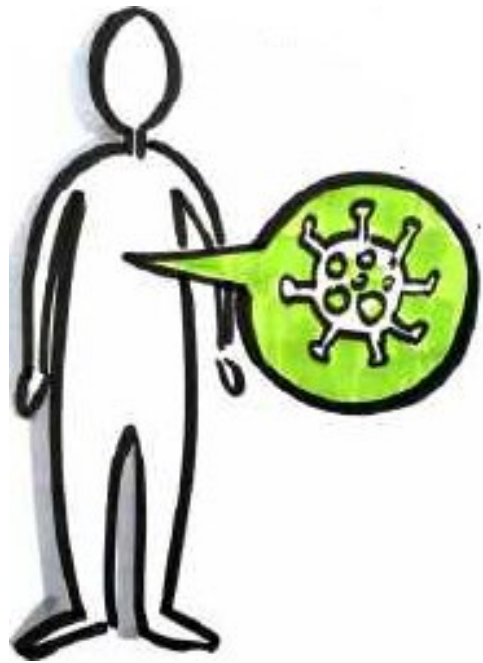
Workforce challenges for quality genomic surveillance



Sustain safe provision of oxygen and define an access scale-up programme



Institutionalize epidemiological investigation protocols



Three-tiered preparedness strengthening needed

All / Multi-Hazard > **Pathogen Groups** > **Pathogen Specific**
(e.g. respiratory) (e.g. Influenza, MERS-CoV)



Clinical care system

- Access to oxygen
- SOPs for respiratory clinical care

Influenza: access to specific medical countermeasures



Healthy cities

- Indoor air quality
- Respiratory hygiene measures

MERS-CoV: not consuming raw dromedary camel products

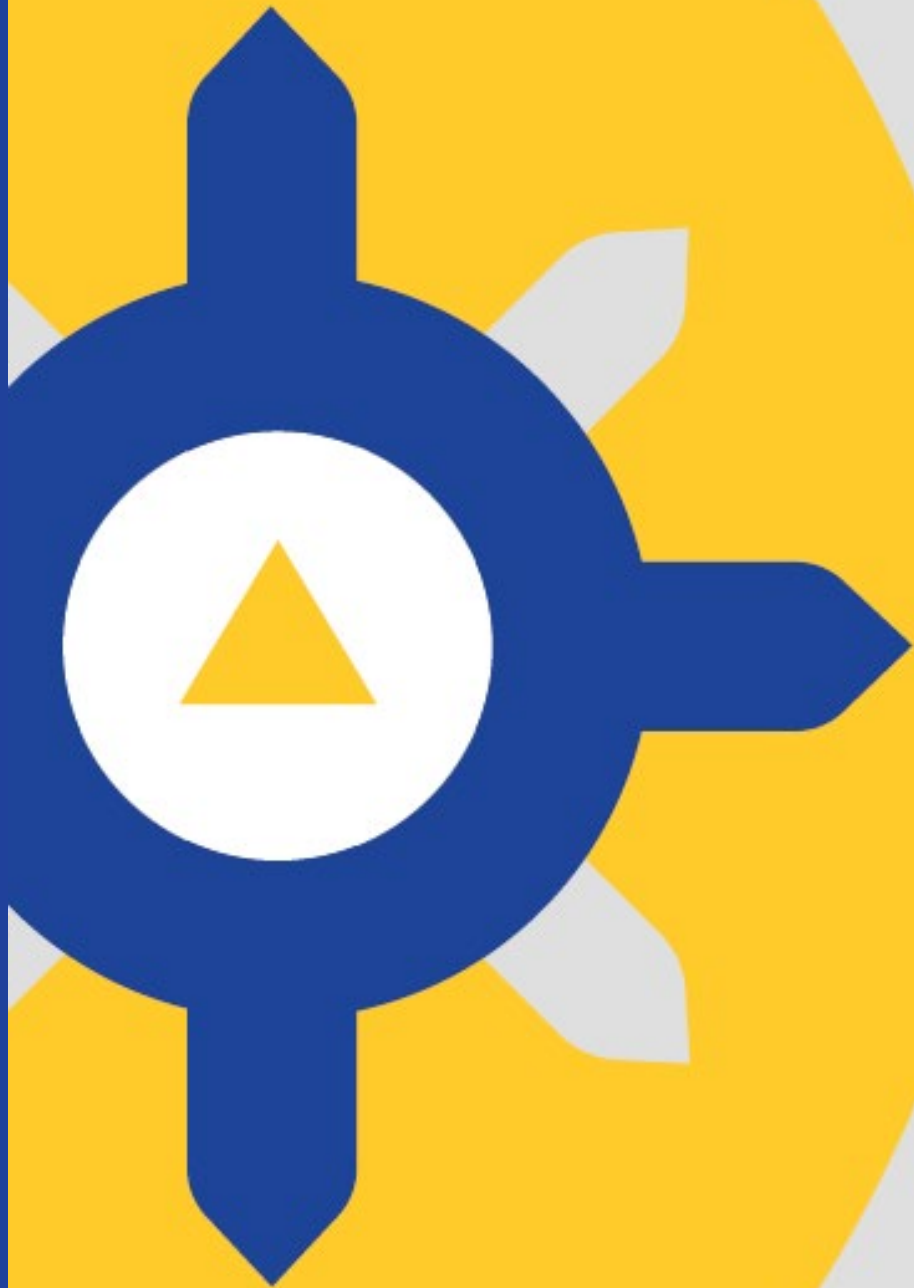
Integrated approach to improve pandemic preparedness for groups of pathogens based on their mode of transmission



PRET

Preparedness and Resilience
for Emerging Threats





Functional

Builds preparedness on the foundation of routine systems

Risk-based

Covers known pathogens with pandemic potential and unknown “Pathogen X”

Efficient

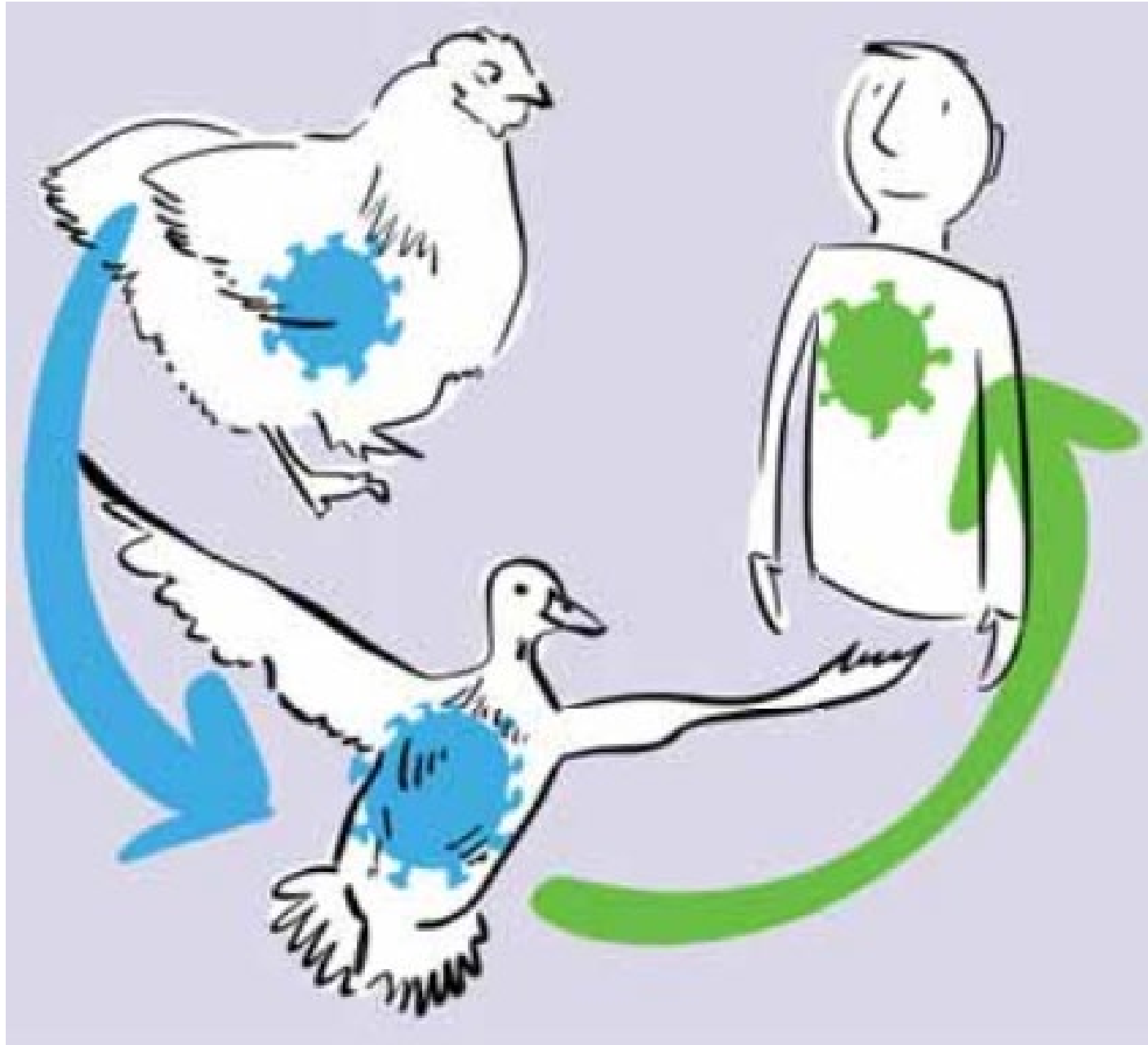
Same systems and capacities can be used

Collaborative

Brings partners from different sectors together

Innovative

Planning for groups of pathogens based on how they spread

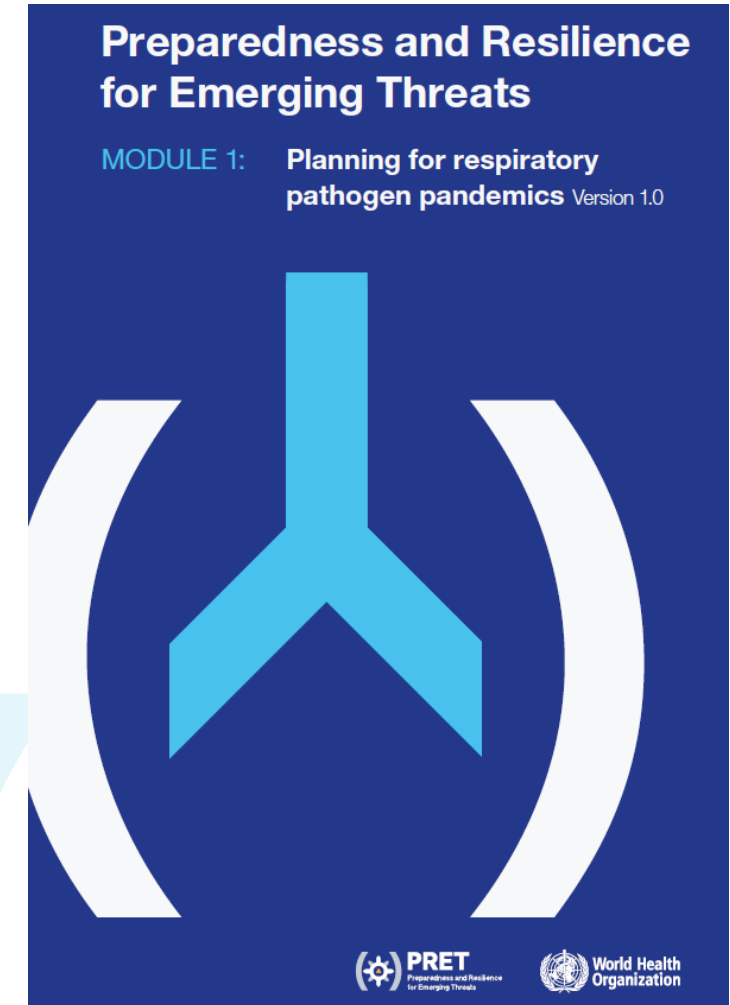




**PRET Module 1:
Respiratory pathogens**

First PRET Module: Respiratory Pathogens

- **New organizing framework**
- Includes planning for **innovations** (e.g., genomics, infodemics)
- Provides **key actions for 12 IHR (2005) core capacities** to strengthen respiratory preparedness
- Is a **living document**
- **More modules** for other groups of pathogens to come!

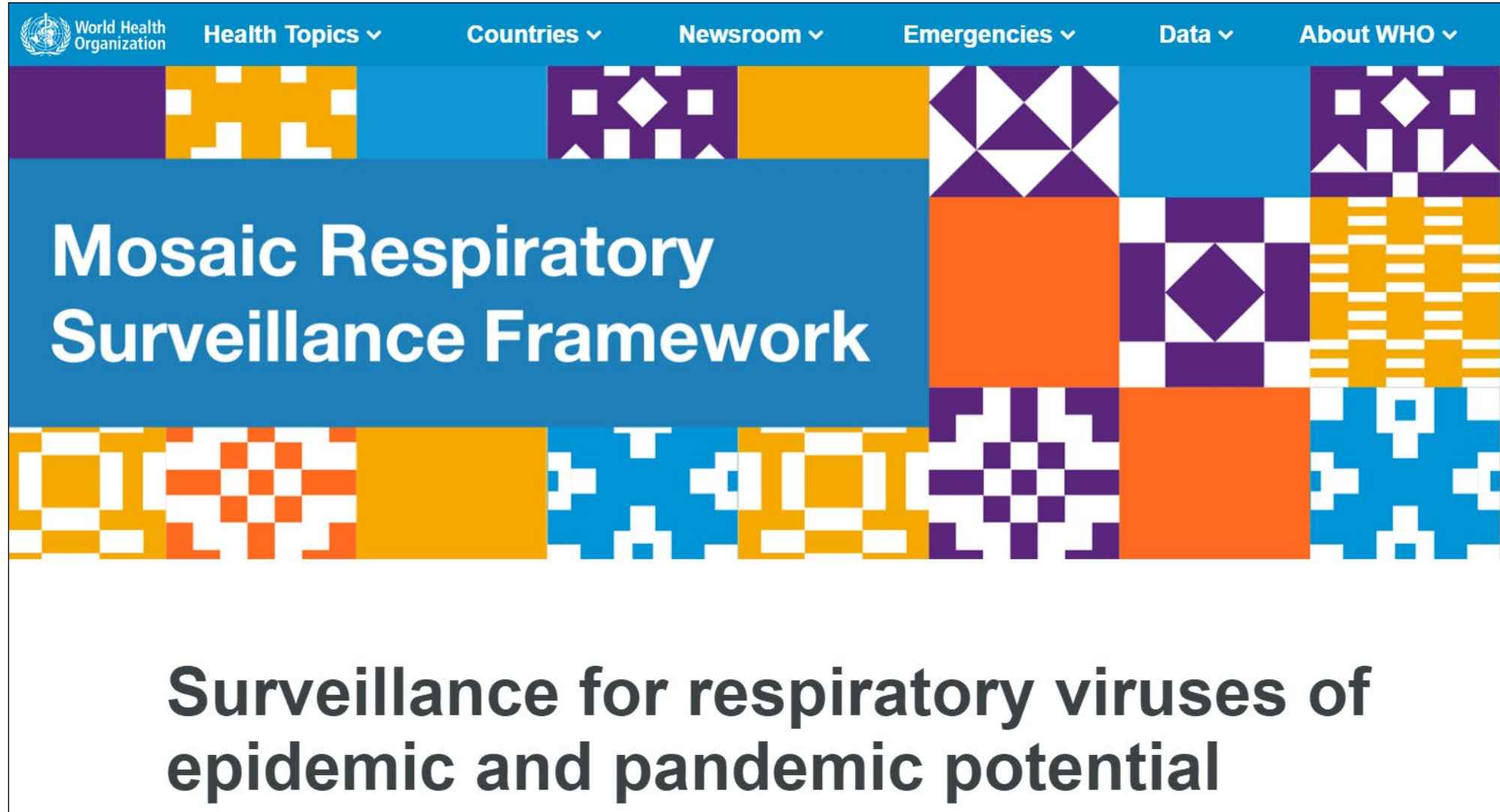




Involving different sectors
in preparing for the next pandemic will
save lives, protect livelihoods and
speed up recovery



Contextualizes technical guidance through an integrated lens



The image shows a screenshot of the WHO Mosaic Respiratory Surveillance Framework website. The top navigation bar is blue and contains the WHO logo and the text "World Health Organization" on the left, and several menu items with dropdown arrows: "Health Topics", "Countries", "Newsroom", "Emergencies", "Data", and "About WHO". Below the navigation bar is a decorative header with a mosaic pattern of squares in purple, orange, and blue. The main content area features a large blue box with the text "Mosaic Respiratory Surveillance Framework" in white. Below this, the text "Surveillance for respiratory viruses of epidemic and pandemic potential" is displayed in a large, bold, black font.

World Health Organization

Health Topics ▾ Countries ▾ Newsroom ▾ Emergencies ▾ Data ▾ About WHO ▾

Mosaic Respiratory Surveillance Framework

Surveillance for respiratory viruses of epidemic and pandemic potential

PRET: Building on existing systems and plans

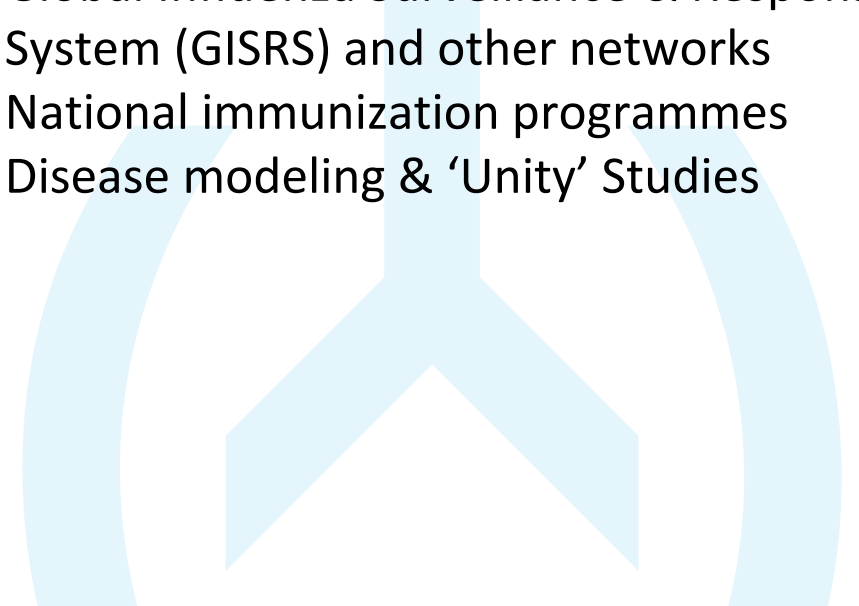
Leverage what already exists, gains made, and tailor to fill gaps identified

Existing plans:

- National Action Plans for Health Security (NAPHS)
- Pandemic Preparedness and Response Plans for Influenza and/or COVID-19
- National Deployment and Vaccination Plan (NDVP)
- National Immunization Strategy (routine immunizations)

Routine systems/networks:

- Disaster management bodies
- Global Influenza Surveillance & Response System (GISRS) and other networks
- National immunization programmes
- Disease modeling & 'Unity' Studies



PRET roll out in 2023 onwards



Broader context

WHA Resolutions 58.5, 74.7 and 75.7

Pandemic Accord (CA+)

One Health

IHR (2005)



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
-

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