PRET
Preparedness and Resilience for Emerging Threats

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Pandemic disease preparedness and response planning

Influenza plans (by Dec 2018)
- 194 countries
- 0 countries

COVID-19 plans (by Dec 2020)
- 177 countries
- 0 countries

Continuous planning and preparedness strengthening...

• [www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241515962#](http://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

Influenza plans (by Dec 2018)

COVID-19 plans (by Dec 2020)

Continuous planning and preparedness strengthening…

92 countries

177 countries

0

194
Infodemic management
Prevent disruptions to essential health services (e.g., MCH, NCD, TB etc)

65% of countries reported disruptions to health services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percentage of Countries Reporting Disruptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dental services (n=126)</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation services (n=129)</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine immunization (n=115)</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCD diagnosis and treatment (n=129)</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family planning and contraception (n=125)</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine immunization (health facilities)</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment for mental health disorders (n=128)</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (n=128)</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer diagnosis and treatment (n=123)</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palliative care (n=122)</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick child care services (n=127)</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of moderate and severe malnutrition (n=110)</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria diagnosis and treatment (n=87)</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbreak detection and control (non-COVID)</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB case detection and treatment (n=125)</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others* (n=47)</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility based births (n=126)</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuation of established ART treatment (n=126)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urgent blood transfusion services (n=123)</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient critical care services (n=129)</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-hour emergency room/units services (n=128)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency surgery (n=128)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Other services include: Basic Reproductive Health Services, Maternal Health Services, Basic Medical Services, Wound Care, etc.
Workforce challenges for quality genomic surveillance

- Funding
- Bioinformatics
- Staff motivation
- Uncoordination
- Hands-on time
- Financing
- Limited skills
- Budget
- Brain drain
- Leadership
- Sustained funding
- Limited trained staff
- MoH awareness
- Review existing standards
- Manpower limitation
- Sanctions
- Resources
- Analytical skills
- Travel restrictions
- Standardization
- Financement
Sustain safe provision of oxygen and define an access scale-up programme
Institutionalize epidemiological investigation protocols

Three-tiered preparedness strengthening needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All / Multi-Hazard</th>
<th>Pathogen Groups</th>
<th>Pathogen Specific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical care system</td>
<td>Access to oxygen</td>
<td>Influenza: access to specific medical countermeasures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOPs for respiratory clinical care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthy cities</td>
<td>Indoor air quality</td>
<td>MERS-CoV: not consuming raw dromedary camel products</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Respiratory hygiene measures</td>
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</table>
Integrated approach to improve pandemic preparedness for groups of pathogens based on their mode of transmission
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.
WHO Mosaic Respiratory Surveillance Framework

Contextualizes technical guidance through an integrated lens

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

- **23 March 2023**
  - Webinar 1 (context)

- **30 March 2023**
  - Member States Info Session

- **18 April 2023**
  - Webinar 2 (synergies)

- **24-26 April 2023**
  - Call to action & global meeting on PRET

Additional events:
- Virtual Peer Learning Network
- Virtual Global Community of Practice & Partner Forum

The PRET Global Launch (who.int)
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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