# IVth Joint EC/ECDC/WHO Workshop on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness

Luxembourg 25 – 27 September 2007

Whole Country Responses to the Pandemic Threat
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25th September 2007

# COMPLEX CHALLENGES AND ELUSIVE SOLUTIONS

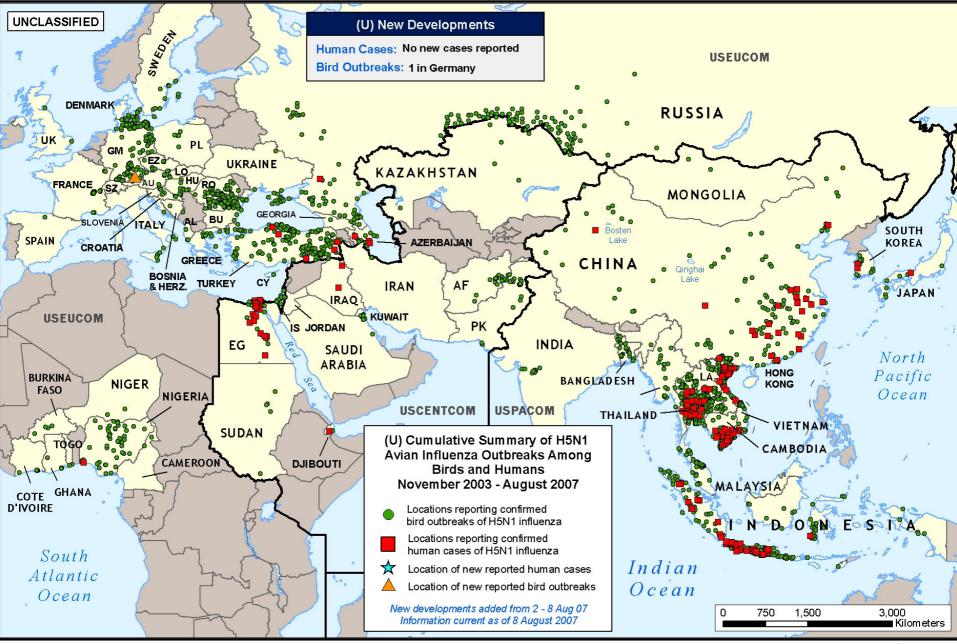
A range of stakeholders and agendas: community groups, legislators, business executives, health professionals, security people and governmental interests, within each country, working out how to prepare for an uncertain threat

Many governments with different objectives, trying to work together in response to the uncertain threat

Several institutions with different mandates and work-styles: political bodies, specialized agencies (the OiE, FAO, WHO and other UN bodies) voluntary agencies (MSF, Care, World Vision, Red Cross), development banks, foundations, helping all to be ready for the uncertain threat.

How best to work on this together, inclusively and in synergy?

# 1 Understanding the threats



## THREE SCENARIOS

# Scenario 3 - Rapid Onset / Widespread impact

Little time for preparation, rapid containment vital, movement restrictions, social distancing, emphasis on mitigation

# Scenario 2 - Slow Onset / Localized Impact

Slowly acquires infectivity
Containment may be successful
Limited pandemic

Scenario 1 - Extended Phase 3 /
Avian Influenza outbreaks continue
Sporadic human cases
Impact on livelihoods due to culling of birds

### IMPACT OF NEXT FLU PANDEMIC

- High absenteeism in all sectors
- Significant economic effects
  - Compare with SARS <1000 dead, \$50 billion economic loss.</li>
  - Markets close, utilities become unreliable, telecoms break, cash in short supply
  - Travel and leisure travel reduces, demand for food changes
- Threats to Rule of Law and Security
- Need for Humanitarian Response

#### **AVIAN & PANDEMIC INFLUENZA THREATS**

#### Livelihoods

#### **Human Health**

Governance & Security

# Social & Humanitarian Needs

- Food and income loss from poultry deaths, culling & decreased economic activity
- High illness & potentially higher death rates
- Overstretched health facilities
- Disproportionate impact on vulnerable
- Increased demand for governance & security
- Higher public anxiety
- Reduced capacity due to illness & death
- Deterioration of coping & support mechanisms
- Interruption in public services
- Quarantine policies

#### Trade & commerce disruptions

- Degraded labour force
- Interruption of regular supply systems

#### **OUTCOMES DEPEND ON MULTIPLE SECTORS**

- 1 <u>Livestock Production Preventing the next influenza pandemic</u>
- Growing, Processing, Marketing and Distribution of animal meat for human consumption
- 2 Human Health Containing it
- Medicines, Commodities, Equipment, R and D, Patient Care, Lab services
- **3** Financial Services
- Banking (cash and settlements), financial regulation, risk management and insurance
- 4 <u>Utilities, Logistics, Personal Services</u>
- Electricity, Water, Food, Telecoms, Logistics, Postal services, Transport, Retailing (Catering for the needs of the most vulnerable)
- 5 Leisure and Recreation
- Tourism and Travel, Airports, Sports
- 6 Government, Security, Military
- Public Services, Law and Order, Judiciary and Correction, Private Security, Human Rights
- 7 <u>Media</u>
- Broadcast, Print; Podcast and Blog;
- 8 **Environmental hygiene**
- Cleaning, Maintenance, Refuse management, wildlife conservation

# 2 Encouraging a coordinated global response

## **GLOBAL STRATEGY**

- Promoting Bio-secure Livestock Systems (public and private action: compensation for culled birds; incentives for change
- Safeguarding human health (70% of new infectious disease outbreaks will be zoonoses): surveillance, outbreak detection, confirmation, containment, communication
- Mobilizing societies to act: act for good hygiene and health: .... effective transmission of clear messages
- Limiting the social, economic, governance consequences of disease outbreaks: planning, preparations, procedures and exercises

# INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP ON AVIAN AND PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

- Global Political Process
- More than 80 countries including US, Australia, Japan, Canada, China, European Union, APEC
- A series of meetings at intervals (Washington Oct 05, Beijing Jan 06, Vienna June 06, Mali Dec 06)
- Next New Delhi December 2007
- Global Stock-take: Risks, Progress, Constraints
- Use of Funds, Funding Needs, Gaps monitored by UN and World Bank
- Long tem challenges of improving human security for livestock sector, public health sector, disaster preparedness
- International support needed: up to \$1 billion/year

# **EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE**

- Supports national AHI programme and plan
- International Financing (Donors and World Bank)
- \$1.9 billion pledged Beijing January 2006,
- \$0.5 billion pledged December 2006
- Next review November 2007
- Need \$0.5 \$1 billion per year
- Technical help from Governments, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, OiE
- Careful monitoring of spending and progress
- Private Militaries and voluntary sectors engaged

## **PURSUING SUCCESS**

- Political Commitment to joint and effective action
- Resources sufficient for incident response
- Functioning Alliances government, public, private, media
- Combined operations people's health, livestock health, informed population, regulations properly enforced, data and samples shared
- Adequate incentives to report, to cull, to improve safety
- Mobilized population informed and ready to act as a movement for safe and healthy food, animals and health

# **Pandemic Continuity Planning**

### PANDEMIC CONTINUITY PLANNING

- Prioritize identify critical functions that must be maintained
- Prepare put in place key steps to ensure that they can be maintained
- Preserve keep staff safe so they can serve
- Put to test simulate a major catastrophe (such as pandemic) to see if the preparation works
- Promote make sure that people know what they have to do (match message to audience)
- Proceed Make it happen
- Pick up Ready to recover when the time is right

## **GETTING PREPARED**

#### GOAL

- Capacity for Early Detection, Investigation and Confirmation
- Containment Strategy based on pandemic severity
- Social distancing, personal protection, movement restriction, maintenance of essential infrastructure
- Systematic use of anti-viral therapy (oseltamivir)
- Rapid development and equitable distribution of effective vaccines (Major controversy: will poor countries have access)

#### APPROACH

- High level of popular awareness and understanding
- All-of-Government approach
- Crisis plan to mitigate effects of pandemic on Economies, Governance, Basic Needs, Border Movements
- Humanitarian Relief Systems prepared

#### PROCEDURES

- Protocols developed to prioritize access and use stockpiles
- Civil soc, NGOs, local government, Private Sector synchronized
- Communications system
- Contingency Plan developed and Simulated

## **Current Status**

- General Picture
  - Plans not operationalised
  - Containment protocols need more testing
  - Sectors other than health not engaged
  - Patchy engagement of civil society and private enterprise
  - Vulnerable populations must be identified
  - Insufficient cross border working
  - Lack of integrated communications strategies and protocols
- Specific evidence of good practice
- Trackers Global (PIC) and Regional (eg ECDC and APEC

## **BULID ALLIANCES BASED ON TRUST**

- Normal business: Meetings and Statements
- Sufficient trust to share information (the threats to a nation warrant joint working)
- Agreeing to pursue one strategy and review it at intervals
- Achieving Harmony and Avoiding Discord
- Seeking Synergy (Better than the sum of the parts) and (ideally)
- Working as one (Unity)



listen to community members when devising the response

# Care-givers



#### Guestochare Identity Number

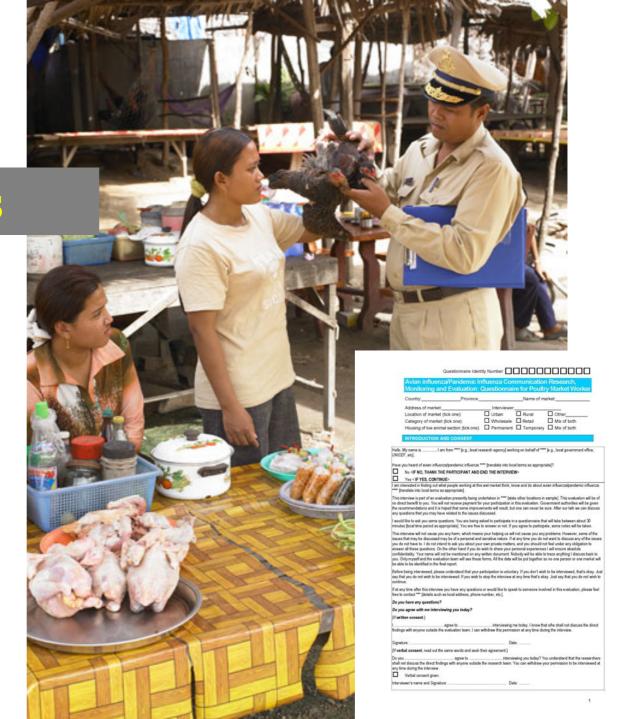
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# Market workers



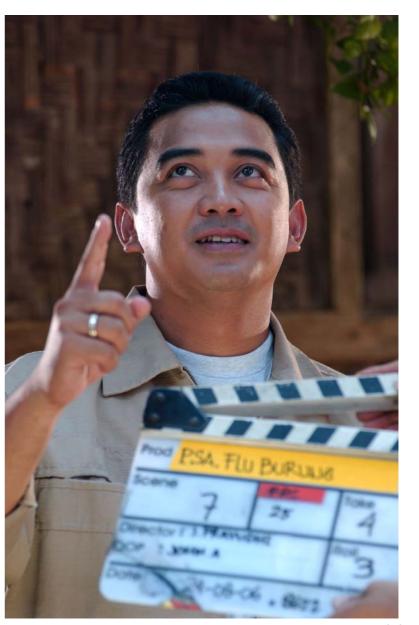
# devise **clear** messages







# communicate with ...millions of people



# ....with involvement of local leaders



# **Undeniable Links**

- Diseases threaten our future (HIV, SARS, Ebola)
- Diseases do not respect borders
- Diseases appear without warning
- Animals are a key source
- Governments, voluntary sector and business community must be engaged

# **Unmistakable Benefits**

- Continuity of essential systems in the event of an influenza pandemic, a disease outbreak, a major catastrophe
- Anticipation of risks and threats faced
- Good Management, effective governance



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