PIP PC Implementation: SWOT Analysis Results

STRENGTHS

Aspects of the **PIP Framework** / PC Implementation that are **working well**, and that can be built on in the future

- The PC Implementation plan is innovative, and adds value to pandemic preparedness.
- There is strong participation and collaboration across stakeholders at a global, national and regional level with diverse representation.
- The approach is systematic, evidence-based and tailored to countries' needs.
- Tools and guidelines have been developed and trainings have been provided in a number of areas (e.g. risk communication, burden of disease manual).
- The geographical breadth of projects contributes to better global preparedness.
- GISRS has been strengthened through a number of actions. For example, National Influenza Centers (NICs) have been established and maintained, and there is continued support for the National Laboratory Network and National Public Health Laboratories.
- Technical capabilities for detection have improved in many target countries. Laboratories have gained experience and event-based surveillance has improved.
- Information is shared more regularly, including monitoring and surveillance data.
- Progress has been made in deriving country and global disease burden estimates.
- Detailed assessments of capacity of National Regulatory Authorities (NRA) have been carried out in target countries. NRA personnel have gained experience in thinking about regulatory constraints in a pandemic scenario.

WEAKNESSES

Aspects of the **PIP Framework** / PC Implementation that are not reaching their potential and **need change** or further investment

- There is a lack of clarity on the impact of PIP activities and its specific objectives, making it hard to understand whether the ability to respond to a pandemic has improved.
- The connection with national pandemic planning and PC implementation is not clear
- Data limitations such as: countries still do not share data and viruses very easily; epidemiology and laboratory data should be better integrated; better links are needed between country/regional/global data management; technical and local knowledge should be integrated
- Insufficient skilled personnel; more training and capacity building is needed.
- The priority country focus might not always work and more general regional support might also be needed.
- There is a lack of clarity on current vaccine pandemic production capacity.
- Advances in and around event-based surveillance are difficult to measure are difficult to attribute solely to PIP.
- The current systems of annual partnership contributions do not provide long-term predictability/sustainability of funding.

OPPORTUNITIES

Elements within PIP PC Implementation or in the broader environment that could be **exploited** to **help** reach the objective of preparedness for pandemic influenza

Opportunities within the broader environment

- Following large-scale recent epidemics, there is heightened global awareness about potential health implications of a pandemic. This creates an opportunity for knowledge, support and buy-in of PIP internationally.
- An opportunity exists for collaboration/alignment with global institutions working on pandemic preparedness (e.g. World Bank).

Opportunities within WHO and the PIP programme

- Development of clear key performance indicators (KPIs) would be able to show the effect on influenza pandemic preparedness and response.
- Simulation exercises can be conducted to challenge the ability to respond to a pandemic.
- Decision-making can be guided by data, using the increased data generation from past PIP PC Implementation work (e.g. Burden of Disease studies).
- There are opportunities for better integration/collaboration across AOW, and inclusion of activities from GAP.

- Further improvements can be made by continuing key work such as training programs and guideline development, enhancing technical capabilities for detection and evidence-based surveillance, increasing political commitment, using the web for risk communication, and economic costing.
- Robust project-based budgeting and planning could improve execution of activities under PIP PC implementation.
- Opportunities exist to improve PC predictability, equity, fairness and sustainability.

THREATS

Elements in the **broader environment** that could **endanger or inhibit** progress in preparedness for pandemic influenza

- There is a lack of full political support across governments. Member state commitment is perceived to be limited.
- Implementation of regulatory measures remains weak and governments still doubt necessity of measures.
- Pandemics and epidemics are now a political issue rather than a technical issue.
- Insufficient integration of work into national programs leads to fears about sustainability.
- A lack of visibility of end-to-end preparedness & response capacity improvements may lead to inadequate or inefficient planning & response.
- Other global initiatives (e.g. from the World Bank) could drive preparedness activities in directions that are not aligned with the approach of the PIP PC Implementation.
- During a pandemic, at a country level, the people who have had their capacity built through PIP may be pushed aside and are no longer in control/response positions.
- Lack of sustainable demand for seasonal vaccination may jeopardise pandemic preparedness activities.
- Regulatory capacity activities might not support regulatory convergence, creating potential vaccine access delays.
- Lack of clarity as to how the funds have actually contributed to improved global pandemic preparedness may discourage manufacturers' continued commitment.