

## Annex A: Implications/Anticipated impact

### Risk implication and mitigation

- Should the PPC/Board choose not to support any activities contributing to global pandemic influenza preparedness, despite partner activities and investments, there is a risk that in a pandemic there would be global inequity in access to and use of pandemic vaccines and consequently Gavi-supported countries would be disproportionately impacted in terms of morbidity, mortality and disruption.
- Although Gavi could invest in interventions to increase pandemic influenza vaccine supply, these would be incremental to PIP and, given the limitations of current technology, would represent high costs and uncertain impacts. For this reason, Gavi investment to increase pandemic vaccine supply capacity and availability is not recommended at this time. Further information on the risks/ anticipated impacts of this intervention is outlined in Annex B of the October 2018 PPC Paper (Doc 06c).
- Regarding new technology, there is a risk that the impact of Gavi investment at this time would be diffuse given uncertain timelines and technical/scientific barriers. For this reason, Gavi investment is not recommended. However, were Gavi to be absent from discussions on new technology there is a risk that future products would not reflect the needs and use context of Gavi supported countries, thus the Gavi Secretariat intends to continue to engage with partners to monitor developments in new technology.
- The recommendation of a learning agenda to assess the feasibility and impact of routine immunization of healthcare workers with seasonal influenza vaccines as an approach to strengthen countries' pandemic preparedness has risks associated with feasibility, methodology (including identifying study designs which enable the key questions to be answered), and securing buy-in from countries in the context of competing priorities. Although the potential risk of duplication with initiatives such as PIVI is recognised, this is mitigated by close collaboration with key partners such as WHO, PIVI, BARDA and others who have clearly articulated the gaps and incremental value of Gavi's engagement in this area.

### Impact on countries

- Support for the learning agenda has implications for countries. For countries engaged in a learning agenda, it will require resources to be committed for activities which may have system benefit but which are unlikely to yield significant health benefits outside of a pandemic. They will also be expected to share experiences and knowledge with counterparts.
- Given the systemic links between pandemic influenza preparedness and preparedness for other emerging infectious diseases, there are risks of potential duplication with global, regional and national efforts (such as, regulatory strengthening through the African Vaccine Regulatory Forum [AVAREF] and similar initiatives and activities relating to the WHO Joint External Evaluations). Within the Secretariat, increased knowledge of the product and policy landscape of vaccines for epidemic preparedness and response and strong relationships with partners will mitigate these risks.

Through engagement in pandemic influenza preparedness, the Alliance would also be in a position to contribute to an improved understanding and evidence base as to how routine immunisation systems can support vaccine use in epidemic and pandemic response.

### **Impact on Alliance**

- Alliance partners would be engaged closely on development of the learning agenda. In the longer-term, it is important that at global, regional and national levels, partners can provide technical guidance on choosing the appropriate vaccination strategies for local and regional epidemiology and designing national plans and programmes. In order for the Secretariat to continue to engage with partners and monitor the development of new influenza vaccines, as well as related technology, such as therapeutics it will be important for Alliance partners to share knowledge and expertise on the pipeline.
- This landscape analysis and briefing focuses on opportunities for the Alliance to contribute to pandemic influenza preparedness. As described in 1.4 of the October 2018 PPC Paper (Doc 06c) in the event of an actual influenza pandemic, it is envisaged that the Secretariat would work with WHO and other partners to explore avenues to support the response to the pandemic in Gavi-supported countries through existing policies.