

Health Security

Supamit Chunsuttiwat
Ministry of Public Health

Developing Countries Vaccine Manufacturers Network
16th Annual Meeting
October 6, 2015

Challenges to health at the turn of the millennium (1)

- Drastic climate changes
- Environmental pollution
- Growing and aging population
- Rapidly expanding urbanization
- Rising non-communicable diseases



Challenges to health at the turn of the millennium (2)

- Emerging infectious diseases
- Ongoing conflicts and violence
- More stressful lifestyles
- Globalized marketing
- Booming social media



Health as integral part of development

- The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and *security*. (WHO 2005).
- Health development and security depends heavily on the achievements in other aspects social and economic developments.
- Millennium Development Goals (MDG) as framework for integrated development.

Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

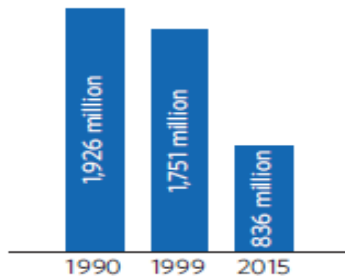


MDG achievements at global level

1 Extreme poverty rate in developing countries



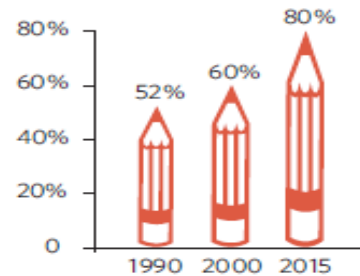
Global number of extreme poor



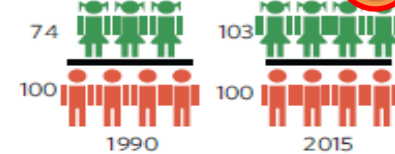
2 Global out-of-school children of primary school age



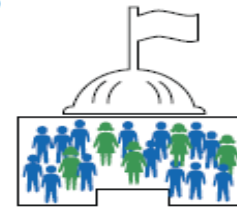
Primary school net enrolment rate in sub-Saharan Africa



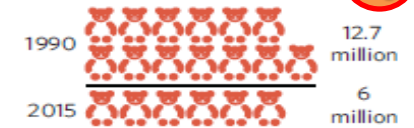
3 Primary school enrolment ratio in Southern Asia



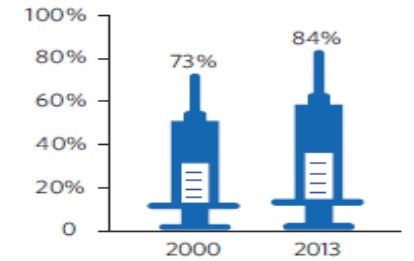
90% of countries have more women in parliament since 1995



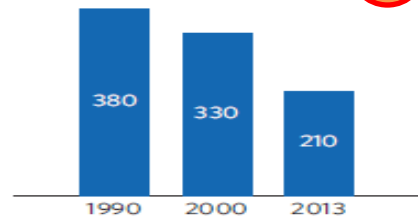
4 Global number of deaths of children under five



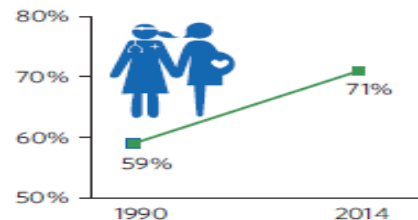
Global measles vaccine coverage



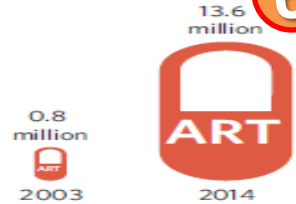
5 Global maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)



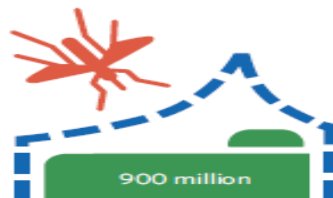
Global births attended by skilled health personnel



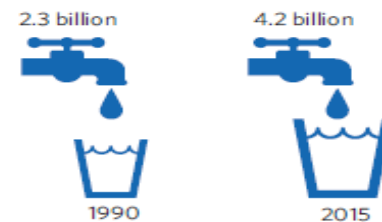
6 Global antiretroviral therapy treatment



Number of insecticide-treated mosquito nets delivered in sub-Saharan Africa, 2004-2014



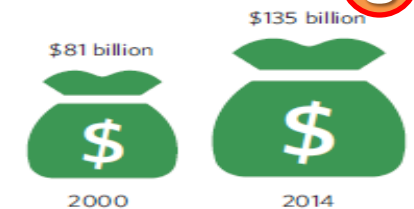
7 1.9 billion people have gained access to piped drinking water since 1990



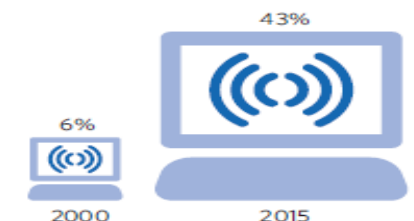
98% of ozone-depleting substances eliminated since 1990



8 Official development assistance



Global Internet penetration



Gaps remain

Despite successes, the poorest and most vulnerable are left behind

- Big gaps exist between the poorest and richest households, and between rural and urban areas
- Millions of people still live in poverty, without access to basic services
- Climate change and environmental degradation undermine progress
- Gender inequality persists
- Conflicts remain the biggest threat to human development



MDG : ASEAN perspectives



MDG : ASEAN perspectives

Country	ASEAN classification*	Population (Million)	GDP per cap (PPP \$US)*
Singapore	High	5.3	29,663
Brunei	High	0.4	28,161
Malaysia	Upper medium	29.2	10,882
Thailand	Upper medium	66.8	8,677
Philippines	Medium	96.7	5,137
Viet Nam	Medium	88.8	3,071
Indonesia	Medium	246.9	3,843
Lao PDR	Lower medium	6.6	2,039
Cambodia	Lower medium	14.9	2,727
Myanmar	Lower medium	52.8	1,027

* MDG Progress in Southeast Asia: Implications for Child Poverty by Peter Warr, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University

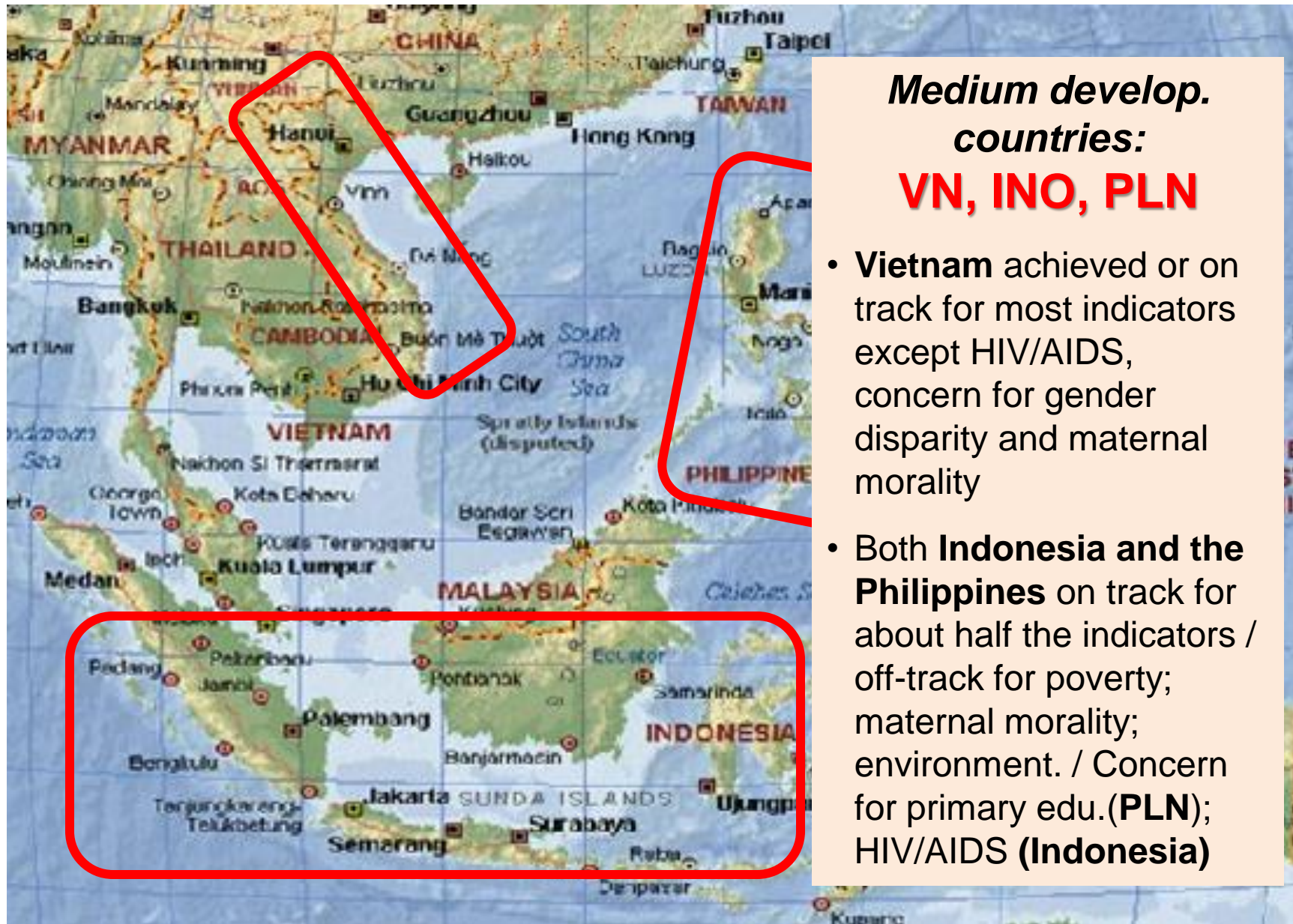
MDG : ASEAN perspectives

Upper Medium Development Countries

Malaysia and Thailand

- Most indicators already achieved, or on track
- An outcome of sustained economic growth, combined with concerted government action
- Some exceptions require attention:
 - HIV/AIDS in **Malaysia**
 - environment in **Thailand**

MDG : ASEAN perspectives



*Medium develop.
countries:*

VN, INO, PLN

- **Vietnam** achieved or on track for most indicators except HIV/AIDS, concern for gender disparity and maternal morality
- Both **Indonesia** and the **Philippines** on track for about half the indicators / off-track for poverty; maternal morality; environment. / Concern for primary edu.(PLN); HIV/AIDS (**Indonesia**)

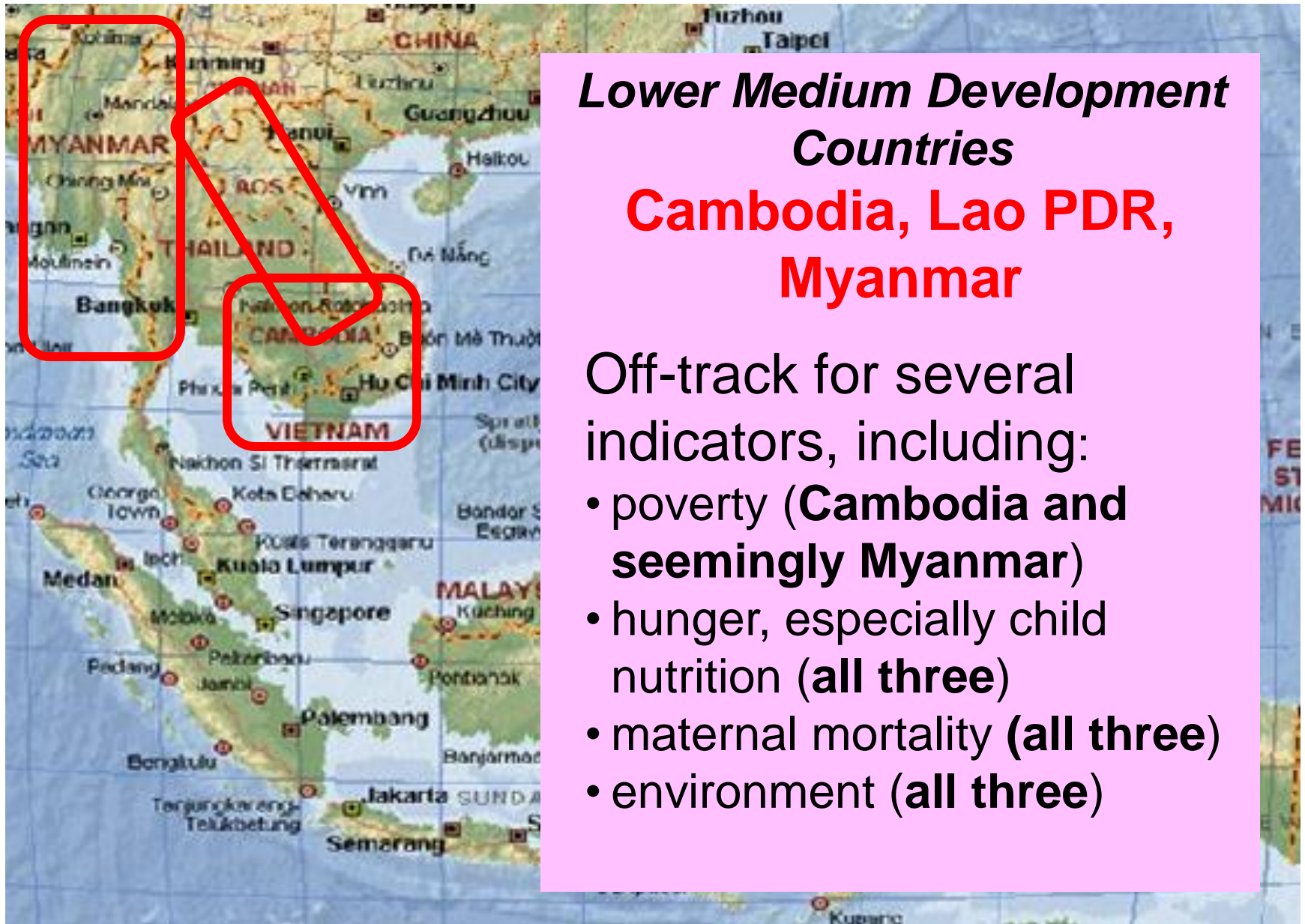
MDG : ASEAN perspectives

Lower Medium Development Countries

**Cambodia, Lao PDR,
Myanmar**

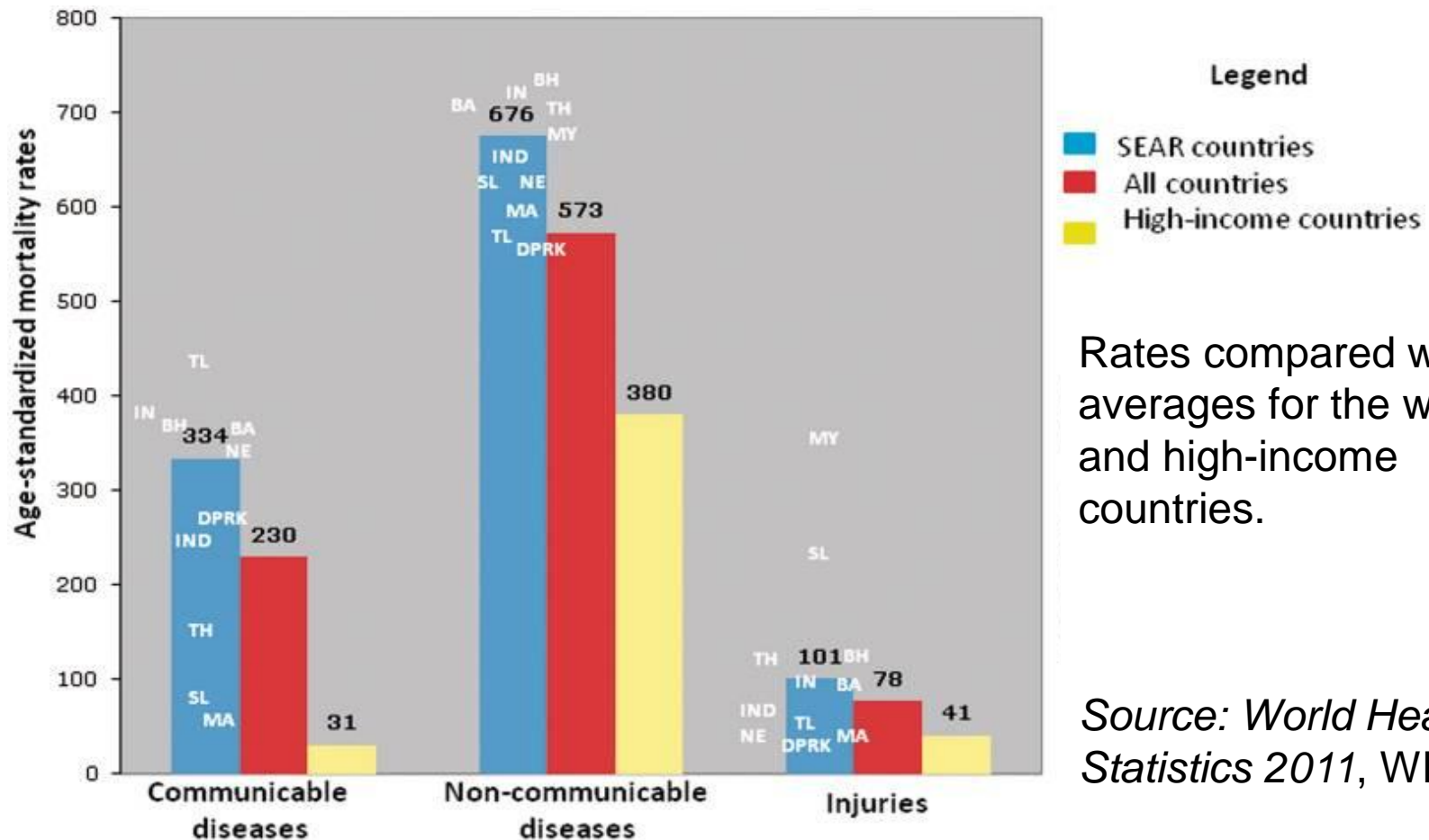
Off-track for several indicators, including:

- poverty (**Cambodia and seemingly Myanmar**)
- hunger, especially child nutrition (**all three**)
- maternal mortality (**all three**)
- environment (**all three**)



Rising health burdens

Age-standardized mortality rates for CDs, NCDs & injuries in SEAR countries



Rates compared with averages for the world and high-income countries.

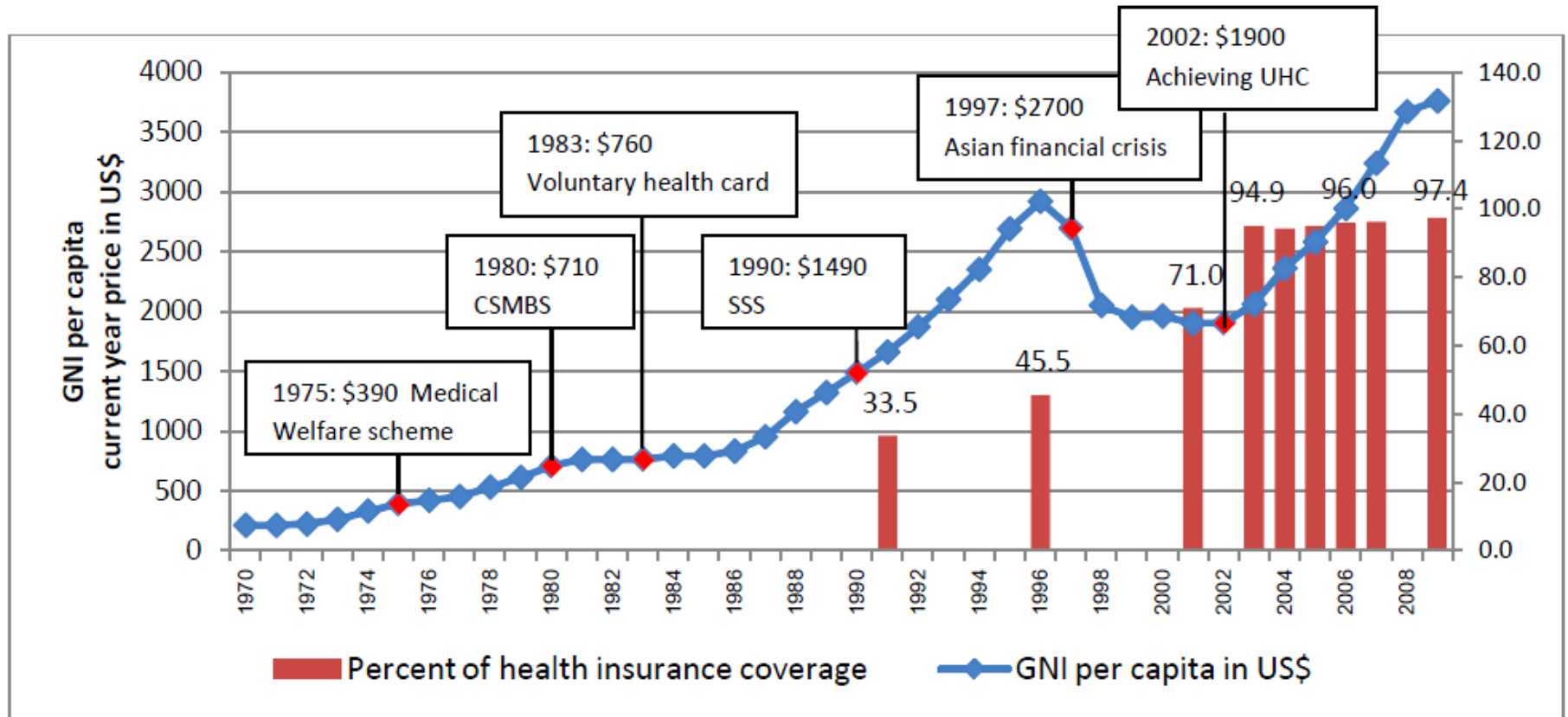
Source: World Health Statistics 2011, WHO

Addressing health needs / security

Concern at national level

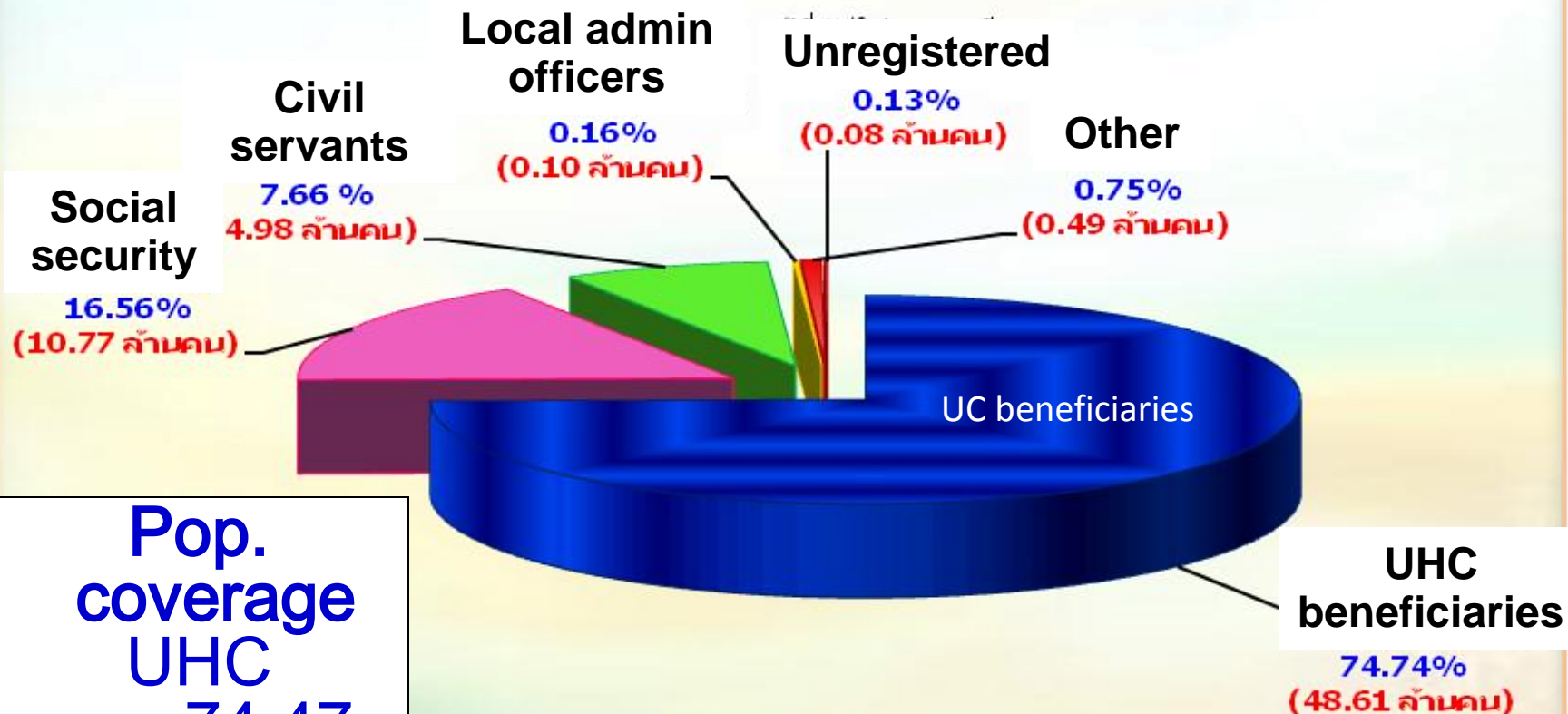
- **Health infrastructures & resources**
 - ❑ Health service infrastructure
 - ❑ Human resource
 - ❑ Financial support
- **Capacities**
 - ❑ Disease surveillance, prevention & control of CD, NCD and other health hazards
 - ❑ Medical care and rehabilitation
 - ❑ Health promotion
- **Coverage and equity**
 - ❑ Primary health care, UHC, or other safety nets

Long march towards universal health coverage (UHC) in Thailand



Note: Based on National Health Accounts (NHA) data, GNI per capita, 1970-2009

Coverage of major health insurance systems in Thailand



Pop.
coverage
UHC
74.47
%,
SSS
16.56

Benefit package evolution



2013

- Extending flu vac to other 2 groups
- stem cell for hematopoietic cancers
- long term care linked with home and community care

2012

- Liver transplant.
- cardiac Surgery

2010

- herbal medicines/orphan drugs
- Psychiatric patients in institutional care

2009

- High cost medications
- seasonal flu vaccine

2008

- peritoneal dialysis and renal transplants
- Methadone for drug addicts

2007

Traditional med.

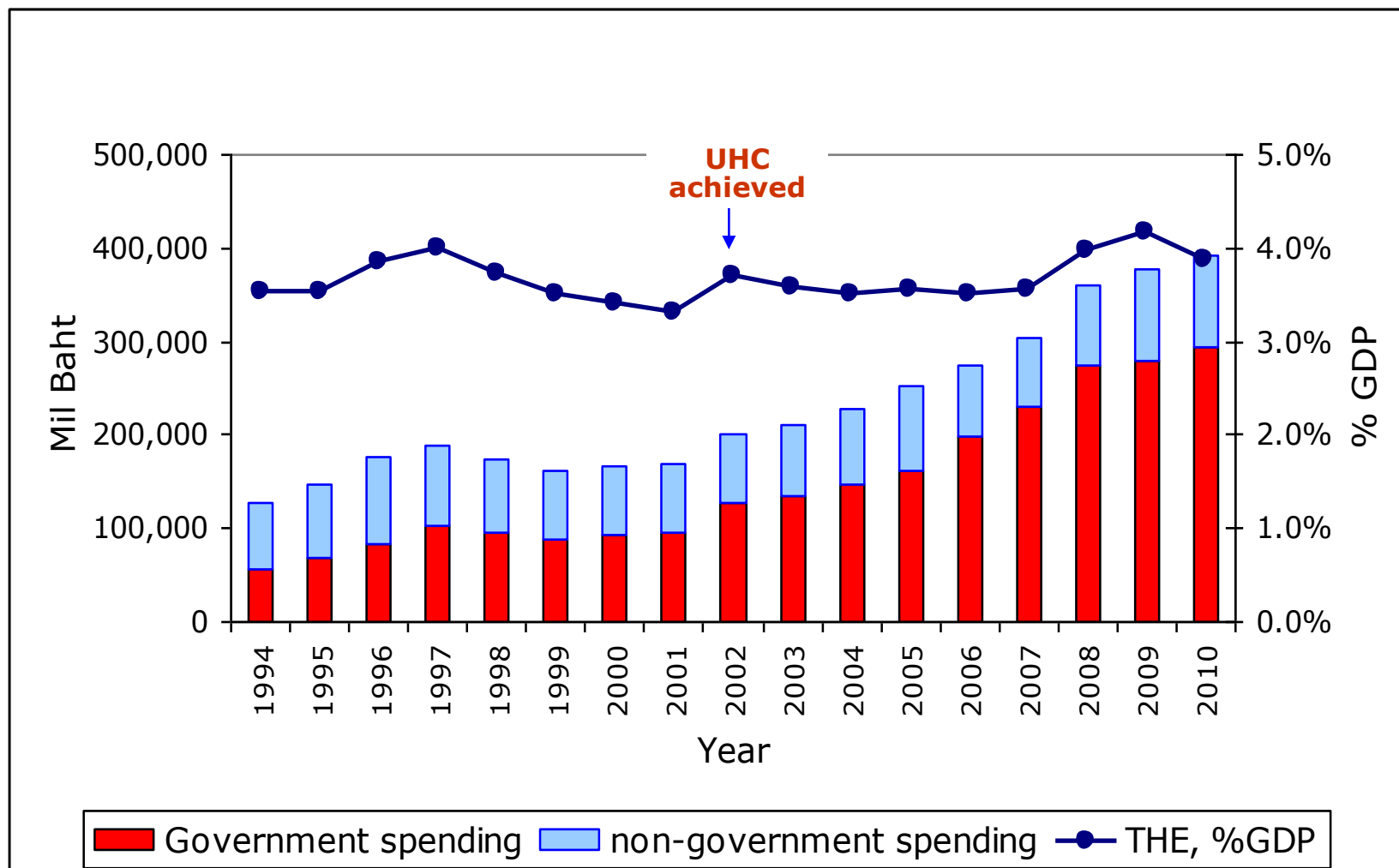
2005

ARV, free condom, counseling and testing, CD4 count)

2002

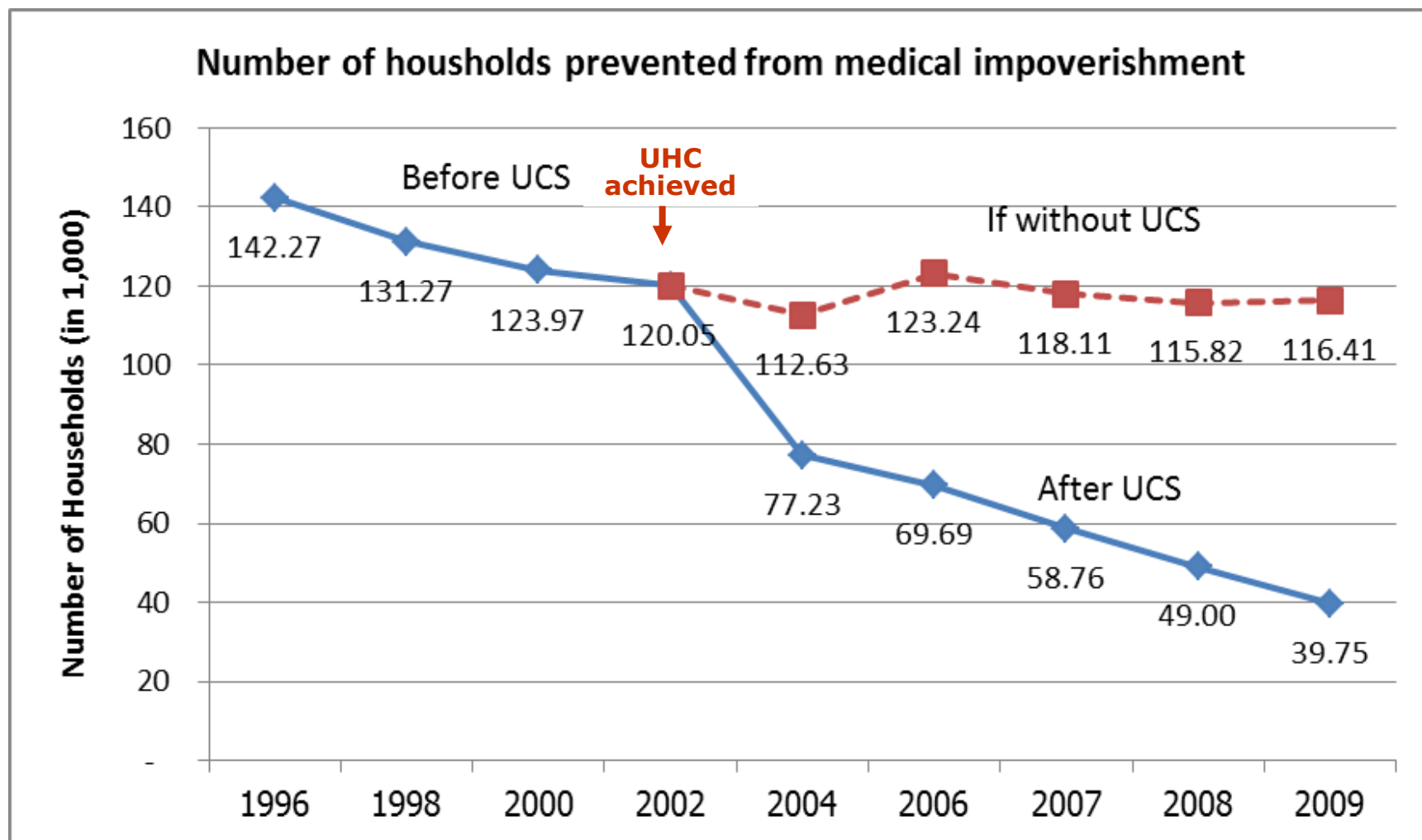
Basic services for most curative services including diagnostic; dental; preventive and rehabilitative services for the Thai citizen

Total health expenditure in Thailand 1994-2010



Source: NHA1994-2010

Protection against health impoverishment



Addressing health security

Concern at international level

- **International Health Regulation (IHR 2005)**

Key concern: Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

- National commitment
- National capacities
- Regional and global cooperation for PHEIC response

- **Global Health Security Agenda**

PHEIC time line

- *April 2009: H1N1 influenza pandemic*
- *May 2014: polio resurgence*
- *August 2014: Ebola in West Africa*

Vaccine as tool for health security

- Vaccine - most cost effective tools for infectious disease prevention control
- Vaccine - leading to eradication of smallpox, near elimination of polio and successful control of many diseases.
- New vaccines – for dreadful diseases such as Ebola, SARS and dengue, including treatment of cancers.
- Vaccination - increasing life expectancy; reducing morbidity, mortality and disability rates; saving health care cost

Vaccine security

- Vaccine Security: the sustained, uninterrupted supply of affordable vaccines of assured quality*
- Determinants
 - Accurate forecasting of vaccine requirement
 - Affordability for the national program
 - Assured quality of vaccine
 - Access for all
- Increasing national concern
- Opportunities for regional & international cooperation

* UNICEF definition

ASEAN Collaboration for Regional Vaccine Security & Self-Reliance Initiative



Phuket Workshop, October 2014



World Health
Organization

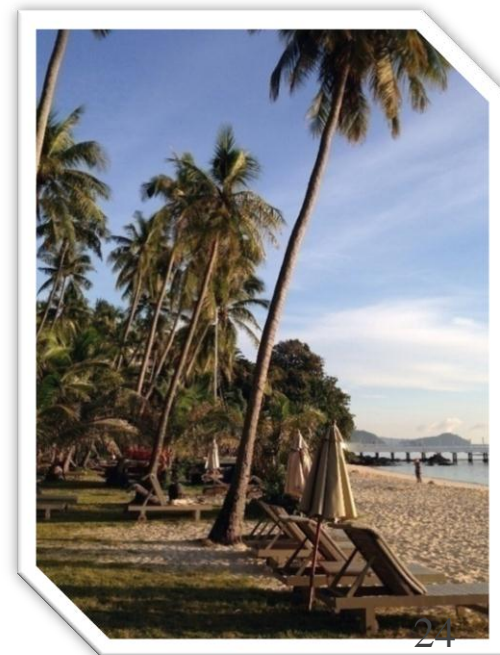


Objectives:

- To understand perspectives of vaccine security among ASEAN countries
- To identify needs of ASEAN countries with regard to vaccine security, and potential areas for cooperation

Outcome:

- Awareness of existing capacities in vaccine R&D and production in AMS; and of existing vaccine related networks
- Identifying common needs for cooperation:
 - Human Resource Development (HRD)
 - ASEAN Price Policy & pooled procurement
 - Communication and Coordination
 - Mechanism for further coordination on RVS



Bangkok Workshop, August 2015



World Health
Organization



Objectives:

- To review communication/coordination related to vaccine security in ASEAN
- To establish strategies and plan of effective communication/coordination to enhance regional vaccine security

Recommendations:

- Drive toward ASEAN policy for RVS
- Seek more collaboration with partners e.g., WHO, DCVMN, BMGF, etc.
- Avoid unnecessary competition among AMS
- Develop mechanism of further coop.
- NVI to continue RVS coordination in the meantime





“Giving children a healthy start in life, no matter where they are born or the circumstances of their birth, is the moral obligation of every one of us. It is heartbreaking to think that three million children die each year from diseases that we can prevent.”

Address by Nelson Mandela at Vaccine Conference
April 2002

DCVMN News. 18 July 1918 – 05 December 2013

Thank you for your attention





