



Greater
Mekong
Subregion



Building Resilient Health Systems Towards a Global Communities of Health for All



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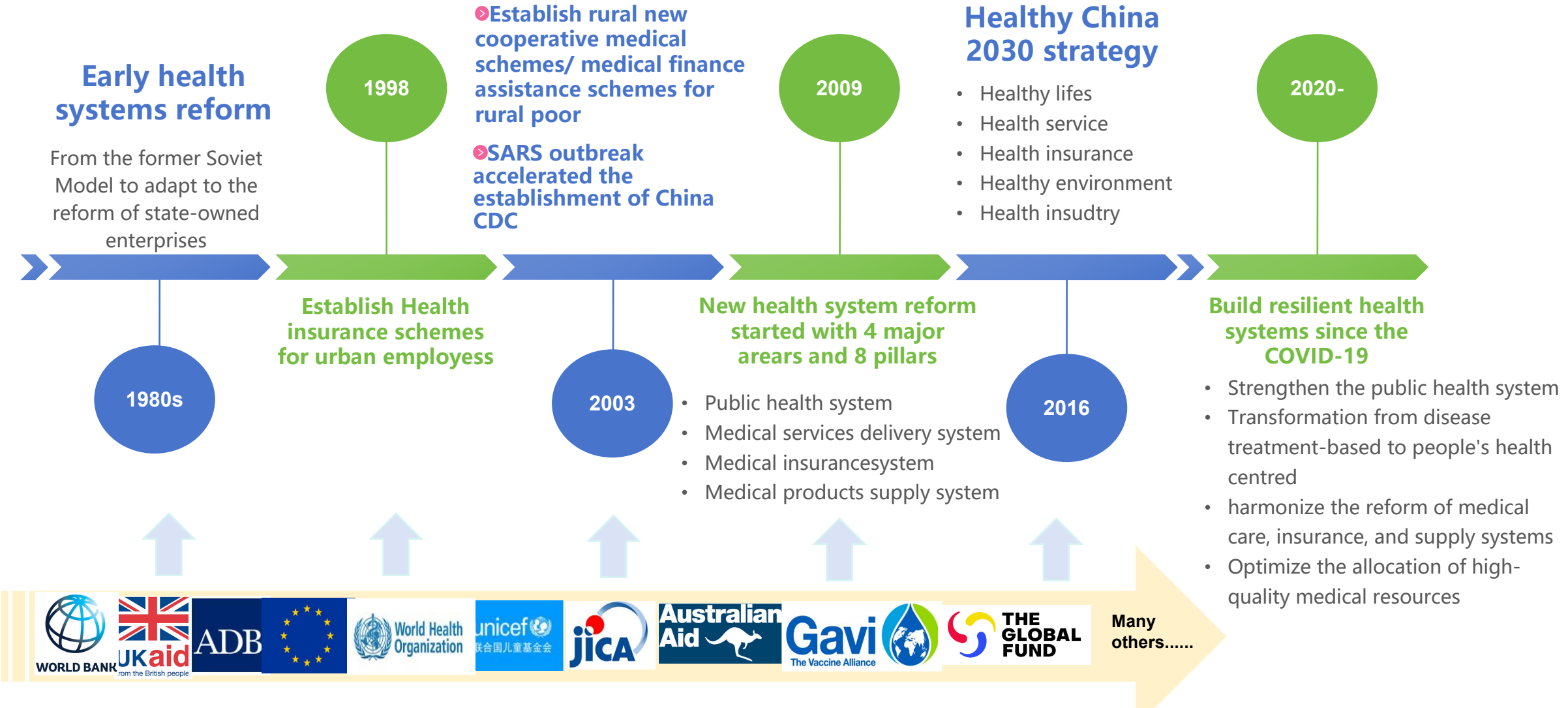
Dec. 14th, 2023



Outlines

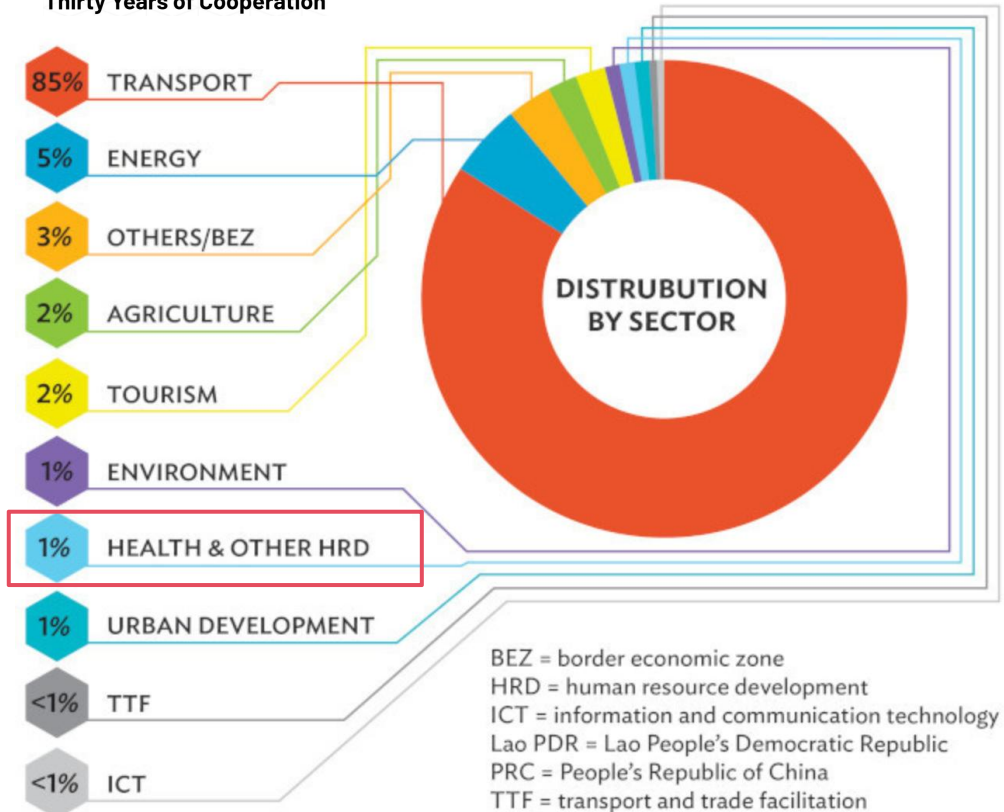
- Resilient health systems is fundamental to regional health security, UHC and economic resilience
- Gaps in the region to build resilient health systems
- China's initiative on Health Silk Road Cooperation
- Ongoing progress and potential collaboration

Health system reforms: always on its way in China



➤All these development assistance programs (vertical & horizontal with HSS elements) has supported and been integrated into China's efforts on health system reform

Health cooperation in the region



205 investment and technical assistance projects in priority areas, valued at \$77.6 billion.

Source: <https://greatermekong.org/gms-program-infographics-30-years>



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



- Investment in health cooperation in the region is relatively low;
- GMS Working Group on Health Cooperation: since 2017 but made many substantial achievements;
- Resilient health systems is emphasized from the perspective of addressing health challenges along border areas.

Resilient health systems is fundamental to regional health security, UHC, and economic resilience



➤ Resilient health systems are key to:

- Ensure individual **well-being**
- Identify and manage **public health threats** effectively
- **Economic** resilience

➤ **Political Declaration** of the UN High-level Meeting on **Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response / Political Declaration** of the UN High-level Meeting on **Universal Health Coverage** (2023)

- **Recognizing:** the link between pandemic prevention, preparedness and response and universal health coverage; resilient and people-centered health systems are necessary to protect the health of all people;
- **Call for** international cooperation and global solidarity for: advancing health systems resilience and recovery, scaling up efforts to strengthen quality, people-centred, sustainable and resilient health systems and enhance their performance.



A BRIEF ON THE WHO POSITION

Building health systems resilience for universal health coverage and health security during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond



World Health Organization

PGA Text as of 1 September 2023

**Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage
"Universal Health coverage: expanding our ambition for health and well-being in a post-COVID world"**

We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments, are assembled at the United Nations on 21 September 2023 to undertake a comprehensive review on the implementation of the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, entitled "Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world", of 2019, and to identify gaps and solutions, accelerate progress towards the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030, with a view to scale up the global effort to build a healthier world for all, and in this regard we:

1. Reaffirm the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;
2. Reaffirm and renew our political commitment to accelerate the implementation of the 20 political declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on universal health coverage, which reaffirms that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and continues to inspire us to act and enhance our efforts, to achieve universal health coverage, by 2030, include financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all;
3. Reaffirm General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 23 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", stressing the need for a comprehensive and people-centred approach, with a view to leaving no one behind, reaching the furthest behind first, and the importance of health across all the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which are integral and indivisible;
4. Reaffirm General Assembly resolution 69/311 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the United International Conference on Financing for Development, which reaffirms strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership as a solidarity;
5. Reaffirm the political declarations adopted at the high-level meetings of the General Assembly on HIV and AIDS, on tackling antimicrobial resistance, on ending tuberculosis, on 4 prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, and on improving global road safety as well as General Assembly resolutions on the control and elimination of malaria;
6. Acknowledge the importance of coordination across health-related processes taking place during the 79th session of the General Assembly, particularly the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage, Tuberculosis and Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response, while also looking forward to the convening of the High-level Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance in 2024 and Non-communicable Diseases in 2025;

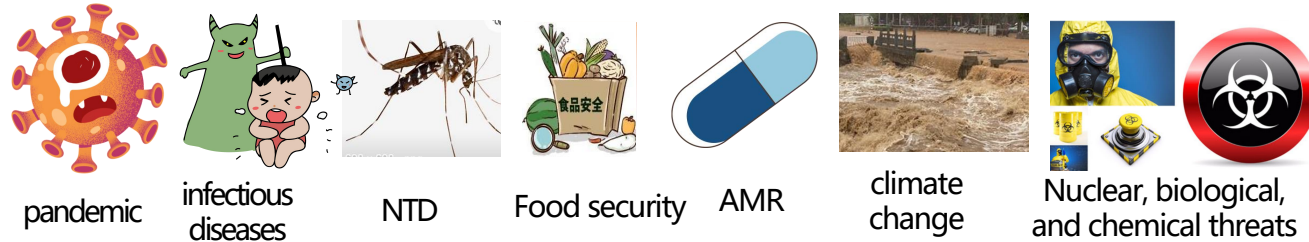
ZERO DRAFT

**Political Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly High-level Meeting on
Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response**

We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments, assembled at the United Nations on 20 September 2023, with a dedicated focus for the first time on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, affirm that pandemics call for timely, urgent and continued leadership, global solidarity, multilateral commitment and cooperation among Member States and with relevant United Nations entities and other relevant international organizations, to implement robust global, regional, national and local actions, driven by equity and the respect for human rights, to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, and fully address the direct and indirect consequences of current and future pandemics, and in this regard we (Based on A/RES/74.2 and A/RES/76/301)

- PP1. Recognize that a pandemic situation is extraordinary in nature and that the devastation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has brought urgency to efforts to strengthen the way countries and the world prepare for, prevent and respond to pandemics and health emergencies. (Based on WHA.101.PP1)
- PP2. Recognize also that the COVID-19 pandemic is one of the greatest global challenges in the history of the United Nations, and noting with deep concern its impact on health and the loss of life, mental health and well-being, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, the enjoyment of human rights and across all spheres of society, including on livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and education, the exacerbation of poverty and hunger, disruption to economies, trade, societies and the environment, and the exacerbation of economic and social inequalities within and among countries; (Based on A/RES/77/275 PP1.3)
- PP3. Express concern that the emergence and re-emergence of epidemic-prone diseases continues to accelerate and recognize that the COVID-19 pandemic has a disproportionate impact on low- and middle-income countries as well as people living in poverty, women and girls, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons and persons with disabilities, as well as those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, with repercussions on health and development gains, thus hampering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; (Based on A/RES/77/275 PP5)
- PP4. Express concern also that the inequities in access to COVID-19 vaccines are stark, with 22% of the population fully vaccinated in lower-income economies compared to 75% in high-income economies, as of 19 December 2022; (Based on WHA.101.PP1)
- PP5. Express concern further that during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, 52% of Member States reported disruptions to almost half of essential health services maintained (65% of services disrupted on average), and three years into the COVID-19 pandemic, 84% of

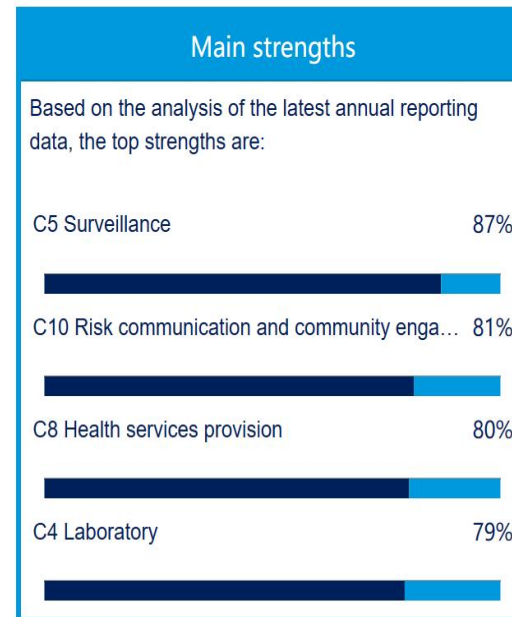
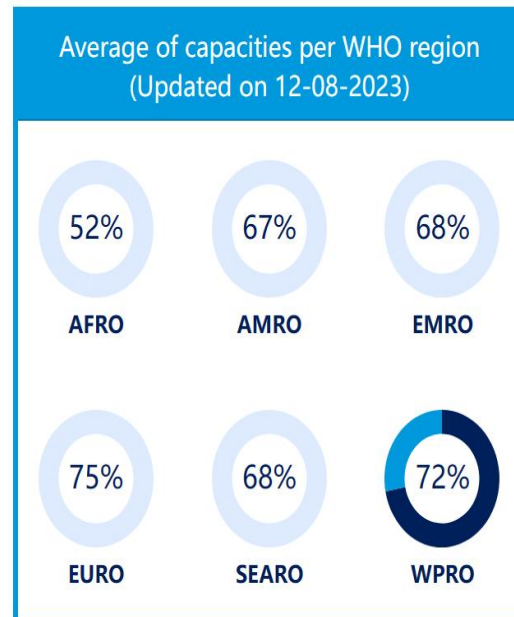
Gaps in the region



➤ To cope with these public health security challenges, many countries will require:

- Substantial health system reforms to address foundational gaps in public health capacities, including the core capacities of International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005), to make them more efficient, effective and resilient,
- These reforms must integrate health emergency preparedness and response systems into universal health coverage efforts, based on primary health care and essential public health function approaches, with a reorientation of investment and resources.

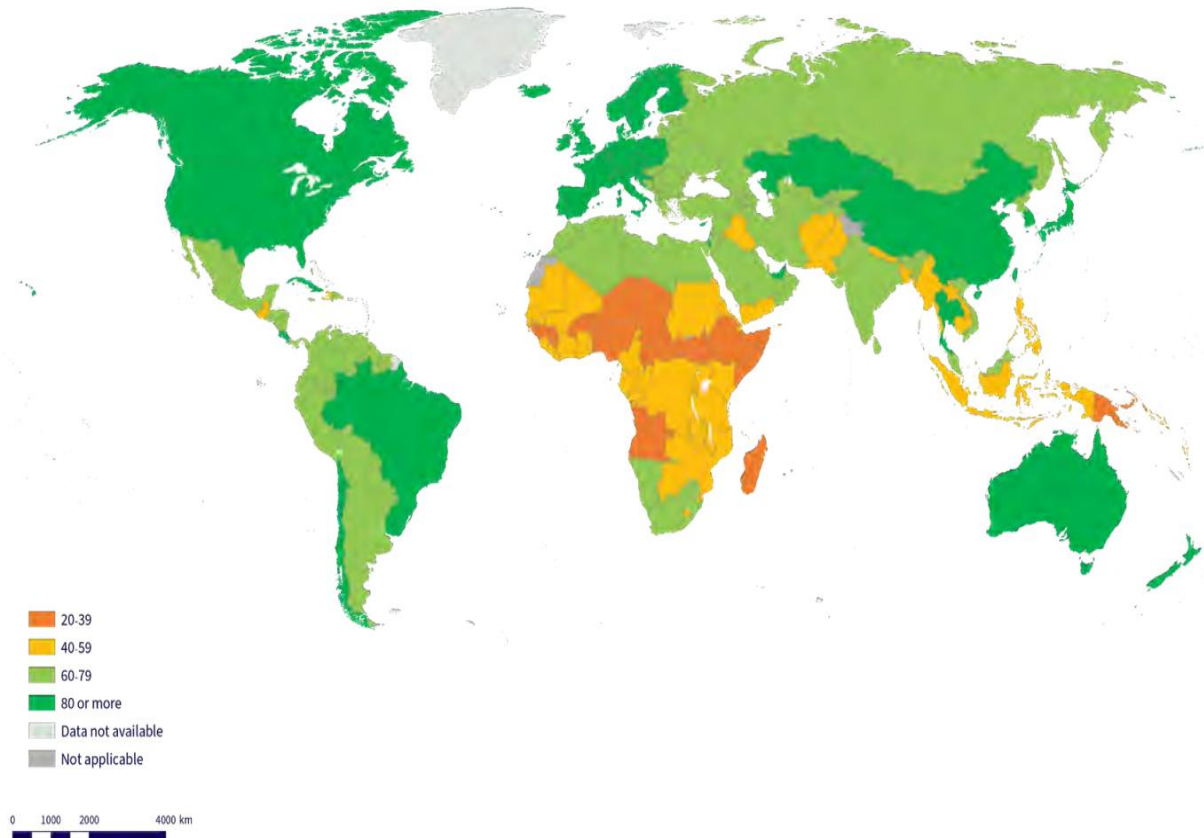
IHR Score per capacity (WPRO)



Source: WHO, E-SPAR, 2023

Gaps in the region

Global UHC Services Coverage Index by country, 2021

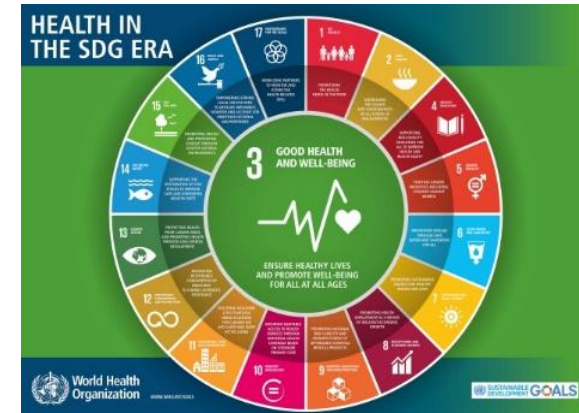
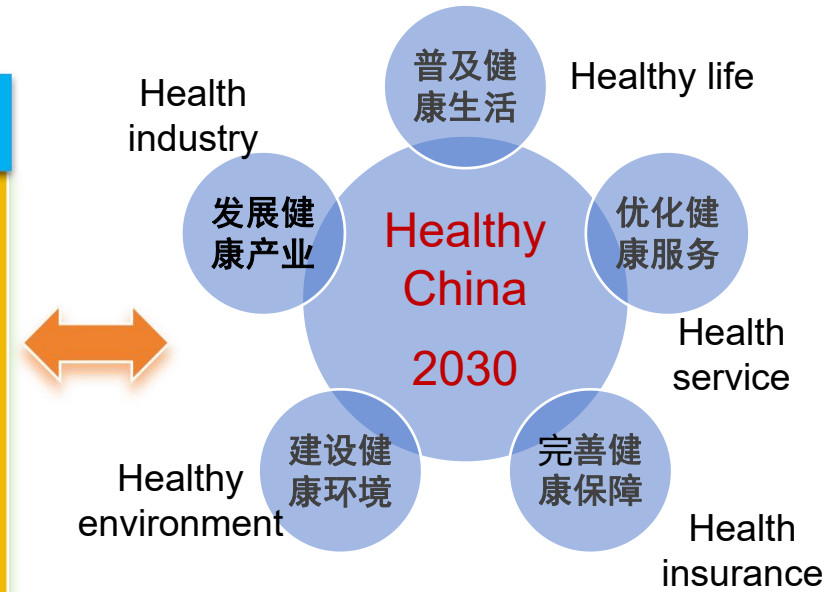


Source: WHO, 2023

- Global progress towards UHC has been largely stagnating since 2015, before stalling in 2019:
 - Global: at least 4.5 billion people—more than half of the world’s population—not fully covered by essential health services in 2021. Two billion people experienced financial hardship, with over 1.3 billion being pushed or further pushed into poverty.
 - In GMS region: significant progress on the UHC service coverage index (2/6 under global average 68), but financial protection has worsened between 2000 and 2019.
 - Requires a shift from health systems designed around diseases/hospitals to people centred.
 - PHC, an approach to strengthening health systems centred on people’s needs, is one of the most effective areas for investment to accelerate progress towards UHC.

China's initiative on Health Silk Road Cooperation

- An important component of the *"Belt and Road Initiative"*
- Goals: Build a global community of health for all.



China's initiative on Health Silk Road Cooperation



China-WHO country cooperation strategy (2022-2026)

CHINA-WHO
Country Cooperation Strategy 2022-2026



Healthy China 2030 and UHC

Resilient Health System

NCDs & Healthy Ageing

Health Security

“Health beyond Health”

Global Community of Health for All

Global Health Partnerships

Global Public Goods

> Strategic Objective 1: Healthy China 2030 and the achievement of UHC

- Priority area 1.1 Promoting the development of a resilient and equitable health service delivery system and sustainable health financing mechanism
- Priority area 1.2 Promoting and realizing programmes on NCDs and healthy ageing
- Priority area 1.3 Strengthening the public health system and improving health security
- Priority area 1.4 Promoting health beyond the health sector and improving health equity
- promote global

> Build a global community of health for all

- Priority area 2.1 Strengthening global health partnerships and contributing to achieving the SDGs
- Priority area 2.2 Providing global public goods for health and enhancing the capacity for global health cooperation and governance

Ongoing progress in the region: protect public health security




Cross-border infectious disease prevention and control with Mekong Countries

- joint prevention and control of malaria and dengue fever in the Lancang Mekong sub region between China, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Thailand;
- Support the establishment of a joint prevention and control platform for insect borne infectious diseases in the Lancang Mekong Subregion, achieving informationization of cross-border monitoring, prediction and early warning, information sharing, and other prevention and control work.
- Every year, 1-3 sessions of prevention and control technology training are held, training more than 500 foreign public health personnel.

China-ASEAN Science and Technology Cooperation Center for Public Health

- Endorsed in the statement of China ASEAN Leaders Meeting
- Launched in Apr. 2023
- Lead by Peking University, China, and collaborated with partner universities, public health institutes from ASEAN countries.



The infographic features a central blue column with four white boxes containing the following text:

- Carry Out Joint Projects on Major Public Health Issues
- Build Public Health Data Management Platform
- Implement Public Health Talent Training and Exchange Programs
- Establish Joint Experts Group on Public Health

Surrounding this central column are logos of partner institutions:

- China CDC** (top left)
- Hanoi University of Public Health** (top right)
- Peking University** (middle left)
- Mahidol University** (middle right)
- Guangxi University for Nationalities** (bottom left)
- Yangon University of Public Health** (bottom right)

On the far left and right sides, there are vertical columns of smaller logos representing various other partner organizations and universities.

Ongoing progress in the region: promote health sustainable development



MAHOSOT hospital in Lao PDR

- 600 beds and well equipped;
- teaching hospital;
- provide comprehensive medical and health services for the Lao people;
- support local economic and social development.

Free screening and surgery, and cross-border health services network

- Conducted free cataract surgery, congenital heart disease screening & surgery for children in Cambodia and Lao PDR(in Vientiane, Udomxay, Luang Prabang and other provinces)
- Dispatch China Medical Team (Traditional Chinese Medicine) to Cambodia;
- Conduct on-site training and assessment of neonatal specialized capacities for the medical staff from Cambodia National Children's Hospital.
- "China Laos Cross border Regional Medical and Health Service Pilot Demonstration Zone" was launched in Mengla Yunnan, 2022, with Nanta Provincial Hospital, and other 5 provincial Hospitals in Laos, to strengthen interconnection of essential medical and health services for residents near the border areas, and enhance the services capacities, quality of general practitioners, selected clinical departments.



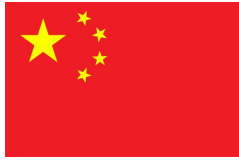
Future potential collaborations in the region



➤ *China ASEAN Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Action Plan (2022-2025)*

- To strengthen cooperation in responding to the COVID-19 and recovery, including: Support the ASEAN Anti Epidemic Fund;
- Under voluntary and mutually agreed conditions, increase joint vaccine production and technology transfer, and carry out cooperation in key drug and vaccine research and development;
- Support ASEAN to strengthen the construction of **grassroots public health systems and HHR capacity building**;
- Implement the China ASEAN Public Health Cooperation Initiative, enhance **capacity building** and improve the cooperation mechanisms, better respond to future public health emergencies, increase **prevention of pandemics**, and to **achieve health for all**;
- Organize the *China ASEAN Health Cooperation Forum*;
- Carry out **hospital management cooperation**, and implement it after passing and signing the Memorandum of Understanding on China ASEAN Health Cooperation;

Future potential collaborations in the region



- China's cooperation with IOs, development partners, and developing countries should focus more on "Soft" technical cooperation: providing global public good on knowledge of six building blocks of health systems strengthening, promoting regional health security, and people-centered, digitalized, PHC-anchored UHC.