

International, ASEAN and Thailand engagement in the fight against infectious diseases: One Health approach



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The international commitment

- From the Millenium DGs to the SDGS



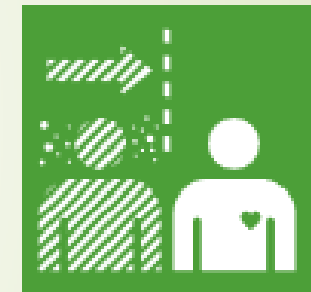
Target 6.C:

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases



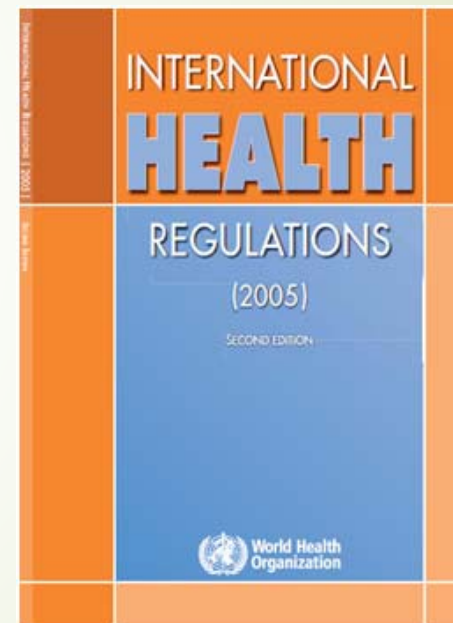
3.3 Fight Communicable Diseases

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.



The International Health Regulations

- ▶ Binding on all state members of the WHO giving a framework of global and integrated governance in order to achieve global health security.
- ▶ Its purpose is "to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease."



The International Health Regulations

The WHO shall cooperate and coordinate its activities with other competent intergovernmental organizations (FAO, OIE).

Global Early Warning and Response System for Major Animal Diseases (GLEWS) in 2006: combining and coordinating their alert and response mechanisms for the international community, to assist in prediction, prevention, and control of animal disease threats.

Global Early Warning and Response System for Major Animal Diseases, including Zoonoses (GLEWS)



February 2006

Final version adopted by the three organisations in tripartite 2006 in 01/02/2006 in 6:00 PM in VF 1

International cooperation

- ▶ Focuses on EID at the animal-human-ecosystems interface, where there is the potential for epidemics and pandemics that could result in wide ranging impacts **at the country, regional and international levels.**
- ▶ The objectives and outputs of the Strategic Framework focus on some of the **major drivers for emergence, spread and persistence of EID.**

Contributing to One World, One Health*

A Strategic Framework for Reducing Risks of
Infectious Diseases at the
Animal-Human-Ecosystems Interface

14 October 2008

Consultation Document

Produced by:



Influenza Coordination



THE WORLD BANK

International cooperation

Hanoi Declaration

- ▶ the participants are committing to increase efforts to review pandemic preparedness plans and strengthen jointly human and animal public health systems

It recognises that the country strategies "*should be aligned nationally and regionally to address the global 'One Health' challenges*"



European Union and the United States of America, with the support of the UN System Influenza Coordination and other international organizations



**ASSOCIATION
OF SOUTHEAST
ASIAN NATIONS**

ASEAN 2010

- ▶ **Ministers of Health of ASEAN** member states declared their
“commitment to advance the **One Health approach** and support existing collaborative frameworks on animal and public health governance at global, regional and national levels to address vulnerabilities associated with zoonotic diseases”

- ▶ **Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry of ASEAN** member states
“Recognising that 75% of recent emerging human diseases originated from animals, we declare our commitment to advance the **One Health approach** and support existing collaborative frameworks on animal and public health governance at global, regional and national levels to address vulnerabilities associated with zoonotic diseases” .



ASSOCIATION
OF SOUTHEAST
ASIAN NATIONS

ASEAN level and Thailand

- ▶ ASEAN Health Ministers (2012) sustain their “collective efforts and incremental gains in the prevention and control of emerging infectious diseases through whole-of-society approaches, built on new health advocacy initiatives”.
- ▶ Thailand designated has the leading country to promote the One Health approach within the region

Thailand

The Ministry of Public Health introduced the **One Health concept** as a fundamental principle in Thailand's National Strategic Plan for Emerging Infectious Diseases (2013–2016)

- ▶ **Integrated Surveillance, prevention and control of zoonoses under “One Health” concept**
- ▶ •Effective management of animal farming, promoting animal and wildlife health
- ▶ •Research and development
- ▶ •Preparedness and response
- ▶ •Risk communication

THAILAND NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2017-2021



Endorsed by the Cabinet of the Royal Thai Government,
on December 7th, 2016.

2 EIDs Surveillance, Prevention and Control with One Health policy

Goal

1. Competent, integrated and efficient human-animal-wildlife surveillance system for EIDs with One Health Approach
2. Healthy livestock and animal husbandry system, environmental friendly and effectively control zoonotic diseases
3. Efficient infection control in hospitals, zoological parks with implementation of biological security
4. Enforcement of Communicable Diseases Law and relevants for control of EIDs



Conclusion

Strengths		
National level	Provincial level	Sub district level
<p>There is a National Strategic Plan for Emerging Infectious Disease Preparedness, Prevention and Response.</p> <p>There are mechanisms for cooperation between departments via Officer of coordination unit for One Health.</p>	<p>There is a Communicable Diseases Committee in the Province.</p>	<p>There are guidelines for The District Strengthening Disease Control.</p>
Weaknesses		
National level	Provincial level	Sub district level
<p>No plan and indicator between departments for prevention and control leptospirosis.</p>	<p>The Communicable Diseases Committee is not concerned by leptospirosis issue.</p> <p>The cooperation is only occasional. Eg. public health and livestock officer join only to investigate leptospirosis disease punctually.</p>	<p>No standard or clear role for cooperation between department</p> <p>No indicator to work using the One Health approach</p> <p>Leptospirosis prevention mainly concerns patients and is not continuously directed to the whole population.</p>

- Need for a clearer and concrete cooperation between provincial departments
- Need to establish realistic leptospirosis guidelines at the local level.



Conclusion

ASEAN Summit in Manila, Philippines 2017, : jointly cooperate in combating antimicrobial resistance (AMR) through a multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach within the framework of “One Health” ;

- ▶ ASEAN Health Ministers renew their commitment to fight communicable and emerging infectious diseases (nov 2018)

Conclusion

Goals:

- 1 50% reduction in AMR morbidity
- 2 20% reduction in antimicrobial use in human
- 3 30% reduction in antimicrobial use in animal
- 4 20% increase of public knowledge on AMR and awareness of appropriate use of antimicrobials
- 5 Capacity of the national AMR management system is improved to level 4²

Strategies

- 1 AMR surveillance system using 'One Health' approach
- 2 Regulation of antimicrobial distribution
- 3 Infection prevention and control and antimicrobial stewardship in humans
- 4 AMR prevention and control and antimicrobial stewardship in agriculture and companion animals
- 5 Public knowledge on AMR and awareness of appropriate use of antimicrobials
- 6 Governance mechanisms to develop and sustain AMR-related actions

National Strategic Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2021 Thailand

At a glance



Ministry of Public Health
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

In collaboration with

National Health Commission Office of Thailand
National Health Security Office
Thai Health Promotion Foundation
Health Systems Research Institute
International Health Policy Program
Drug System Monitoring and Development Program
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
World Health Organization

