Session 3: What's on the policy horizon?

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THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROGRAM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2030

SEPTEMBER 2021

GMS Program Vision

The GMS Program Vision is to develop a more integrated, prosperous, sustainable, and inclusive subregion.

GMS Program Mission Statement

A subregional cooperation program focused on its fundamental strengths of community, connectivity, and competitiveness while embracing the core principles of environmental sustainability and resilience, internal and external integration, and inclusivity, for building a GMS community with a bright shared future.

Six Cross-cutting Innovative Approaches

Digital revolution
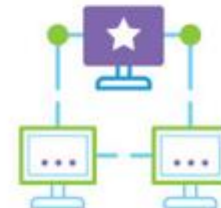
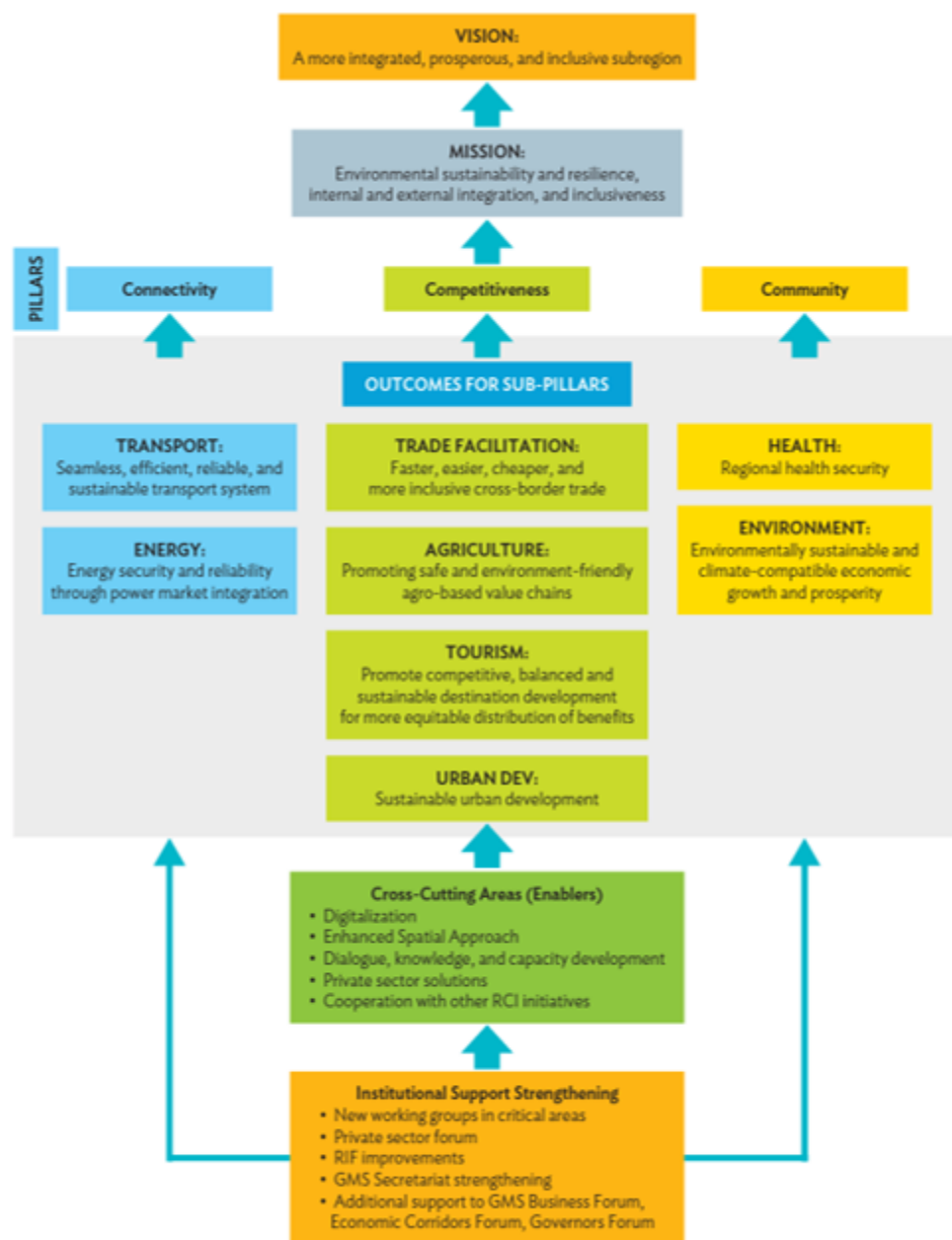Dialogue, knowledge sharing, and capacity building

Enhanced spatial approach

Private sector solutions

GMS as an open platform

Results framework

VISION:
A more integrated, prosperous, and inclusive subregion

MISSION:
Environmental sustainability and resilience,
internal and external integration, and inclusiveness

PILLARS

Connectivity

Competitiveness

Community

OUTCOMES FOR SUB-PILLARS

TRANSPORT:
Seamless, efficient, reliable, and
sustainable transport system

ENERGY:
Energy security and reliability
through power market integration

TRADE FACILITATION:
Faster, easier, cheaper, and
more inclusive cross-border trade

AGRICULTURE:
Promoting safe and environment-friendly
agro-based value chains

TOURISM:
Promote competitive, balanced and
sustainable destination development
for more equitable distribution of benefits

URBAN DEV:
Sustainable urban development

HEALTH:
Regional health security

ENVIRONMENT:
Environmentally sustainable and
climate-compatible economic
growth and prosperity

Cross-Cutting Areas (Enablers)
- Digitalization
- Enhanced Spatial Approach
- Dialogue, knowledge, and capacity development
- Private sector solutions
- Cooperation with other RCI initiatives

Institutional Support Strengthening
- New working groups in critical areas
- Private sector forum
- RIF improvements
- GMS Secretariat strengthening
- Additional support to GMS Business Forum,
  Economic Corridors Forum, Governors Forum

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, RCI = Regional Cooperation and Integration, RIF = Regional Investment Framework.
Source: ADB. 2021. *The Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2030*. Manila.

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION GENDER STRATEGY

DECEMBER 2022

Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program

Regional Investment Framework 2023–2025

DECEMBER 2022

30 GMS Program

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION HEALTH COOPERATION STRATEGY 2019–2023

JUNE 2019

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION COVID-19 RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN 2021–2023

SEPTEMBER 2021

DEEPENING DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS' ENGAGEMENT IN THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION PROGRAM

DECEMBER 2022

THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION PROGRAM STRATEGY 2030 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

DECEMBER 2022

GMS TRANSPORT SECTOR STRATEGY 2030 TOWARD A SEAMLESS, EFFICIENT, RELIABLE, AND SUSTAINABLE GMS TRANSPORT SYSTEM

NOVEMBER 2018

Greater Mekong Subregion Digital Economy Cooperation Initiative*

BUILDING DIGITALLY-CONNECTED GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION ECONOMIC CORRIDORS

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION

TOURISM SECTOR STRATEGY 2016–2025

FINAL DRAFT REPORT

Mekong Tourism
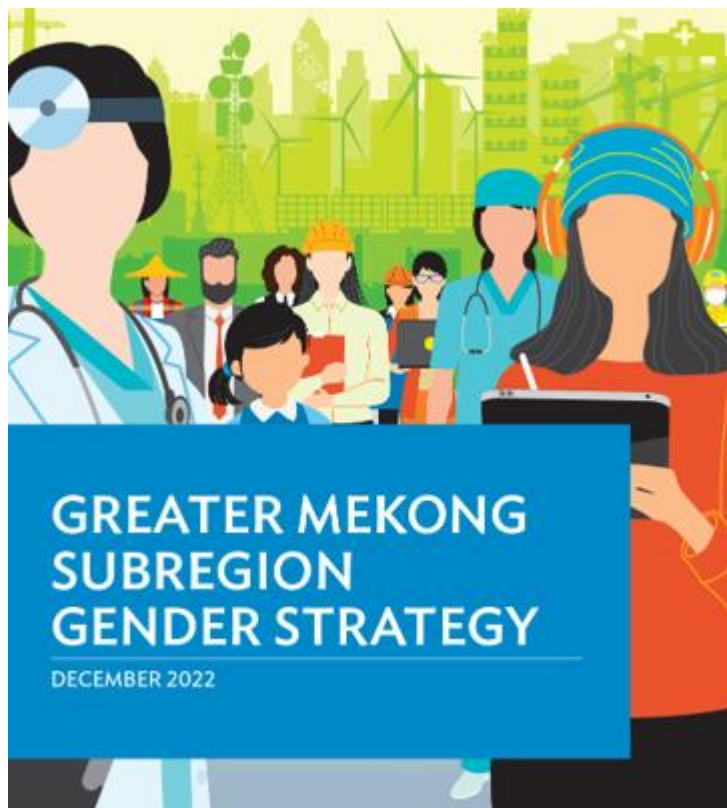
Possible Gender Indicators

	Action and Activity	Indicators
Impact	Gender equality accelerated across the GMS through activities to increase community, connectivity, and competitiveness	
Outcome	Share the benefits of regional cooperation more broadly	
1	**Support GMS countries to improve the availability of sex-disaggregated data related to the Sustainable Development Goals**	
	All GMS countries have gaps in the data needed to report on the gender indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals.[a]	(i) Number of GMS programs, activities and initiatives that support sex-disaggregated data collection for the gender equality indicators in the UN Sustainable Development Goals
2	Elevate action on gender-based violence[b]	
	The GMS program is committed to including measures on gender-based violence prevention and response, including trafficking in people, in its programs, projects and activities.	(i) Proportion of new GMS projects that incorporate gender-based violence education and prevention activities (ii) Number of GMS activities annually that include gender-based violence legal and policy response capacity building
3	**Support shifting social norms that limit women's full participation in economic and social activities[c]**	
	Changing norms and attitudes concerned with entrenched gender roles and responsibilities is a long-term activity. The GMS Program can support changes to social norms and attitudes on gender equality by reducing gender gaps in (i) women's labor force participation, (ii) women's leadership, (iii) employment in non-traditional areas, and (iv) women's access to health care.	(i) Percentage of new projects with female employment targets (ii) Percentage of completed projects that met female employment targets (iii) Percentage of projects and activities that support training for women in entrepreneurial/ business skills (iv) Number of annual women's leadership events on including women in public life (v) Percentage of GMS meetings and workshops that incorporate proactive measures to advance gender equality[d] (vi) Number of gender-responsive and inclusive GMS projects supporting women and/or men in non-traditional employment[e] (vii) Progress in key health indicators

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION GENDER STRATEGY

DECEMBER 2022

ADB

Greater Mekong Subregion

Their results are our results...

THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION PROGRAM STRATEGY 2030 — RESULTS FRAMEWORK — DECEMBER 2022

PILLAR 1: COMMUNITY	Safe, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable subregion promotes well-being of all citizens					
Sector (sub-pillar) Outcome/Output	Indicator	Target	Period	Information Source	SDG Link
Sector: HEALTH					3
Outcome Improved GMS health system performance in responding to acute public health threats	Number of GMS countries with improved scores on IHR Core Capacity Index (SDG Indicator 3.d.1) Baseline: Not applicable (2022)	6	2030	IHR Core Capacity Index (WHO Global Health Observatory)	3
Output 1 Linkages between national CDC systems and regional CDC centers strengthened	Number of GMS countries with an established mechanism linking national CDC systems to ASEAN Center for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases Baseline: 0 (2022)	6	2028	Country reports, ASEAN reports	3
Output 2 Initiatives to improve access to affordable health services for GMS migrant populations implemented	Number of projects on migrant health and/or border areas health Baseline: 0 (2022)	At least 3 projects	2030	RIF, project documents	3

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APSED becomes…

Asia Pacific Health Security Action Framework

The framework builds on previous versions and the recommendations of the APSED Technical Advisory Group

- Vision: An Asia Pacific region that is better prepared for all-hazards public health emergencies through the collective action of multiple stakeholders and contributes to global health security.

- Goal: In the Asia Pacific region, countries, areas and communities have stronger and resilient systems across health and other sectors that protect the health and well-being of the population through reduction of the consequences associated with disease outbreaks and public health emergencies.

- Objective: To strengthen, expand and maintain capacities and systems that rapidly detect, investigate, assess and report potential threats to public health; and to respond immediately and systematically to manage acute emergencies taking a multisectoral One Health approach.

ADB

Greater Mekong Subregion

Asia Pacific Health Security Action Framework

Six interconnected and multisectoral domains - each has a strategic objective and actions.


PLAN & PREPARE

1.1 Health data, information and evidence

1.2 Maintain health security planning and preparedness

1.3 International borders, cooperation and information sharing

ASSESS & RESPOND

2.1 Detect, report and monitor new and unusual events

2.2 Risk assessment

2.3 Forecast public health events and potential impact

2.4 Prevent or limit impact and spread

READINESS & RESILIENCE

3.1 Deliver equitable access to appropriate, affordable, and timely health care

3.2 Risk communication, community engagement and infodemic management

3.3 Prioritize measures for at-risk and vulnerable populations
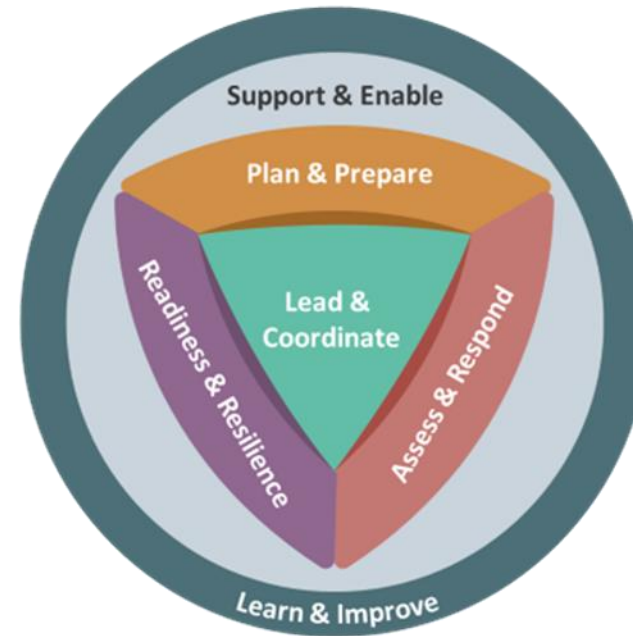
LEAD & COORDINATE

4.1 Leadership, governance and partnerships

4.2 Multisectoral coordination and One Health approach

4.3 Coordinating regional preparedness, readiness and response

4.4 Effective legal and regulatory frameworks

SUPPORT & ENABLE

5.1 Develop and sustain the health workforce

5.2 Financing health security

5.3 Optimize logistics and operations management

5.4 Promote research, technology and innovation

LEARN & IMPROVE

6.1 Assessing health security capacities

6.2 Exercise and test emergency plans and functions

6.3 Learn and improve

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One Health High-Level Panel (OHHLEP)
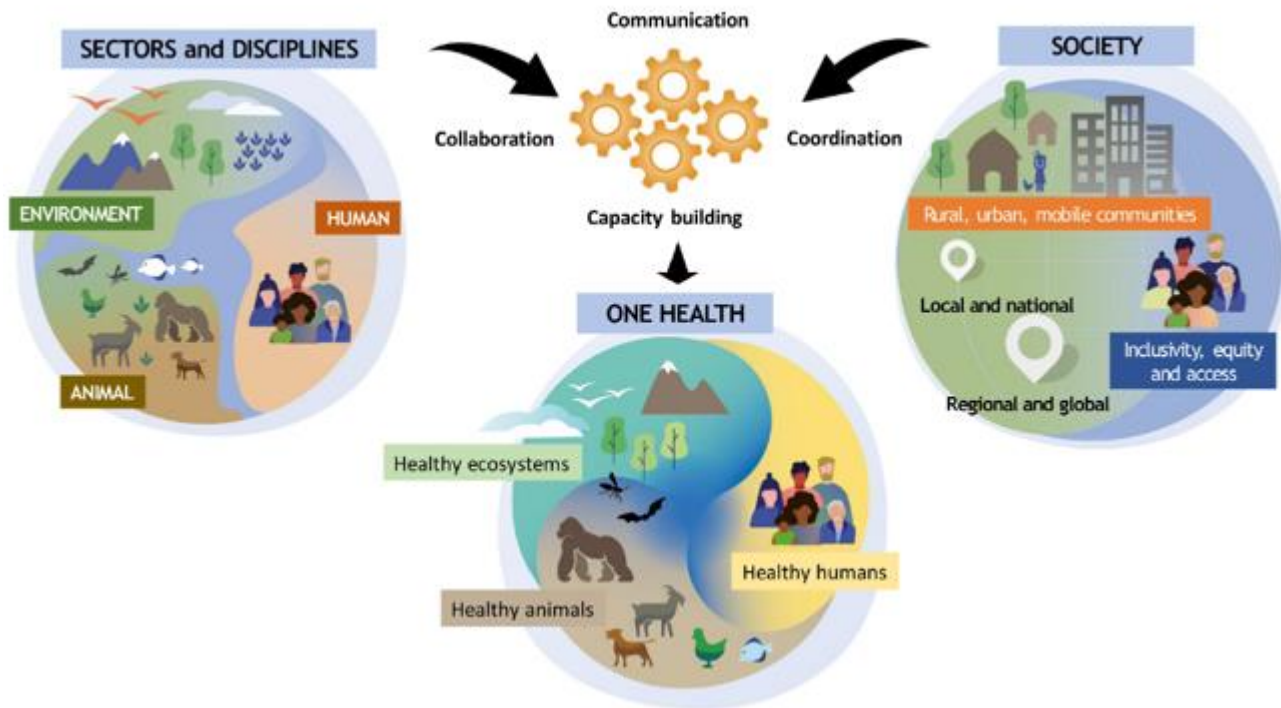
The Panel of 26 Technical experts was launched in May 2021 to provide the Quadripartite[1] with evidence-based scientific and policy advice to address challenges using the One Health approach.

- One Health definition was published on 3 July – it has 5 underlying principals to broaden the definition and consider some of the previously underemphasized elements

- Theory of Change analyses stakeholders, systems and power to see where organisations can collaborate and partner to add the most value.

[1] The Quadripartite is composed of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The OHHLEP ToC

PROBLEM STATEMENT

1 Societal challenges

ECOLOGICAL/PLANETARY BOUNDARIES

Social foundation Economic

ANTHROPOGENIC INFLUENCES ON HEALTH

Cultural Political

Technological

Environmental challenges

Animal health challenges

APPROACH

2 ONE HEALTH LENS

3 GLOBAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL, and LOCAL INITIATIVES

IMPACT

A world better able to prevent, predict, detect, and respond to health threats and improve the health of humans, animals, plants, and the environment while contributing to sustainable development

Evolving science, knowledge, and evidence base

Science-policy feedback loops

Stakeholder analyses, mapping, and political economy analysis

Process validation, monitoring and evaluation

PATHWAYS OF CHANGE **4**

Pathway 1.
Policy, advocacy and financing

Pathway 2.
Organisational development, implementation and sectoral integration

Pathway 3.
Data, evidence, education, and knowledge exchange

HIGH LEVEL ACTIONS **5**

Actions related to:
- Fostering political will
- Policy development and enabling regulatory frameworks
- Securing investment and sufficient financing
- Promoting institutionalization of intersectoral governance

Actions related to:
- Scale up of capacity development
- Community engagement and equitable participation and mobilization for action
- Multi-sectoral collaboration

Actions related to:
- Strengthening the scientific evidence base
- Fostering knowledge exchange and continuing education
- Using better data and evidence to inform best practice
- Fostering innovation and enabling research and development and access to new tools and technologies

OUTCOMES **6**

Short-term | 2021 - 2026
OHHLEP's term and the OH JPA

Six key short term outcomes framed around improved One Health coordination, capacity strengthening, communication, collaboration, equitable inclusion, governance and financing.

Medium-term | 2030
End of SDGs

Five medium-term outcomes framed around improved knowledge and evidence, disease prevention and control, equitable access to life-sustaining natural resources and technologies, and economic co-benefits.

Long-term | 2035
Post-SDGs era

Three long-term outcomes framed around enhanced community resilience, sustainable food systems, improved biodiversity status and animal welfare, and healthy ecosystems.

Outcome-oriented activities

Abbreviations
OHHLEP One Health High-Level Expert Panel
OH JPA One Health Joint Plan of Action
SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

Underlying principles
▶ Equity between sectors and disciplines
▶ Sociopolitical Parity
▶ Socioecological equilibrium
▶ Stewardship and responsibility
▶ Transdisciplinarity

Barriers
Factors inhibiting collaboration, communication, coordination, and capacity building across sectors and society in progressing towards the desired outcomes

Assumptions/enablers
Internal and external factors necessary to enable achievement of the target outcomes

Signposts
Corresponding explanatory panels accompany this Theory of Change

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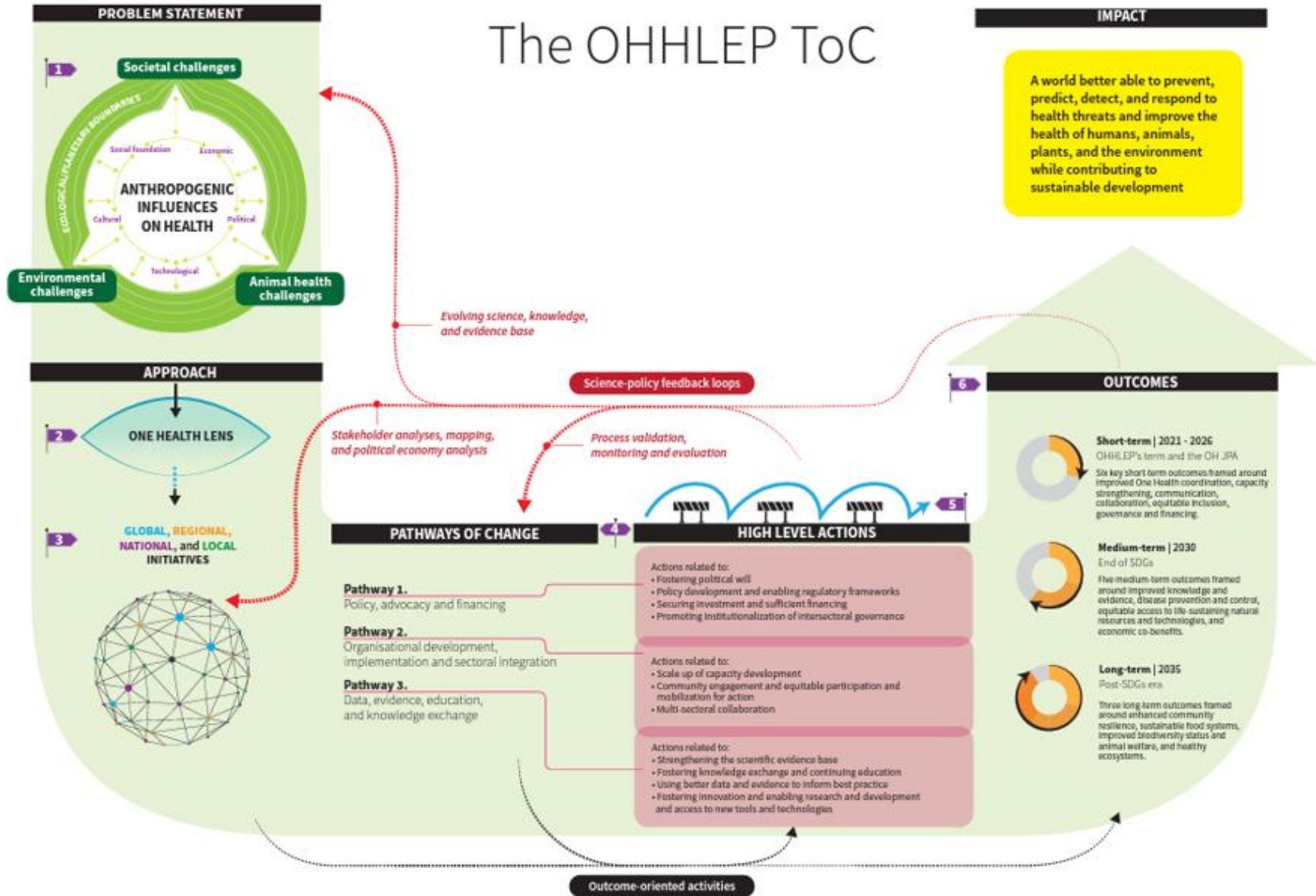- Disaster risk reduction and health in the Asia-Pacific

ASEAN Health Sector Cooperation

- Guided by ASEAN Vision 2025 and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025, and aligned with global health directions and trends, the ASEAN Health Sector adopted the ASEAN Post-2015 Health Development Agenda (APHDA)

- It encapsulates the shared goals, strategies, priorities and programmes of the health sector between 2021-2025

ASEAN Health Sector

• There are 42 health-related strategic measures in the ASCC Blueprint which are being operationalized through the APHDA and its ASEAN Health Cluster Work Programmes.

15th AHMM adopted on 14 May 2022
16th SOMHD endorsed on 19 October 2021
Core Group of SOMHD Meeting endorsed on 29 September 2021

ASEAN Post-2015 Health Development Agenda (APHDA) 2021-2025

A. VISION

A Healthy, Caring and Sustainable ASEAN Community

B. MISSION

To ensure a healthy, caring and sustainable ASEAN Community by promoting healthy lifestyle, responding to all hazards and emerging threats, strengthening health system and access to care, and ensuring food safety.

C. APHDA GOALS for 2021-2025

ASEAN Health Cluster	APHDA Goals for 2021-2025
ASEAN Health Clusters 1 on Promoting Healthy Lifestyle	1. To achieve health potential of ASEAN Community through promoting healthy lifestyle. 2. To ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
ASEAN Health Clusters 2 on Responding to All Hazards and Emerging Threats	1. To promote resilient health system in response to communicable diseases, emerging infectious diseases, neglected tropical diseases and zoonotic diseases; 2. To enhance regional preparedness and response to public health emergencies and ensure effective disaster health management in the region. 3. To prepare and respond to environmental health threats and other hazards, including the health impacts of climate change in the region.
ASEAN Health Clusters 3 on Strengthening Health System and Access to Care	1. To provide the ASEAN Community with universal access to safe, affordable, quality, holistic health care and essential medical supplies, including traditional and complementary medicines; and 2. To advance health care deliveries by adapting towards innovation and digital health technology. 3. To promote health care delivery to vulnerable population, such as among others, women, children and migrant workers[1].
ASEAN Health Cluster 4 on Ensuring Food Safety	1. To promote access to safe food. 2. To strengthen food safety risk analysis in ASEAN.

[1] The definition of migrant workers is based ASEAN's Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers, 2017.

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Artwork credi

Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

The Working Group II contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report assesses the impacts of climate change, looking at ecosystems, biodiversity, and human communities at global and regional levels. It also reviews vulnerabilities and the capacities and limits of the natural world and human societies to adapt to climate change.
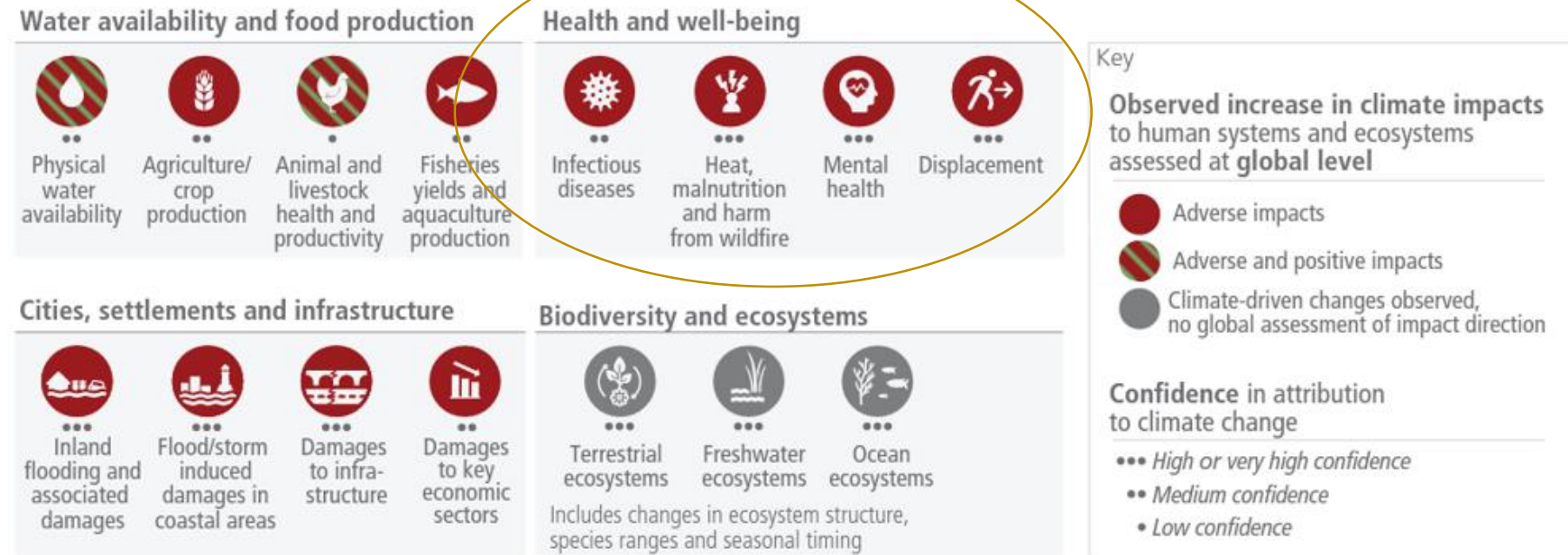
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

"Human Health impacts are often inter-connected, are unevenly distributed across and within societies, and will continue to be experienced inequitably due to differences in exposure and vulnerability"

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Adverse impacts from human-caused climate change will continue to intensify

a) **Observed widespread and substantial impacts and related losses and damages attributed to climate change**

Water availability and food production

Physical water availability ••
Agriculture/ crop production ••
Animal and livestock health and productivity •
Fisheries yields and aquaculture production

Health and well-being

Infectious diseases ••
Heat, malnutrition and harm from wildfire •••
Mental health •••
Displacement •••

Cities, settlements and infrastructure

Inland flooding and associated damages •••
Flood/storm induced damages in coastal areas •••
Damages to infra-structure •••
Damages to key economic sectors ••

Biodiversity and ecosystems

Terrestrial ecosystems •••
Freshwater ecosystems •••
Ocean ecosystems •••

Includes changes in ecosystem structure, species ranges and seasonal timing

Key

Observed increase in climate impacts to human systems and ecosystems assessed at **global level**

- Adverse impacts
- Adverse and positive impacts
- Climate-driven changes observed, no global assessment of impact direction

Confidence in attribution to climate change

- ••• High or very high confidence
- •• Medium confidence
- • Low confidence

Human Health Highlights – AR6

Climate related illnesses, premature death, malnutrition, and threats to mental health and wellbeing are increasing.

With proactive timely and effective adaptation many risks for human health and wellbeing could be reduced and some could be potentially avoided.

Key transformations are needed to facilitate climate resilient development pathways for health and wellbeing.

Transformational changes will be more effective if they are responsive to regional, local, and indigenous knowledge and consider the many dimensions of the vulnerability, including those that are gender and age specific.

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UNGA High-level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response

- The UN General Assembly (UNGA) will convene three High-Level Meetings on health during its 78th session (UNGA 78) in New York in September 2023
  - Recommit to ending TB, delivering universal health coverage (UHC) and strengthening pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response (PPPR).

- UNGA's High-level Meeting on PPPR aims to further mobilize political momentum, including through the integration of a multisectoral approach towards PPPR, given the multifaceted consequences of pandemics.
  - 9 May 2023 – A multi-stakeholder hearing on the preparation of the high-level meeting was held
  - The zero draft of the PPPR statement has been written

Disaster risk reduction and health in the Asia-Pacific

The primary focus needs to remain on protecting health outcomes and medical facilities in the aftermath of a disaster.

Policies in the region can go further to **prioritize public health management as a risk reduction strategy and a way to reduce vulnerability**.

While often articulated as guiding principles, gender equality and human rights receive little attention when disaster risk reduction policies address health issues and vice versa.

Thank you