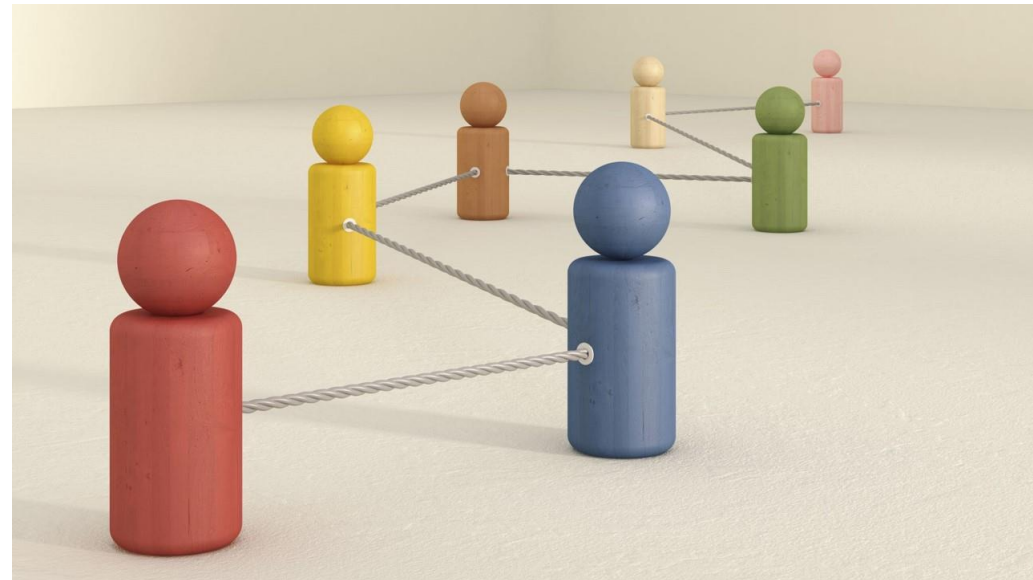


Session 5: Regional Co-operation and Cross Sectoral Collaboration




Business Meeting for the Greater Mekong Subregion Working Group on Health Cooperation, 25-26 July 2023

Cross-sectoral Collaboration

- Public health challenges are complex and cannot be effectively addressed by one sector alone.
- There are opportunities to engage in cross-sectoral cooperation that is mutually beneficial and brings value for the GMS.
- The GMS 2030 health agenda provides scope for innovative approaches.






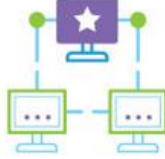
**GMS ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROGRAM
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2030**



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

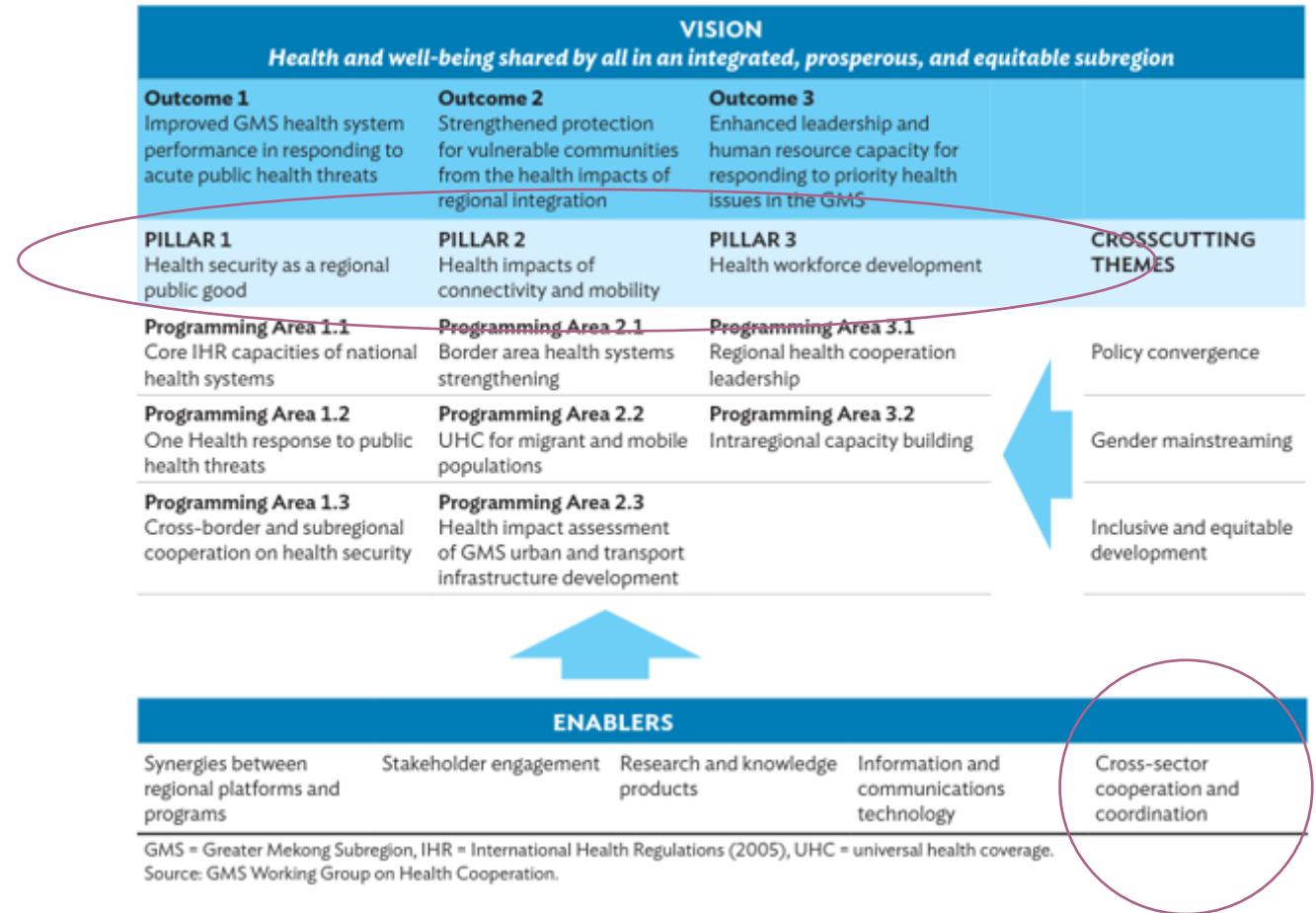
GMS Program Mission Statement
A subregional cooperation program focused on its fundamental of community, connectivity, and competitiveness while embracing the core principles of environmental sustainability and resilience, internal and external integration, and inclusivity, for building a GMS community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

Six Cross-cutting Innovative Approaches

- 
Digital revolution
- 
Dialogue, knowledge sharing, and capacity building
- 
Enhanced spatial app
- 
Private sector solutions
- 
GMS as an open platform
- 
Results framework

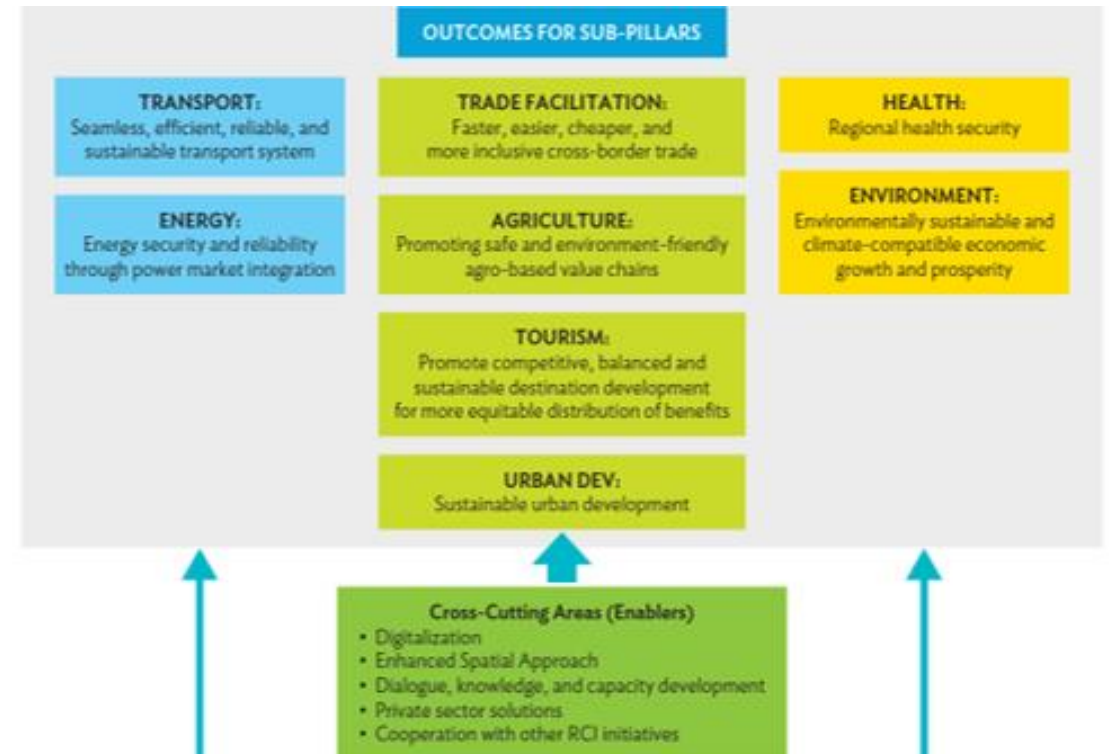
GMS Health Cooperation Strategic Framework

- Are these strategic pillars and programming areas still meeting your needs?
- Should regional cross – sectoral collaboration become a strategic pillar and programming area?
- If so, what could be included?



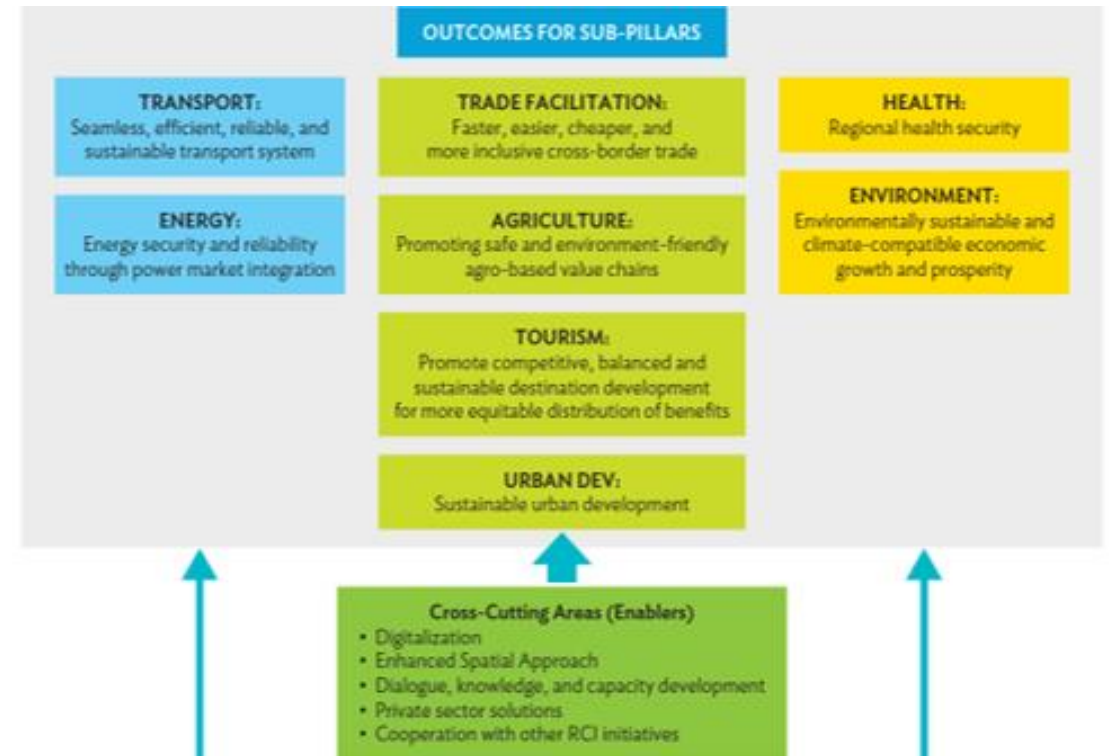
The GMS Working Groups provide lots of options

- **Transport:** This area of cooperation was one of the first for the GMS. It has its fourth strategy—GMS Transport Sector Strategy 2030.
 - To be reviewed – increase health focus?
- **Tourism:** This area of cooperation has included marketing sustainable and pro-poor tourism through a range of initiatives including improving border facilities and management.
 - Two of six indicators for health and hygiene: sanitation and clean water.



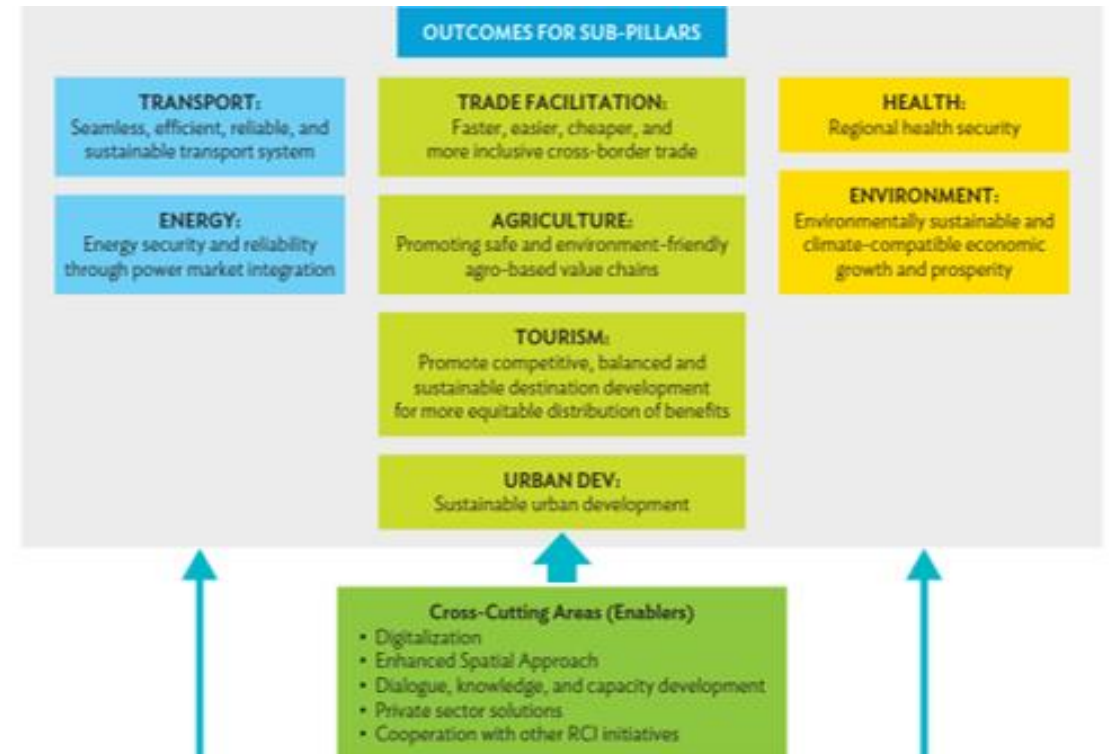
The GMS Working Groups provide lots of options

- **Environment:** Forests, wetlands, mangroves, farmlands, and other ecosystems account for between 20% and 55% of the subregion's wealth.
 - Is there scope for regional cooperation on air pollution? Or scope for recycling and waste management?
- **Agriculture:** The GMS Agriculture Ministers shared a joint vision to be a leading supplier of safe, quality and climate-friendly agri-food products.
 - Is there scope for regional cooperation on drought/flood impacts on the ecosystems and food chain?



The GMS Working Groups provide lots of options

- **Urban Development:** This newer area of cooperation, oversees urban development – modern environmental services and infrastructure (e.g., water, wastewater).
 - Is there scope for regional cooperation on the impact of heat stress on school design or construction standards?
- **Trade Facilitation:** This area helping overcome barriers to link the subregion to the ASEAN Economic Community's single market and production base.
 - Regional collaboration to support alignment of regional standards.





GMS TRANSPORT SECTOR STRATEGY 2030

TOWARD A SEAMLESS, EFFICIENT,
RELIABLE, AND SUSTAINABLE
GMS TRANSPORT SYSTEM

NOVEMBER 2018



Transport Sector - road safety?

- [Global Plan for the decade of action on road safety](#) – contains performance targets and actions which could align with strategy.
 - Looks beyond individual road user behavior and addresses the underlying environment
- [Guide for Road Safety Interventions](#) – Evidence of What Works and What Does Not Work
 - This report addresses every element of the road traffic system (management, roads, vehicles, user, speed, and medical care) to eliminate serious injury
- Opportunity to develop expertise in motorcycle safety – a center of excellence for motorcyclist safety including post-crash care of crash victims?
 - Malaysian Institute of Road Safety Research ([MIROS](#)) serves as the ASEAN Road Safety Center
- Combining motorcycle safety technology with the rapid electrification of the motorcycle fleet across Asia?



GMS TRANSPORT SECTOR STRATEGY 2030

TOWARD A SEAMLESS, EFFICIENT,
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NOVEMBER 2018

Transport Sector - road safety?

- Road safety data systems - GMS is home to some very good crash and injury data systems.
 - Thailand and Viet Nam have very good integrated systems. Cambodia is in discussion about upgrading their systems.
- Consider joining [Asia Pacific Road Safety Observatory \(APRSO\)](#) - it is the regional forum on road safety data, policies and practices to ensure the protection of human life on the roads across Asia and the Pacific
- [The Safety Insights Explorer](#) - helps to communicate the true scale of road crashes, the safety of the world's roads, and the positive impact that can be made with investment.





iRAP Safety Insights Explorer

The iRAP Safety Insights Explorer shines a light on the true scale of road crashes, the safety of the world's roads, and the positive impact that can be made with investment.

With the iRAP Safety Insights Explorer you can explore:

- Estimates of the numbers and types of injuries that occur for every country by age and sex.
- Star Ratings and key design attributes for more than 502,000km of roads in 84 countries.
- The business case for investing in safer roads, including the life-saving impact of ensuring that most travel occurs on roads rated 3-stars or better for everyone for every country.



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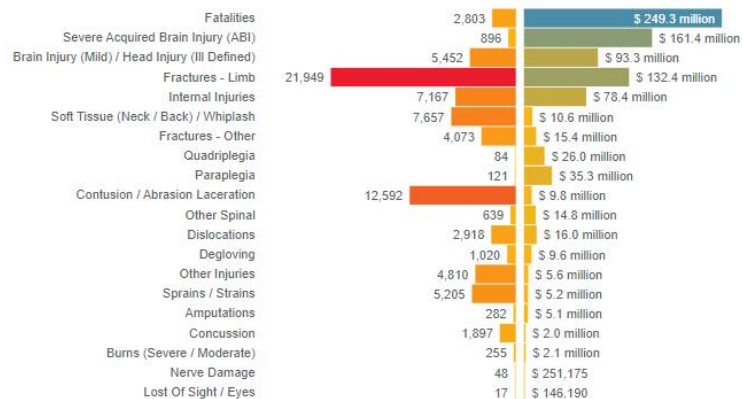
iRAP Safety Insights Explorer

Human Impact | Star Ratings | KPIs | Business Case | About

● Annual
○ Daily

Estimated road crash casualties

Estimated cost (USD)



Total casualties: 79,886

Total cost (USD): \$ 872.5 million

- Country: Cambodia
- WHO Region: All
- UNICEF Region: All
- Road Safety Observatory: All
- EU: All
- Income Level: All
- Age: All
- Sex: All

Clear Filters

Filters Applied

Countries selected: 1

iRAP Safety Insights Explorer

Human Impact | Star Ratings | KPIs | Business Case | About

- Country: Cambodia
- WHO Region: All
- UNICEF Region: All
- Road Safety Observatory: All
- EU: All
- Income Level: All

Clear Filters

Filters Applied

Countries selected: 1

Current situation

Annual fatalities (WHO, 2018)

2,803

Fatalities per 100,000 population

18

Annual fatalities and serious injuries

30,833

Annual cost of fatalities and serious injuries (USD)

\$ 872.5 million

Cost as % of GDP

4.4%

Invest

TARGET

4

2030

75%

Ensure that 75% of travel is on the equivalent of 3-star or better roads for all road users by 2030

Investment (USD, 2019-30)

\$ 871.8 million

Annual investment as % of GDP

0.27%

Impact

Annual fatalities saved

949

Fatalities and serious injuries prevented over 20 years

208,716

Economic benefit (USD)

\$ 5.5 billion

Benefit cost ratio

6.3

Transport Sector - road safety?



GMS TRANSPORT SECTOR STRATEGY 2030

TOWARD A SEAMLESS, EFFICIENT,
RELIABLE, AND SUSTAINABLE
GMS TRANSPORT SYSTEM

NOVEMBER 2018

- **Build capacity in Safe System management** - i.e. a coordinated effort across government with action in all roads, speeds, enforcement, vehicles and post-crash care.
- **Focus on Safe System management** – ensure that decisions and efforts are focused on results using intermediate targets and safety performance indicators for the whole road system.
- **Prioritize motorcycle safety - #1** road safety challenge across GMS.
- **Invest in pedestrian safety** especially for women and children.
- **Build knowledge and skills in road safety engineering** and lock good practice into standards and policies.
- Collaborate with WHO to establish a **sustained program of improving trauma system** performance.
- **Deliver training and equipment for police** to shift to a general deterrence model focused on speed, drink driving, seatbelt wearing and helmet use.
- **Strengthen road safety data systems** and analysis practices.



Trade Facilitation and Health



- Strengthen regional collaboration for quality control and oversight of health products to ensure quality and safety
- Improved collaboration for setting minimum standards for products impacting public health (salt iodization and other nutritional supplementation, tobacco, etc.).
- Greater collaboration on R&D and development of national/regional champions in technologies that reduce the negative health impacts of pollution and climate change.

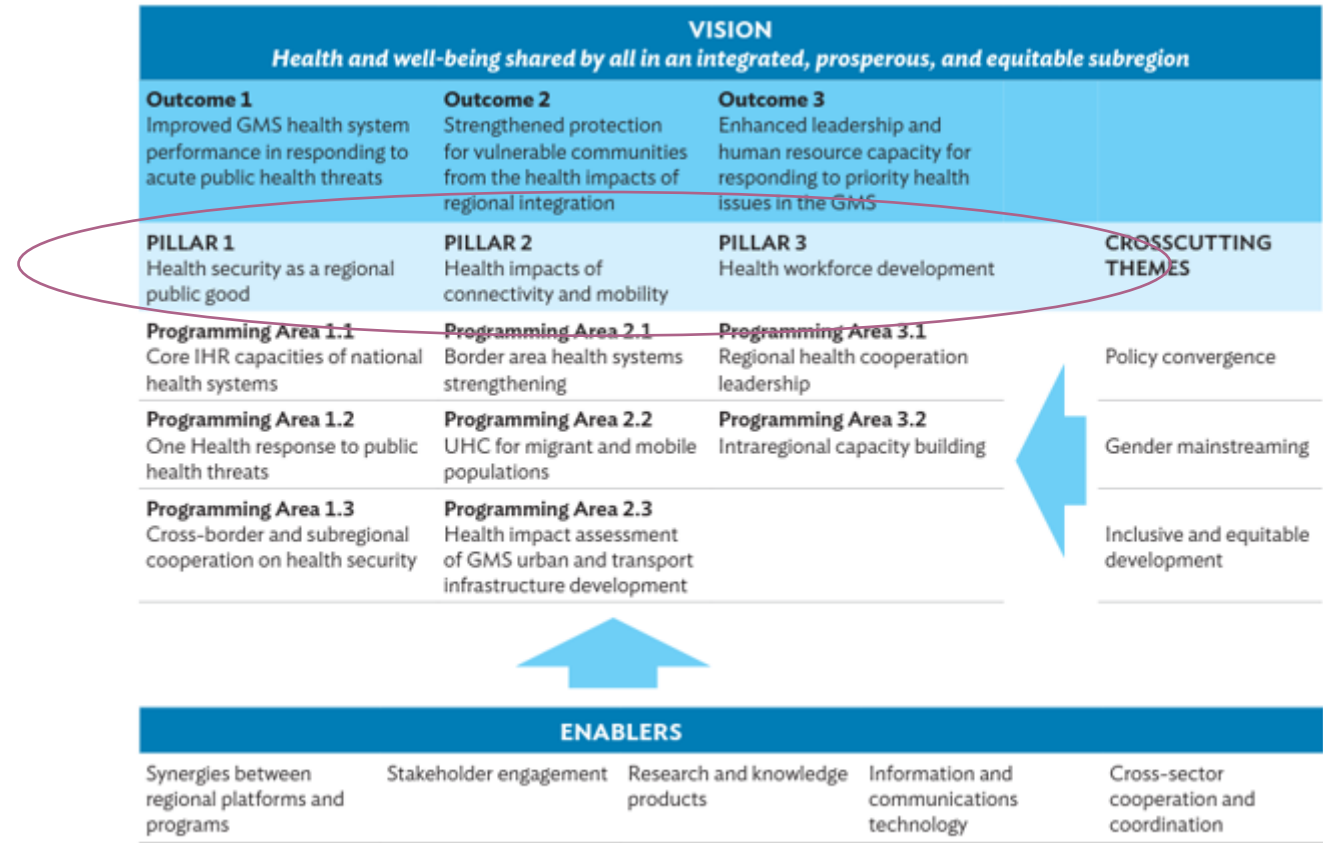
Trade Facilitation and Health



- Regional collaboration to support local production of key health products including medicines, medical supplies, vaccines, testing/diagnostic equipment, vector control equipment, etc.
- Regional collaboration to support alignment of regional standards and requirements for health products (including O2), to facilitate intra-regional approval of relevant products.
- Phytosanitary measures that can be a hindrance to regional trade in agricultural products but also to combat the risks of zoonotic diseases (and potential future pandemics).

GMS Health Cooperation Strategic Framework

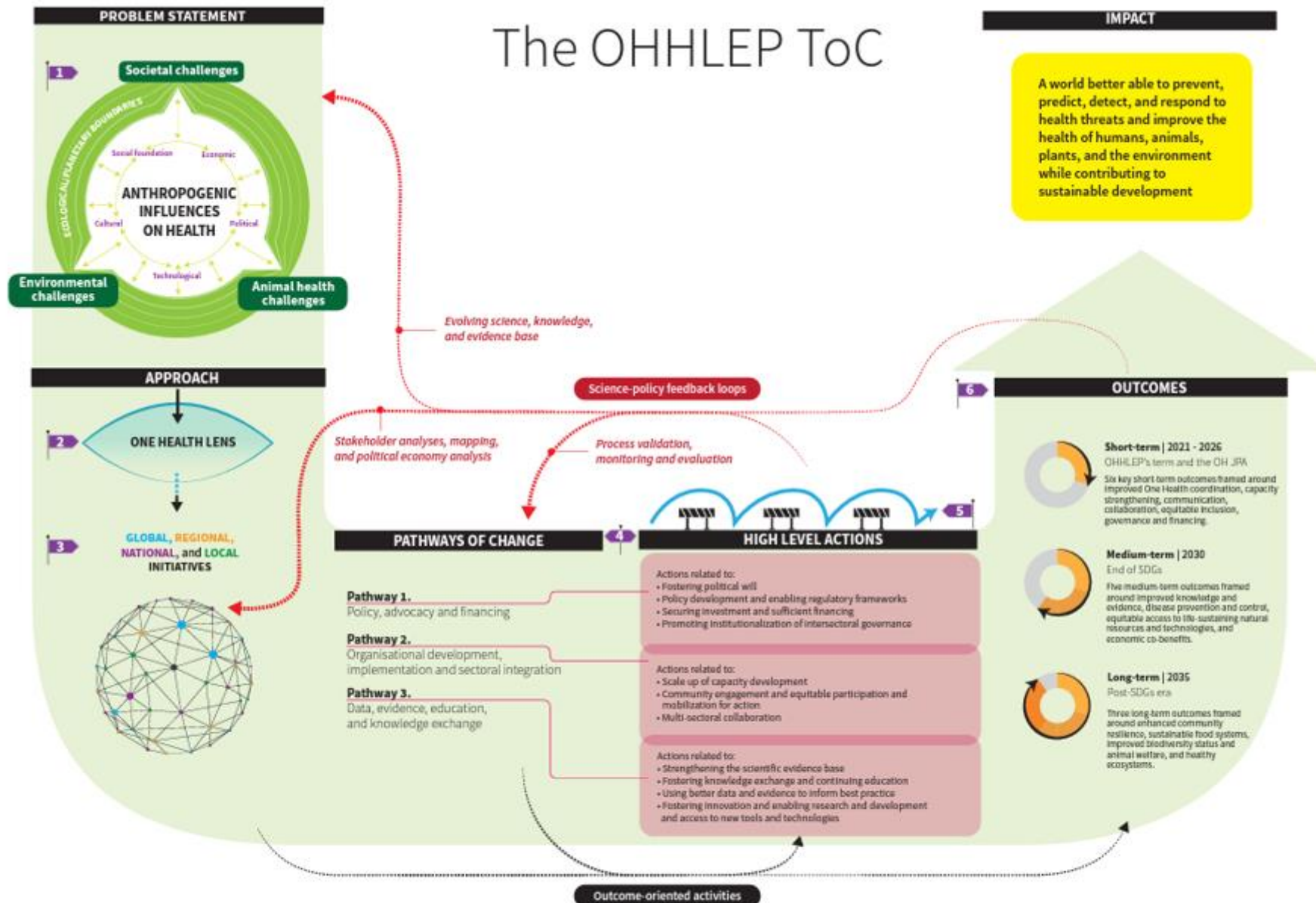
- Are these strategic pillars and programming areas still meeting your needs?
- Should One Health– become the vision? A strategic pillar and programming area?
- Should OH be the framework that the strategy works through?



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, IHR = International Health Regulations (2005), UHC = universal health coverage.
Source: GMS Working Group on Health Cooperation.



The OHHLEP ToC



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

One Health

Pathway 1.

Policy, advocacy and financing

Actions related to:

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

Pathway 2.

Organisational development, implementation and sectoral integration

Actions related to:

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

Pathway 3.

Data, evidence, education, and knowledge exchange

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



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.



PATHWAY 1

Actions related to policy development, political will, enabling regulatory frameworks, equitable investments and promoting institutionalization of intersectoral governance.

1. Advocate for adopting a One Health approach to tackle health threats in relevant global and regional fora and their funding instruments, including toward:
 - Prevention and health promotion-oriented focus in international collaborations and investments (e.g. the One Health Joint Plan of Action, a potential international pandemic accord negotiations process, IHR reform, WHO/World Bank Global Preparedness and Monitoring Board (GPMB), and the Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response Financial Intermediary Fund).
 - Adequate safeguards through improved assessment of trade-offs and co-benefits.
 - Value reinforcement for integrated and sustained surveillance systems.
2. Conduct stakeholder mapping and political economy analysis of One Health initiatives and policies and develop case studies.
3. Appraise existing assessment, evaluation and planning tools and outputs to identify critical gaps in architecture including supporting the review of existing Quadripartite health security capacity assessment/building tools.

PATHWAY 2

Actions related to implementation of One Health including scaling up of capacity development, community engagement and mobilization for action, multisectoral coordination, collaboration and communication, and equitable integration of sectors.

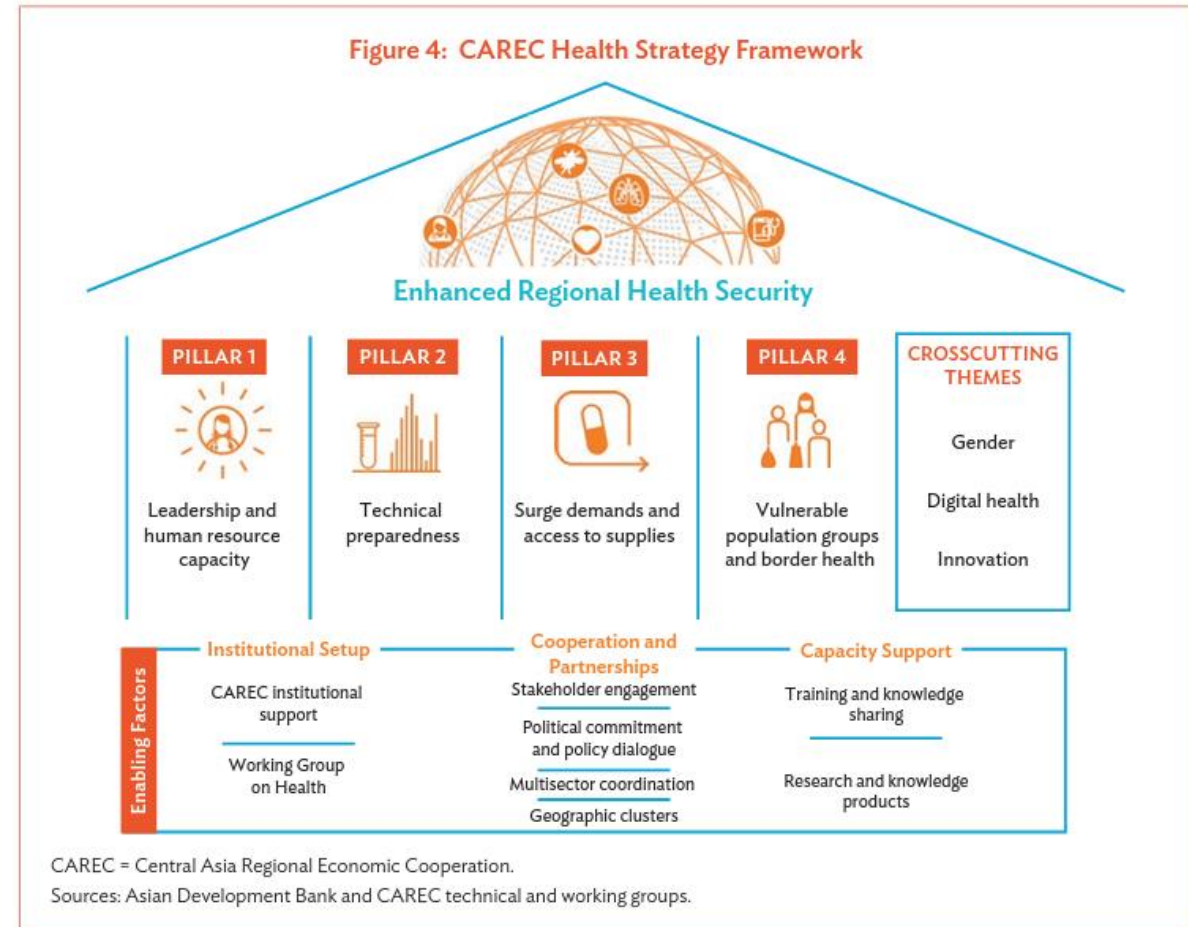
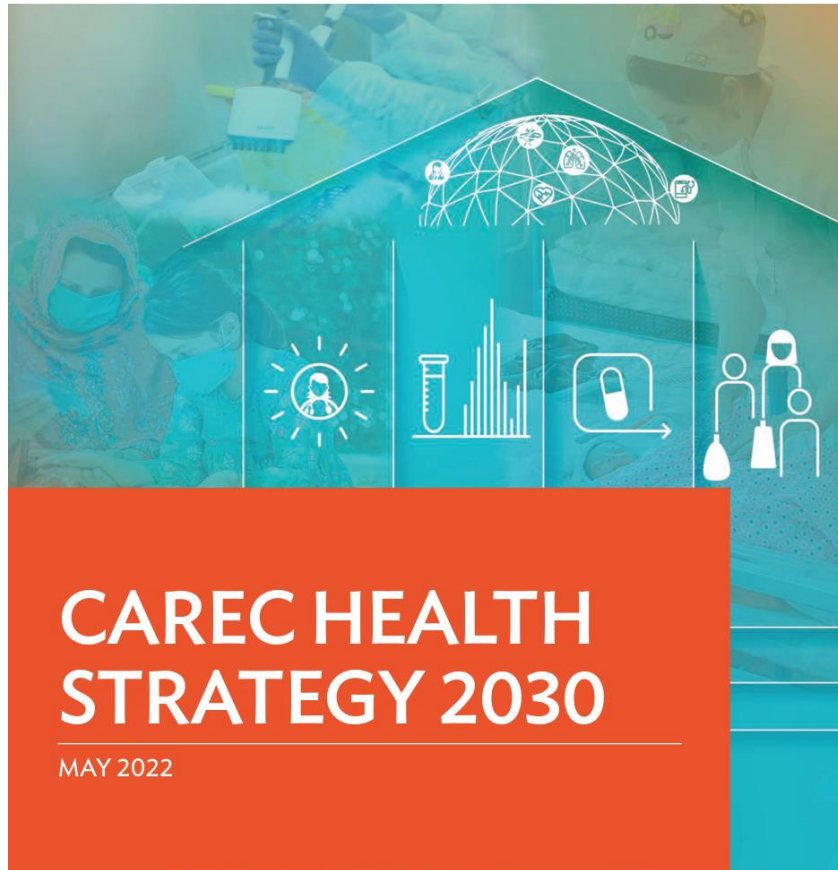
1. Develop metrics for One Health monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including for the One Health Joint Plan of Action implementation
2. Provide advisory support for implementation including priority setting, stakeholder identification and others as required.
3. Support the development of an overarching surveillance framework and strengthen surveillance and disease intelligence systems across the domains of human, animal and ecosystem health.
4. Develop and implement safeguards through improved One Health assessment of trade-offs and co-benefits for development projects
5. Conduct a detailed analysis of the challenges and constraints at community level for disease prevention and control to support the development and implementation of:
 - A comprehensive social and community behaviour change strategy.
 - Joint risk communication and community engagement plans and advocacy strategies that enable individuals and communities to protect their health, livelihoods and ecosystems.
 - Community Knowledge, Attitude and Skills (KAS) to use information in assessing their own situations and to take actions to protect their own health, livelihoods and ecosystems against health hazards

PATHWAY 3

Actions related to strengthening the scientific evidence base, fostering knowledge exchange, technology transfer and continuing education, using better data and evidence to inform best practice, innovation and enabling access to new tools and technologies.

1. Assess the status of natural resources and biodiversity and their relevance to health
2. Review traditional/indigenous forms of knowledge and inputs of marginalized groups and ensure inclusive approaches
3. Assess spillover drivers and identify relevant risk reduction options
4. Identify core components and best practices for One Health surveillance systems
5. Create a global inventory of One Health initiatives, tools, guides, resources, and trainings to serve as a platform for providing reliable and authentic information and data sources
6. Develop and disseminate evidence-based risk reduction options and best practices
7. Develop and disseminate evidence-based surveillance systems and best practices
8. Document and disseminate evidence, success stories and good practice
9. Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation of media, communication materials, packages and initiatives to identify information needs and reach to key stakeholder groups
10. Utilize social science methods to monitor issues and constraints at community level for disease prevention and control to inform appropriate behavioral strategies
11. Analyze data from Quadripartite partners, including assessment/evaluation tools and country reports, to identify critical research gaps and where knowledge reinforcement is needed

CAREC Health Strategy



Thank you

