



PMAC | PRINCE MAHIDOL
AWARD CONFERENCE **2018**



PARALLEL SESSION 3.5

POLICY COHERENCE: EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH



| BACKGROUND

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development set ambitious health-related targets to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” and “strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development”. To this end, for example, the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, as well as effectively addressing the threat of emerging infectious zoonotic diseases will require substantial policy coherence and investments. These are critical for the needed health innovations, as well as the development of systems-wide capacities within countries for the necessary measures of “prevention, detection and response”.

While many global efforts have focused on increasing research and development for new health innovations, it is also now clear that there must be a corresponding emphasis on strengthening systems and capacities to deliver the range of needed health services and products. The Ebola outbreak in West Africa was an important reminder of the importance of effective, and continuing, core government functions, within and beyond the health sector. As the global community contemplates responses to address epidemics and infectious diseases, the imperatives for ensuring an integrated approach are clear: effective partnerships are required between the public, private and the community sectors.

This signals a clear need for increased policy coherence, which demands coordination between a broad range of actors; not just between government agencies, private sector and community actors at the national and local levels, but also between those working at the global level, including on innovation, R&D, financing, governance and management. Addressing interconnected elements, and encouraging effective synergies of efforts of stakeholders in the public, private and community sectors, will be critical, not only in effectively addressing infectious and new emerging diseases, but also in helping low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) achieve universal health coverage (UHC) and other health-related targets.

| OBJECTIVES

In this context, the session aims to stimulate a dialogue between key stakeholders with the aim of identifying how public-private-community partnerships (PPCs) can address the needs of LMICs for effective “prevention, detection and response” to the threat of infectious diseases. The aim is to generate recommendations and proposals that can promote effective policy coherence and public-private-community partnerships at all levels. It is proposed that the discussions focus on three key, inter-related elements, as follows:

Policy coherence

- How can cross sectoral, multidisciplinary approaches at the national, regional and global levels be effected and prioritised?
- Which are key factors in facilitating policy, operational delivery environment and effectiveness for such approaches?
- What are relevant experiences and lessons learnt from existing projects and initiatives?
- What are the means to promote adoption of evidenced-based best practices and transferable lessons learned for policy coherence, including South-South approaches and strategies?

Effective partnerships

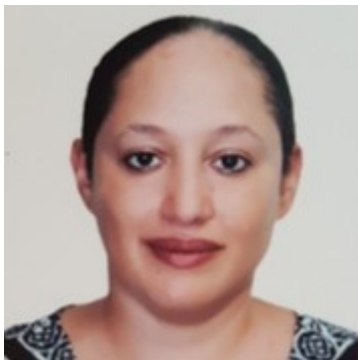
- What can we learn from existing PPC partnerships in terms of their contribution to the prevention, detection and response to infectious diseases?
- Are there experiences outside the health arena that are transferable?
- How can such partnerships be further strengthened?
- What are the right incentives for collaboration at different levels?
- What are the key considerations for ensuring the sustainability of PPC partnerships?

Evaluation and measuring success

- How can evaluation of PPC partnerships be undertaken?
- How do we measure success; e.g., what should be the matrix of success and effectiveness?
- Can there be evidence-based assessments of investments in innovation and R&D? And their eventual delivery in

countries, including best practice, data and knowledge sharing?





Moderator

Nadia Rasheed

Team Leader, HIV, Health & Development, Asia-Pacific

United Nations Development Programme
Thailand

Nadia Rasheed is the Team Leader for UNDP's HIV, Health and Development Team in Asia and the Pacific, based in the UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub. She works on addressing social determinants of health, with a focus on enabling legal and policy environments for addressing HIV and non-communicable diseases, supporting universal health coverage, and promoting inclusion of marginalized populations. She was previously the global Practice Manager for the UNDP HIV and Development Practice in New York. She has worked on a range of HIV and health issues, gender equality and women's empowerment, and United Nations partnerships, representing UNDP as the global focal point for partnerships with the Joint UN Programme for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). She also previously worked with the UNDP Human Development Report Office.



Speaker

Chalerm Sak Kittitrakul

Program Manager

AIDS Access Foundation
Thailand

Mr. Chalerm Sak Kittitrakul started his career related to intellectual property (IP) and access to medicines when he worked with an international NGO, Oxfam Great Britain, in 2003. It had an aim to overcome inaccessibility to affordable anti-retroviral medicines due to the IP barriers. He joined the Thai civil society's policy advocacy to oppose negotiations of the Free Trade Agreements proposed by the USA and the EU, which proposed IP provisions more stringent than the WTO's Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). In addition, he worked with academics and civic groups to encourage the Thai government to implement the Government Use License to promote access to lifesaving drugs. Since 2013 he has worked with AIDS Access Foundation, as Coordinator for Access to Medicines Campaign, and continues monitoring policies affecting access to medicines, including negotiations of on-going Free Trade Agreements (e.g. the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP), the Free Trade Agreement between Thailand and the European Union), amendments of the Patent Act and the National Health Security Act, central procurement of pharmaceuticals, and filing oppositions against unmerited patent applications for medicines, particularly the ones used for hepatitis C and HIV treatments.



Speaker

Hayato Urabe

Director of Investment Strategy, Planning & Management

Global Health Innovative Technology Fund
Japan

Hayato Urabe is Director of Investment Strategy and Management. He oversees all the portfolio management activities at GHIT. Prior to joining the GHIT Fund, Dr. Urabe held several positions across the energy, life sciences, and water treatment technologies focusing on strategic planning, startup due diligence, and project management in the Silicon Valley. He has also held consultant position at Synthetic Genomics for technologies ranging from nutrigenomics to biofuels. Dr. Urabe holds a Doctorate degree in Biomedical Engineering from Brown University and completed Masters program from the School of Global Policy and Strategy at University of California, San Diego.



Speaker

Mandeep Dhaliwal

Director of HIV, Health and Development Team

United Nations Development Programme

United States of America



Panelist

Chutima Akaleephan

International Health Policy Program

Ministry of Public Health
Thailand



Panelist

Osman Dar

Project Director, One Health Project

Centre on Global Health Security, London
United Kingdom

Osman A Dar is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh) and a fellow of the Faculty of Public Health at the Royal College of Physicians (London). At Chatham House, he is director of the Centre on Global Health Security's One Health project, an umbrella term referring to the Centre's work on zoonotic emerging infections, ecological approaches to disease control, antimicrobial resistance, sustainable livestock development and food security. In addition, Osman leads work on health system strengthening by creating partnerships between the public and private sectors to improve the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to public health emergencies. Osman is also a consultant in global public health at Public Health England (PHE) where he is a technical lead on a programme that supports low income countries build core capacities and implement their commitments under the international health regulations through the development of strengthened national public health institutes.



Panelist

Richard Kock

Professor of Wildlife Health and Emerging Diseases at the Royal Veterinary College

University of London
United Kingdom

Richard Kock is a wildlife veterinary ecologist, infectious disease researcher and conservationist. He has worked in the field of wildlife health and disease since 1983 with a focus on African and Asian ecosystems. He has a particular interest in One Health questions at the interface between animals, humans and environment and the role of food systems in disease emergence and environmental change. 28 years attached to the Zoological Society of London and 7 years as a research academic at the Royal Veterinary College, University of London, with a chair in Wildlife Health and Emerging Diseases. He was awarded an FAO international medal in 2010 recognition of his work on morbilliviruses and global eradication of the first veterinary pathogen important to food security. He is an expert member of the International Health Regulations and a Senior Fellow at Chatham House UK and Council Member for the Wildlife Disease Association, Adjunct Prof at Tufts University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy of the UK



Panelist

Yodi Mahendradhata

Vice Dean for Research and Development

Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Indonesia

Dr. Yodi Mahendradhata is currently the Vice Dean for Research and Development, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia. He is a medical doctor by training and he obtained a Master degree in International Health from the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Charite Medical Faculty, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany. Dr Mahendradhata completed his Doctorate in Medical Science at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium and Ghent University, Belgium. He is also currently leading the South East Asia Regional Training Center for Health Research supported by WHO-TDR. He has led developments of national strategy for implementation research, national strategy for tuberculosis control and country proposals to the Global fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. His research interests are in the fields of global health, disease control, health policy, health program management, and implementation science. Dr Mahendradhata was an Alexander von Humboldt Foundation visiting scholar at the Institute of Public Health, Heidelberg University, Germany. He has authored and co-authored numerous peer reviewed articles published in reputable international journals. He has been awarded the Scopus Young Scientist Award by the United Nations University, Elsevier and Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

