



**PMAC** | PRINCE MAHIDOL  
AWARD CONFERENCE **2018**



## **PARALLEL SESSION 3.1**

**GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR COUNTRY OUTCOMES**



## | BACKGROUND

Despite significant scientific and technological advances, as well as ongoing collaborative efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to high-impact diseases associated with emerging infectious or antimicrobial-resistant pathogens, these diseases continue to emerge and pose threats to human and economic security. The underlying causes of their emergence include growing human populations, increasing socioeconomic development, and associated industrialized food production, urbanization, and globalization. Each of these factors in turn results in ever-increasing personal interaction, animal-human interface, and interdependence within and among communities at the local, regional, and global levels. In the context of such an inter-connected world -- with disease drivers ready to multiply and amplify the adverse impacts of emerging infectious or antimicrobial-resistant pathogens -- cross-sectoral collaboration is needed more than ever to facilitate and enhance prevention, detection, and response.

Although the first line of defense in disease prevention and control rests at the country level, pandemics respect no borders. Thus, regional and global cooperation and coordination, with increasing involvement of the private sector and communities, are essential to tackle problems from various angles. Although many multi-sectoral partnerships have to date been initiated with different mechanisms and structures, some partnerships and networks have been used in coordinated manners to manage globally concerning health crises such as the 2014 Ebola epidemic in Africa. It will be valuable to learn from such examples and understand how partners from different sectors were engaged to serve public needs. It will also be beneficial to identify obstacles to and gaps in coordinated action during joint crisis-management efforts and to explore options for improved preparedness and response in the future.

## | OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this session are therefore to:

- Discuss the models and platforms that currently exist globally and regionally
- Share findings on the effectiveness of these models and platforms in guiding practice and partnerships
- Identify common needs and bottlenecks that can be practically addressed to establish a more effective and inclusive partnership for management of EIDs and pandemics, as well as AMR



Moderator / Moderator

## Katherine bond

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Katherine Bond, Sc.D., is USP's Vice President, International Public Policy and Regulatory Affairs, where she leads a new team to advance the quality of medicines, foods and dietary supplements worldwide. Dr. Bond brings more than twenty years of demonstrated public health leadership experience, in the field and in management. Dr. Bond served as Director of the Office of Strategy, Partnerships, and Analytics, Office of International Programs, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, where she advanced programs and policies to strengthen regulatory systems and supply chain analytics. Prior to public service, Dr. Bond focused her energies on priority public health issues such as health security, infectious diseases and health systems impacting Southeast Asia and Africa in senior positions with Rockefeller Foundation's Asia Regional Office and Africa Regional Office, and the Mekong Regional Office of PATH. Dr. Bond has also held many consultancies and academic appointments—as both lecturer and researcher—at universities in the United States and abroad. She additionally appears as lead or contributing author on a variety of peer-reviewed research papers and technical documents in areas of regulatory systems strengthening, global health security, health systems, and intervention strategies for specific at-risk populations. Dr. Bond earned her Bachelor of Arts degree from Swarthmore College and her Doctor of Science degree from the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health.