Regional Consultation for Networking and Coordination of Health Partners for Emergency Response

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Bangkok, Thailand

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Regional Emergency Director
WHO SEARO
Outline

• The WHO Health Emergencies Programme
• Emergency Response Framework and Operational Partnerships
• Overall Risk Profile of the South East Asia Region
  • Events in the Region
  • Amplifiers of Risk
  • Overlaying risks and capacities
WHE – IMS Functions - Emergency Response framework

- Leadership
- **Partner coordination**
- Information and planning
- Health operations and technical expertise
- Operations support and logistics
- Finance and administration

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Health partner coordination ensures that collective action results in appropriate coverage and quality of essential health services for the affected population, especially the most vulnerable.
Flagship 6  Strengthening Emergency Risk Management in SEAR Countries

Advocacy – the need to communicate work of health sector better and work better with partners in a more inclusive approach

Information management – covers the systematic approach in collection, analysis and reporting information for action

Technical and operational support – providing support to countries to strengthen capacities in this area

Preparedness and response – of WHO offices aligned with work of health ministries and partners

Partnership – engaging with partners and improving our relationships with those we have been working with for some time and finding new opportunities for collaboration with others
Overall Risk Profile of South East Asia Region

Various hazards – a broad range

Hydrometeorologic

Biologic

Seismic/geologic

Complex
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SEAR country</th>
<th>Disaster/epidemic</th>
<th>Estimated mortality/morbidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>DPR Korea</td>
<td>Floods/ Typhoon Lionrock</td>
<td>138 deaths 100 000 homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>9 000 deaths; 22 000 injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>H1N1 outbreak</td>
<td>&gt;2 000 deaths; 33 000 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Floods</td>
<td>815 deaths; 13.6 million affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India</td>
<td>Dengue outbreak</td>
<td>&gt;200 000 cases 1 500 deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Chikungunya outbreak</td>
<td>42 000 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Conflict/ Civil War</td>
<td>&gt;20 000 deaths; 60 000 wounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Cyclone Nargis</td>
<td>138 000 deaths</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Cyclone Sidr</td>
<td>&gt;5 000 deaths</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>Indonesia, Thailand</td>
<td>H5N1 outbreak</td>
<td>187 deaths</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Chikungunya outbreak</td>
<td>1.1 million cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Yogyakarta earthquake</td>
<td>&gt;5 700 deaths; 37 000 injured</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand</td>
<td>Indian Ocean Tsunami</td>
<td>&gt;227 000 deaths 125 000 injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Gujarat earthquake</td>
<td>&gt;13 000 deaths; 167 000 injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>12 091</td>
<td>86 347 127</td>
<td>10 433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR Korea</td>
<td>610 634</td>
<td>74 673 920</td>
<td>1 507</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>84 449</td>
<td>718 693 662</td>
<td>28 777</td>
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<td>6 010 244</td>
<td>16 071</td>
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<td>Maldives</td>
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<td>27 314</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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<td>616</td>
<td>323 007</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
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<td>1 454 701</td>
<td>2 683</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>36 110</td>
<td>6 293 674</td>
<td>832</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>10 098</td>
<td>28 854 545</td>
<td>2 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor Leste</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 008</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>931 673</td>
<td>922 683 202</td>
<td>201 923</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Overall Risk Profile of South East Asia Region

- Countries of SEAR: 24% of global mortality due to disasters
- 48% of all disasters in 2014 occurred in Asia
- 85% of those killed and 86% of those affected were in Asia

2017

- February - H1N1 outbreak Maldives
- May - Flash floods Sri Lanka
- June - Dengue outbreak Sri Lanka
- July - Floods and landslides Nepal
- August - Rohingya Crisis Bangladesh Myanmar
- November - Mt Agung eruption Indonesia
Amplifiers of risks

unplanned urbanization
changing socio-economic and demographic profile
development in and around high-risk areas
climate change and environmental degradation
health service challenges (accessibility, affordability, quality and safety)
Capacity Assessments

IHR Core capacities

Based on regular self assessment
INO, THA, recently IND, SRL have declared compliance
Continuous improvement required

• Sub-national capacities
• Need strengthening in several areas: chemical, radionuclear; points of entry (POE); risk communication; risk assessments
• Cross sectoral work – one health

• New IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 7/11 countries completed JEEs in 2017
Capacity Assessments

**SEAR Benchmarks: 10 /11 countries**

Strong legislation and mechanisms – need for better implementation

Financing –
  - mainly for response: at regional SEARHEF; national: IND, INO, THA

Need for DRR in health

Weak at sub-national / community capacities
  - Logistics management
  - Risk communication, risk awareness

EWARS – have a different form in each country/health system dependent

Safer health facilities – focus on seismic only – Nepal and Indonesia; inception stage (floods)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Reproductive, maternal, child and neonatal health</th>
<th>Infectious diseases</th>
<th>Noncommunicable diseases</th>
<th>Service capacity and access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>DPR Korea</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Family planning coverage (%)
- Pregnancy care (%)
- Child immunization coverage (DPT3 %)
- Care seeking behaviour of suspected pneumonia (%)
- Tuberculosis detection and treatment (%)
- HIV antiretroviral therapy coverage (%)
- Insecticide treated bednets or indoor residual spray coverage for malaria prevention (%)
- Access to improved sanitation (%)
- Prevalence of normal blood pressure level in population (%)
- Mean fasting plasma glucose (mmol/L) (Rescaled value)
- Cervical cancer screening (%)
- Tobacco non-use (%)
- Density of hospital beds, expressed as % of global threshold, 18/32,000 (proxy for basic hospital access)
- Health worker density, expressed as % of new global threshold, 44/5,100
- Access to essential medicines (%)
- Health security: HRH compliance (%)

Health Emergency Response in South-East Asia
Capacity assessments

Capacity for health security

- IHR Capacity Regional self-assessment score
- UHC Index
- SEAR Benchmark (without India)
Summary

• WHE supports operational partnerships
• Emergency response framework outlines the key functions and scope of operational partnerships
• Risk profile of the South East Asia Region is
  • multi-hazard
  • Characterized/molded by amplifiers of risk
  • Capacity assessments need to be further improved /analyzed in context of health sector/sub-national level
• Partnerships are key before, during and after emergencies to further address these risks to health