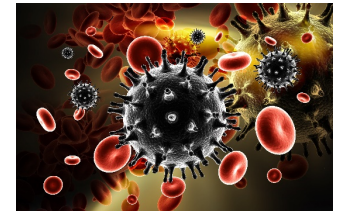


# Global Health Leadership to end HIV

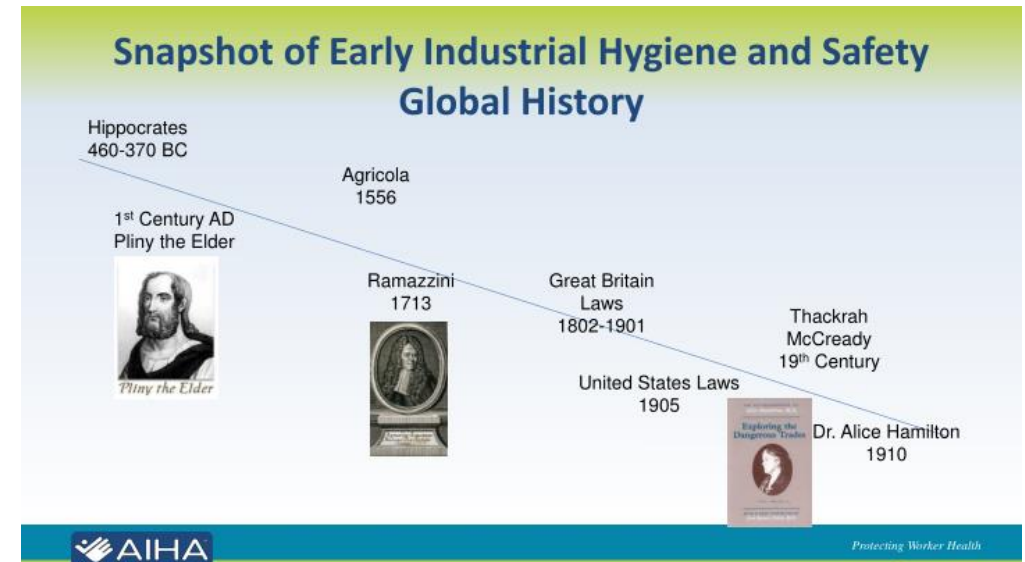


**Dr. Htun Nyunt Oo, Director,  
National AIDS Program, DoPH, MoHS**



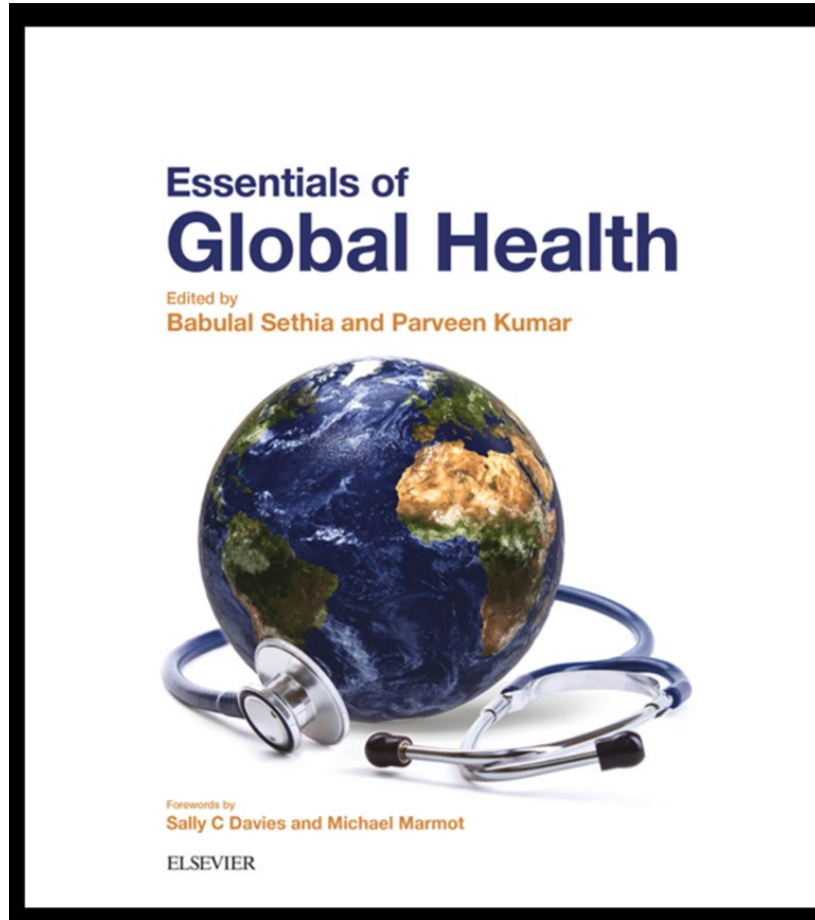
# A History of Global Health

- **Discussion of health on a global stage:** The 1st international negotiations on public health “international sanitary conference in response to an ongoing cholera epidemic” was held in Paris in 1851.
- The birth of the World Health Organization (WHO) on 7 April 1948.
- Global health as a ***discipline for academic study*** emerged as a distinct entity in the 21st century.
- It evolved from the study of ***public health***, ***tropical medicine*** and ***international health***.



#Mike Kalmus Elias (UK); BABULAL SETHIA, BSc, MB BS, FRCP, FRCS; PARVEEN KUMAR, DBE, BSc, MD, DM, DEd, FRCP (L&E), FRCPATH, FIAP

# Globalization impacts on major diseases outbreak



- More recently, the process of globalization has shaped the economic environment, national health systems and the health of individuals and nations.
- Today, in the era of jet travel, pathogens have the potential to spread rapidly around the world.

*#Salma M. Abdalla, (Sudan); Samuel Ognenis (Australia)*

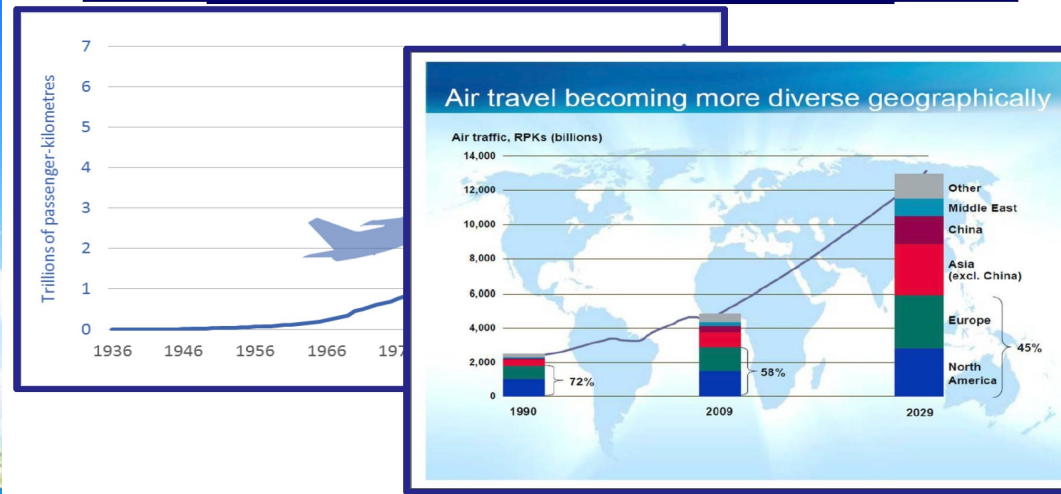
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Each year, *around 3 billion airline passengers fly* within and across borders



## Air travel worldwide, 1936 – 2016



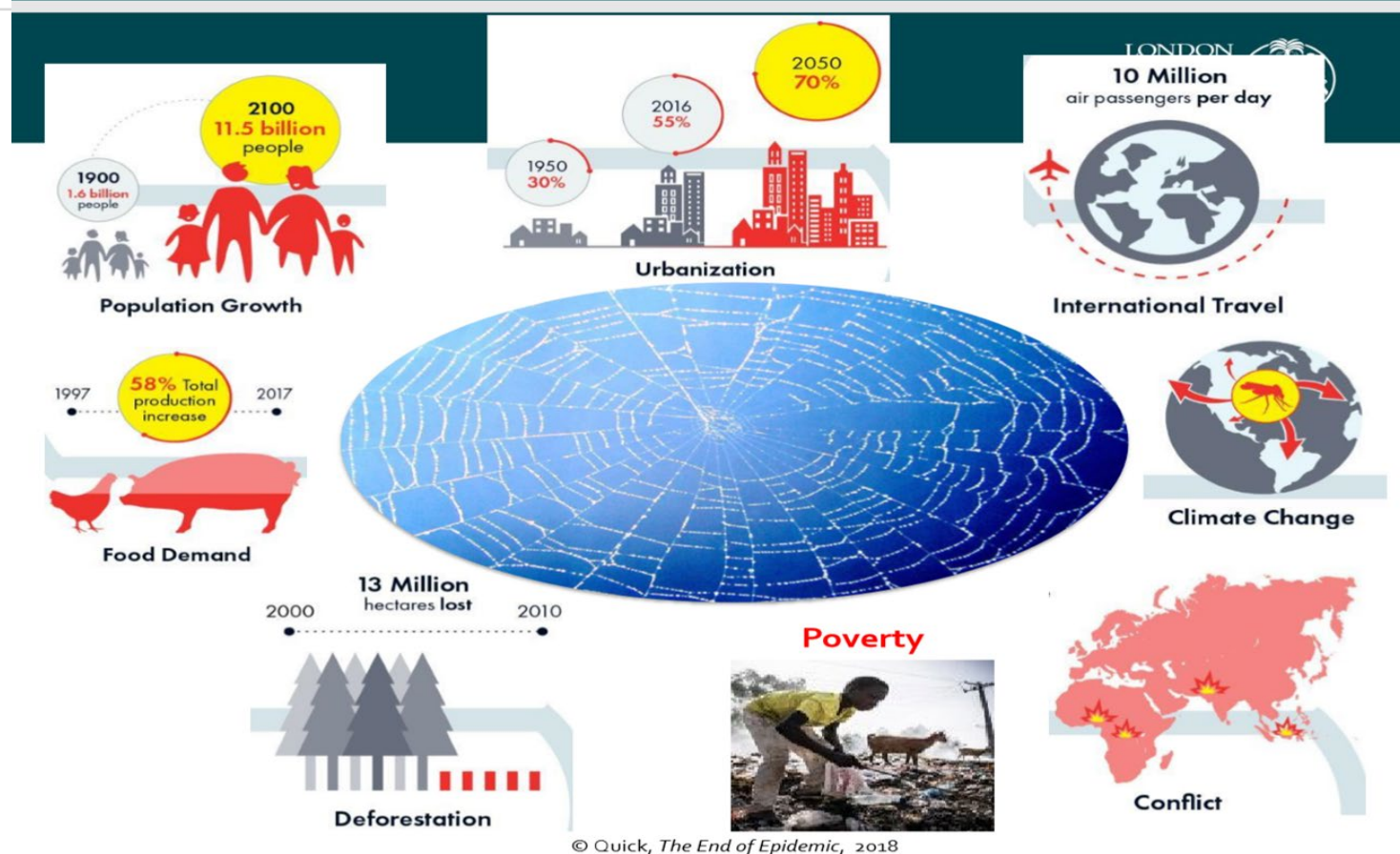
# Globalization impacts on major diseases outbreak

***Disease does not respect borders:*** The 20th century has seen

- The Spanish Flu (H1N1) influenza in 1918 (~ 50 million death)
- Ebola virus in 1976
- Swine Flu (H1N1) influenza 2009,
- Ongoing HIV/AIDS pandemic and
- Current devastating COVID-19 pandemic.



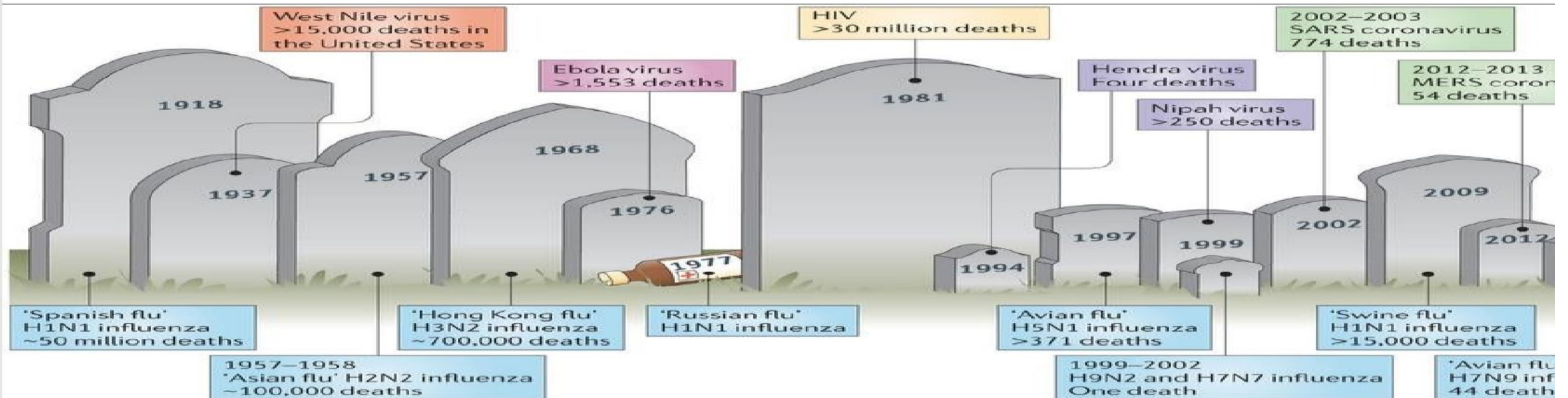
# Global Risks are Interconnected



Global Risks are Interconnected

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE & TROPICAL MEDICINE

# Major epidemics in last 100 years



Prof. Peter Piot- Global Health Lecture Series 13 January 2020

Source: Bean et al. Nature Reviews Immunology 13, 851-861 (2013) doi:10.1038/nri3551

## Global spread of Spanish flu





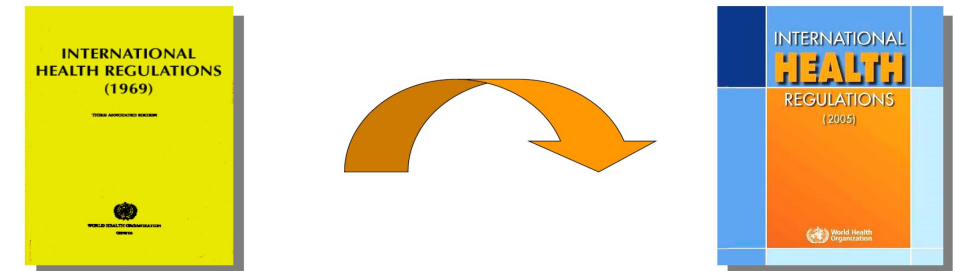
# *The technical and political instruments* used to form global health policy

- Understand *the technical and political instruments* used to form global health policy
  - Norms and standards
  - Guidelines (best practice)
  - Resolution
  - Regulations
  - Convention (treaty)
  - Commission

## Global governance in public health: World Health Organization, Geneva



## International Health Regulations 2005



# Resolution

- **Resolution:** A formal statement of determination put before and adopted by an assembly (political will)

## **World Health Assembly Resolution: polio eradication by year 2000**

FORTY-FIRST WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY GENEVA, 2-13 MAY  
WHA41.28 Global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000

1. **DECLARES** the commitment of WHO to the global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000;
2. **EMPHASIZES** that eradication efforts should be **pursued in ways which strengthen the development of the Expanded Programme on Immunization** as a whole, fostering its contribution, in turn, to the development of the health infrastructure and of primary health care;

## **World Health Assembly Hall**

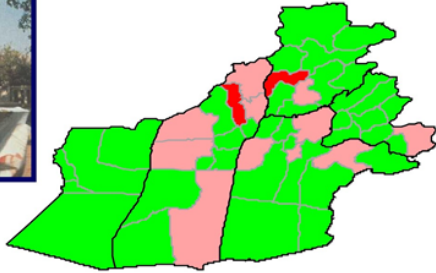


# Using technical and political instruments to promote global health

## Afghanistan: decreased accessibility to vaccination campaigns, 2007



■ Completely inaccessible  
■ Partially inaccessible  
■ Accessible districts  
■ Not included in campaign



- Political response: treaty aimed at the underlying cause
- Health as a tool for negotiation
- Health is sometimes used to hold nation states and others hostage to political aspirations (e.g. polio, influenza)

## Healthcare in Afghanistan



“We will take note of scheduled healthcare activities”



# Using technical and political instruments to promote global health

## Suspension of polio immunization, Nigeria, August 2003



Polio Vaccines - Western Countries Exploit Developing Ones Says Kano State Governor Shekarau

BYLINE: Daily Trust



**BODY:**  
The Kano State governor, Malam Ibrahim Shekarau, has asserted that polio vaccination is damaging to young girls and confirmed the exploitative actions of western nations towards developing countries.

But health is often an easier issue to negotiate than others, and requires:

- Informality
- technical understanding,
- teamwork, and
- patience

## VANGUARD



**Nigeria**

25 July 2008

*"We will do everything humanly possible to ensure that polio is finally and totally eradicated from Nigeria."*

**Umaru Yar'Adua**  
(Late) President of Nigeria

**By 2020 a new set of targets must be reached, these include:**

90-90-90 for treatment:

- 90% of people living with HIV knowing their HIV status; 90% of people who know their status on treatment; and 90% of people on treatment with suppressed viral loads.
- Reduce the annual number of new HIV infections among adults to 500,000.
- Achieving zero discrimination.

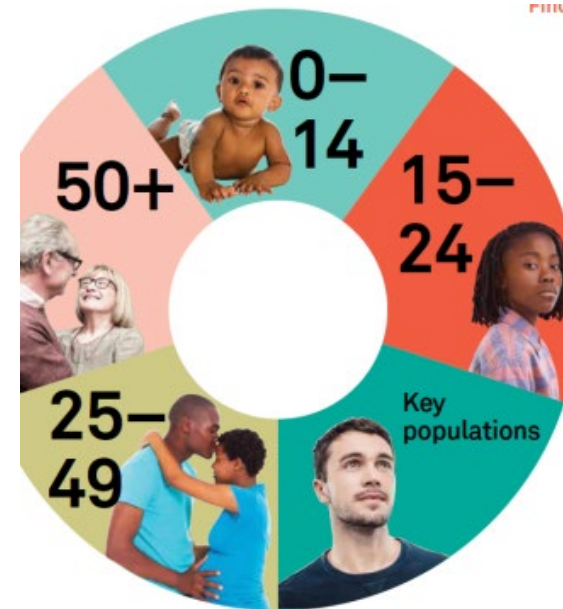
**Only if these targets are met can we then achieve the next set of goals to end AIDS by 2030:**

95-95-95 for treatment:

- 95% of people living with HIV knowing their HIV status; 95% of people who know their status on treatment; and 95% of people on treatment with suppressed viral loads.
- Reduce the annual number of new HIV infections among adults to 200,000.
- Achieving zero discrimination.

## The life-cycle approach to HIV

**Finding solutions for everyone at every stage of life**

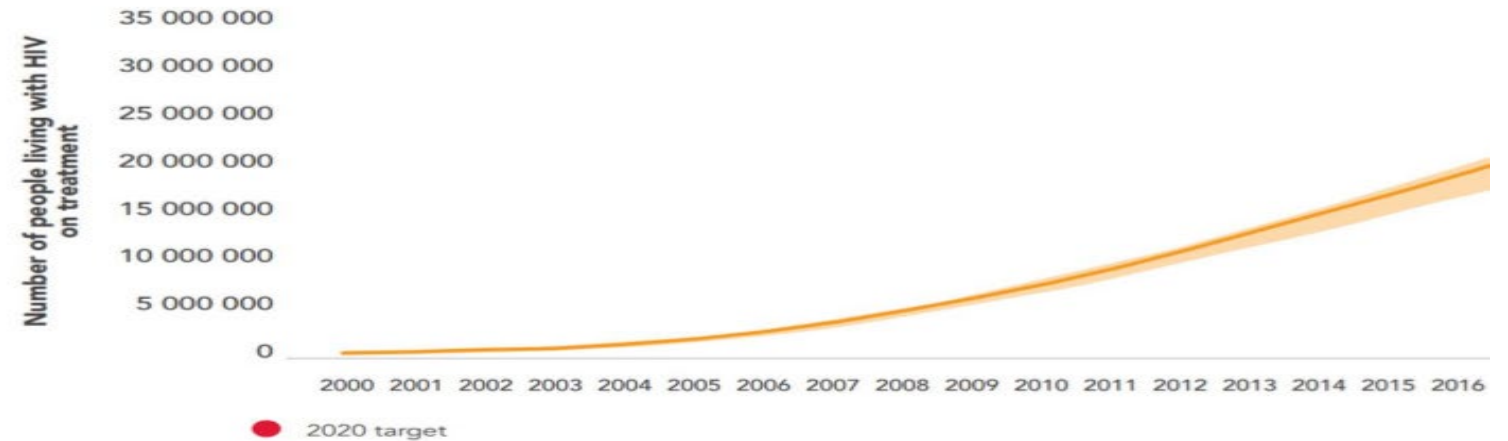


# Great progress against HIV but the end of AIDS is not in sight



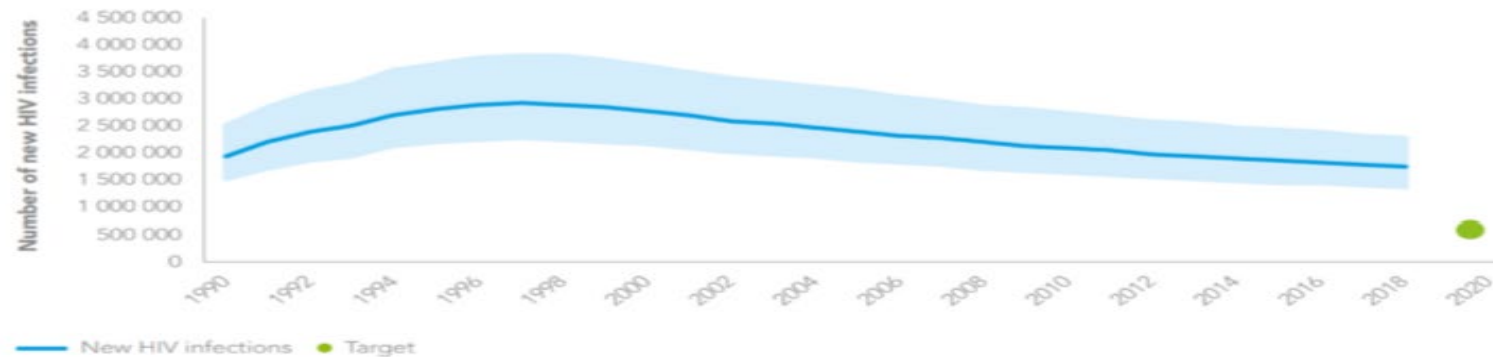
FIGURE 1.1

Number of people living with HIV on treatment, global, 2000 to mid-2016

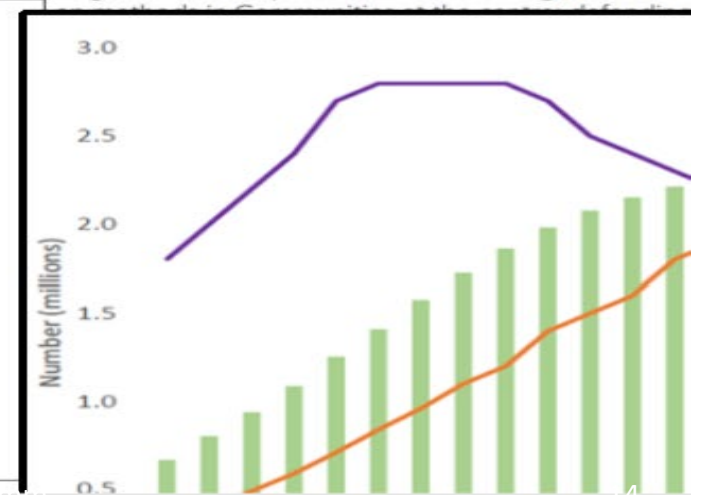


Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2019 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>) and UNAIDS

FIGURE 2.4 Number of new HIV infections, global, 1990–2018 and 2020 target



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.





# United Nations General Assembly

## 2016 High-Level Meeting on Ending AIDS



**2016 HIGH-LEVEL MEETING**  
**ON ENDING AIDS**

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
NEW YORK | 8-10 JUNE 2016

8 to 10 June 2016

- The High-Level Meeting on AIDS (HLM) -one of the biggest advocacy opportunities on the horizon.
- Why? Governments from all over the world met and issued a statement of commitment (a “Political Declaration”) on the global response to AIDS.
- Set bold new targets for HIV treatment, prevention, human rights and investment.
- Without new investment there is the very real possibility the epidemic will rebound, leading to the unnecessary death of millions, particularly marginalized people.



# 2016 High-Level Meeting on Ending AIDS



**2016 HIGH-LEVEL MEETING  
ON ENDING AIDS**

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
NEW YORK | 8-10 JUNE 2016

STORIES

العربية 中文 ENGLISH FRANÇAIS РУССКИЙ ESPAÑOL

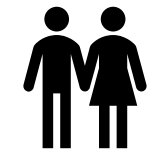
**"I call on all United Nations Member States to unite at the High-Level Meeting on Ending AIDS. Together we can Fast-Track the end of the AIDS epidemic by 2030."**

**Mogens Lykketoft**

President of the United Nations General Assembly



# National response to HIV





# National Statement at UNGA by H.E. Dr. Myint Htwe



**H.E. Dr. Myint Htwe delivered the  
National Statement  
at United Nations General Assembly  
High-Level Meeting  
on Ending AIDS  
New York, 9 June 2016**

# Myanmar HIV epidemic at a glance



**First HIV (+) ve in 1988**



**First AIDS case in 1991**



**Estimate PLHIV – 240,000**

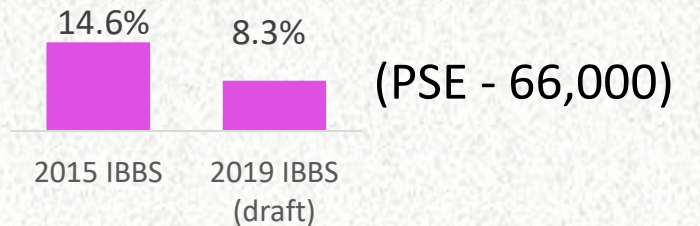
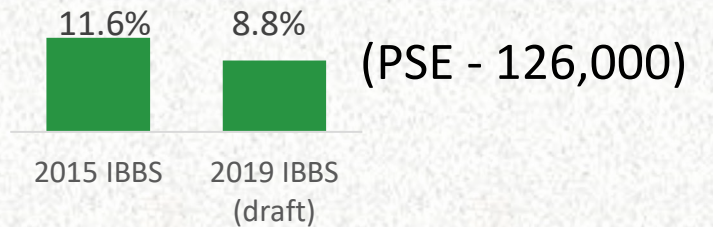
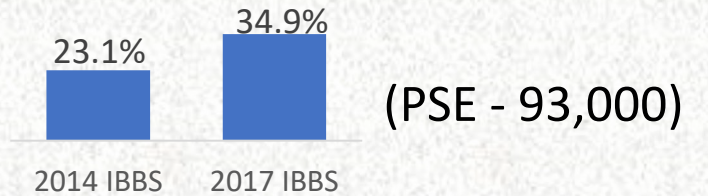


**Prevalence – 0.58%**



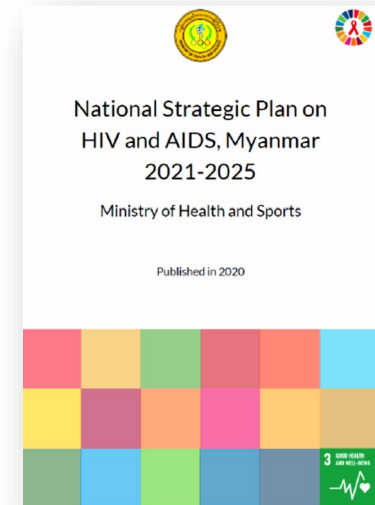
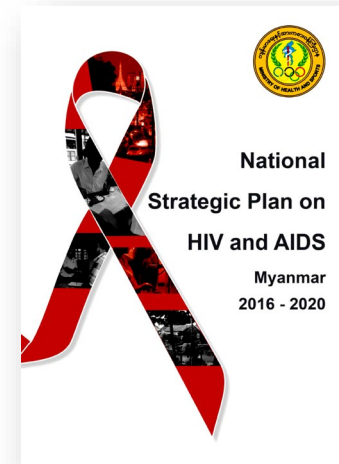
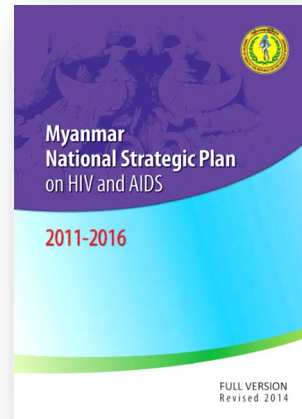
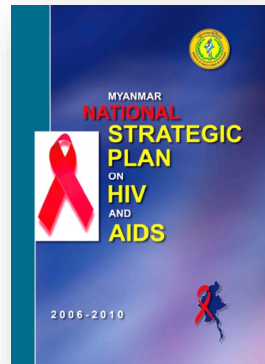
**Concentrated epidemic among key populations**

- HIV prevalence among key population





# Myanmar National Strategic Plans on HIV



2006-2010

2011-2016

2016-2020

2021-2025

In alignment with **Global Fast Track Ending AIDS by 2030**, Myanmar is responding to HIV epidemic with five-year **National Strategic Plans (NSP) III and IV** in next circle of AIDS response

The NSP is the strategic guide for the country's response to HIV at national and sub-national levels.



# Vision, Goal and Objective of NSP IV

## VISION

By 2030, end HIV as a public health threat in Myanmar

## GOAL

To further reduce HIV transmission and HIV related morbidity, mortality, disability & social and economic impact of HIV

## OBJECTIVES

1. Reduce HIV incidence among priority pop and their partners
2. Improve quality of care and accessibility to ART
3. Ensure viral suppression for all PLHIV
4. Improve the enabling environment to support the national HIV response

# Setting the targets

Current NSP (2016-2020)

Next NSP IV (2021-2025)

90%

Priority population have access to combination **prevention services**

95%

90%

People living with HIV that **know their status**

95%

90%

People living with HIV who know their status, **receive treatment** and get tested for viral load

95%

90%

People on treatment that have achieved **viral suppression**

95%

90%

People living with, at risk of and affected by HIV report **no discrimination**, especially in health, education and workplace settings

All

# Advancing in HIV Prevention Agenda in Asia and The Pacific



State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi delivered a speech at the event of "Advancing HIV Prevention between Myanmar and Thailand, Naypyitaw 13 Mar 2020

State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, speaking at the event, said:

"Our region is no stranger to HIV. Of the **37.9 million people living with HIV** globally, **3.8 million** reside in South-East Asia." .....

"Thankfully, with popular support and political will, prevention programme have achieved a **50 per cent decline in new infections** and a **35 per cent decline in deaths.**" .....

"Myanmar launched our latest five-year HIV response plan in 2017—a plan which provides a road map for the optimization of investments through a '**fast track**' approach with the goal of **ending HIV as a public health threat by 2030.**" .....

Source: <https://www.gnlm.com.mm/>



# Strategic Directions of NSP IV

**SD 1**

Reducing new HIV infection



**SD 2**

Improving health outcomes for all PLHIV



**SD 3**

Strengthening multisectoral integration, gender and human rights based, people-centered community and health systems



**SD 4**

Strengthening the use of strategic information and evidence to guide service delivery, management and policy



**SD 5**

Promoting accountable leadership for the delivery of results and financing a sustainable response



# 71st World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland (21-25 May 2018)

## Union Minister Dr. Myint Htwe attends 71st World Health Assembly

May 27, 2018 Myanmar News Agency 652



Union Minister Dr. Myint Htwe attends the 71st World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland.  
Photo: MNA

Union Minister for Health and Sports Dr. Myint Htwe and his delegation attended the 71st World Health Assembly (WHA71) held in Palais Des Nation, Geneva, Switzerland, from 21 to 25 May and returned to Yangon yesterday.

The WHA71 was attended by health ministers and delegations from 194 member states, Geneva-based ambassadors of permanent member countries, head of donor organisations and other partner organisations, directors-generals and regional directors of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and high ranking officials from UN organisations.

- While attending the “*Towards Universal Coverage with HIV Prevention Services in Commodities Side Event*,” the union minister discussed Myanmar’s work and suggestions.
- His satisfaction on *Myanmar joining the Global HIV Prevention Coalition*, learning the nature of HIV/AIDS occurrence, learning and using appropriate strategy and tactics to eliminate the disease,
- Appreciation towards *WHO, and the UNAIDS and the GF* for support provided to achieve success in HIV/AIDS prevention works,
- The success of HIV/AIDS prevention work directly related to the health awareness of the public and the works conducted accordingly.

# Key Operational Model in next 5 Years



## Geographic Prioritization

- 167 townships are high priority, out of total 330 townships



## Integration of Essential and Comprehensive HIV service packages into Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

- Essential Package in all 330 Townships
- Comprehensive Package in 167 high priority townships

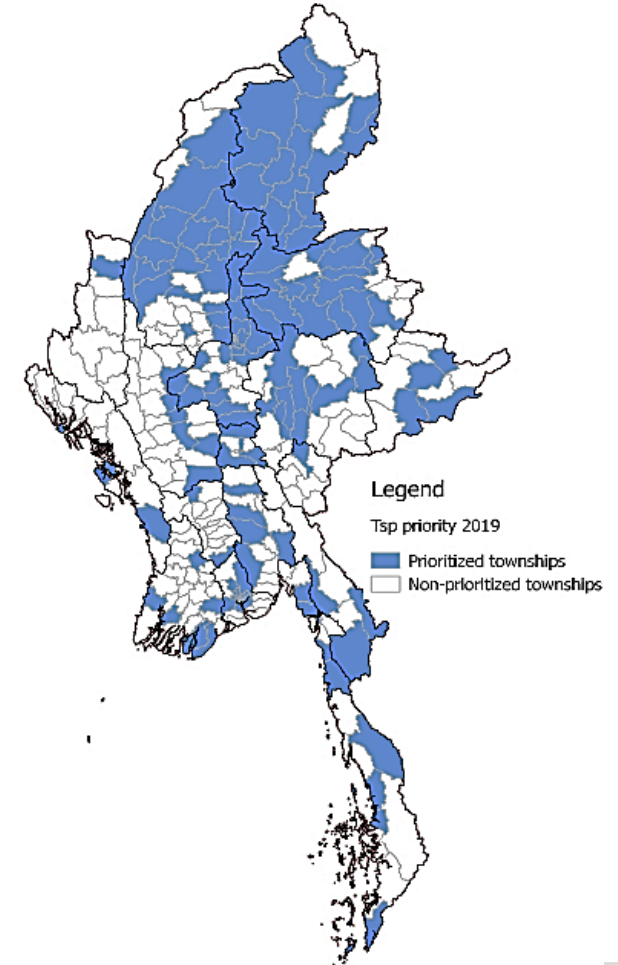


## Integration of the services

- For accessibility and cost efficiency



## Partnership and community involvement





# Administrative and leadership during crisis

## Coordinate and Response

Found a coordination body with ***rapid response to field*** situations and challenges in efficient way

## Segregate

***Segregation of work force***: Streamline duty assignment, reserve and backup workforce

## Reduce

***Reduce conducting physical*** meetings/trainings/workshops to a minimum as possible

## Practice Tele

Practice ***telecommunication and online conferencing*** instead of face-to-face meeting; maximum extent as possible

## Reduce

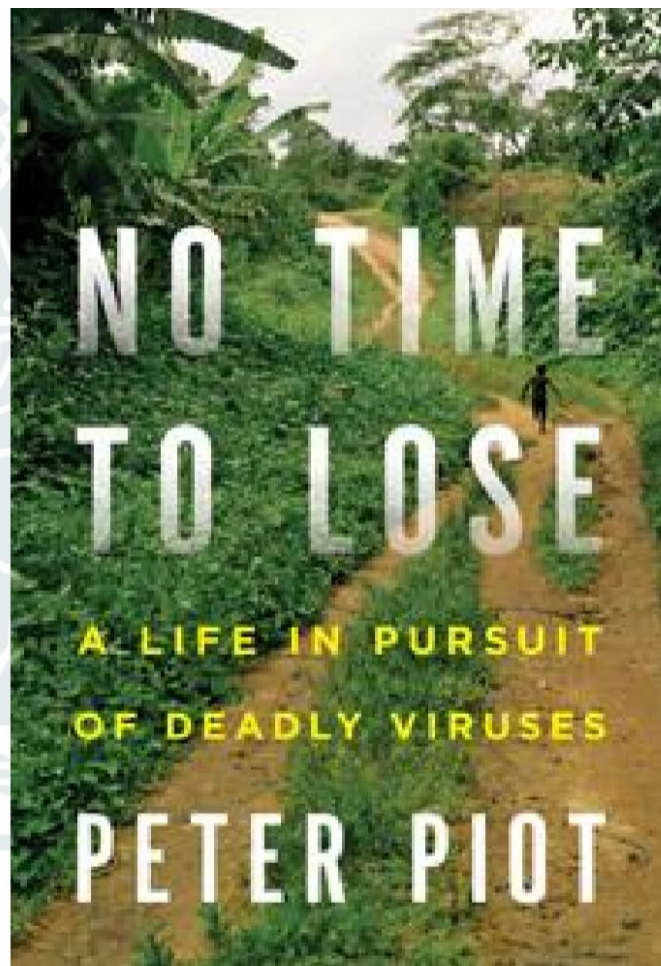
***Reduce exposure time among staff*** including peers/volunteers by managing the workload strategically such as Differentiated service delivery and task shifting

## Postpone

***Postpone some routine*** activities based on their nature and impact

# References

- *Essentials of global health, edited by BABULAL SETHIA, bsc, MB BS, FRCP, FRCS; PARVEEN KUMAR, DBE, bsc, MD, DM, ded, FRCP (L&E), frcpath, FIAP*
- *Leadership in Global Health: Technical and political instruments to move the global health agenda forward, Professor David Heymann, Head and Senior Fellow, Centre for Global Health Security, Chatham House Sep 2019*
- *Are we ready for next pandemic, prof. Peter Piot, director, LSHTM*
- *WHO, advisory on HIV services during times of COVID-19 pandemic*
- *<https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1264834/retrieve> · PDF file*
- *WHO, interim guidance water, sanitation, hygiene, and waste management for the COVID-19 virus 19 March 2020*
- *<https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/q-a-on-covid-19-hiv-and-antiretrovirals>*



It is time for  
Solidarity

Keep safe and be safe

Thank you