

THAILAND NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2017-2021



Endorsed by the Cabinet of the Royal Thai Government,
on December 7th, 2016.



Why do Country need a Plan?

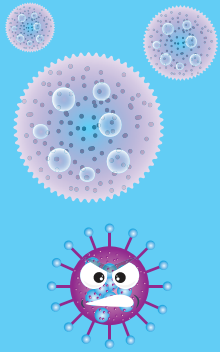
Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) - SARS, Avian Influenza, Ebola, MERS - continually pose serious pandemic threats to global health security and Thailand. In 2016, World Health Organization (WHO) declared unusual increased clusters of microcephaly and neurological disorders reported in Brazil, following a similar cluster in French Polynesia in 2014, as Public Health Emergency of International Concerns (PHEIC) associated with Zika virus infection.



To prepare and response to disease threats, Thailand needs to equip ourselves with systemic national strategic plan, well organized management, effective and implement with international standard for public health and disease control. National committee on EIDs of the Royal Thai Government, together with stakeholders, developed and launched the National Plan for Emerging Infectious Diseases. This plan enables multi-sectoral coordination for nationwide implementation of the action plans to reduce the risks of infection, illness, prevent the outbreak, quickly control and mitigate the negative consequences to economics, social and environment.

Three important categories of EIDs - Risks and Threats to Thailand

- A. **Emerging Infectious and re-emerging diseases already found in Thailand:** Avian Influenza, Influenza A/H1N1 2009, MERS, Zika virus infection.
- B. **Potential Imported Emerging Diseases from abroad:** Nipah virus infection, Ebola and emerging diseases originating from animals such as Monkeypox, Smallpox, Anthrax, Plague etc.
- C. **Emerging Infectious that may happen in the future,** for example - Novel Influenza, Avian Influenza, Infection with Antimicrobial drug resistant.



Vision:

The country, as a whole, has the capacities and well organized management system, timely and effectively control EIDs through multi-sector coordination, participations and knowledge management.

Goal:

To reduce risk of infection, illness, death and negative impacts from EIDs.



Emerging Infectious Disease and Public Health Threats: by WHO definition

- a) **New Infectious Diseases:** SARS, Nipah and Hendra viral diseases, Ebola-Marburg viral disease and Novel Influenza.
- b) **Diseases in new geographic area:** West Nile Virus disease
- c) **Re-emerging Infectious Diseases:** Plague, Tuberculosis, Diptheria, Influenza, Chikungunya fever and Legionellosis.
- d) **Antimicrobial drug resistant:** *E. coli*, *Klebsiella* infection, *Acinetobacter* species, *pseudomonas* infection and resistant tuberculosis bacterial infection.
- e) **Deliberate use of biological agents to cause harm** e.g. Anthrax, Smallpox and Brucellosis.

The main 6 Strategies in the National Plan

1 Public Health Emergency Preparedness



Goal

Thailand has competent Public Health Emergency Response system, capable to effectively manage, coordinate and mitigate the preparedness and response to emerging infectious disease in all phases “Before – During – After” and seamlessly coordination with the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan B.E. 2558.



2 EIDs Surveillance, Prevention and Control with One Health policy

Goal

1. Competent, integrated and efficient human-animal-wildlife surveillance system for EIDs with One Health Approach
2. Healthy livestock and animal husbandry system, environmental friendly and effectively control zoonotic diseases
3. Efficient infection control in hospitals, zoological parks with implementation of biological security
4. Enforcement of Communicable Diseases Law and relevants for control of EIDs



3 Enhance public information, risk communication and education on EIDs



Goal

1. Risk Communication and Public Relations system and network for timely providing transparent, accuracy and appropriate risk communication messages to publics, communities and international agencies.
2. General public, officials, people in community access to correct information, able to understand the risk and change the behavior to prevent the disease, fully awareness the situation without panics and misunderstanding.

4 International, Regional and Global Collaboration

Goal

Promote international collaboration in the region and global level, enhance the leadership role of the country to support technical collaboration, research, knowledge and information sharing, to detect, prevent and response to transboundary EIDs.



5

Multi-sectoral, private sectors, provincial and community participations

Goal

Effective and wider participation with communities, networks, private sectors for the prevention and control of EIDs.



6

Research, Development and Knowledge Management

Goal

Thailand has

1. Integrated and sustainable knowledge management for EIDs
2. Research roadmap and increased number of utilized research and development, to support EIDs preparedness and response



The Concept and Linkages of the Components in National Strategic Plan for EIDs: Vision, Goal, Mission and Strategies

Vision

The country, as a whole, has the capacities and well organized management system, timely and effectively control EIDs through multi-sector coordination, participations and knowledge management.

Goal

To reduce risk of infection, illness, death and negative impacts from EIDs.

Mission

Strengthen the capacity of Public Health Emergency Response System for EIDs and Disaster under “One Health” concept to attain timely and effectively response, according to international standards

Develop risk communication strategy and innovation to communicate information on public health risks and prevention to publics and all targeted audiences effectively and timely

Strengthen international collaboration and coordination to enhance preparedness and response to emerging diseases and public health threats

Strengthen communities, multi-sector and private sector participation and networking at all levels

Enhance and use knowledge management, surveillance and research information as evidence-based decision support to prevention and control of EIDs

Strategies

1. Public Health Emergency Preparedness

2. EIDs Surveillance, Prevention and Control with One Health policy

3. Enhance Public information, risk communication and education on EIDs

4. International, Regional and Global Collaboration

5. Multi-sectoral, private sectors, provincial and community participations

6. Research, Development and Knowledge Management

The Key-Driven Mechanisms Toward the Implementation of the National Plan

- Monitoring and Regular Reviews
- Integrated field/area based assessment & Evaluation

**Monitoring
and
Evaluation**

- Policy translation to Action Plan
- Executive and operation meeting
- Net-work development and inter-relations
- Coordination and joint actions
- Communication

**Management
Excellence**

- Communicable Diseases Law
- National Committee
- Policy
- Resources, budget
- Strategic plan communication and advocacy

**Coordination
for actions**

Produced by
Bureau of Emerging Infectious Diseases, Department of Disease Control,
Ministry of Public Health
Tiwanond Rd., Nonthaburi Province, Thailand. 11000
Tel: 02 590 3246 Fax: 02 588 3767 <http://beid.ddc.moph.go.th>



กรมควบคุมโรค
DEPARTMENT OF DISEASE CONTROL