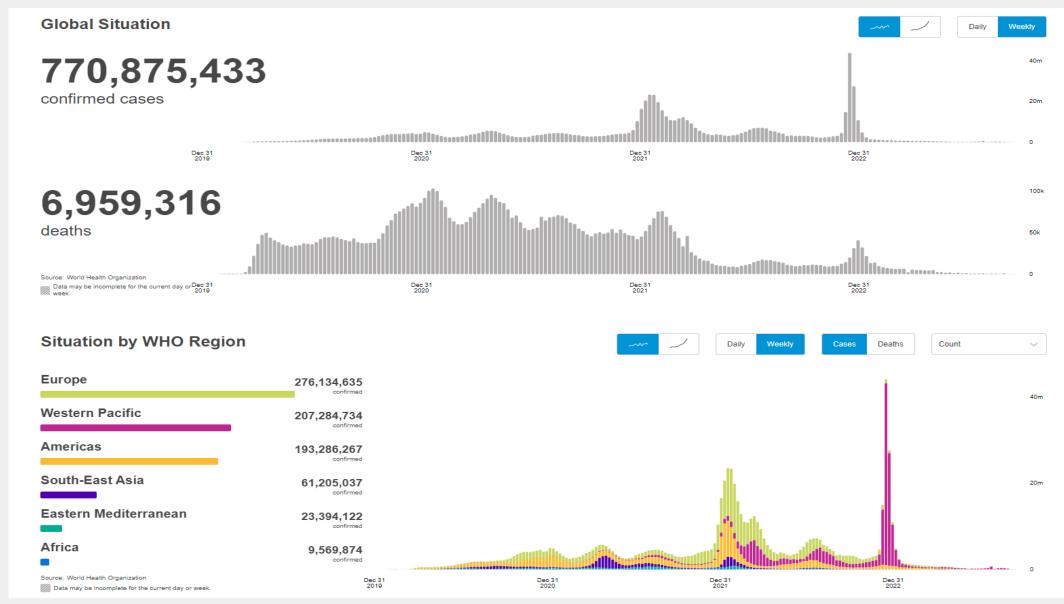
Covid 19 & a safer future

Lessons Learned and Challenges

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Current Situation of covid-19



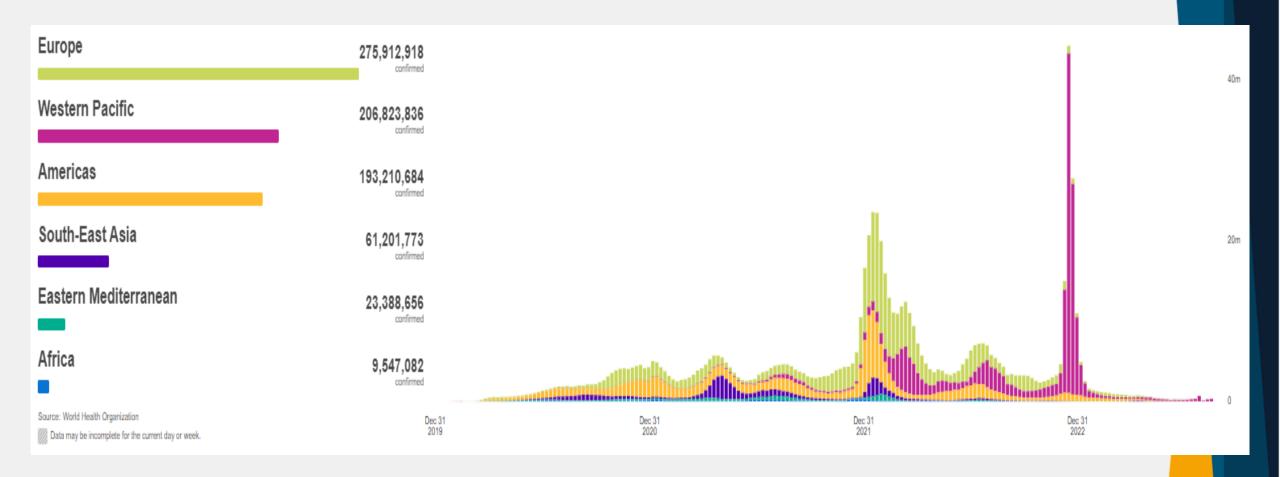


SITUATION BY WHO REGION (12:20 PM CEST, August 30, 2023)

CATEGORIES	SITUATION DATA										
REGIONS	CASES (Cumulative Total)	CASES (Newly Reported in Last 7 Days)	DEATHS (Cumulative Total)	DEATHS (Newly Reported in Last 7 Days)	VACCINES (Total Doses Administered/100 Population)	VACCINES (Persons Vaccinated w/ a Complete Primary Series/100 Population)	VACCINES (Persons Vaccinated w/ at Least One Booster or Additional Dose/100 Population)				
EUROPE	275,912,918	8,735	2,247,113	37	185.18	64.6	35.22				
WESTERN PACIFIC	206,823,836	172	416,682		242.18	85.54	55.46				
AMERICAS	193,210,684		2,958,886		208.05	71.21	42.42				
SOUTH-EAST ASIA	61,201,773	563	806,661	8	165.75	69.19	21.07				
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	23,388,656	317	351,395		123.23	51.53	19.00				
AFRICA	9,547,082		175,423		56.63	32.36	5.55				

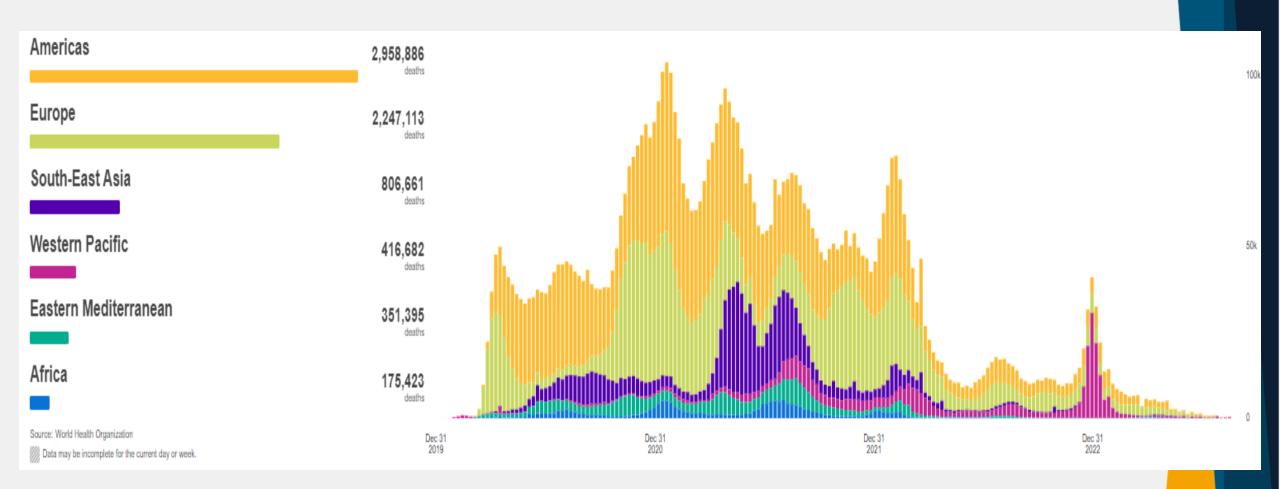


SITUATION BY WHO REGION (Confirmed Cases)





SITUATION BY WHO REGION (death Cases)





COMD-19

770Minfected 7Mdeaths (2019)

SARS

8,096 infected 782 deaths

MERS

1,599 infected 574 deaths

SPANISH FLU

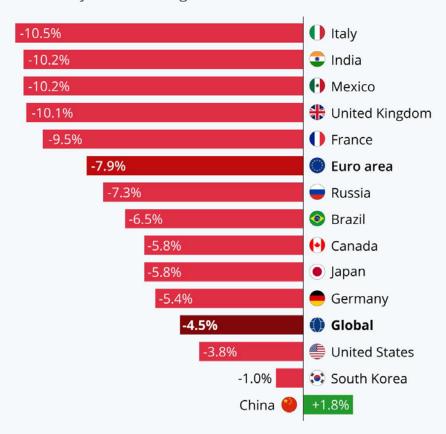
500Minfected 17-50Mdeaths (1918)



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19

How Hard Will GDP Be Hit in 2020?

Year-on-year real GDP growth forecasts for 2020



Source: OECD







OECD Economic Outlook Projections

Real GDP growth (%, Year over Year)

	2020	2021	2022		2020	2021	2022
World	-3.4	5.6	4.0	G20	-3.2	6.2	4.1
Australia	-2.5	4.5	3.1	Argentina	-10.5	4.6	2.1
Canada	-5.4	4.7	4.0	Brazil	-4.4	3.7	2.7
Euro area	-6.8	3.9	3.8	China	2.3	7.8	4.9
Germany	-5.3	3.0	3.7	India*	-7.4	12.6	5.4
France	-8.2	5.9	3.8	Indonesia	-2.1	4.9	5.4
ltaly	-8.9	4.1	4.0	Mexico	-8.5	4.5	3.0
Spain	-11.0	5.7	4.8	Russia	-3.6	2.7	2.6
Japan	-4.8	2.7	1.8	Saudi Arabia	-4.0	2.6	3.9
Korea	-1.0	3.3	3.1	South Africa	-7.2	3.0	2.0
United Kingdom	-9.9	5.1	4.7	Turkey	1.8	5.9	3.0
United States	-3.5	6.5	4.0				

downward revision, by 0.3pp or more no change or smaller than 0.3pp upward revision, by 0.3pp or more

Source: LPL Research, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 3/10/21

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

HEALTH SYSTEM ECONOMIC &SOCIAL ASPECIS

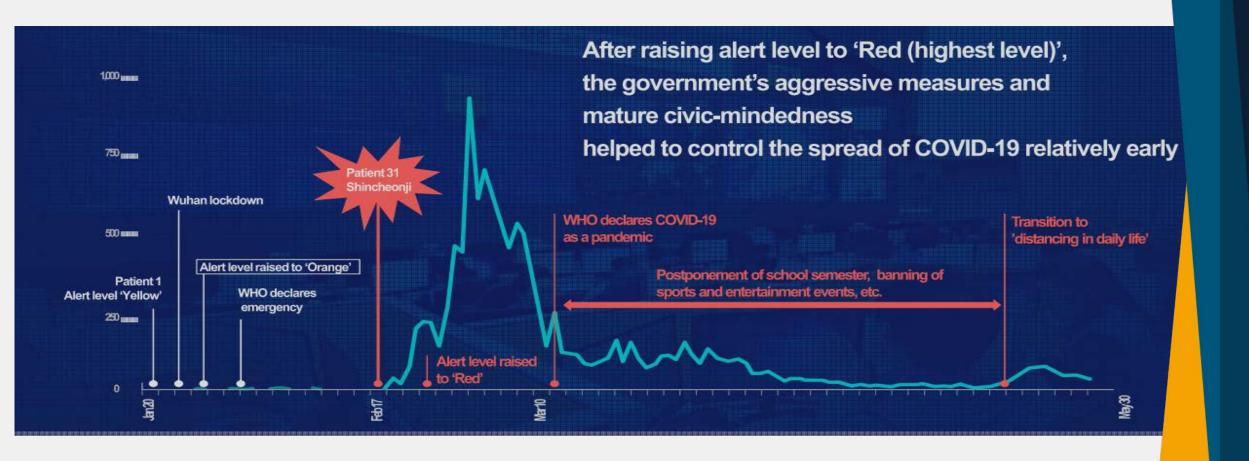
POLITICAL IMPACT

"COVID-19 is the worse pandemic since the Spanish Flu, which has affected not only the health sector, but also social, economic and political sectors."

→ Preparedness is crucial for the next pandemic

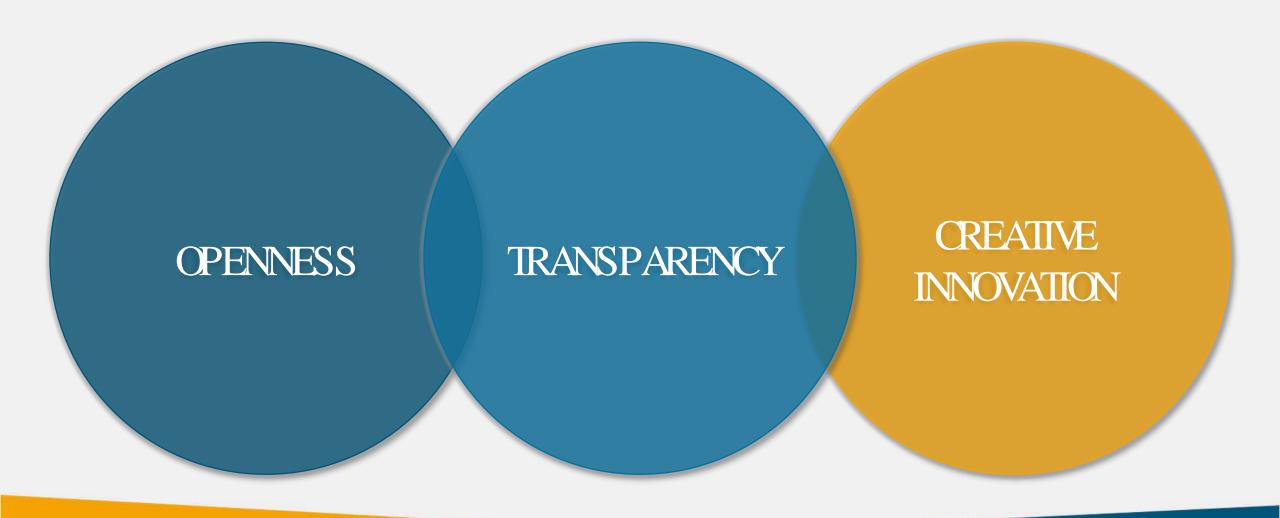


Korea's response to covid-19



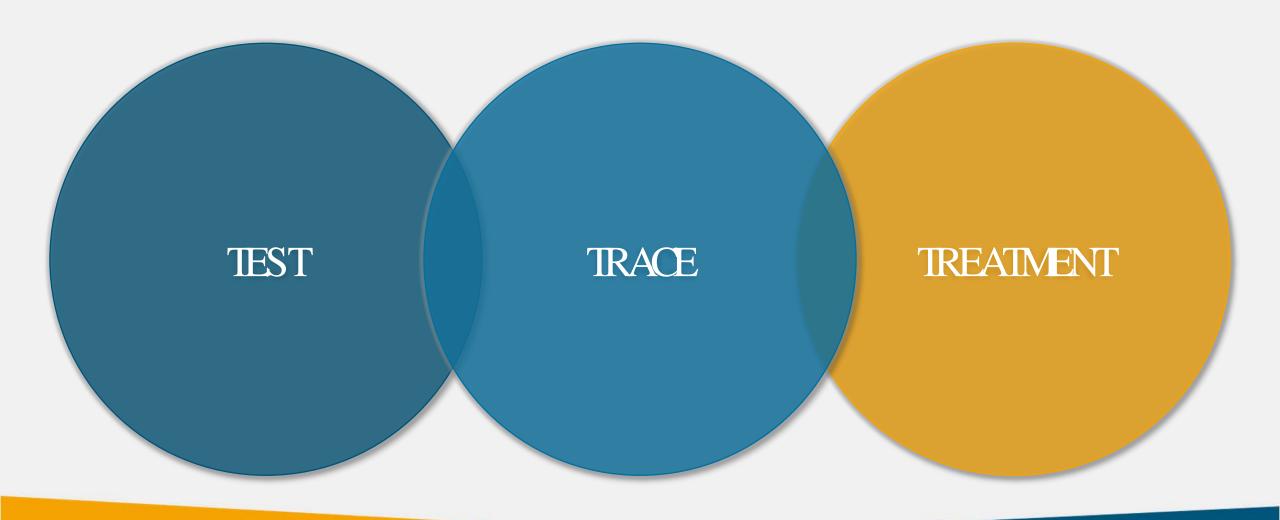


3 principles of covid-19 response





3 WAYS TO REALIZE PRINCIPLES OF COVID-19 RESPONSES: "THE 3 T'S"



En vir o n mental factors

- Deploying public health doctors & medical staff
- A national health insurance scheme covering all citizens

PUBLIC
HEALTH CARE
SYSTEM

SENSE OF CIMC DUTY

- Voluntary participation in social distancing
- Compliance with sanitary regulations

- Rapid tracing through smart management system
- Swift decision-making through video conferences
- Mobile apps for monitoring

ICT INFRASTRUCTURE INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

- Open decision-making structure
- Administration based on specialization
- Full support from president



Lessons: korea's preparedness through objective review

MERS outbreak (2015)

Joint External Evaluations (JEE)

Prevent/Detect/Respond (National/Regional/Global)

COVID- 19

The Korean government effectively responded to the pandemic by strengthening its preparedness based on the JEE after the MERS outbreak in 2015.

Value of international cooperation in the pandemic response



Ihr joint external evaluation

The Joint External Evaluation (JEE)



Preventing & Reducing

- Preventing & reducing the likelihood of outbreaks
- Other public health hazards & events defined by IHR

DEJECT

Detecting

Detecting threats early can save lives

RESPOND

Rapid Response

Rapid & effective
 response requires multi sectoral, national, and
 international coordination
 & communication



Preparedness for the Pandemic

(1) Capacity Building at the national, regional, and global level

(2) Transparent & prompt information sharing

(3) UHC:
Healthcare
Infrastructure

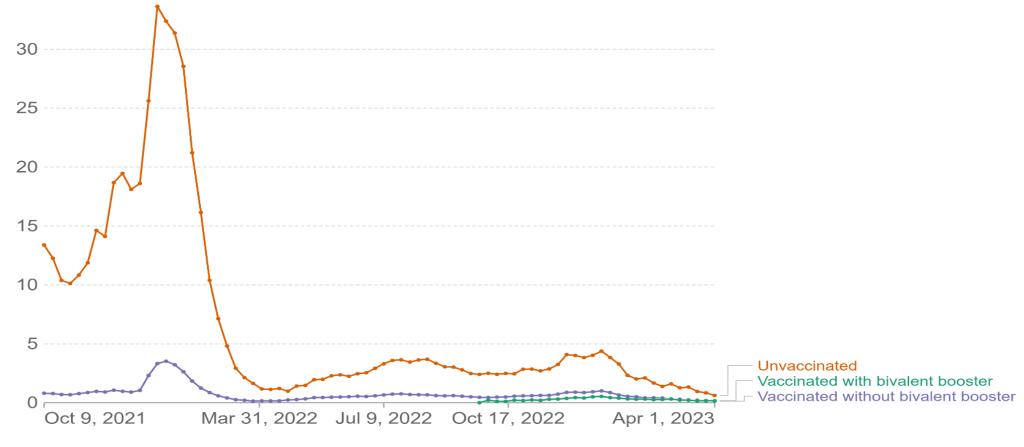


Lessons: equitable access to vaccine & essential tools (1)

United States: COVID-19 weekly death rate by vaccination status, All ages



Death rates are calculated as the number of deaths in each group, divided by the total number of people in this group. This is given per 100,000 people.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vaccine Breakthrough/Surveillance and Analytics Team

Note: The mortality rate for the 'All ages' group is age-standardized to account for the different vaccination rates of older and younger people.

OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

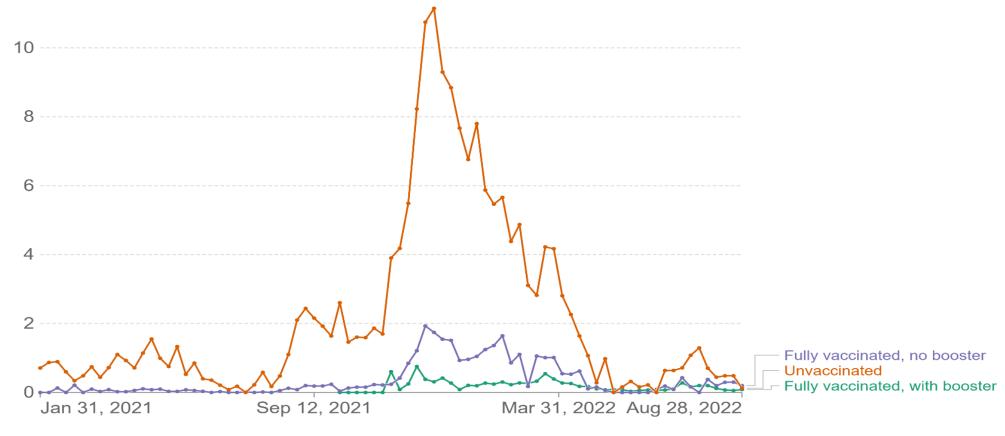


Lessons: equitable access to vaccine & essential tools (2)

Switzerland: COVID-19 weekly death rate by vaccination status, All ages



Death rates are calculated as the number of deaths in each group, divided by the total number of people in this group. This is given per 100,000 people.



Source: Federal Office of Public Health

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Note: Data coverage includes both Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Unvaccinated people have not received any dose. Partially-vaccinated people are excluded. Fully-vaccinated people have received all doses prescribed by the initial vaccination protocol. The mortality rate for the 'All ages' group is age-standardized to account for the different vaccination rates of older and younger people.

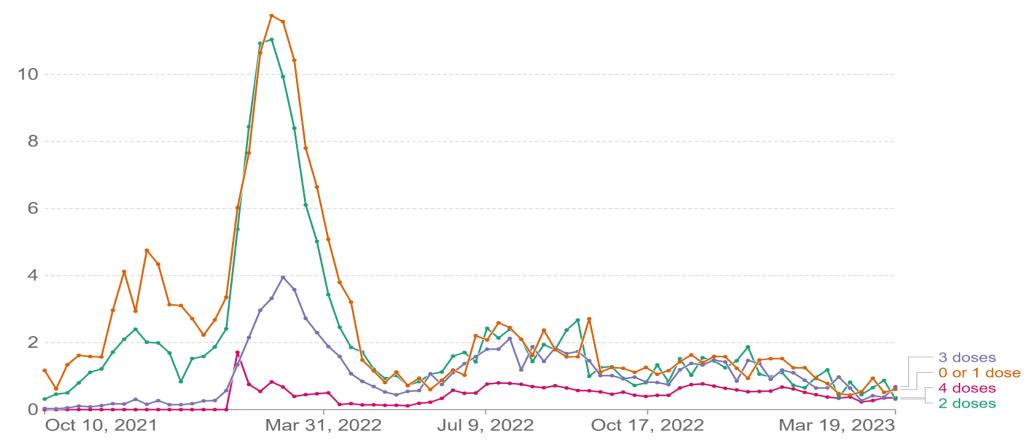


Lessons: equitable access to vaccine & essential tools (3)

Chile: COVID-19 weekly death rate by vaccination status, All ages



Death rates are calculated as the number of deaths in each group, divided by the total number of people in this group. This is given per 100,000 people.



Source: Department of Epidemiology, Ministry of Health, via Ministry of Science GitHub repository

Note: The mortality rate for the 'All ages' group is age-standardized to account for the different vaccination rates of older and younger people.

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COVID-19 shows the value of fair access to vaccines, therapeutic medicine, and essential devices.

- Higher vaccination rates → Lower mortality rate
- Lower vaccination rates → Higher risk taken

Many governments have struggled to secure accessibility during COVID-19.



Lessons: importance of International cooperation

- Capacity Building
- > Information Sharing
- > Fair Access to Essential Tools
- > Universal Health Coverage
- > Legal Framework: IHR/Pandemic

Treaty

- > WHO
- > GHSA
- Regional Cooperative Platform
- > Bilateral Cooperation

Lessons: importance of International cooperation

"Achievement of the IHR Implementation Competencies through the JEE"

Determine capacity

Informed development of an implementation plan

Highlight the needs of current & potential partners

The tool is used to:

Informed planning

Measure progress of work implemented across the IHR core competencies

Priority setting at national level



Challenges for the next pandemic

"Achievement of Response to the Pandemic"

Be prepared for Disease X

International Cooperation:
Pandemic Treaty, IHR, Technical support

Securing fair & affordable accessibility to essential resources

Governance restructuring

Safer Future

Healthcare reform

Universal Health Coverage



Thank you

COVID-19 & a Safer Future

