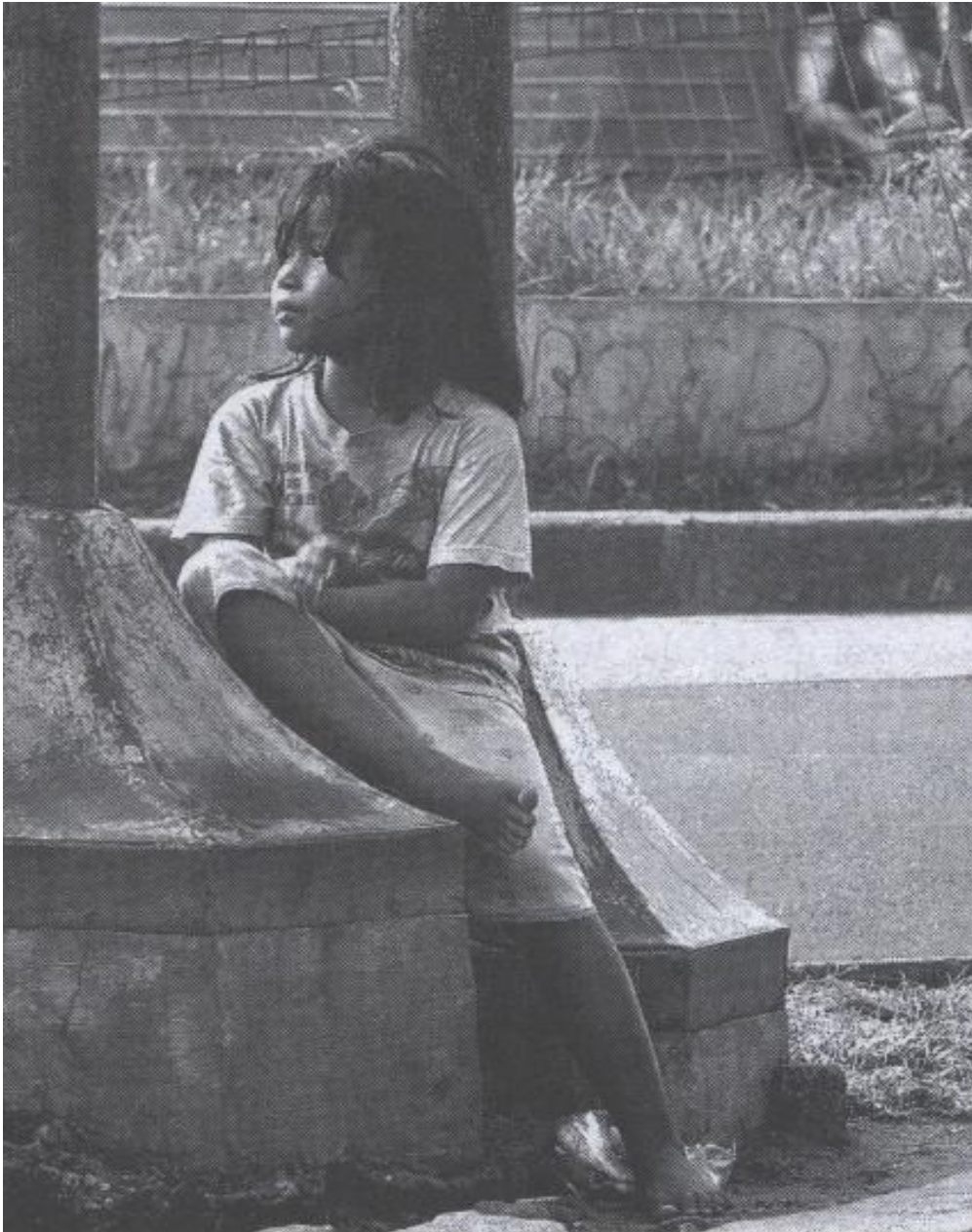


# Setting the Scene: Confronting the Pacific's Health Challenges





## MISSION

The attainment by **all** peoples of the highest possible level of health

- Challenges
- Drivers
- Policy options



# Epidemic and emerging disease alerts in the Pacific region as at 12 September 2014



for the Pacific Public  
Health Surveillance  
Network (PPHSN)

Legend

- Red dot: Cases reported are increasing or peaking.
- Blue dot: Cases reported are decreasing or viral circulation is ongoing
- Grey dot: Awaiting confirmation of aetiology.

DENV: Dengue virus  
CHIKV: Chikungunya virus  
ZIKV: Zika virus  
UNKN: Unknown



## SPC helps Fiji fight dengue outbreak

Friday 21 February 2014, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia



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## Pacific dengue outbreak unprecedented - SPC

Updated at 2:49 pm on 7 March 2014



The Secretariat of the Pacific Community, or SPC, says the number of dengue fever outbreaks in the region over the past year is unprecedented, and the reason for the increase in cases is unknown.

The team leader for surveillance at SPC, Adam Roth, says in the last 14 months, all four types of dengue fever have circulated the region at different times.

He says more research needs to be done on what caused the current outbreak, but says it could have been influenced by humidity, heat or urbanisation.

## Pacific Syndromic Surveillance -- weekly report

Year: 2014

Week: 36

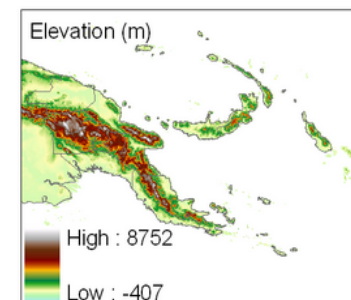
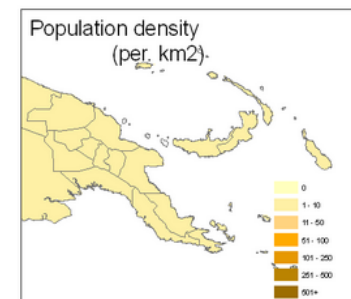
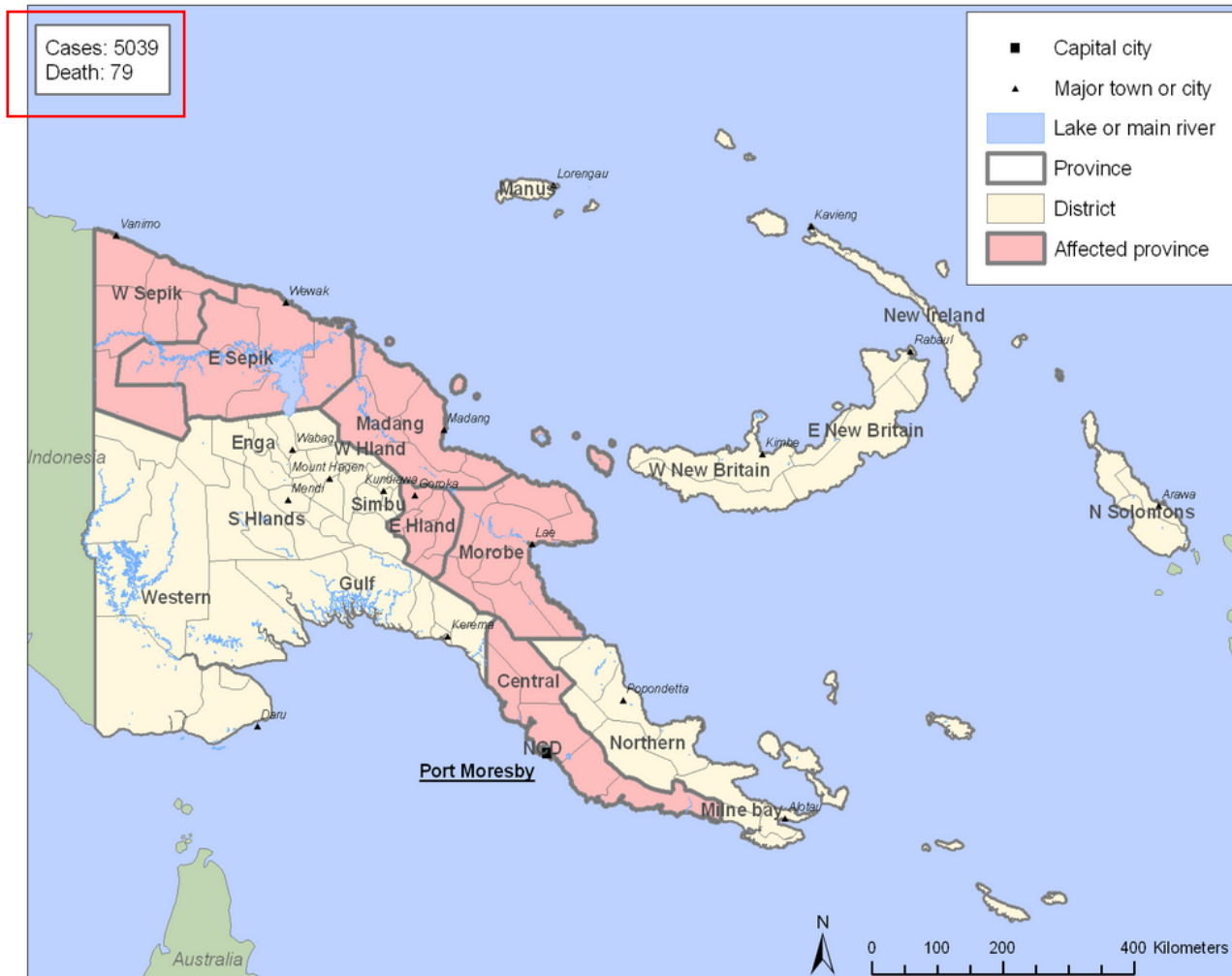
ending on 7 September 2014

Country / Area	Date of report	Number of sites reporting	Acute fever and rash <small>Sudden onset of fever with acute nonblistering rash</small>	Diarrhoea <small>3 or more loose or watery stools in 24 hrs</small>	Influenza-like illness <small>Sudden onset of fever, plus: cough and/or sore throat</small>	Prolonged fever <small>Any fever lasting 3 days or longer</small>
American Samoa	10 Sep 2014	1	<u>67</u>	13	64	0
Cook Islands	10 Sep 2014	11	0	1	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia						
Fiji	11 Sep 2014	10	0	<u>280</u>	650	11
French Polynesia	10 Sep 2014	17		42	33	12
Guam	10 Sep 2014			1	12	
Kiribati						
Marshall Islands						
Nauru	10 Sep 2014	1	0	32	7	0
New Caledonia	11 Sep 2014	1		<u>12</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>71</u>
New Zealand	10 Sep 2014	107			211	
Niue	11 Sep 2014	1	0	<u>2</u>	27	1
Northern Mariana Islands	11 Sep 2014	6	0	6	31	2
Palau	8 Sep 2014	1	0	6	4	1
Papua New Guinea						
Pitcairn Islands	9 Sep 2014	1	0	0	0	0
Samoa	10 Sep 2014	5	<u>141</u>	67	561	9
Solomon Islands	11 Sep 2014	8	<u>551</u>	156	<u>297</u>	<u>46</u>
Tokelau	10 Sep 2014	2	<u>5</u>	1	3	0
Tonga	9 Sep 2014	1	8	13	121	0
Tuvalu						
Vanuatu	9 Sep 2014	6	3	30	135	12
Wallis & Futuna						

Countries are asked to email their weekly reports to [surveillance.sp@wpro.who.int](mailto:surveillance.sp@wpro.who.int)

A red underlined entry indicates that the number of cases is above the threshold of 90% of historical values.

# Papua New Guinea, Cholera, July 2009–June 2010



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: WHO Alert & Response Daily Summary, DCW, GTOPO  
Map Production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) World Health Organization.  
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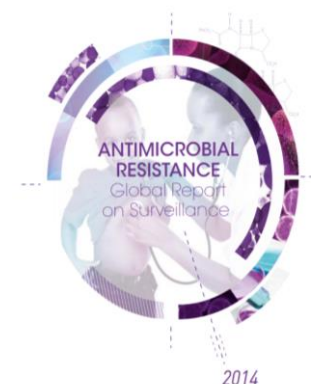




**Dengue :  
A water-borne  
disease?**

**Table 16** Recent estimated and notified MDR-TB cases, treatment enrolments and outcomes, in 27 high MDR-TB burden countries, by WHO region

	Estimated MDR-TB among notified pulmonary TB cases, 2012		Notified cases						Cases enrolled on MDR-TB treatment				MDR-TB cases reported with treatment outcome data, 2010 cohort <sup>b,c</sup>	
	Best estimate	Range											x	
		Low	High	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012 notified/estimated (%) <sup>a</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012	N	%
AFR	38 000	14 000	62 000	10 741	9340	12 384	18 129	48	5994	7209	7467	9303	6166	66
AMR	7100	4500	9600	2884	2661	3474	2967	42	3153	3249	3087	3102	2374	89
EMR	18 000	0	42 000	496	873	841	2236	12	707	967	756	1602	676	77
EUR	74 000	60 000	88 000	28 157	33 776	34 199	36 708	51	17 169	28 336	36 313	42 399	19 496	58
SEAR	90 000	71 000	110 000	2560	3942	6615	19 202	21	2040	3901	4597	15 845	3113	79
WPR	74 000	57 000	91 000	2059	4295	4394	4473	6	1429	2210	4946	5070	2456	57
	300 000	220 000	380 000	46 897	54 887	61 907	83 715	28	30 492	45 872	57 166	77 321	34 281	62



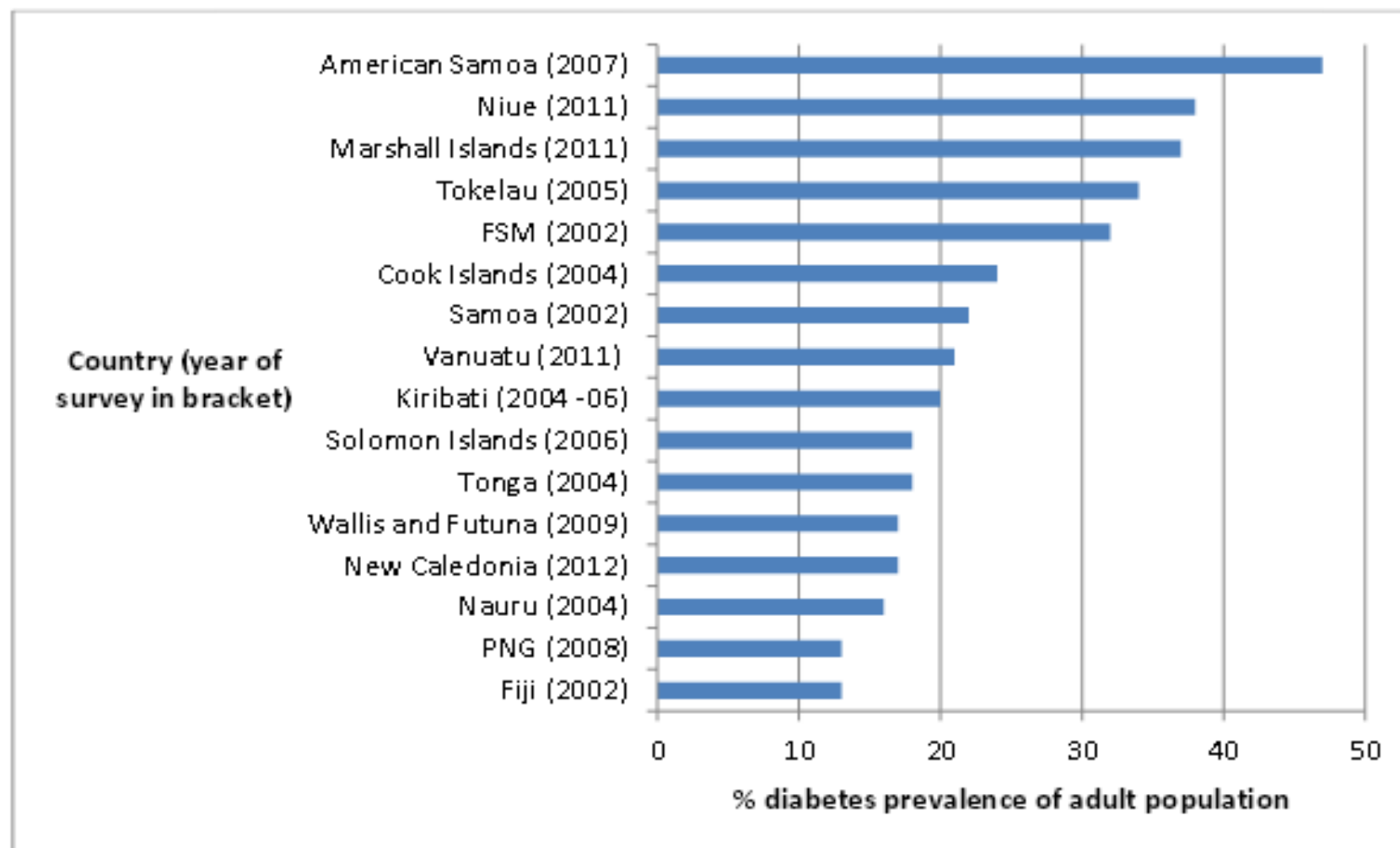
Proportional mortality: % of total deaths, all ages, 2008

Source: (WHO, Noncommunicable Diseases Country Profiles, 2011)

NCD and other, proportion of total deaths all ages	Samoa	Tonga	Vanuatu
<i>NCD</i>			
Cardiovascular disease	37%	38%	36%
Chronic Respiratory Diseases	7%	7%	6%
Cancers	6%	9%	12%
Diabetes	5%	5%	4%
Other NCDs	15%	15%	13%
<i>Total NCDS</i>	70%	74%	70%
<i>Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions</i>	25%	22%	24%
<i>Injuries</i>	5%	4%	5%

The Economic Costs of NCDs in the Pacific Islands, World Bank, 2012

Diabetes prevalence using STEPS survey (year of survey in brackets)





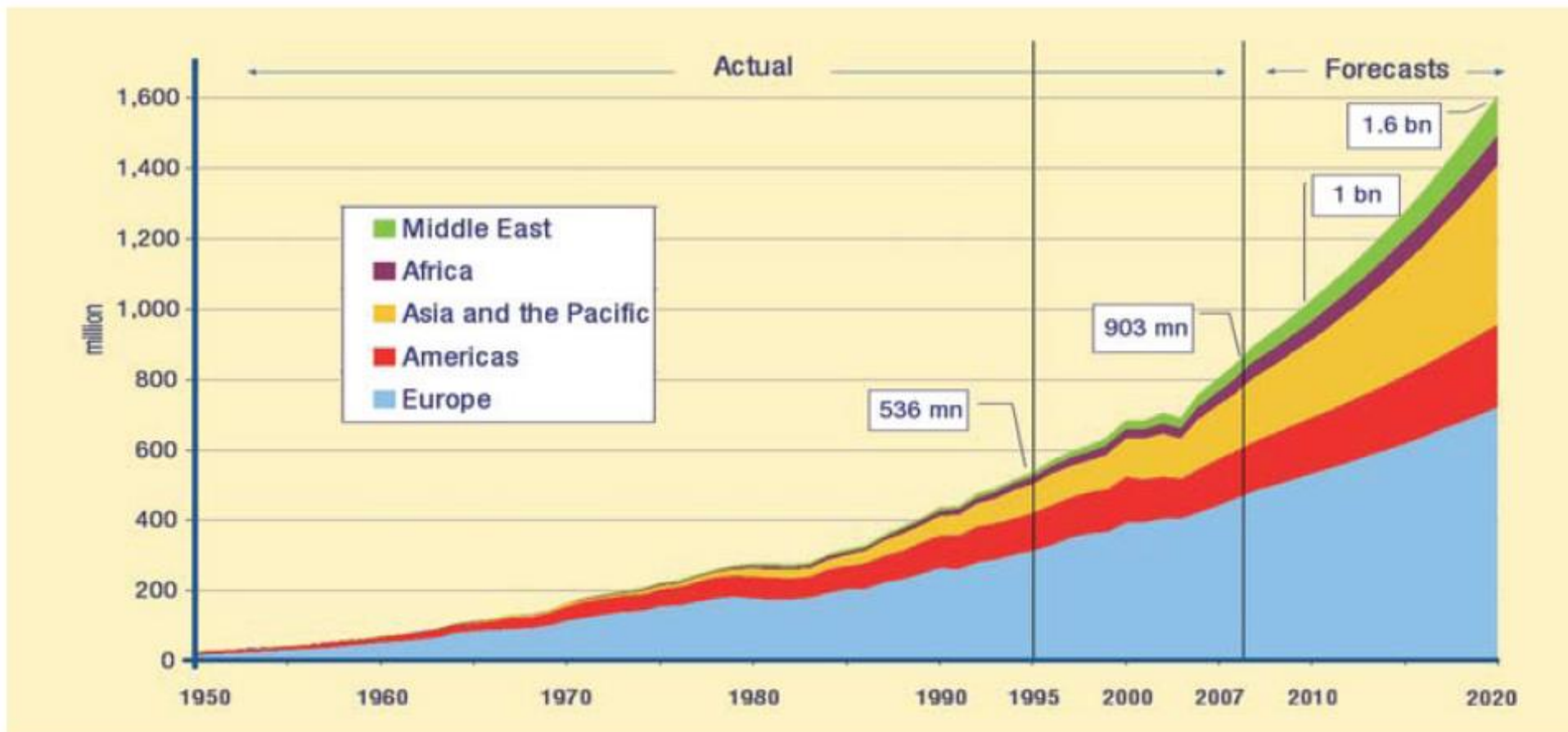
- Challenges
- Drivers
- Policy options



**Figure 2: The global aviation network**

Lines show direct links between airports, and the colour indicates passenger capacity in people per day (thousands [red]; hundreds [yellow]; tens [blue]). Routes linking regions at similar latitudes (in the northern or southern hemisphere) represent pathways that pathogens can move along to reach novel regions. Notably, air traffic to most places in Africa, regions of South America, and parts of central Asia is low. If travel increases in these regions, additional introductions of vector-borne pathogens are probable. Adapted from Hufnagel and colleagues.<sup>38</sup>

Lancet, Dec 1, 2012



**FIGURE WO-4** International tourist arrivals by region (in millions), 1950-2020.  
SOURCE: Reprinted with permission from the UNWTO (2008).





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Page last updated at 10:14 GMT, Thursday, 14 May 2009 11:14 UK

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## Climate 'biggest health threat'

Climate change is "the biggest global health threat of the 21st Century", according to a leading medical journal.

The Lancet, together with University College London researchers, has published a report outlining how public health services will need to adapt.

It also highlights the consequences of climate-related mass migrations.

The authors aim to add their voice to the call for carbon mitigation and will focus on making clear the ways in which climate change will affect health.



Climate change will have social, as well as environmental, consequences

### SEE ALSO

- ▶ Disease warning on climate change  
07 Oct 08 | Science & Environment
- ▶ Population growth 'unsustainable'  
26 Mar 09 | Today
- ▶ WHO tells EU to face climate change  
06 Dec 05 | Sci-Tech
- ▶ Tackling climate 'helps health now'  
22 Nov 00 | Health
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- ▶ The Lancet
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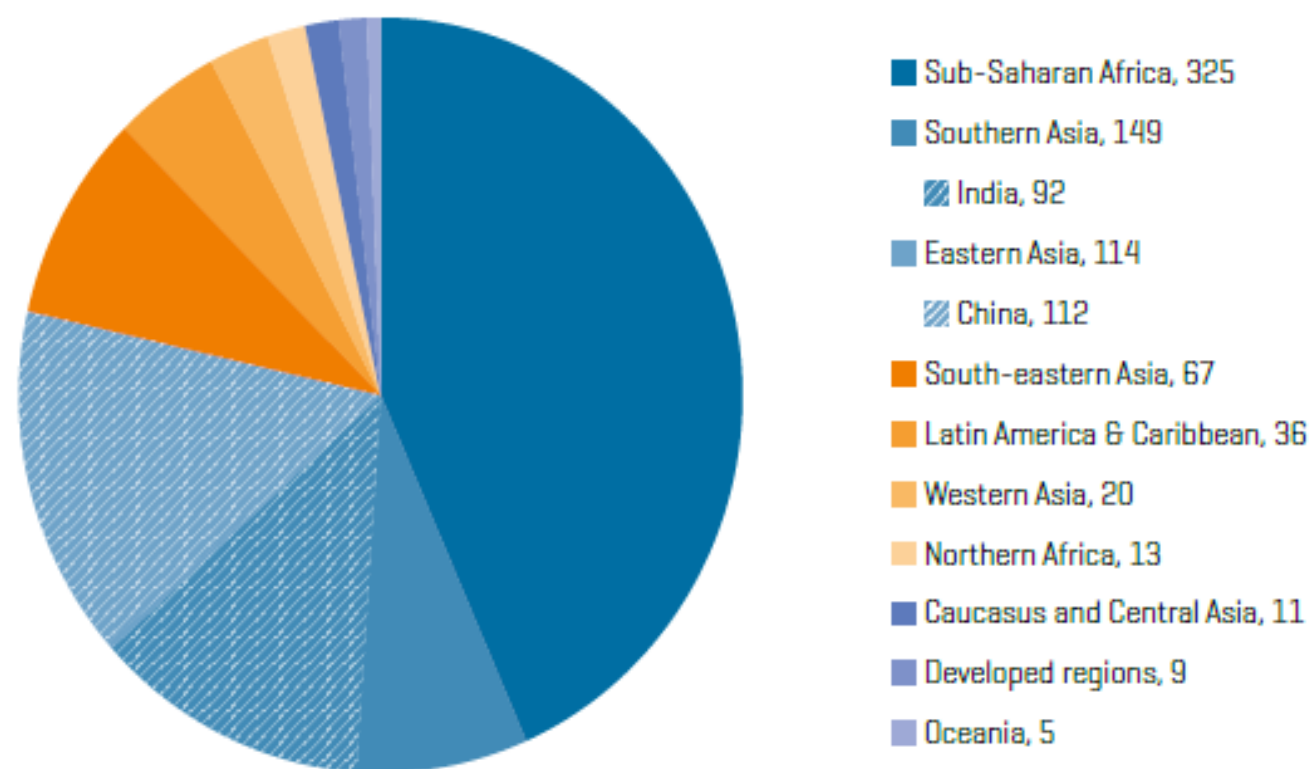








## Two out of five people without access to an improved drinking water source live in Africa



**Fig. 6.** Number of people [in millions] without access to an improved drinking water source in 2012, by MDG region

## Globally, 2.5 billion people do not have access to an improved sanitation facility

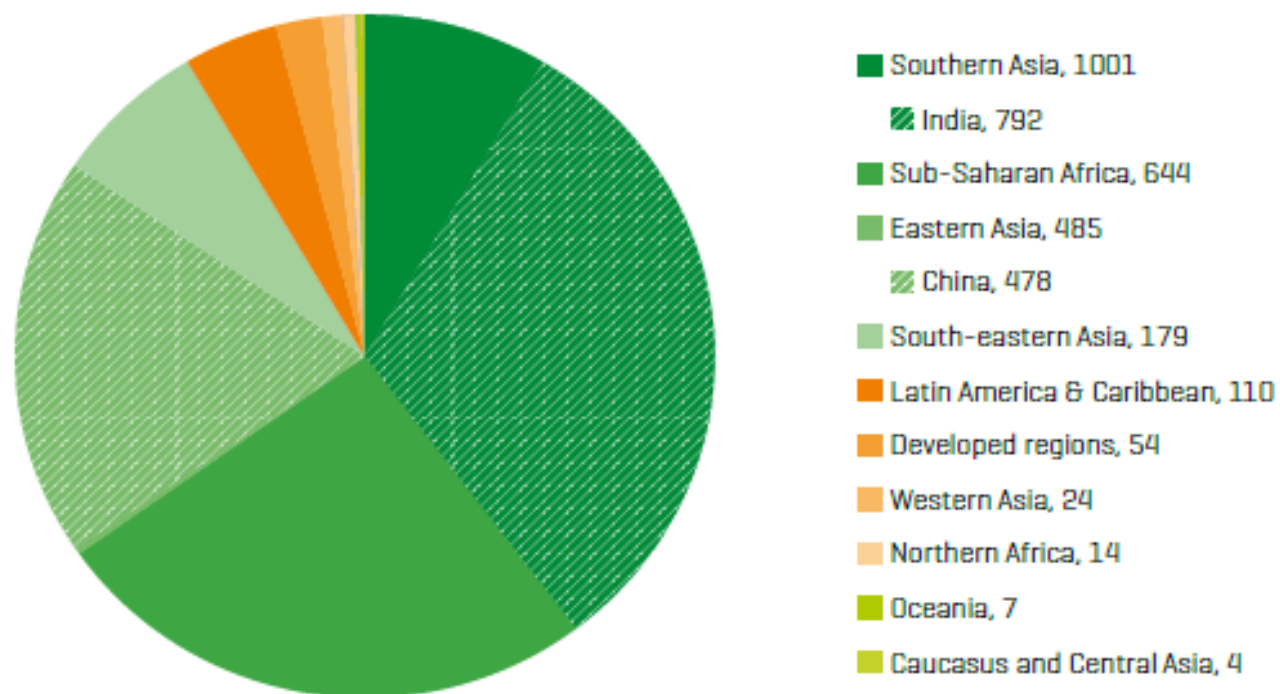


Fig. 12. Number of people (in millions) without access to an improved sanitation facility in 2012, by MDG region



3 January 2014 Last updated at 00:04 GMT

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## Obesity quadruples to nearly one billion in developing world

[COMMENTS \(815\)](#)



Diets are changing wherever incomes are rising in the developed world

**The number of overweight and obese adults in the developing world has almost quadrupled to around one billion since 1980, says a report from a UK think tank.**

The Overseas Development Institute said one in three people worldwide was now overweight and urged governments to do more to influence diets.

### Related Stories

[Where are you on the global fat scale?](#)

['Tough action' needed to curb obesity](#)

# Pacific nations battle obesity epidemic

AFP | Monday 11 April 2011



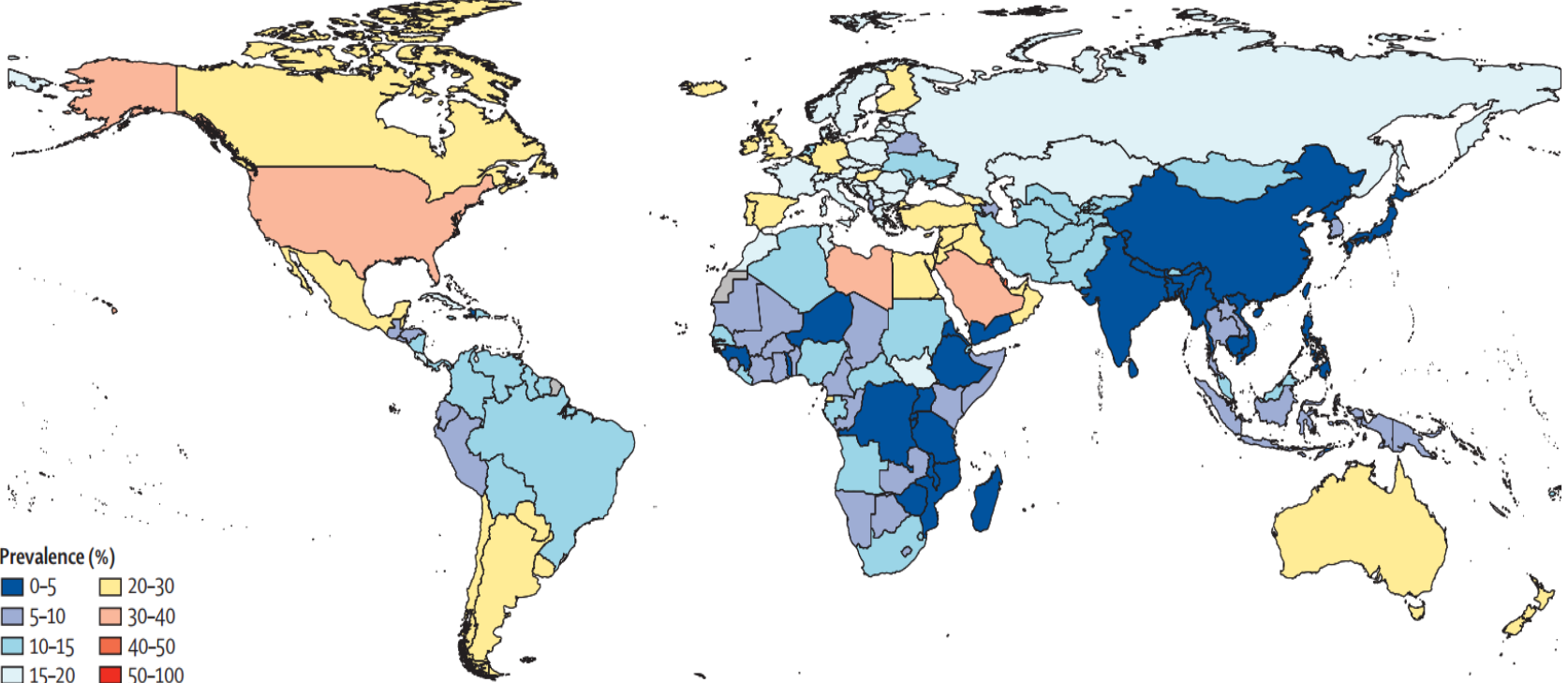
On Tonga's supermarket shelves, huge cans of corned beef the size of paint tins replaced traditional fare such as fish and coconuts long ago - contributing to an obesity epidemic that sees the Pacific region ranked as the fattest in the world.

Meat in Tonga almost invariably comes in a tin, whether it be turkey breast, meat loaf, luncheon meat or Spam, which can be bought in a variety of forms including smoked, with chilli or laced with cheese for an extra calorie hit.

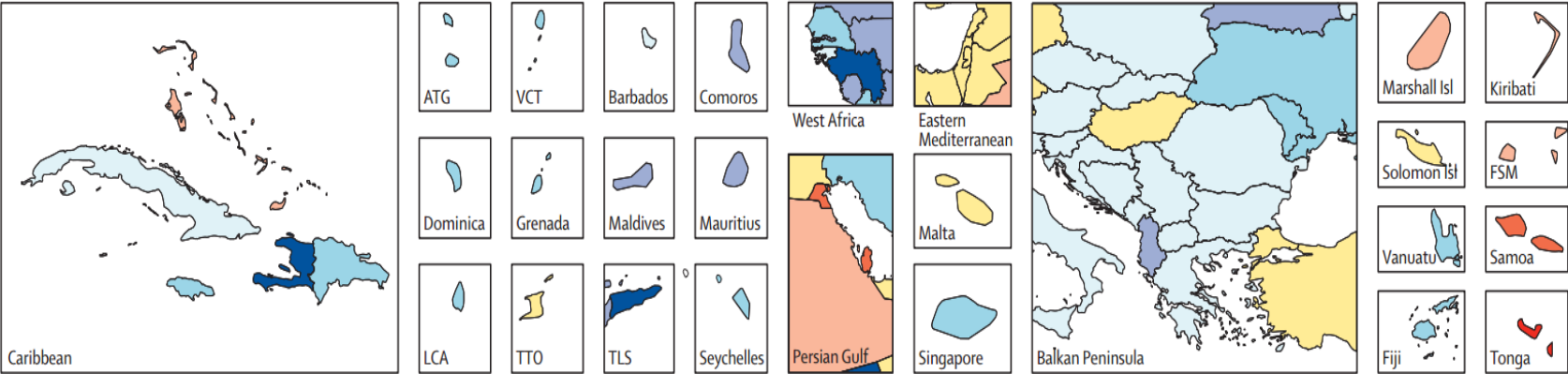
The common denominator, Tonga's



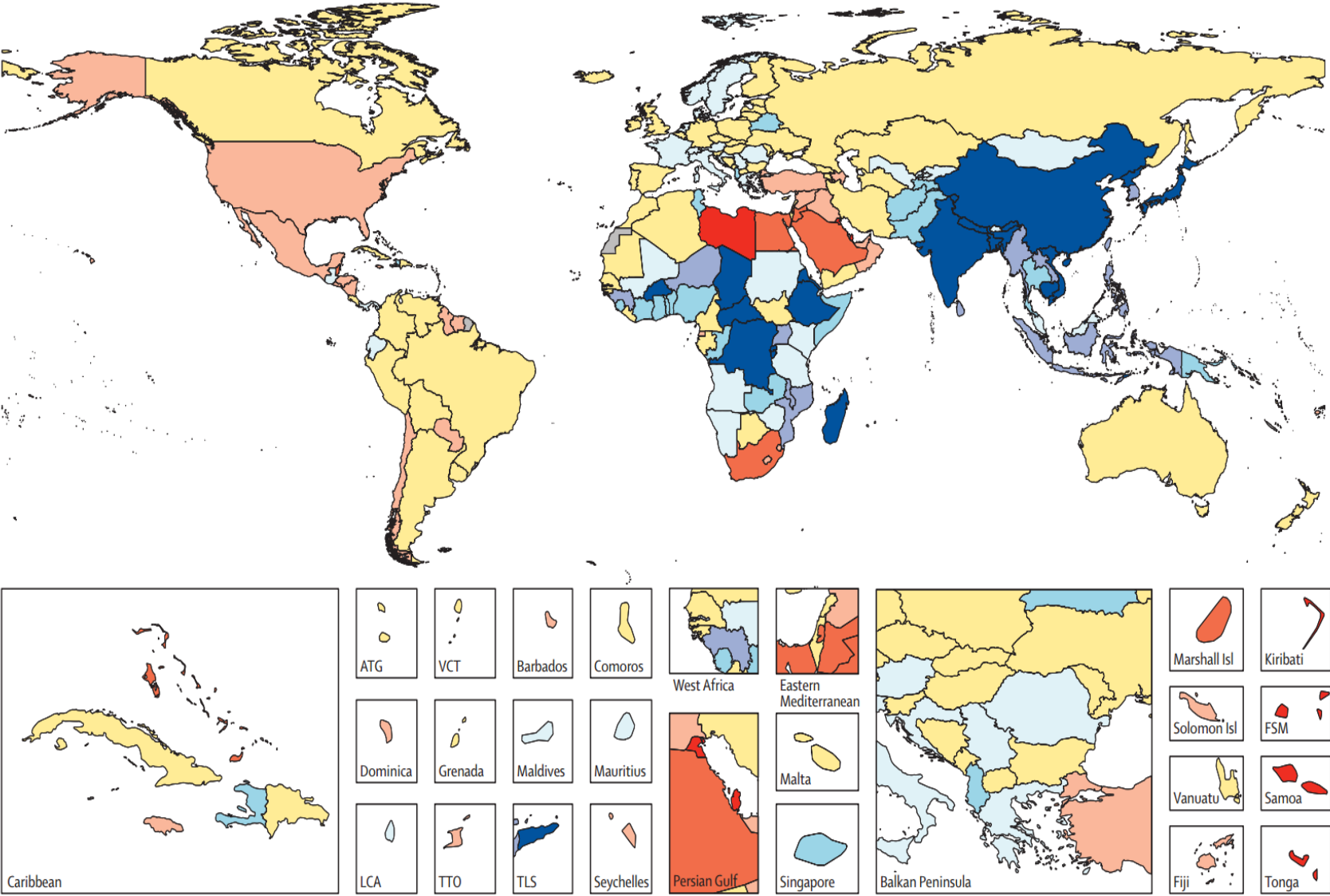
A Age-standardised prevalence of obesity (BMI  $\geq 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>), ages  $\geq 20$  years, men, 2013



Lancet  
2014; 384:  
766–81



B Age-standardised prevalence of obesity (BMI  $\geq 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>), ages  $\geq 20$  years, women, 2013



Lancet  
2014; 384:  
766–81



4 June 2014 Last updated at 20:36



# The country where nearly two-thirds of men smoke

By Peter Taylor  
Presenter, Burning Desire

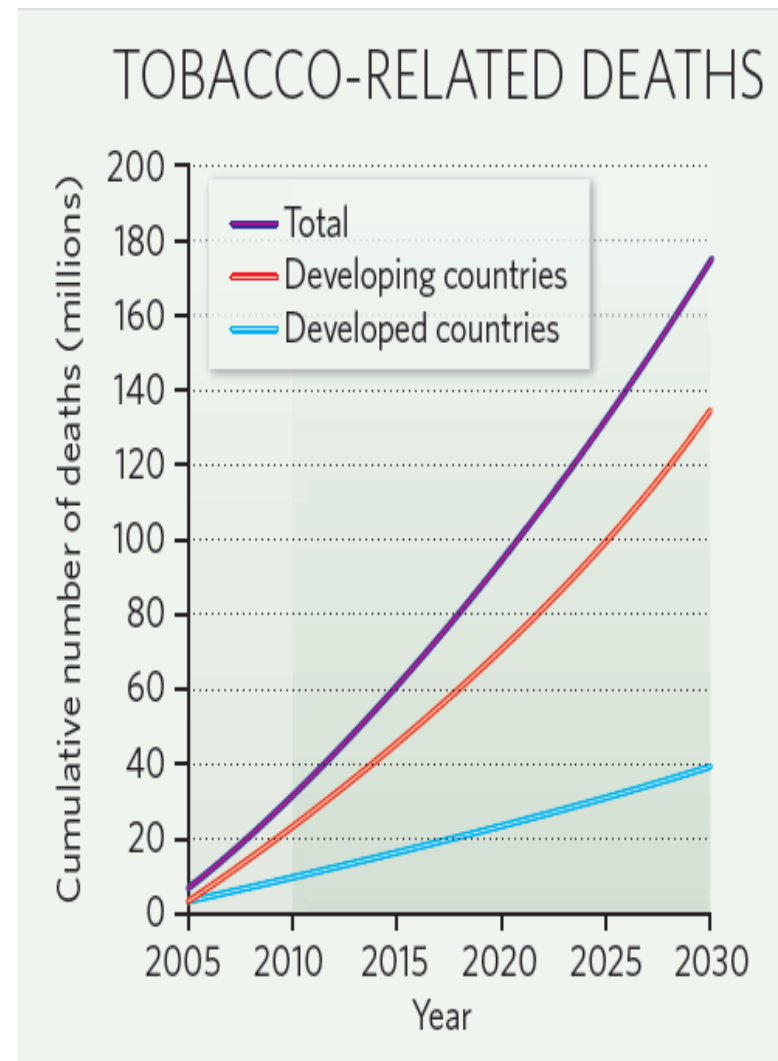


East Timor has one of the highest smoking rates in the world, with nearly two-thirds of its men hooked on the habit. Why is one of South East Asia's poorest nations so addicted to tobacco?

Tobacco is part of the fabric of East Timor - walking through the dark.

In today's  
Magazine

The women reporters  
who saved a...



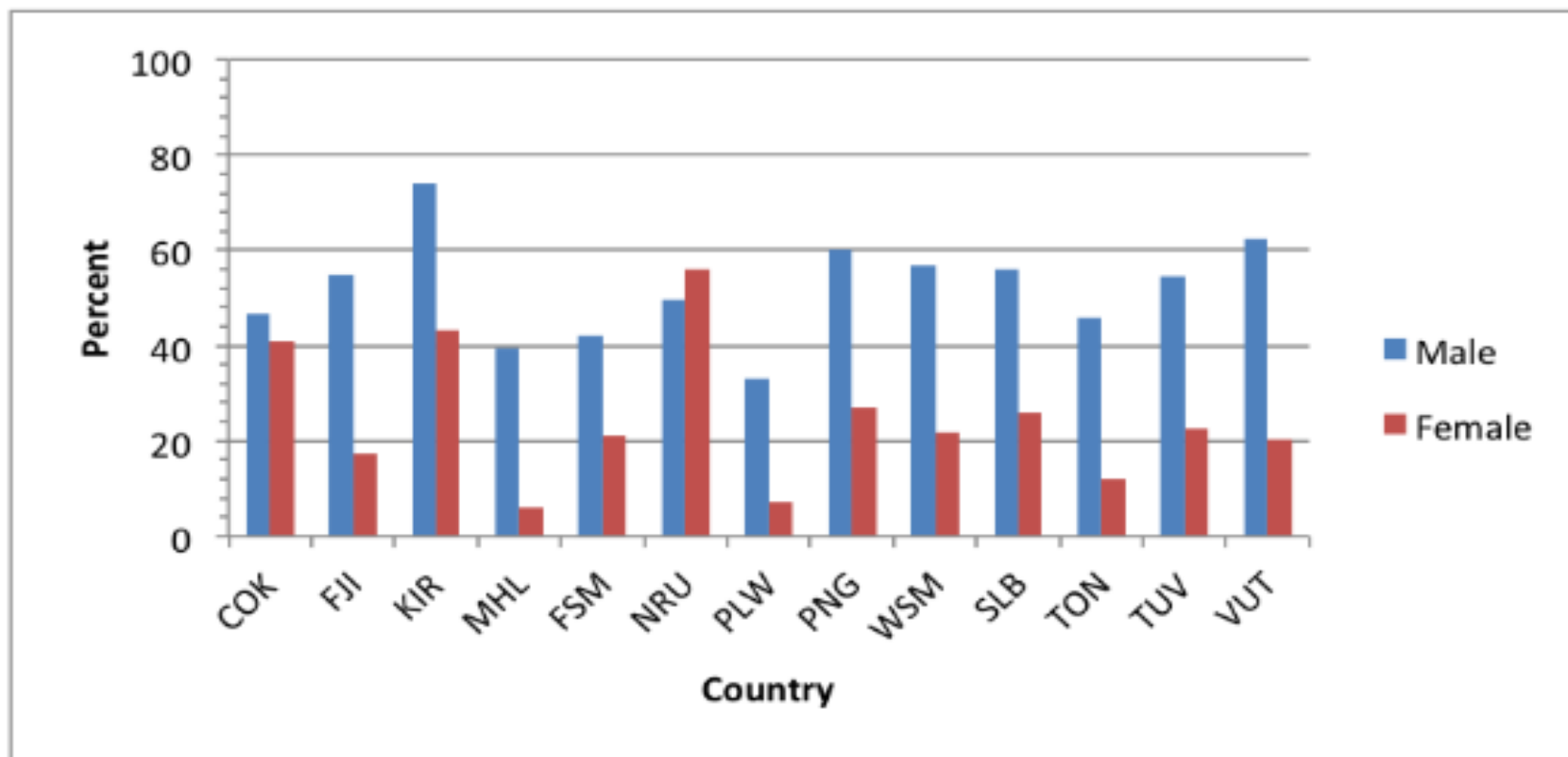
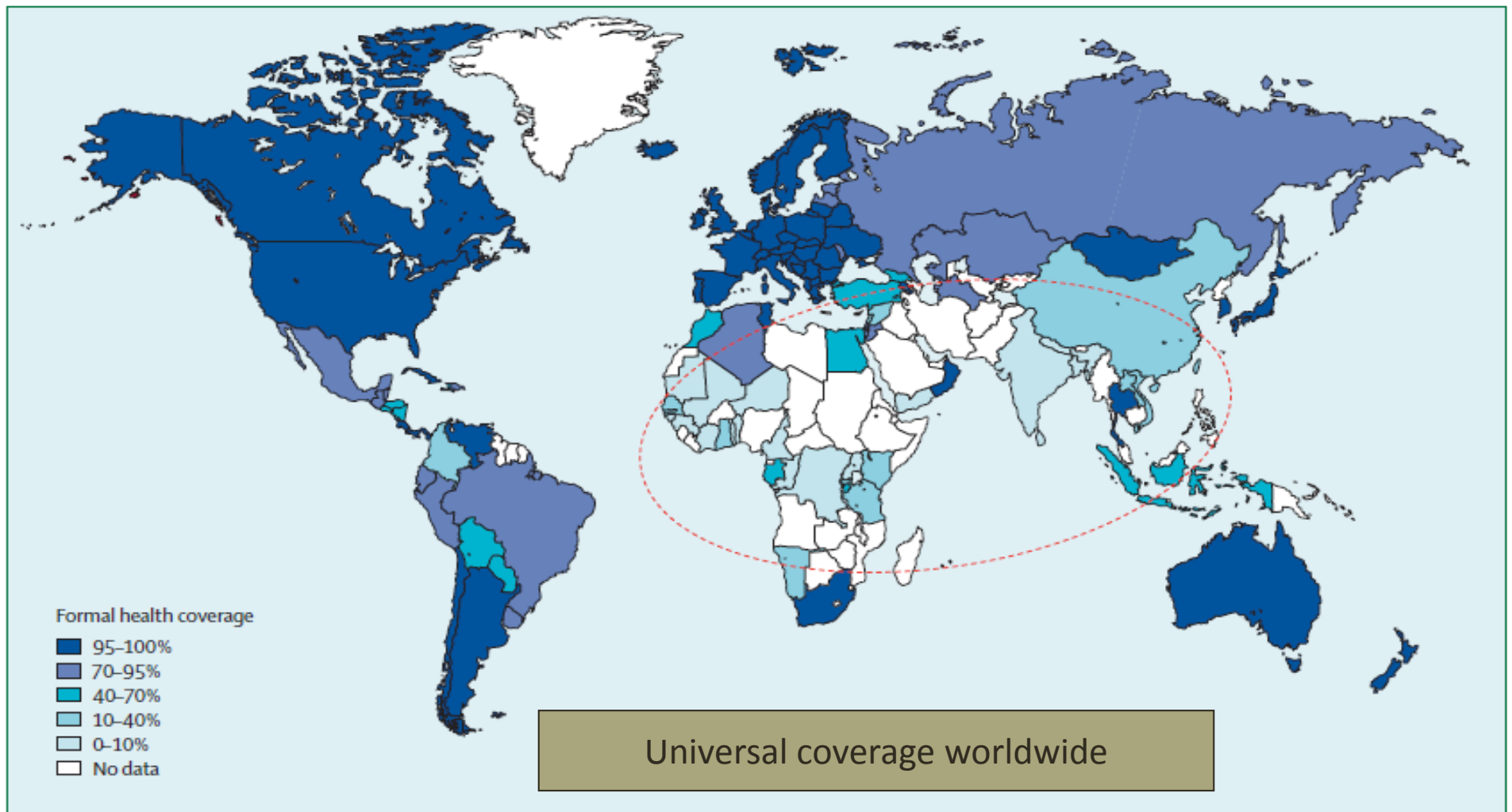


Chart 2.2

Youth smoking rates in the Pacific (any smoking in the past 30 days)

Source: (WHO and SPC, 2013a)





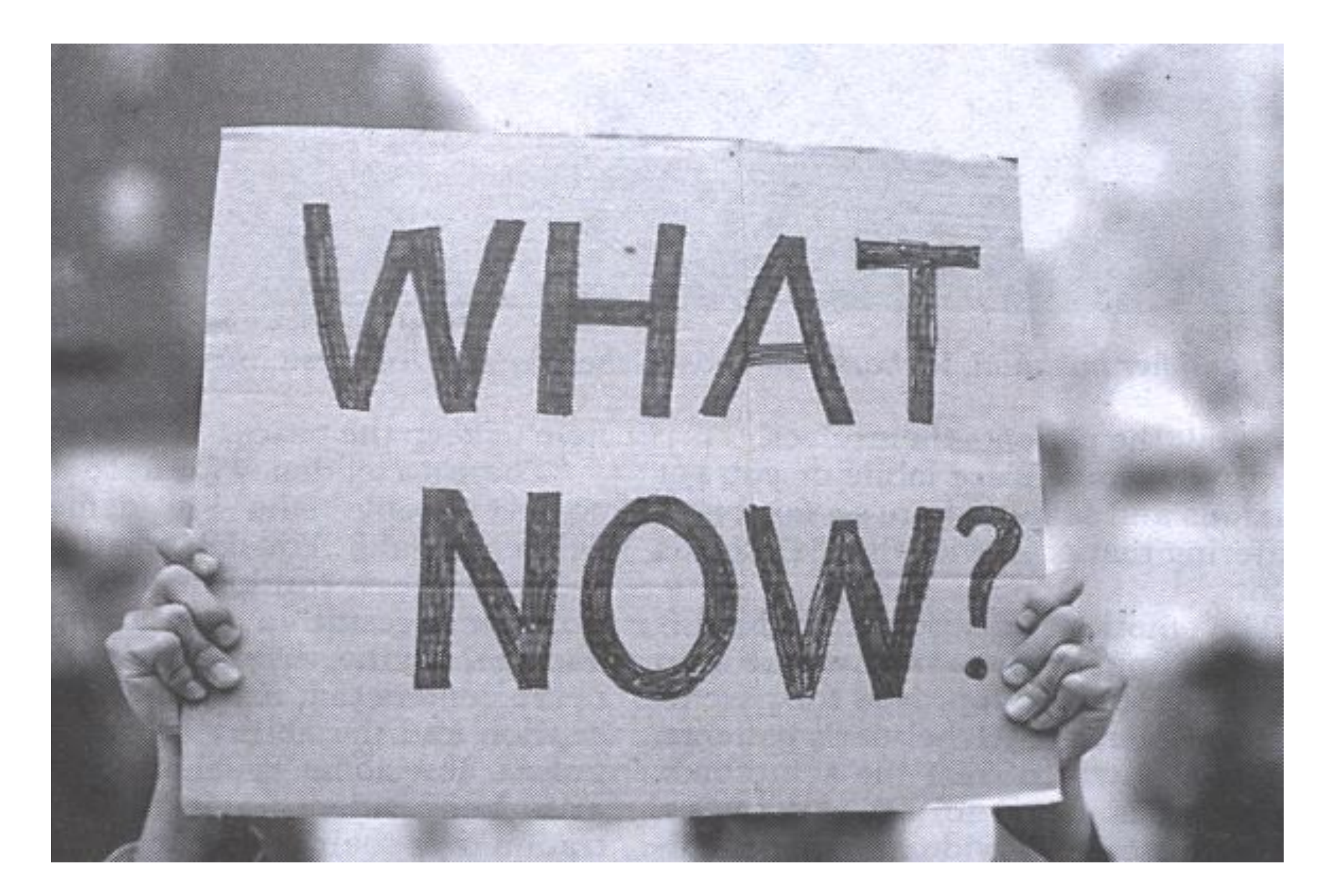
**Figure: Extent of universal coverage worldwide**

The encircled region has the poorest rate of health coverage in the world. International Labor Organization defined coverage as the population formally covered by social health protection (eg, under legislation, without reference being made to effective access to health services, quality of services, or other dimensions of coverage), explaining the depiction of the USA and South Africa. Source: data compiled by the International Labor Organization, 2008, from multiple sources; mapping by the Results for Development Institute (R4D).



Country	External resources for health as % of total expenditure on health
Niue	76.7
Micronesia	68.8
Timor-Leste	54.1
Solomon Islands	48.7
Nauru	39.6
Marshall Islands	36.4
Palau	34.4

Data from WHO, World Health Statistics 2014 (data for 2011)



WHAT  
NOW?

"Gaps in health outcomes  
are not a matter of fate-  
they are indicators of  
policy failure"



Dr Margaret Chan  
WHO Director-General

Lancet Sept 13, 2008

- Challenges
- Drivers
- Policy options



# INTERNATIONAL **HEALTH**

REGULATIONS  
(2005)



World Health  
Organization

## WHO FRAMEWORK **CONVENTION** ON TOBACCO CONTROL



**FCTC**

WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION  
ON TOBACCO CONTROL

# UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) (2000-2015)



# Sustainable Development Goals SDGs (2015-2030)



**1. End Poverty**



**2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality**



**3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning**



**4. Ensure Healthy Lives**



**5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition**



**6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation**



**7. Secure Sustainable Energy**



**8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth**



**9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably**



**10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions**



**11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies**



**12. Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance**

**A NEW GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP:**  
ERADICATE POVERTY AND TRANSFORM  
ECONOMIES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on  
the Post-2015 Development Agenda

# NCD ROADMAP REPORT

Noncommunicable diseases impose large – but often preventable – health, social and economic costs in the Pacific Islands. This report provides a suggested Roadmap for a multi-sectoral approach for a country and regional response to the NCD Crisis in the Pacific.

*A background document on preventing and controlling NCDs in the Pacific, circulated June 2014 for consideration by the Joint Forum Economic and Pacific Health Ministers' Meeting, July 2014.*



**THE WORLD BANK**  
IBRD • IDA



# Strategies – Policy Options

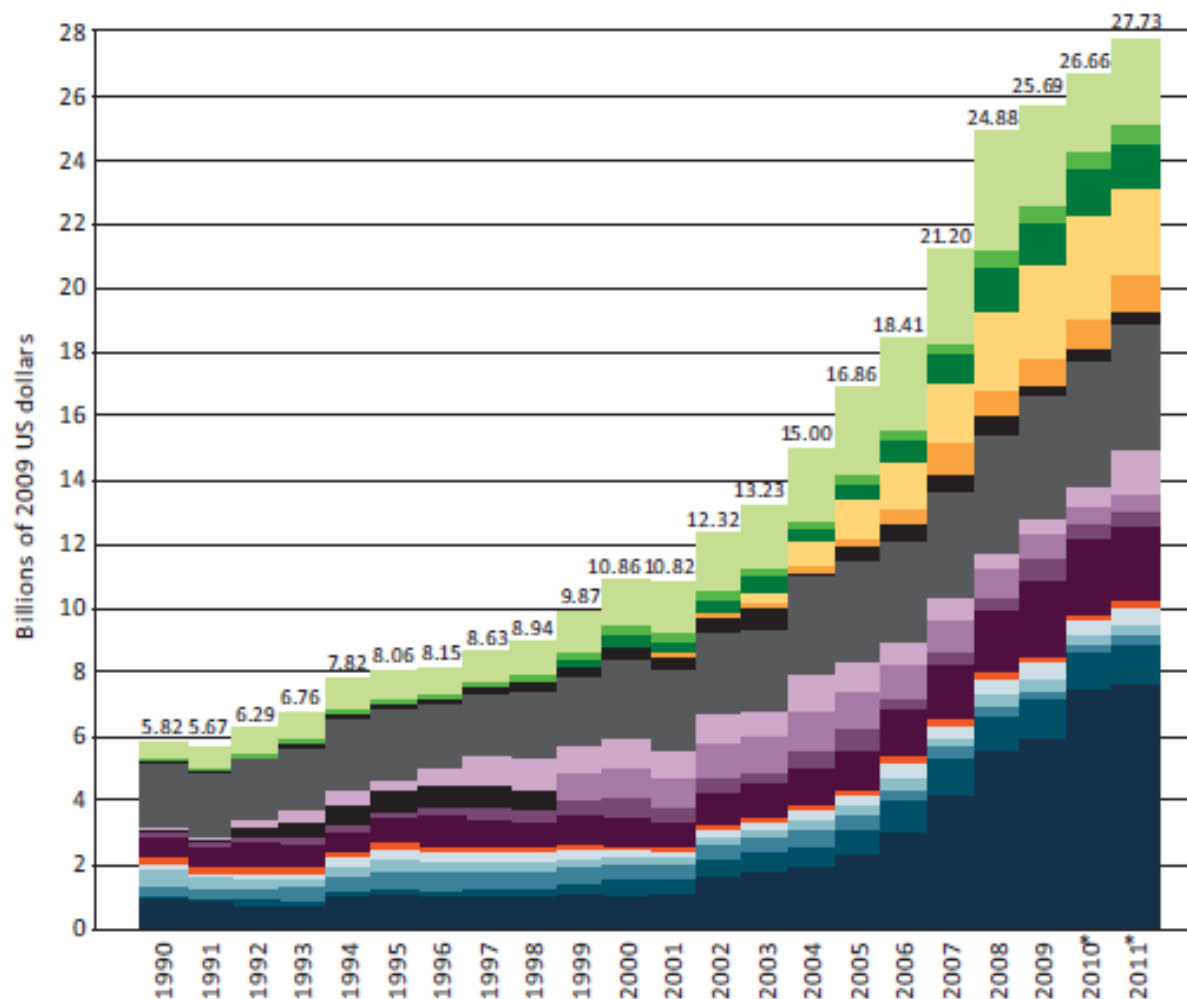
1. Strengthening **tobacco** control, including raising the excise duty to 70% of the retail price of cigarettes.
2. Reducing consumption of food and drink directly linked to **obesity**, heart disease and diabetes such as sugar-sweetened drinks, salty and fatty food.
3. Improving the efficiency and impact of the health sector for **prevention** and **early treatment**.
4. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation around activities.

**FIGURE 2:**  
**DAH by channel of assistance, 1990-2011**



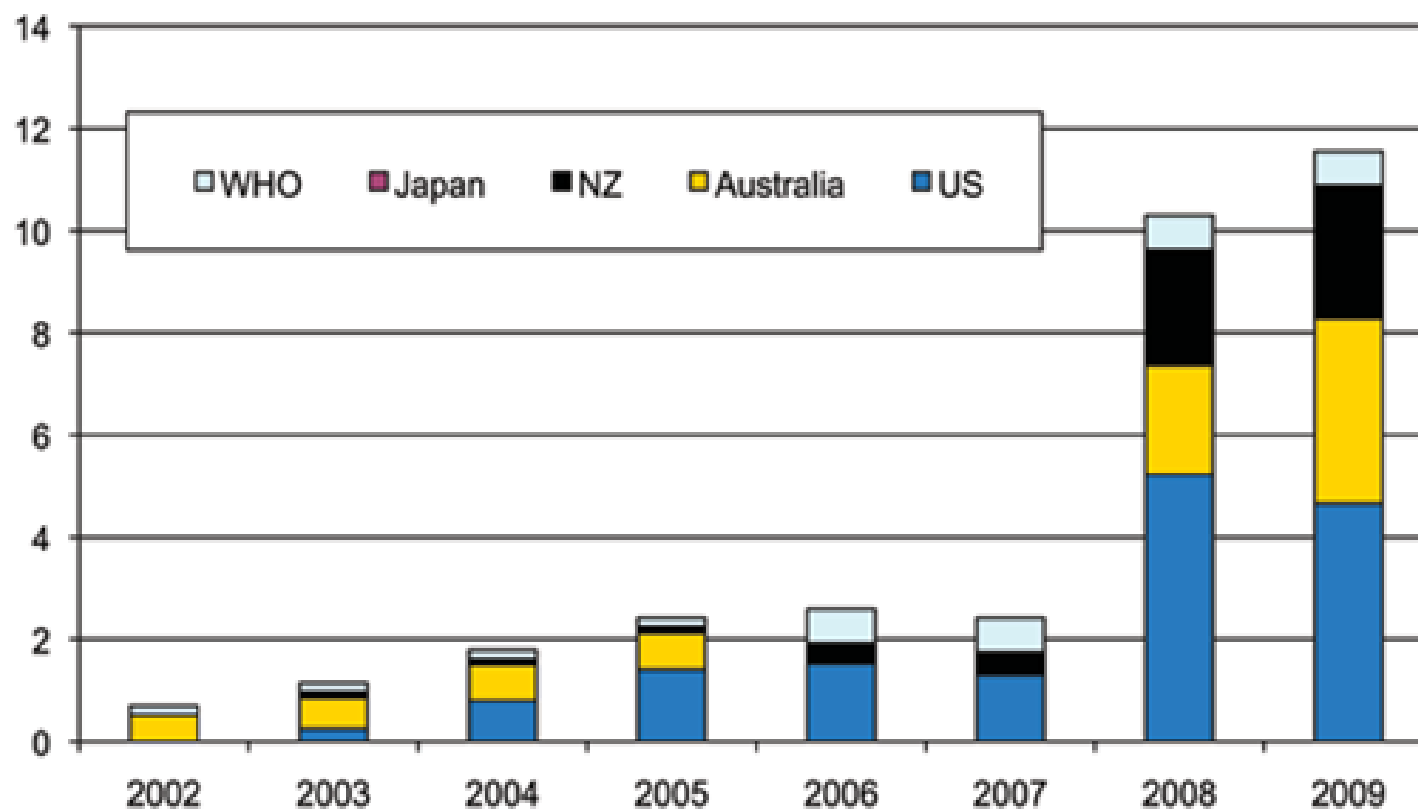
Source: IHME DAH Database 2011

\*2010 and 2011 are preliminary estimates based on information from the above organizations, including budgets, appropriations, and correspondence.



External financing for NCDs in the Pacific by source, 2002-2009, in constant (2007) \$ million

*Source (Negin J & Robinson H, 2010)*



## Brics nations to create \$100bn development bank



The leaders of the so-called BRICS countries - Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa - sign a deal to create a new \$100bn development bank and emergency reserve fund.

**The leaders of the five Brics countries have signed a deal to create a new \$100bn (£58.3bn) development bank and emergency reserve fund.**

The Brics group is made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

The capital for the bank will be split equally among the five participating countries.

The bank will have a headquarters in Shanghai, China and the first president for the bank will come from India.

### Related Stories

[China media: Brics bank](#)

[Banking on a new global order](#)

[The Brics: Building a new bank](#)



# Areas for discussion of practical policy options

- Social & economic impacts of disease
- Regulatory, institutional & behavioral challenges
- Dealing with water-borne diseases
- Health systems structure and financing
- **Supporting countries**-global & regional responses-but **countries** at the centre of responsibility



## MISSION

The attainment by **all** peoples of the highest possible level of health

