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

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

Legend:
- 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

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) is contributing to the fight against dengue fever in Fiji. This new phase of the fight against dengue fever is an extension of the SPC's ongoing support for Fiji National Health Service (FNHS) through the Dengue Network, which includes health partners across the Pacific region.

We are activities member of the SPC Dengue Network. This fight is a way to help Fiji to protect its people from this disease.

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country / Area</th>
<th>Date of report</th>
<th>Number of sites reporting</th>
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<th>Diarrhoea</th>
<th>Influenza-like illness</th>
<th>Prolonged fever</th>
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<td>Wallis &amp; Futuna</td>
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Countries are asked to email their weekly reports to surveillance.sp@wpro.who.int

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

World Health Organization, Division of Pacific Technical Support in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Papua New Guinea, Cholera, July 2009–June 2010

Cases: 5039
Death: 79
Dengue: A water-borne disease?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Best estimate</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Notified cases</th>
<th>Cases enrolled on MDR-TB treatment</th>
<th>MDR-TB cases reported with treatment outcome data, 2010 cohortb,c</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>38 000</td>
<td>14 000</td>
<td>62 000</td>
<td>10 741</td>
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<td>AMR</td>
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<td>EUR</td>
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<td>60 000</td>
<td>88 000</td>
<td>28 157</td>
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<td>SEAR</td>
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<td>91 000</td>
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<td>4295</td>
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<td></td>
<td>300 000</td>
<td>220 000</td>
<td>380 000</td>
<td>46 897</td>
<td>54 887</td>
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</table>
Proportional mortality: % of total deaths, all ages, 2008

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCD and other, proportion of total deaths all ages</th>
<th>Samoa</th>
<th>Tonga</th>
<th>Vanuatu</th>
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<tr>
<td>NCD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>36%</td>
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<td>Chronic Respiratory Diseases</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancers</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other NCDs</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total NCDS</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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</table>
Diabetes prevalence using STEPS survey (year of survey in brackets)

- American Samoa (2007)
- Niue (2011)
- Marshall Islands (2011)
- Tokelau (2005)
- FSM (2002)
- Cook Islands (2004)
- Samoa (2002)
- Vanuatu (2011)
- Kiribati (2004 -06)
- Solomon Islands (2006)
- Tonga (2004)
- Wallis and Futuna (2009)
- New Caledonia (2012)
- PNG (2008)
- Fiji (2002)

% diabetes prevalence of adult population

World Bank, NCD Roadmap Report, 2014
• 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.

Infectious Disease Movement in a Borderless World, IOM, 2010
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.
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

- Sub-Saharan Africa, 325
- Southern Asia, 149
  - India, 92
- Eastern Asia, 114
  - China, 112
- South-eastern Asia, 67
- Latin America & Caribbean, 36
- Western Asia, 20
- Northern Africa, 13
- Caucasus and Central Asia, 11
- Developed regions, 9
- Oceania, 5
Globally, 2.5 billion people do not have access to an improved sanitation facility

- Southern Asia: 1,001
- India: 792
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 644
- Eastern Asia: 485
- China: 478
- South-eastern Asia: 179
- Latin America & Caribbean: 110
- Developed regions: 54
- Western Asia: 24
- Northern Africa: 14
- Oceania: 7
- Caucasus and Central Asia: 4

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

Obesity quadruples to nearly one billion in developing world

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 on 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 ≥30 kg/m²), ages ≥20 years, men, 2013

Lancet
2014; 384: 766–81
B Age-standardised prevalence of obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m²), ages ≥20 years, women, 2013

Lancet 2014; 384: 766–81
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...
Chart 2.2

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

Source: (WHO and SPC, 2013a)

World Bank, NCD Roadmap Report, 2014
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 (e.g., 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>External resources for health as % of total expenditure on health</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>76.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micronesia</td>
<td>68.8</td>
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<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>54.1</td>
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<td>Solomon Islands</td>
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<td>Nauru</td>
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<td>Marshall Islands</td>
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<td>Palau</td>
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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
UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) (2000-2015)

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Global partnership for development
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

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.
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.


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.

Financing Global Health 2011, IHME

Source (Negin J & Robinson H, 2010)

World Bank, NCD Roadmap, 2014
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