HIV/AIDS in the Pacific: Key findings and progress report

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Outline

1. Why a separate commission for the Pacific?
2. Some facts on HIV/AIDS in the PICs
3. Arresting the spread of HIV – optimizing on resource deployment
4. Concluding remarks
The MDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and Targets</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Target 1:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day | Proportion of population below $1 per day  
Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]  
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption |
| **Target 2:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)  
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption |
| **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**                                   |                                                                            |
| **Target 3:** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling | Net enrolment ratio in primary education  
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5  
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds |
| **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**                             |                                                                            |
| **Target 4:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015 | Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education  
Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds  
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector  
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament |
| **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**                                               |                                                                            |
| **Target 5:** Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate | Under-five mortality rate  
Infant mortality rate  
Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles |
| **Goal 5: Improve maternal health**                                              |                                                                            |
| **Target 6:** Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | Maternal mortality ratio  
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel |
| **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**                           |                                                                            |
| **Target 7:** Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS | HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women  
Contraceptive prevalence rate  
Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS |
| **Target 8:** Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases | Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria  
Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures  
Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis  
Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) |
Annual reported HIV Cases
(All PICs, Australia and New Zealand) 1980-2005

Source: Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Reported HIV cases: Fiji as of Oct 2007

Cum. Total
New

National workshop on HIV Estimates and Strengthening Strategic Information for HIV and STI, Suva, 5-8 November 2007
Figure 6: Cumulative HIV Cases by Age and Sex, Papua New Guinea and other PICTs (to December 2005)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Chlamydia (%)</th>
<th>Gonorrhea (%)</th>
<th>Syphilis (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu (n=288)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga (n=348)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa (n=299)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati (n=199)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji (n=303)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported HIV cases by transmission mode: Fiji as of Oct 2007

National workshop on HIV Estimates and Strengthening Strategic Information for HIV and STI, Suva, 5-8 November 2007
Proportion of population groups “ever” tested for HIV and aware of results

Number of People with HIV currently on ART
(as of 18-11-2007)

Source: 7th Meeting of the Pacific Islands Regional Multi-Country Coordinating Mechanism (PIRMCCM), Nadi, Fiji 19th to 22nd November 2007
Resource Deployment

- Excess of US$77m for HIV activities available in 2008 for Pacific (PNG $65m)
- PLWHA figures - PNG of 54,000 and rest approx 1,000
- Per capita outlays on HIV in the Pacific for 2007 of $5.36 (cf Tanzania of $4.36; issues of EoS)
- Donors fund 80 percent of HIV activities in PNG and 95 percent for the rest of the Pacific
- Raises difficult issues of:
  - absorptive capacity;
  - sustainability of effort; and,
  - signal of the extent of domestic ownership
Economic tradeoffs

1. HIV
   - Prevention (Asia ratio 1:8 for targeted prevention: care)
   - Care and support
   - Clinical services – ART, STI, VCCT, etc
   - Strategic information – surveillance, M&E, research, etc

2. Health
   - HIV
   - NCDs
   - Other health services – maternal mortality, etc

3. Basic services
   - Health
   - Education
   - Public infrastructure, etc
Concluding questions – mine only

1. How does MDG 6 interact with the rest of the MDGs?
2. Is the highly centralised approach to combating spread of HIV appropriate? (Response Fund)
3. Is the balance between private and public sector in delivery of basic services right?
4. Are we getting the maximum bang for the buck spent on HIV/AIDS? (Economic efficiency?)