Pacific Islands Update
HIV/AIDS: a recap

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A recap: 2000-2008

What were the fears and how does the epidemic seem now – internationally, Pacific, PNG?
Total annual resources available for AIDS 1986–2007

Notes:
[1] 1986-2000 figures are for international funds only
[2] Domestic funds are included from 2001 onwards

2007

Sources:
Millennium Development Goals by 2015

1. Eradicate extreme poverty
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. Develop a global partnership for development
Then:

**Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS as of end 2000**

- **North America**: 920,000
- **Caribbean**: 390,000
- **Latin America**: 1.4 million
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: 25.3 million
- **Eastern Europe & Central Asia**: 540,000
- **North Africa & Middle East**: 400,000
- **South & South-East Asia**: 5.8 million
- **East Asia & Pacific**: 640,000
- **Australia & New Zealand**: 15,000

**Total**: 36.1 million
Now:

**Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV in 2007**

- **North America**: 1.3 million (1.0–1.6 million)
- **Caribbean**: 230,000 (210,000–270,000)
- **Western and Central Europe**: 760,000 (600,000–1.1 million)
- **Middle East and North Africa**: 380,000 (270,000–500,000)
- **Eastern Europe and Central Asia**: 1.6 million (1.2–2.1 million)
- **East Asia**: 800,000 (620,000–960,000)
- **South and South-East Asia**: 4.0 million (3.3–5.1 million)
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: 22.5 million (20.9–24.3 million)
- **Latin America**: 1.6 million (1.4–1.9 million)
- **Oceania**: 75,000 (53,000–120,000)

**Total**: 33.2 (30.6–36.1) million
(A) NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV: PREVIOUS AND CURRENT ESTIMATES, 2000–2007;
(B) PREVALENCE OF HIV INFECTION AMONG ADULTS, 1990–2007: COMPARING SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND THE GLOBAL AVERAGE
• Incidence believed to have peaked in the late 1990s

• Epidemic’s ‘2nd wave’ in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Russia, India & China (up to 75m by 2010) didn’t happen.
Pacific: low prevalence?
2G surveillance surveys 2004-5

- Fiji – 303 ANC, 160 male STI
- Kiribati – 199 ANC, 302 seafarers
- Samoa – 299 ANC, 101 STI (m&f)
- Tonga – 348 ANC
- Vanuatu – 288 ANC, 105 STI
- SI – 241 ANC from 4 rural and urban clinic
  - 100 ANC from border regions
Figure 2: STI prevalence among pregnant women in six PICTs, 2005
PNG scenario...

Figure 2: Urban, rural and national trends in the HIV epidemic, PNG, 1993-2012

Source: NDOH and NACS, 2007
Projections for PNG 2025 on current trends (HEMIS 2006)

- 500,000 HIV infected
- Over 10% prevalence
- 300,000 adult deaths
- 117,000 maternally orphaned
- Workforce reduced by 12.5%
- GDP reduced by 1.3%
- Over 70% of hospital beds occupied by AIDS patients
PNG: downward estimates?

• 1999 – maybe 200,000 with HIV; PNG’s epidemic could be worse than Africa’s worst
• 2001 – AIDS to outstrip malaria & pneumonia by 2005
• 2002 – 8% (low), 19% (med) 25% (high) by 2020
• 2006 – ‘do nothing’ – over 10% by 2025
• 2007 – plateau at just over 5% from 2013
But

- At current levels, severe impacts
- High concentrations of infection
- Weak surveillance
- Even if plateaus at over 5%, serious impacts, e.g. on life expectancy
- The gears can also shift – mobility, urbanisation, economic differentials
Still...

- Time of ‘stock-taking’ and redirection
- Increasing controversy internationally over HIV/AIDS response – neglecting other diseases, programs? Need for building health systems?
- ‘Cry wolf’ effect
- Need to respond to HIV/AIDS in context, and contexts vary.