



Joint Conference on Human Security Challenges
of HIV/AIDS and
Communicable Disease in Asia

Effective Regional and Global Responses to the Human Security Challenges of AIDS and Communicable Diseases in Asia

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WHO



HIV/AIDS

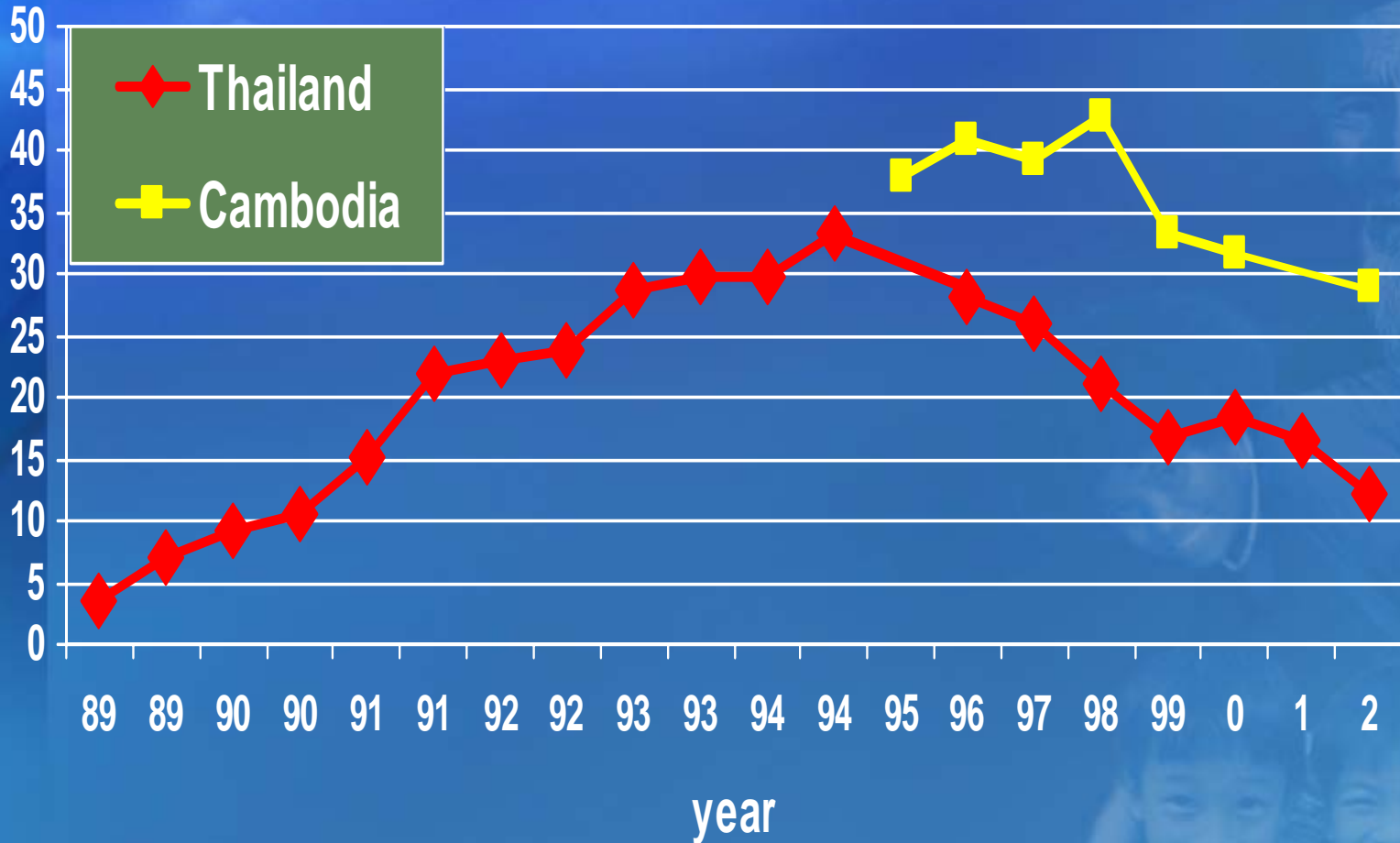
SARS

Avian Influenza



HIV prevalence among sex workers in Cambodia and Thailand

percent



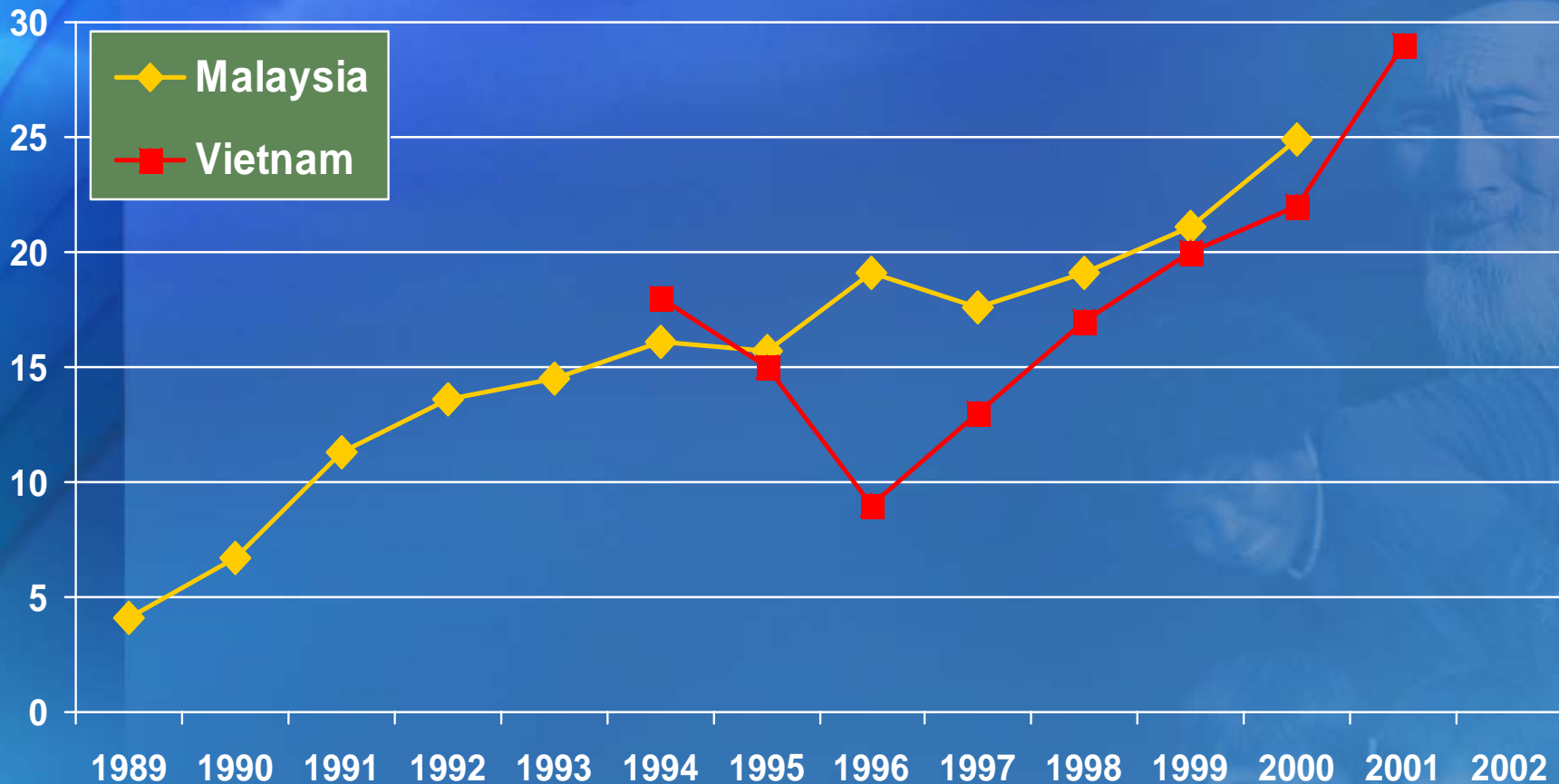



Factors for success in Cambodia and Thailand

- Strong political commitment
- Open recognition of the issues (HIV, sex work, condoms) by the government
- Multi-sectoral approaches and partnerships
- Effective strategies: e.g. 100 % condom use programme, complemented by outreach activities



HIV prevalence among injecting drug users





Reasons for the increasing HIV epidemic among injecting drug users

- Reluctance of governments to accept the problem
- Discrimination against this marginalized group

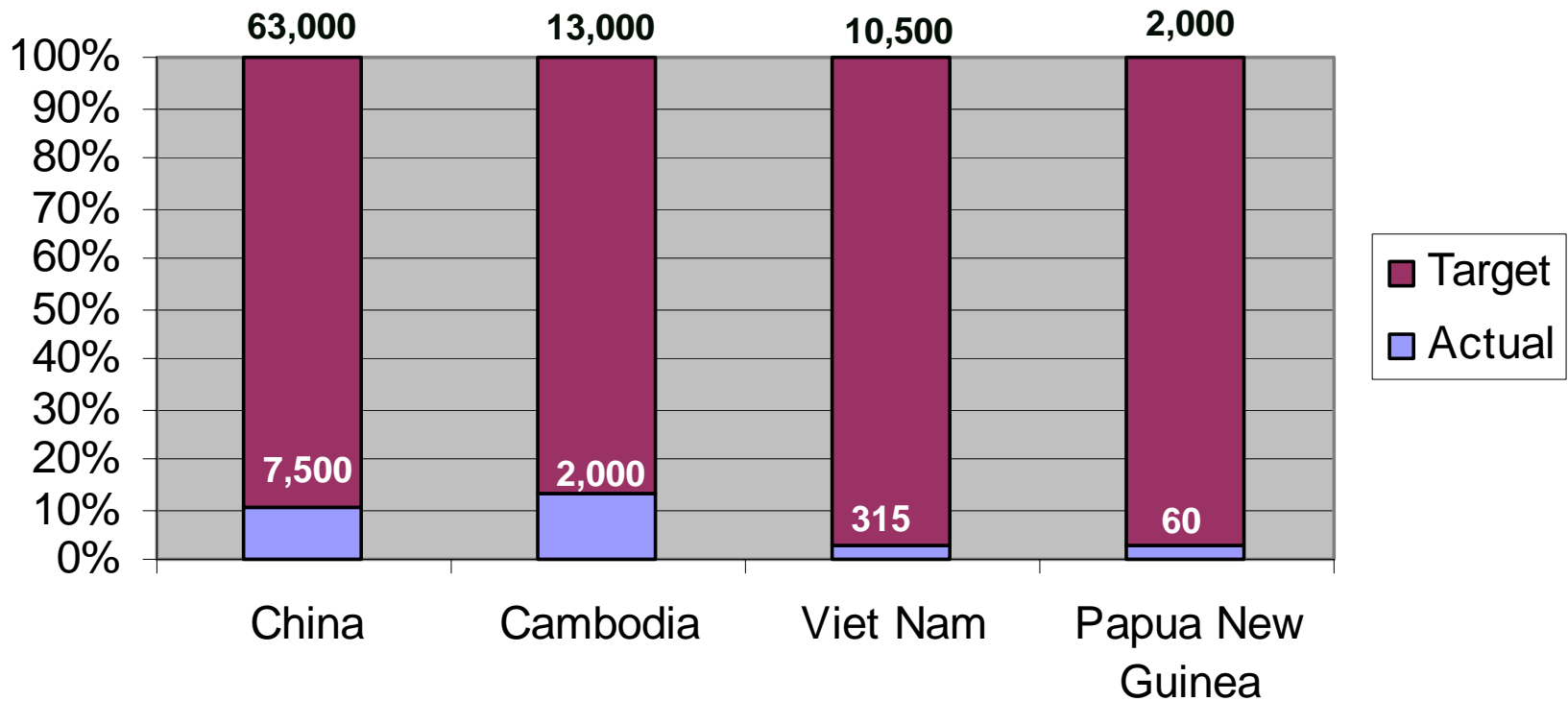


- Lack of information to guide proper interventions
- Failure to adopt proven effective strategy



Access to anti-retroviral treatment and care

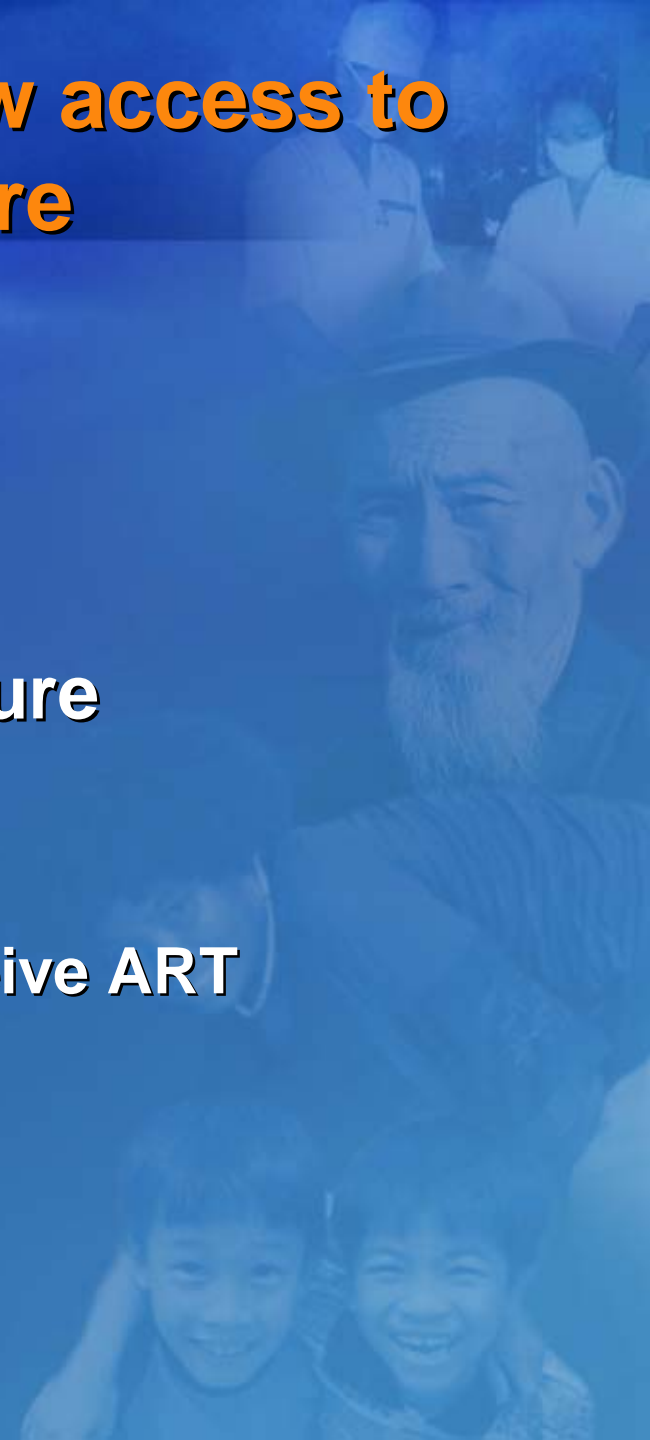
"3 x 5" Target and Actual Beneficiaries





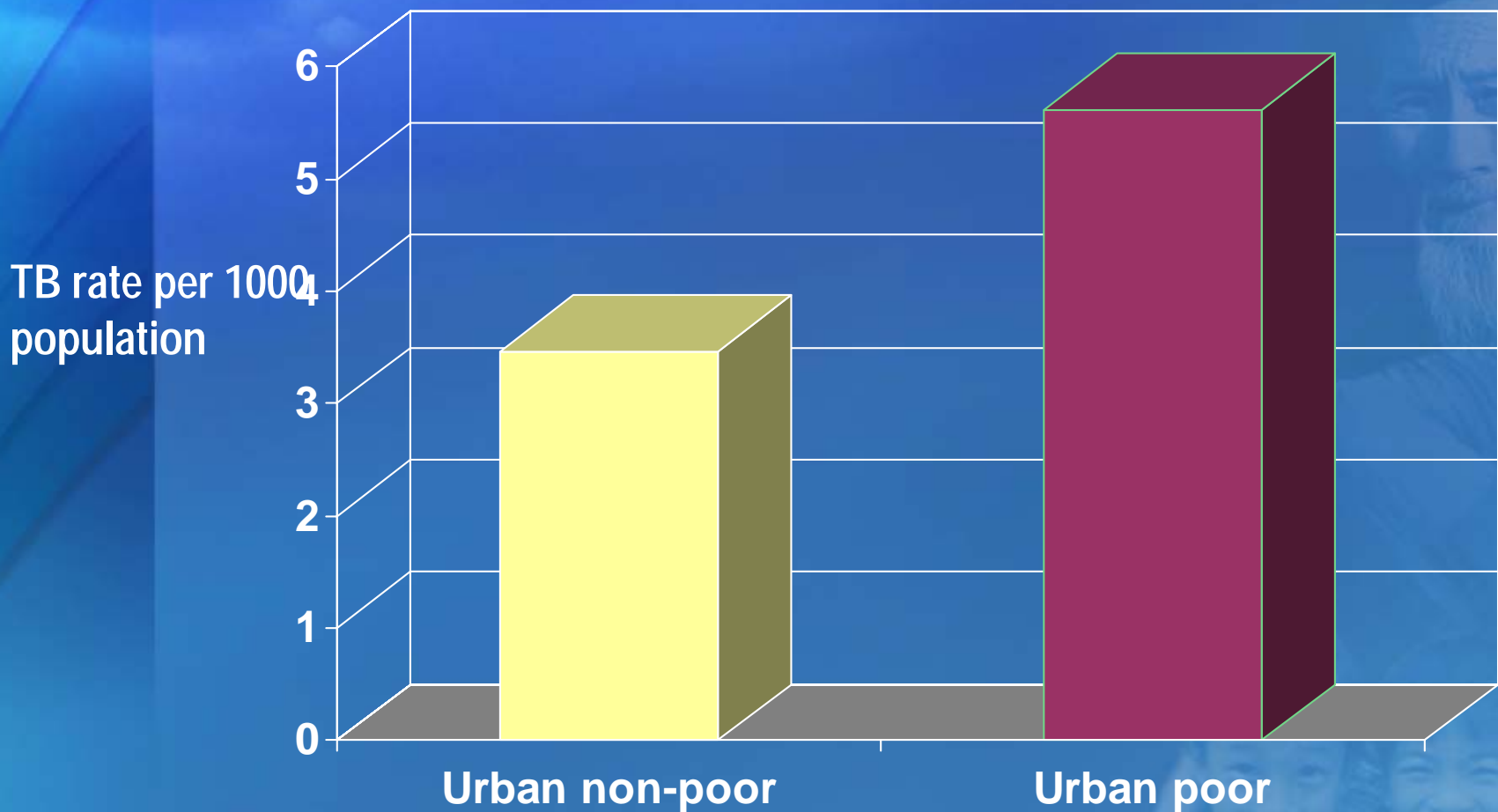
Factors contributing to low access to treatment and care

- Lack of resources, e.g.
 - unavailability of drugs
- Inadequate health infrastructure
- Operational issues, e.g.
 - Prioritization of patients to receive ART
 - Prevention of drug resistance

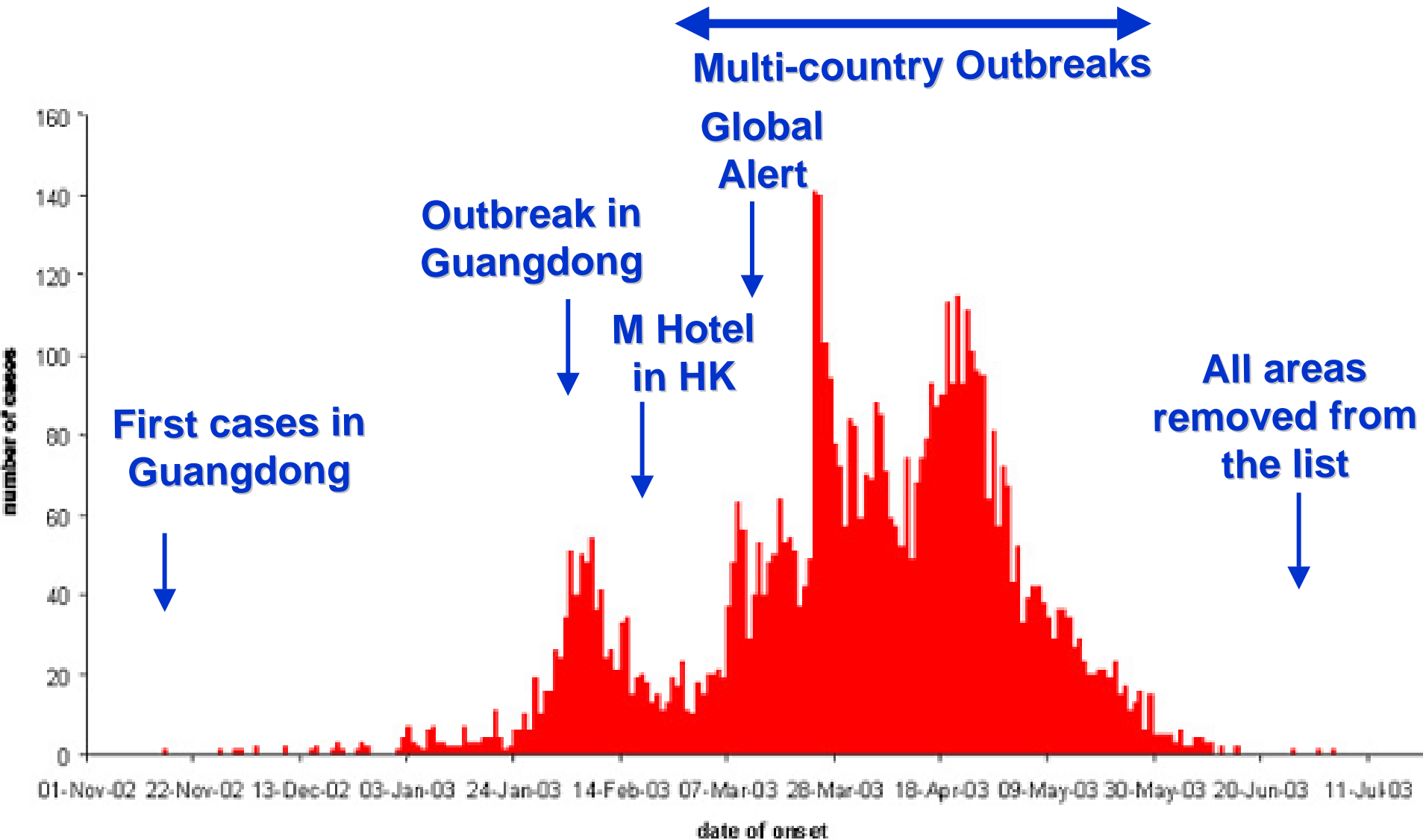





TB prevalence among urban poor and non-poor in the Philippines

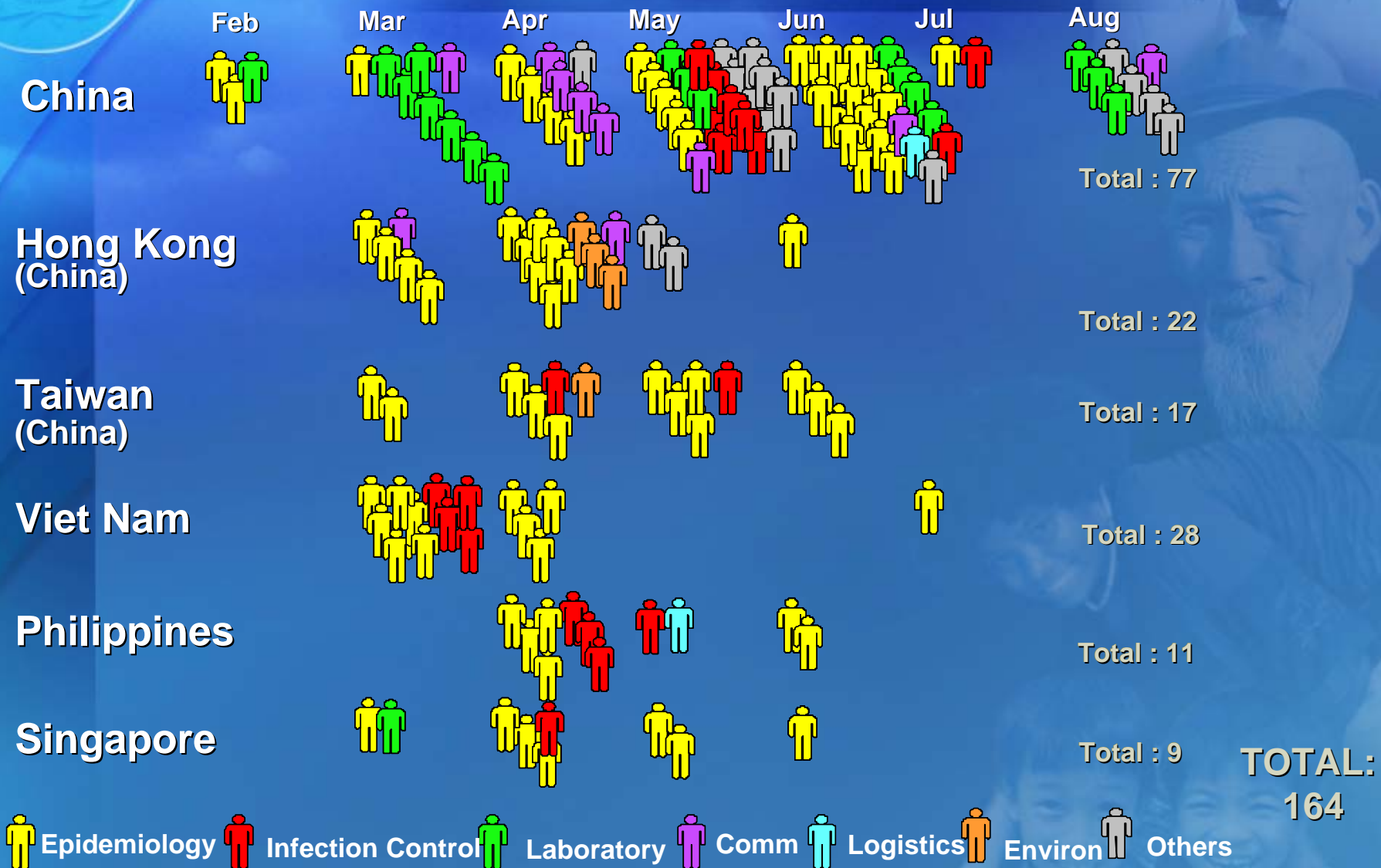


SARS cases by week of onset



- 
- Gathering information
 - Verification of rumours
 - Analysis
 - Development of policy

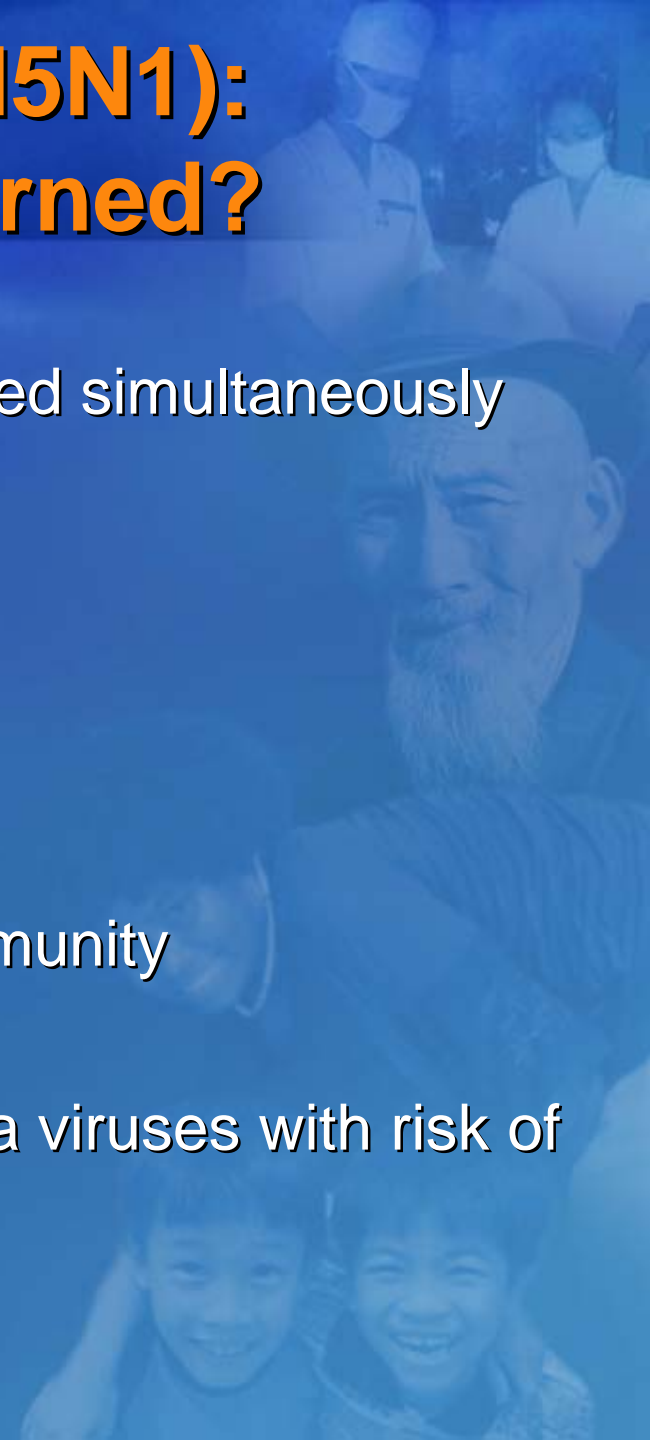
WHO consultants for affected countries





Avian Influenza (H5N1): Why are we concerned?

- Unprecedented: many countries affected simultaneously
- Highly pathogenic
- High case fatality among humans
- Majority of human population lacks immunity
- Co-circulating human & avian influenza viruses with risk of emergence of pandemic strain



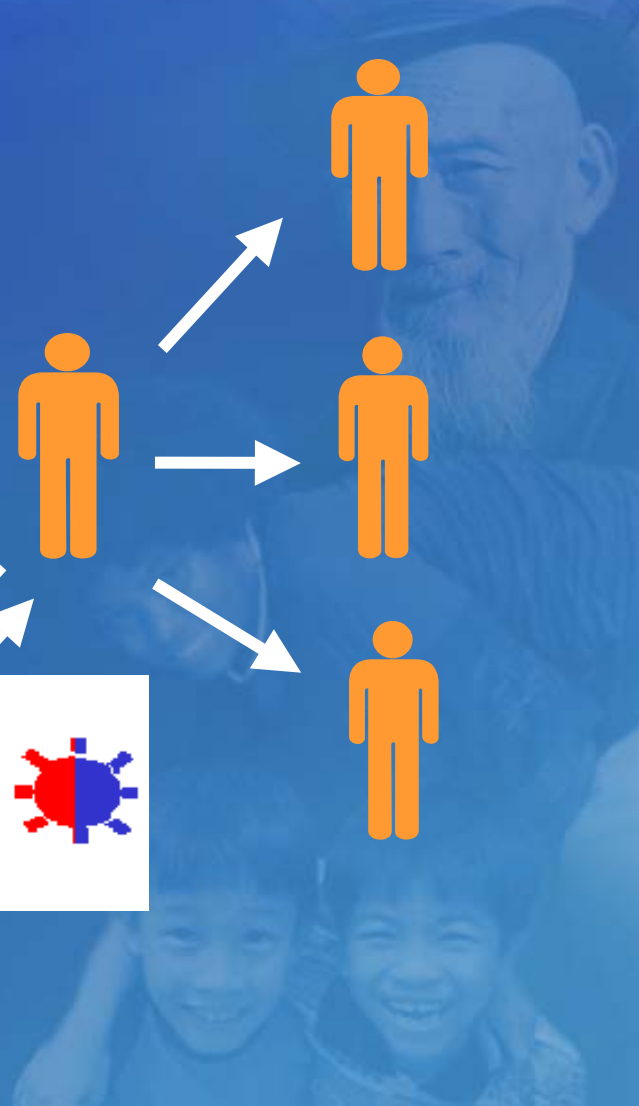
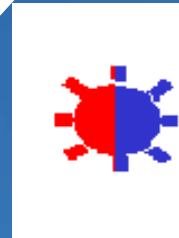
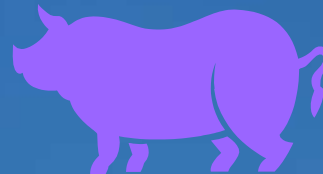


How human to human transmission occurs (first mechanism)

Migratory water birds

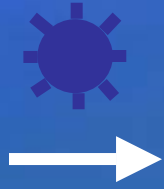


Domestic birds



How human to human transmission occurs (second mechanism)

Migratory water birds



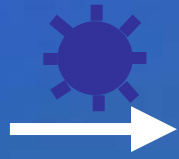
Domestic birds





How human to human transmission occurs (third mechanism)

Migratory water birds



Domestic birds





SARS and Avian Influenza

Common: heavy socio-economic impact

SARS

- Mainly affecting urban areas
- Victims are human
- Easy recognition of total picture
- Surveillance works:
 - System already in place
 - Human victims are incentive to report
- Prevention and control largely through Ministry of Health

Avian Influenza

- Mainly affecting rural areas
- Most victims are animals
- Difficult to grasp magnitude of problem
- Surveillance problematic:
 - System weak or non-existent
 - Reluctance to report
- Multi-sectoral approach required: e.g. Agriculture, Health



Emerging Communicable Diseases

Why now?

■ Globalization

- Mass movement of people and goods

■ Rapid development

- Urbanization (ex. TB)
- Deforestation (ex. Malaria)

■ Over-consumption of animal products

- Animal husbandry practices – intensive farming

■ Failure of health systems

- Heavy focus on curative care
- Neglect of public health
- Excessive antibiotic use





Conclusion

1. Government commitment to prompt and transparent information sharing
2. Policy & strategy development
3. Prompt and effective response
4. Coordination and partnership (multi-sectoral)
5. Strengthen health systems, including public health and human capacity development
6. Mainstreaming poor and marginalised populations
7. Rethinking co-existence of humans and animals

Thank you

