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BUREAU REGIONAL DU PACIFIQUE OCCIDENTAL

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**PROGRAMME BUDGET 2008–2009: BUDGET PERFORMANCE  
(INTERIM REPORT)**

This document presents the interim reports on the funding and implementation by strategic objectives of assessed and voluntary contributions for 2008-2009 biennium.

In monetary terms, the implementation (expenditures and encumbrances) of the assessed contribution amounted to US\$ 48 458 314, or 61.69% of the revised net working allocation for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 May 2009. In addition, the activities implemented utilizing voluntary contributions amounted to US\$ 92 071 354 as of 31 May 2009.

The total available resources as of 31 May 2009 amounted to US\$ 251 582 492, or 70.40% of the approved programme budget of US\$ 357 379 000. The total implementation as of 31 May 2009 for all strategic objectives and all funds amounted to US\$ 140 529 668, or 55.86% of the total available resources.

Information on outcomes is provided in Annex 4 of this report. The information is based on a mid-biennium assessment exercise and covers the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008.

The Regional Committee may wish to note the interim implementation figures.

The Regional Overview of the Proposed Programme Budget 2008–2009 was presented to the Regional Committee at its fifty-seventh session in September 2006. The Global Programme Budget 2008–2009 was approved at the Sixtieth World Health Assembly in May 2007. The assessed contribution approved by the Health Assembly amounted to US\$ 80 159 000 (a 4.8% increase from the 2006–2007 approved programme budget of US\$ 76 505 000). Since then, important changes have been made.

(1) In November 2007, the Director-General established the initial working allocation at 98% of the 2008–2009 approved programme budget (US\$ 1 603 000, or 2%, was withheld by Headquarters) due to the projected delayed payment of assessed contributions. As a result, the net working allocations released to the Western Pacific Region amounted to US\$ 78 556 000 (Annexes 1 and 2).

(2) However, in June 2009, the Director-General refunded US\$ 801 500 representing half of the 2% contingency reserve, due to the successful collection of assessed contributions.

The programme budget was implemented in accordance with the strategic objectives. As of 31 December 2008, US\$ 34 982 790, or 44.53% of the assessed contributions, had been implemented (Annex 1a, columns 5 and 7). By 31 May 2009, this had risen to US\$ 48 458 314, or 61.69% (Annex 1, columns 5 and 7), broken down into US\$ 41 601 833 in expenditures and US\$ 6 856 481 in encumbrances. Implementation is being intensified, and it is expected that assessed contributions will be fully implemented by the end of the biennium.

Voluntary contributions implemented by strategic objectives for regional and country activities appear in Annex 1. The total amount of voluntary contributions implemented as of 31 May 2009 was US\$ 92 071 354 (Annex 1, column 11), broken down into US\$ 76 450 276 in expenditures and US\$ 15 621 078 in encumbrances. Staff costs had the highest implementation at 40.5%, followed by contractual services and Direct Financial Cooperation (DFC). Annex 3 shows the implementation of the different expenditure types. The total implementation as of 31 May 2009 for all strategic objectives and all funds amounted to US\$ 140 529 668, or 55.86% of the total available resources (Annex 1, columns 16 and 18).

The first tranche of Core Voluntary Contributions (CVC) was distributed based on equity and income projections for all funds.

For country offices, the allocation was made across the strategic objectives. The allocation was based on the assessed contribution planning figures.

For Regional Office budget centres, the allocation was based on the revised AC/VC ceilings, excluding the budget allocated to the CSR unit under SO1. The revised AC/VC ceiling accurately reflects the outcomes of operational planning and is consistent with the approach of management through an integrated programme budget.

As agreed by the Advisory Group on Financial Resources, the second tranche of the CVC is to be distributed based on funding gaps, sustainability of operations and managerial performance.

The final report on the implementation of the assessed and voluntary contributions for 2008–2009 will be presented to the sixty-first session of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific. The Regional Committee, however, may wish to note these interim implementation figures.

These reports on budget performance for the biennium 2008–2009 as of 31 May 2009 (Annexes 1 to 1a) serve as preliminary reports to the Regional Committee on the implementation of the assessed contribution. Information is also provided on implementation of voluntary contributions to provide a comprehensive presentation of the total funds encumbered and outcomes for each strategic objective.

Annex 4 covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2008 and contains information on outcomes for intercountry and country activities by regional expected results for strategic objectives 1 to 11, based on the 2008–2009 budget that was approved by the Regional Committee at its fifty-eighth session. Detailed information on WHO activities in the Region during the biennium is contained in *The Work of WHO in the Western Pacific Region: 1 July 2007–30 June 2008* and *1 July 2008–30 June 2009*.



Interim Financial Implementation by Strategic Objective; Assessed and Voluntary Contributions for the biennium 2008–2009 as at 31 May 2009

Strategic Objective		AC-Assessed Contributions					VC- Voluntary Contribution							All Funds				
		Initial Working Allocation (2)	2% withheld by HQ (3)	Net working allocation (4=2-3)	Total Implementation (5)	Allocation balance (deficit) (6=4-5)	% Impl to Alloc (7=5/4)	Revised VC ceiling (8)	Award (9)	% mobilized to revised ceiling (10=9/8)	Total Impl (11)	Award Balance (12=9-11)	% Impl to Awd (13=11/9)	Approved PB (14=2+8)	Available Resources (15=4+9)	Total Impl (16=5+11)	Balance (17=15-16)	% Impl to Avl (18=16/15)
001	Communicable diseases	8 058 000	161 000	7 897 000	5 280 341	2 616 659	66.87	77 125 000	53 886 657	69.87	27 338 914	26 547 743	50.73	85 183 000	61 783 657	32 619 255	29 164 402	52.80
002	HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	5 507 000	125 000	5 382 000	3 236 395	2 145 605	60.13	50 636 000	44 998 101	88.87	25 500 623	19 497 478	56.67	56 143 000	50 380 101	28 737 018	21 643 083	57.04
003	Chronic noncommunicable conditions	5 681 000	123 000	5 558 000	2 904 620	2 653 380	52.26	12 396 000	6 391 762	51.56	3 506 024	2 885 738	54.85	18 077 000	11 949 762	6 410 644	5 539 118	53.65
004	Child adolescent, maternal, sexual and reproductive health, and ageing	4 538 000	86 000	4 452 000	2 072 318	2 379 682	46.55	21 268 000	4 869 200	22.89	2 474 001	2 395 199	50.81	25 806 000	9 321 200	4 546 319	4 774 881	48.77
005	Emergencies and disasters	1 425 000	36 000	1 389 000	922 789	466 211	66.44	12 114 000	5 191 349	42.85	4 158 689	1 032 660	80.11	13 539 000	6 580 349	5 081 479	1 498 871	77.22
006	Risk factors for health	4 311 000	126 000	4 185 000	1 953 322	2 231 678	46.67	18 054 000	6 324 290	35.03	3 546 714	2 777 576	56.08	22 365 000	10 509 290	5 500 037	5 009 253	52.33
007	Social and economic determinants of health	137 000	2 000	135 000	59 750	75 250	44.26	2 323 000	800 989	34.48	274 312	526 677	34.25	2 460 000	935 989	334 062	601 927	35.69
008	Healthier environment	2 951 000	63 000	2 888 000	1 769 550	1 118 450	61.27	10 912 000	4 665 747	42.76	1 661 909	3 003 838	35.62	13 863 000	7 553 747	3 431 459	4 122 288	45.43
009	Nutrition and food safety	2 558 000	59 000	2 499 000	1 346 021	1 152 979	53.86	12 095 000	1 845 934	15.26	888 057	957 877	48.11	14 653 000	4 344 934	2 234 078	2 110 856	51.42
010	Health systems and services	18 046 000	261 000	17 785 000	11 052 932	6 732 068	62.15	23 642 000	17 553 426	74.25	7 403 669	10 149 757	42.18	41 688 000	35 338 426	18 456 601	16 881 825	52.23
011	Medical products and technologies	3 645 000	52 000	3 593 000	2 057 191	1 535 809	57.26	11 063 000	7 558 131	68.32	3 750 763	3 807 368	49.63	14 708 000	11 151 131	5 807 954	5 343 177	52.08
012	WHO leadership, governance and partnerships	8 468 000	169 000	8 299 000	6 114 908	2 184 092	73.68	7 168 000	5 755 350	80.29	3 335 815	2 419 535	57.96	15 636 000	14 054 350	9 450 723	4 603 627	67.24
013	Enabling and support functions	14 834 000	340 000	14 494 000	9 688 176	4 805 824	66.84	18 424 000	13 185 556	71.57	8 231 863	4 953 693	62.43	33 258 000	27 679 556	17 920 039	9 759 517	64.74
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80 159 000</b>	<b>1 603 000</b>	<b>78 556 000</b>	<b>48 458 314</b>	<b>30 097 686</b>	<b>61.69</b>	<b>277 220 000</b>	<b>173 026 492</b>	<b>62.41</b>	<b>92 071 354</b>	<b>80 955 138</b>	<b>53.21</b>	<b>357 379 000</b>	<b>251 582 492</b>	<b>140 529 668</b>	<b>111 052 824</b>	<b>55.86</b>



Interim Financial Implementation by Strategic Objective; Assessed and Voluntary Contributions for the biennium 2008–2009 as at 31 December 2008

Strategic Objective (1)		AC-Assessed Contributions					VC- Voluntary Contribution					All Funds						
		Initial working allocation (2)	2% withheld by HQ (3)	Net working allocation (4=2-3)	Total Implementation (5)	Allocation balance (deficit) (6=4-5)	% Impl to Alloc (7=5/4)	Revised VC ceiling (8)	Award (9)	% mobilized to revised ceiling (10=9/8)	Total Implementation (11)	Award Balance (12=9-11)	% Impl to Awd (13=11/9)	Approved PB (14=2+8)	Available Resources (15=4+9)	Total Implementation (16=5+11)	Balance (17=15-16)	% Impl to Avl (18=16/15)
001	Communicable diseases	8 058 000	161 000	7 897 000	3 517 139	4 379 861	44.54	61 762 000	45 161 785	73.12	20 064 221	25 097 564	44.43	69 820 000	53 058 785	23 581 360	29 477 425	44.44
002	HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	5 507 000	125 000	5 382 000	2 356 118	3 025 882	43.78	50 636 000	30 913 540	61.05	12 715 075	18 198 465	41.13	56 143 000	36 295 540	15 071 193	21 224 347	41.52
003	Chronic noncommunicable conditions	5 681 000	123 000	5 558 000	1 849 920	3 708 080	33.28	12 396 000	5 890 378	47.52	2 348 967	3 541 411	39.88	18 077 000	11 448 378	4 198 887	7 249 491	36.68
004	Child, adolescent, maternal, sexual and reproductive health, and ageing	4 538 000	86 000	4 452 000	1 553 770	2 898 230	34.90	21 268 000	3 702 684	17.41	1 642 519	2 060 165	44.36	25 806 000	8 154 684	3 196 289	4 958 395	39.20
005	Emergencies and disasters	1 425 000	36 000	1 389 000	711 628	677 372	51.23	6 936 000	3 860 827	55.66	2 223 183	1 637 644	57.58	8 361 000	5 249 827	2 934 811	2 315 016	55.90
006	Risk factors for health	4 311 000	126 000	4 185 000	1 194 410	2 990 590	28.54	18 054 000	4 517 443	25.02	2 442 643	2 074 800	54.07	22 365 000	8 702 443	3 637 053	5 065 390	41.79
007	Social and economic determinants of health	137 000	2 000	135 000	2 918	132 082	2.16	2 323 000	777 440	33.47	152 976	624 464	19.68	2 460 000	912 440	155 894	756 546	17.09
008	Healthier environment	2 951 000	63 000	2 888 000	1 112 545	1 775 455	38.52	10 912 000	3 545 550	32.49	891 497	2 654 053	25.14	13 863 000	6 433 550	2 004 042	4 429 508	31.15
009	Nutrition and food safety	2 558 000	59 000	2 499 000	872 968	1 626 032	34.93	12 095 000	1 630 310	13.48	478 091	1 152 219	29.33	14 653 000	4 129 310	1 351 059	2 778 251	32.72
010	Health systems and services	18 090 000	305 000	17 785 000	7 586 542	10 198 458	42.66	23 642 000	14 707 480	62.21	4 921 994	9 785 486	33.47	41 732 000	32 492 480	12 508 536	19 983 944	38.50
011	Medical products and technologies	3 645 000	52 000	3 593 000	1 386 875	2 206 125	38.60	11 063 000	7 598 667	68.69	2 868 567	4 730 100	37.75	14 708 000	11 191 667	4 255 442	6 936 225	38.02
012	WHO leadership, governance and partnerships	8 468 000	169 000	8 299 000	5 011 665	3 287 335	60.39	7 168 000	4 389 180	61.23	2 363 133	2 026 047	53.84	15 636 000	12 688 180	7 374 798	5 313 382	58.12
013	Enabling and support functions	14 790 000	296 000	14 494 000	7 826 292	6 667 708	54.00	18 424 000	10 777 759	58.50	4 917 651	5 860 108	45.63	33 214 000	25 271 759	12 743 943	12 527 816	50.43
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80 159 000</b>	<b>1 603 000</b>	<b>78 556 000</b>	<b>34 982 790</b>	<b>43 573 210</b>	<b>44.53</b>	<b>256 679 000</b>	<b>137 473 043</b>	<b>53.56</b>	<b>58 030 517</b>	<b>79 442 526</b>	<b>42.21</b>	<b>336 838 000</b>	<b>216 029 043</b>	<b>93 013 307</b>	<b>123 015 736</b>	<b>43.06</b>





Changes to the 2008–2009 Assessed Contributions as of 30 June 2009

	Total Amount (US\$)
I. Regular programme budget estimates presented to the Regional Committee at its fifty-seventh session and to the Sixtieth World Health Assembly	80 159 000
2% of budget withheld by the Director-General as contingency reserve	(1 603 000)
II. Initial working allocation	78 556 000
Refund of 1% or half of the 2% contingency net reserve	801 500
<b>III Revised net working allocation</b>	<b>79 357 500</b>



2008–2009 Regular budget implementation by expenditure type

Expenditure Type	Assessed Contributions				Voluntary Contributions				Total			
	Encumbrances	Expenditure	Implement- ation	% to Total	Encumbrances	Expenditure	Implement- ation	% to total	Encumbrances	Expenditure	Implemen- tation	% to Total
<b>STAFF</b>	<b>308 782</b>	<b>27 629 815</b>	<b>27 938 597</b>	<b>57.65</b>	<b>606 989</b>	<b>28 366 203</b>	<b>28 973 192</b>	<b>31.47</b>	<b>915 771</b>	<b>55 996 018</b>	<b>56 911 789</b>	<b>40.50</b>
511-Direct Financial Cooperation (DFC)	935 981	2 710 159	3 646 141	7.52	803 758	10 317 779	11 121 538	12.08	1 739 740	13 027 938	14 767 678	10.51
512-Consulting, Research Serv	439 108	229 996	669 105	1.38	1 845 361	3 350 943	5 196 304	5.64	2 284 469	3 580 939	5 865 408	4.17
513-Contractual Service, General	3 078 196	3 188 430	6 266 626	12.93	4 161 914	11 240 236	15 402 151	16.73	7 240 110	14 428 667	21 668 777	15.42
514-Med. Supplies, Literature	338 663	657 620	996 283	2.06	1 686 284	4 763 547	6 449 831	7.01	2 024 948	5 421 166	7 446 114	5.30
515-Equip, Vehicle, Furniture	185 828	625 544	811 372	1.67	447 528	2 627 325	3 074 853	3.34	633 356	3 252 869	3 886 225	2.77
516-Fellowships, GEA	294 823	1 944 110	2 238 933	4.62	153 974	517 688	671 662	0.73	448 796	2 461 799	2 910 595	2.07
517-Training	41 118	151 702	192 820	0.40	94 273	1 059 191	1 153 464	1.25	135 392	1 210 893	1 346 284	0.96
518-Travel <sup>1</sup>	416 280	2 846 493	3 262 774	6.73	1 463 277	9 944 435	11 407 712	12.39	1 879 557	12 790 928	14 670 485	10.44
519-General Op. Costs	724 293	1 277 061	2 001 354	4.13	4 074 775	3 610 267	7 685 042	8.35	4 799 068	4 887 327	9 686 396	6.89
520-Telecommunications	93 407	239 871	333 278	0.69	281 467	579 368	860 835	0.93	374 874	819 240	1 194 113	0.85
521-Hospitality	0	101 031	101 031	0.21	1 477	73 294	74 771	0.08	1 477	174 325	175 803	0.13
<b>NON-STAFF</b>	<b>6 547 698</b>	<b>13 972 018</b>	<b>20 519 717</b>	<b>42.35</b>	<b>15 014 089</b>	<b>48 084 073</b>	<b>63 098 162</b>	<b>68.53</b>	<b>21 561 788</b>	<b>62 056 091</b>	<b>83 617 879</b>	<b>59.50</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 856 481</b>	<b>41 601 833</b>	<b>48 458 314</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>15 621 078</b>	<b>76 450 276</b>	<b>92 071 354</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22 477 559</b>	<b>118 052 109</b>	<b>140 529 668</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<sup>1</sup>Travel - Includes cost of per diem, airfares and miscellaneous expenses for meetings, workshops and group activities for participants, temporary advisers, consultants, experts, members of executive board and committees and staff on official duty travel.



# **PROGRAMME BUDGET 2008–2009**

**A REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING  
PROGRAMMATIC OUTCOMES:  
1 JANUARY 2008–31 DECEMBER 2008**

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**Annex 4**

## OUTCOMES 1 JANUARY 2008 – 31 DECEMBER 2008

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: To reduce the health, social and economic burden of communicable diseases.

<b>Regional Expected Result 01.001.WP01</b>	<b>Policy and technical support provided to Member States to maximize equitable access of all people to vaccines of assured quality, including new immunization products and technologies, and to integrate other essential child health interventions with immunization.</b>
<p>Good progress was made with the introduction of <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type B (Hib) vaccine in the Region. Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Solomon Islands introduced pentavalent Hib vaccine in 2008.</p> <p>Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam were assisted with analyses and proposal development for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization in preparation for the introduction of Hib vaccine in 2009 and 2010. Three island countries of the Pacific (Nauru, Cook Islands and Tokelau) were assisted with similar analyses and proposal developments for support at national level and Vanuatu was assisted with developing external funding proposals. Only six countries in the Region have not yet introduced Hib vaccine.</p> <p>Only two countries in the Western Pacific Region had introduced human papillomavirus vaccine into routine schedules (Fiji and New Zealand) and the lessons learnt from these two countries were disseminated.</p> <p>Surveillance networks for rotavirus, Hib, pneumococcus and Japanese encephalitis vaccines were set up in selected countries to inform evidence-based decision-making for the introduction of these vaccines.</p>	



**Delivery progress: On track.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 01.002.WP01</b>	<b>Effective coordination and provision of support to Member States to retain certification of poliomyelitis elimination and to achieve destruction or appropriate containment of polioviruses, leading to simultaneous cessation of oral polio vaccination.</b>
<p>Adequate progress was achieved with support provided to complete phase one of wild poliovirus laboratory containment in China and Japan and thus the Western Pacific Region achieved the objective of phase one containment.</p>	



**Delivery progress: On track.**

## Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 01.003.WP01</b>	<b>Effective coordination and support provided to Member States to provide access for all populations to interventions for the prevention, control, elimination and eradication of neglected tropical diseases, including zoonotic diseases.</b>
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A high coverage of mass drug administration was sustained in soil-transmitted helminth and schistosomiasis control programmes in the countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion.

Significant progress was achieved in selected areas within the Philippines with implementation of integrated, multidisease-based interventions focusing on lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminths, schistosomiasis and vitamin A deficiency.

The Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WPRO) initiated the development of a biregional dengue strategic plan with the South-East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) which was endorsed by the Regional Committees of both Regions. Staffing was increased at the regional level to respond to an increasing demand for technical assistance.



**Delivery progress: On track.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 01.004.WP01</b>	<b>Provision of policy and technical support to Member States to enhance their capacity to carry out surveillance and monitoring of all communicable diseases of public health importance.</b>
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Extensive technical assistance was provided to Member States, in particular to Cambodia and the Philippines, to strengthen existing surveillance systems. Special focus was placed on the development and strengthening of events-based surveillance.

Joint development of a pilot events-based surveillance system with the Lao People's Democratic Republic has produced a model that will be applicable for adaptation in other Member States of the Region.

Overall, there was a marked improvement in the ability of countries to detect outbreaks at early stages.



**Delivery progress: On track.**



<b>Regional Expected Result 01.005.WP01</b>	<b>New knowledge, intervention tools and strategies that meet priority needs for the prevention and control of communicable diseases developed and validated, and scientists from developing countries and areas increasingly taking the lead in this research.</b>
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The Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases carried out a retrospective analysis of the achievement of the previous round of small grants and of the outcomes of the scientific writing workshop.

To facilitate the development of a regional research strategic plan, an analysis of operational research priorities in malaria, dengue and other neglected tropical diseases was completed.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 01.006.WP01</b>	<b>Support provided to Member States in achieving the minimum capacities and functions required by the International Health Regulations (2005), specifically related to advocacy, National International Health Regulations Focal Points and the core capacities for designated points of entry.</b>
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Liaison occurred with all Member States to ensure that minimum required IHR (2005) capacities and functions were in place, including support, advocacy, establishment of National IHR Focal Points and set-up of the core capacities for designated points of entry. An IHR (2005) monitoring checklist activity was conducted in Member States to assess current baseline information.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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## Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 01.007.WP01</b>	<b>Support provided to Member States to achieve the minimum capacities required for the preparedness, detection, assessment of and response to emerging diseases, including major epidemic and pandemic-prone diseases such as influenza, by effectively implementing the Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases (APSED).</b>
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Extensive activities have supported the implementation of APSED. Significant consultation and training to Member States was provided for five of the six component areas of APSED (surveillance, risk, communication, laboratory and zoonoses).

At the 2008 technical advisory group meeting, Member States indicated that they were satisfied overall with the level of technical assistance although it was noted that appropriate technical assistance had not been fully provided in the component area of infection control.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 01.008.WP01</b>	<b>Coordinated regional capacity rapidly available to Member States for detection, verification, risk assessment of and response to epidemics and other public health emergencies of regional and international concern.</b>
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Most significant progress in this area was made through supporting the preparation of countries to contain disease outbreaks. Technical assistance was provided to a number of Member States with the purpose of strengthening rapid response capacity at the national level, primarily through response training as well as through the provision of essential response equipment.

As part of the training for pandemic preparedness, a three-stage multisectoral framework to guide countries in creation of pandemic preparedness plans was developed and introduced. Most countries now have pandemic preparedness plans in place based on the framework.

In conjunction with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, a stockpile of the antiviral drug oseltamivir and personal protective equipment was created to provide assistance to Member States in public health emergency situations. A large portion of the stockpile is located in Singapore, with smaller reserves located in some other Member States.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: To combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 02.001.WP01</b>	<b>Regional guidelines, policies, strategies and other tools developed (adapting global ones, as appropriate) for the prevention, treatment and care of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome/sexually transmitted infection (HIV/AIDS/STI), malaria and tuberculosis (including innovative approaches for increasing coverage of the interventions among the poor, hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations).</b>
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HIV Three key consultation meetings were conducted and eight sets of guidelines were produced.

Tuberculosis (TB) A revised framework to address TB-HIV co-infection was prepared and published and countries were supported to adapt the guidelines to their own settings. Active participation occurred in the development of global guidelines in various technical areas, including: multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis response plans; health system strengthening and TB together with laboratory and treatment guidelines.

Malaria The Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WPRO) continued to lead globally the development of a malaria rapid diagnostic test prequalification system, and developed regional diagnostic quality assurance processes and guidelines. Policy was advanced on reaching underserved populations and engaging the private sector, and countries addressed poor ethnic minorities in their proposals to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. WPRO was strongly involved in the development of a global strategy to contain artemisinin tolerance.



**Delivery progress: On track.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 02.001.WP02</b>	<b>Regional guidelines, policies, strategies and other tools developed for the development of priority essential health technology programmes for the prevention, treatment and care of patients with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (including innovative approaches for increasing coverage of the interventions among the poor, hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations).</b>
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A planning meeting was held for national laboratory focal points to finalize the regional strategy for strengthening health laboratory services in the South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions.



**Delivery progress: On track.**

## Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 02.002.WP01</b>	<b>Policy, technical and coordination support provided to countries and areas for the implementation of prevention, treatment and care interventions for HIV/AIDS/STI, malaria and tuberculosis and their scaling up to reach the populations most in need (including integrated training and service delivery; wider service provider networks; strengthened laboratory capacities and better linkages with other health services).</b>
<p><u>HIV</u> Technical support was provided to nine countries and areas with input to various regional and international meetings.</p> <p><u>TB</u> Technical assistance continued to be provided for the implementation of the national TB control plans, and more than 40 technical assistance missions and consultancies supported national TB control programmes. The technical advisory group meeting for Stop TB, the Pacific Stop TB meeting, and the grant negotiation workshop for Round 7 of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria were all organized in 2008. Planning and implementation of the TB and equity initiative in China was also supported. Technical assistance was successfully provided to seven high-burden countries and two Pacific island countries in proposal development, grant negotiation and grant implementation with approval being secured for three out of four TB proposals to Round 8 of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.</p> <p><u>Malaria</u> Intensive support was provided to eight of the 10 malaria-endemic countries for scaling up vector control, improving access to diagnosis and treatment and strengthening human resource capacity by WHO staff in country offices, the Regional Office and Headquarters and by high-quality consultants. Cambodia received most inputs due to the artemisinin tolerance issue, followed by Papua New Guinea for treatment policy revision, national strategic plan and proposals to Round 8 of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Several countries in the Region have embarked on malaria elimination.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 02.002.WP02</b>	<b>Policy, technical and coordination support provided to countries and areas for the implementation of child and adolescent health interventions related to HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.</b>
<p>Work was started in Papua New Guinea to update national integrated management of childhood illness guidelines to include HIV/AIDS and recent diagnostic and treatment modalities for malaria.</p> <p>Treatment of childhood TB is under review.</p> <p>In Viet Nam, a case study was supported to document the provision of health services for young people as part of preventing HIV among the youth.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 02.003.WP01</b>	<b>Guidance and technical support provided on policies and programmes to promote equitable access to essential medicines of assured quality for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS/STI, malaria and tuberculosis, and their rational use by prescribers and consumers and on uninterrupted supply of quality diagnostics, safe blood and other essential commodities.</b>
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HIV Ongoing support and activities were provided to assure the quality of antiretroviral (ARV) treatments and STI drugs, and to monitor patients' ARV use in selected countries.

TB Second-line drug management workshops were conducted in Cambodia, China, Mongolia, the Philippines and Viet Nam in collaboration with Management Sciences for Health and the Global TB Drug Facility. Technical missions on laboratory strengthening were conducted in China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Viet Nam. A laboratory managers' workshop was organized in October 2008 and laboratory strengthening plans were developed. Pacific TB laboratories continue to provide drug-resistance surveillance and external quality assurance services to Pacific island countries.

Malaria Monitoring of antimalarial drug quality and combating counterfeit antimalarials was advanced, in cooperation with Interpol. Ongoing support, with Management Sciences for Health, was provided for malaria supply management in selected countries. Support was provided to Cambodia for the rational use of antimalarial medicines and development of a private sector strategy, key components of the artemisinin tolerance containment effort. Two regional laboratories continued to provide free batch testing of rapid diagnostic tests.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 02.003.WP02</b>	<b>Embedding disease control programmes in health planning process.</b>
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Preparatory work was undertaken within the Regional Office for the Western Pacific.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 02.004.WP01</b>	<b>Regional and national surveillance, evaluation and monitoring systems strengthened and expanded to monitor progress towards targets and resource allocations for HIV/AIDS/STI, malaria and tuberculosis control, including monitoring of drug and insecticide resistance and the impact of control efforts.</b>
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HIV Activities progressed well with HIV drug resistance monitored in China and Papua New Guinea and technical support provided to selected countries. A capacity-building workshop on monitoring and evaluation of targeted interventions was organized in Mysore, India, jointly with South-East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

TB The Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WPRO) continues to lead the development and publication of the global prevalence survey guidelines. Joint national TB programme reviews were conducted in Fiji, Mongolia and the Philippines. Support was given to the finalization of a prevalence survey in the Philippines and preparations for a prevalence survey in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The *TB Control Report 2008* was published and drug-resistance surveys were carried out in selected countries. In the Philippines, support was provided for further analysis of TB estimates and technical assistance given to review the electronic TB register.

Malaria Malaria programme monitoring was strengthened through indicator surveys in Cambodia and advancements in the review and revision of the regional "Kunming" indicator framework. A programme review was carried out in Papua New Guinea. Antimalarial drug efficacy monitoring was intensified in all countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion and progressed in the Pacific. Insecticide-resistance monitoring was supported in selected countries.



**Delivery progress: On track.**



<b>Regional Expected Result 02.005.WP01</b>	<b>Political commitment sustained and mobilization of resources ensured through advocacy and nurturing of HIV/AIDS/STI, malaria and tuberculosis partnerships at country, regional and global levels; support provided to countries and areas as appropriate to develop/strengthen and implement mechanisms for resource mobilization and utilization; and engagement of communities and affected persons increased to maximize the reach and performance of HIV/AIDS/STI, malaria and tuberculosis control.</b>
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HIV Support was provided to countries to mobilize resources from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and to build partnership with agencies working in the area of HIV prevention and control among people who inject drugs.

TB An interagency committee meeting and partners' roundtable discussions were conducted in 2008. United States Agency for International Development funds increased compared to the previous biennium. An advocacy kit to raise commitment for strengthening laboratories was developed and distributed. Implementation of the advocacy, communication and social mobilization strategy in Mongolia was reviewed. Development of a similar strategy was initiated in the Philippines.

Malaria Major new funds were mobilized: from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu; from the Australian Agency for International Development for Solomon Islands and Vanuatu; and from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for Cambodia and Thailand. Private sector involvement in malaria control was further progressed and partnerships were strengthened with networks, agencies and academia. Integration with other programmes was promoted and supported.



**Delivery progress: On track.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 02.006.WP01</b>	<b>Operational research for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS/STI, malaria and tuberculosis supported and research capacity strengthened in target countries and areas.</b>
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HIV Technical support was provided to countries by WPRO and also through the Albion Street Centre, a WHO collaborating centre in Australia.

TB Operational research activities were promoted in China, Mongolia and the Philippines.

Malaria Operational research for malaria diagnosis and treatment was supported, as well as basic research on artemisinin resistance on the Cambodia and Thailand border, which successfully led to the confirmation of artemisinin tolerance and the launching and funding of the containment effort.



**Delivery progress: On track.**

## Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 02.006.WP02</b>	<b>Review of current regional and national guidelines and strategies for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS/STI, malaria and tuberculosis.</b>
Work has not started and the available funding of less than US\$ 3000 is insufficient to achieve this Regional Expected Result. It is planned for more funds to be raised for implementation after regional training in guideline development in the last quarter of 2009.	



*Delivery progress: In trouble.*

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: To prevent and reduce disease, disability and premature death from chronic noncommunicable conditions, mental disorders, violence, injuries and visual impairment.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 03.001.WP01</b>	<b>Advocacy and support provided to increase political, financial and technical commitment in countries and areas in order to address chronic noncommunicable conditions, mental and behavioural disorders, violence and injuries and disabilities.</b>
Technical support was provided to countries with particular support given for developing food policies.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 03.002.WP01</b>	<b>Guidance and support provided to countries and areas for the development and implementation of policies, strategies and regulations for chronic noncommunicable conditions, mental and behavioural disorders, violence and injuries and disabilities.</b>
A regional action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases was endorsed by the Regional Committee and provides a valuable framework for countries.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 03.003.WP01</b>	<b>Improved capacity in countries and areas to collect, analyse, disseminate and use data on the magnitude, causes and consequences of chronic noncommunicable conditions, mental and behavioural disorders, violence and injuries and disabilities.</b>
Most of the countries in the Region have initiated surveys of noncommunicable diseases risk factors and many have published the results.	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 03.004.WP01</b>	<b>Improved evidence compiled by WHO on the cost-effectiveness of interventions to address chronic noncommunicable conditions, mental and behavioural disorders, violence and injuries and disabilities.</b>
Suggested evidence-based interventions were included in a regional action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases.	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 03.005.WP01</b>	<b>Guidance and support provided to countries and areas for the preparation and implementation of multisectoral population-wide programmes to prevent mental and behavioural disorders, violence and injuries and hearing and visual impairment.</b>
Twenty-nine member countries and areas nominated a national focal point for the control of alcohol-related harm. A regional database on alcohol use and alcohol-related harm was developed and a regional meeting was organized to review progress and to develop a regional action plan.	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 03.006.WP01</b>	<b>Guidance and support provided to countries and areas to strengthen their health and social systems in order to prevent and manage chronic noncommunicable conditions, mental and behavioural disorders, violence and injuries and disabilities.</b>
Members of the Pacific Islands Mental Health Network received ongoing support for building in-country networks for mental health. A partnership meeting was organized in February 2008.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 03.006.WP02</b>	<b>Guidance and support provided to countries and areas to strengthen health system services for the management and treatment of tobacco dependence, including behavioural and pharmacological interventions.</b>
Countries' awareness of the importance of management and treatment of tobacco dependence and the related role of health care systems was increased through briefings on the Monitor, Protect, Offer, Warn, Enforce, Raise (MPOWER) policy package and informal consultations on cessation.  Training was planned on cessation and brief intervention for the national tobacco control focal points for the April 2009 Tobacco-Free Initiative meeting. A concept paper was shared with potential donors for the training of trainers on cessation for Pacific countries.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: To reduce morbidity and mortality and improve health during key stages of life, including pregnancy, childbirth, the neonatal period, childhood and adolescence, and improve sexual and reproductive health and promote active and healthy ageing for all individuals.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 04.001.WP01</b>	<b>Support to Member States to develop a comprehensive policy, plan and strategy for scaling up towards universal access to effective interventions in collaboration with other programmes, paying attention to gender inequality and gaps in health equity, providing a continuum of care throughout the life course, integrating service delivery across different levels of the health system and strengthening coordination with civil society and the private sector.</b>
<p>National integrated plans were developed for child survival in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and for maternal, newborn and child health in Viet Nam.</p> <p>Papua New Guinea developed a national integrated management of childhood illness policy as the key strategy in under-five mortality reduction and a draft child health plan.</p> <p>A review of universal access to midwifery services and skilled birth attendants was carried out in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, being two of the seven priority countries.</p>	



**Delivery progress: On track.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 04.002.WP01</b>	<b>National research capacity strengthened as necessary and new evidence, products, technologies, interventions and delivery approaches of global and/or national relevance available to improve maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, to promote active and healthy ageing, and to improve sexual and reproductive health.</b>
<p>Progress in this area is mixed, with some countries reporting zero implementation and others reporting good progress. Limited institutional capacity and resources constraints are risks for steady progress in this Regional Expected Result. Research agendas need to be developed at the country and regional levels and capacity built for research where needed.</p>	



**Delivery progress: In trouble.**

Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 04.003.WP01</b>	<b>Technical and policy support provided to Member States for implementing national plans of action for the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality by achieving universal coverage of skilled attendants on maternal and newborn care.</b>
<p>A WHO planning meeting was held to chart the plans for the year with inputs from staff from country offices, Regional Office and Headquarters. A measles, mumps and rubella review meeting analysed progress in countries and renewed the country plans of action to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 04.004.WP01</b>	<b>Guidelines, approaches and tools for improving neonatal survival and health in use at country level, with technical support provided to Member States for intensified action towards the achievement of universal coverage along with effective interventions and progress monitoring.</b>
<p>Updated integrated management of childhood illness guidelines on newborn care were disseminated to countries with high levels of newborn mortality, and updates were completed in Cambodia and Mongolia for implementation in the first-level facilities.</p> <p>A review of universal access and maternal health contributed towards neonatal survival. Training was provided in essential newborn care.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 04.005.WP01</b>	<b>Policy and technical support provided to Member States for intensified action towards agreed goals ensuring universal access, coverage and quality of key public health interventions for newborn and child survival.</b>
<p>A workshop on the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) computerized adaptation and training tool involving 12 countries enabled a scale-up of pre-service and in-service training for key services to be delivered to more babies and children. Community training materials were field tested and adapted in the Philippines.</p> <p>Programme reviews conducted in Cambodia and China identified gaps in implementation and made recommendations to improve provision of the continuum of care across all levels of health care delivery and life stages, including strengthened implementation of IMCI.</p> <p>A maternal, newborn and child health household survey planning workshop in Papua New Guinea also included capacity-building for Cambodia and Viet Nam.</p> <p>A programme managers' course was supported in Cambodia to enhance programmatic skills for implementation planning, supervision, advocacy, resource mobilization and progress monitoring. Improvements in referral care are expanding in the Region with the recent conduct of an emergency triage and treatment course in Mongolia.</p>	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 04.006.WP01</b>	<b>Policy and technical support provided to Member States for coordinated implementation of evidence-based strategies, norms and standards for the prevention and care of diseases and health-compromising behaviours in adolescents, as well the conditions that place adolescents at risk.</b>
<p>WHO supported the collection of strategic information concerning adolescents and youth through phase two of a survey and assessment of youth in Viet Nam.</p> <p>Technical support was provided to Cambodia for developing a national youth policy and to the Philippines for the development of a multisectoral strategy to promote adolescent health. Support was provided for a case study on the provision of health services to vulnerable adolescents and youth in Thanh Hoa, Viet Nam.</p> <p>A joint meeting was organized between the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations Population Fund on improving adolescent health in the Region, specifically to improve the health sector response and to plan for a regional strategic direction.</p>	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 04.007.WP01</b>	<b>Technical support provided to Member States for accelerated action towards implementing the Global Reproductive Health Strategy and improving family planning and reproductive health care.</b>
<p>A workshop was organized in Beijing in October 2008 for nine countries to review their progress in achieving universal access to reproductive health including quality family planning, to develop plans for accelerated actions and to share experiences and best practices. Work on a global reproductive health survey was completed in Cambodia, China, Japan, the Philippines and Viet Nam. Eight countries attended a reproductive health meeting in Phnom Penh in October 2008 and study findings were shared with the South-East Asia Regional Office (SEARO).</p> <p>An eight-country meeting on the prevention of unsafe abortion was held in December 2008.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: To reduce the health consequences of emergencies, disasters, crises and conflicts, and minimize their social and economic impact.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 05.001.WP01</b>	<b>Norms and standards developed, capacity built and technical support provided to Member States for the development and strengthening of national emergency preparedness plans and programmes.</b>
<p>Capacity-building preparedness activities in priority countries were successfully implemented. Policy development and reviews of preparedness plans were also undertaken.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 05.002.WP01</b>	<b>Norms and standards developed, capacity built and technical support provided to Member States for a timely response to disasters associated with natural and human-generated hazards.</b>
<p>A timely and adequate response was given to the earthquake in Sichuan, China in May 2008.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 05.002.WP02</b>	<b>Acute emergency response operations implemented in a timely and effective manner.</b>
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Emergency responses were provided within 24 hours of receipt of the requests from the Member States.

 *Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 05.003.WP01</b>	<b>Norms and standards developed, capacity built and technical support provided to Member States for assessing needs and for planning and implementing transition and recovery actions in post-disasters and post-conflict situations.</b>
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Support for recovery activities was provided following an earthquake in China and a major boat capsized in the Philippines. There is still a need for a more comprehensive approach for recovery planning and a need to sensitize donors.

 *Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 05.003.WP02</b>	<b>Ongoing emergency response and recovery operations implemented in a timely and effective manner.</b>
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Recovery activities were provided for China and Philippines. Limited donor support was provided for recovery activities.

 *Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 05.004.WP01</b>	<b>Coordinated technical support on communicable disease control in disasters resulting from natural and human-generated hazards provided to Member States.</b>
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Coordination occurred within the Regional Office for the Western Pacific on required activities related to communicable disease surveillance in emergencies.

 *Delivery progress: On track.*

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Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 05.005.WP01</b>	<b>Coordinated technical support provided to Member States on environmental health and food safety in disasters resulting from natural and human-generated hazards.</b>
A meeting of the regional technical working group on environmental health emergencies was held and support established for continuous information supply during chemical emergencies and for radionuclear emergencies.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 05.005.WP02</b>	<b>Support provided to Member States for strengthening national preparedness, alert and response to food safety and environmental health emergencies.</b>
Support activities included collaboration with the Philippines on a capsized vessel emergency; regional meetings on environmental emergencies and on climate change; development of training needs assessment tools for environmental emergencies; and discussions on food crises.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 05.006.WP01</b>	<b>Effective communications issued, partnerships formed and coordination developed with other United Nations agencies, governments, local and international nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions and professional associations at country, regional and global levels.</b>
Collaborative activities included the Asia Pacific Inter-Agency Standing Committee Humanitarian Network; an international meeting on nursing in emergencies in Shandong, China; and a side event on safe hospitals at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 05.006.WP02</b>	<b>Effective communications in emergency and outbreak situations.</b>
<p>Eight press releases were issued on disasters and emergency relief activities. Press conference assistance was given to the Philippines Department of Health on the recovery of dangerous goods from the M/V Princess of the Stars, which sank in Philippine waters during a typhoon in June 2008.</p> <p>Significant media related work resulted from WHO response to an earthquake in Sichuan, China in May 2008.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: To promote health and development, and prevent or reduce risk factors for health conditions associated with use of tobacco, alcohol, drugs and other psychoactive substances, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity and unsafe sex.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 06.001.WP01</b>	<b>Advice and support provided to countries and areas to strengthen their health promotion capacity across all relevant programmes, and to establish effective multisectoral and multidisciplinary mechanisms and collaborations to promote health and prevent and reduce the occurrence of major behavioural and structural risk factors.</b>
<p>Work on healthy cities was supported through the Alliance for Healthy Cities with WHO awards being given on ageing and health.</p> <p>Updating work commenced on the framework for health promoting schools and the regional framework for health promotion action for 2009–2013.</p> <p>ProleadPlus, the next phase of the applied health promotion leadership was successfully implemented through module two and module three with 12 countries producing good projects. A comparative report on the health promotion leadership projects and presentations of ProLeadPlus teams in four Pacific island countries was also completed.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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## Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 06.002.WP01</b>	<b>Guidance and support provided to strengthen national systems for major risk factor surveillance by developing, validating and disseminating programme and evaluation frameworks, tools and operating procedures to countries and areas with a high or increasing burden of premature death and disability attributable to the major behavioural risk factors.</b>
Noncommunicable diseases risk factor surveys conducted using the WHO STEPwise approach to surveillance approach have helped countries conduct population based data collection.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 06.003.WP01</b>	<b>Technical assistance, training and advocacy support provided to countries and areas with a high and increasing burden to strengthen institutions in order to address/prevent public health problems associated with tobacco. Support provided to the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control for implementation of the provisions of the Convention.</b>
<p>Countries in the Region have taken actions to develop and revise national legislation and regulation to ban smoking in indoor public place and workplaces, ban advertising in national media and introduce effective health warnings.</p> <p>Three countries and areas have completed their global youth tobacco surveys and the results of these will be released in early 2009. Four countries will complete their survey on time by the end of biennium. China has conducted provincial surveys in nine provinces and is now planning to complete a nationwide survey in a phased manner.</p> <p>A national intersectoral coordination mechanism for tobacco control contributed to the intergovernmental negotiating body on a protocol on illicit trade in tobacco products and to the 3rd Session of the Conference of the Parties processes.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 06.004.WP01</b>	<b>Technical support provided to countries and areas with a high and increasing burden of major risk factors and disease in order to strengthen institutions for preventing public health problems associated with alcohol, drugs and other psychoactive substance use.</b>
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Twenty-nine countries have nominated national focal points for the control of alcohol-related harm. A regional meeting was organized to review progress and to develop a regional action plan.

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 06.005.WP01</b>	<b>Evidence-based and ethical policies, strategies, recommendations, standards and guidelines developed and technical support provided to countries and areas with a high and increasing burden to strengthen institutions in order to address/prevent public health problems associated with unhealthy diets and physical inactivity.</b>
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In Vanuatu, a physical activity policy intervention among government workers was supported and training conducted in communication for behavioural impact.

In Cook Islands, health promoting schools were further supported. In the Marshall Islands, diet and physical activity planning was completed and health promoting schools initiated. Physical activity guidelines were also published for implementation in the Pacific islands.

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 06.006.WP01</b>	<b>Evidence-based and ethical policies, strategies, interventions, recommendations, standards and guidelines developed, and technical support provided to countries and areas to promote protected sex and strengthen institutions in order to address and manage social and individual consequences of unsafe sex.</b>
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A detailed plan was developed to formulate a regional reproductive health plan in 2009. A planned assessment of migrants' needs for youth-friendly reproductive health services in China was completed using other funds, so the current budget will be used in 2009 to establish a monitoring system on youth service needs and the promotion of protection in sex.

 **Delivery progress: In trouble.**

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## Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 06.006.WP02</b>	<b>Evidence-based and ethical policies, strategies, interventions, recommendations, standards and guidelines developed, and technical support provided to countries and areas to promote effective models for linking services to reduce sexually transmitted infections including preventing HIV infection through unsafe sex.</b>
<p>A regional framework for linking HIV/STI services with reproductive, adolescent maternal, newborn and child health services was jointly published by the Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WPRO) and other United Nations agencies in 2008. In addition, funds were obtained from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS through its Programme Acceleration Fund to pilot the framework in four countries (Cambodia, China, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam).</p>	



**Delivery progress: On track.**

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7: To address the underlying social and economic determinants of health through policies and programmes that enhance health equity and integrate pro-poor, gender-responsive, and human rights-based approaches.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 07.001.WP01</b>	<b>Support provided to strengthen the capacity of the Organization and Member States to reduce health inequities, address socioeconomic determinants of health and promote more equitable and pro-poor policies, programmes and interventions.</b>
<p>Development of county profiles on gender, equity, human rights and health was initiated and support was provided to China's national TB programme to address issues of poverty, equity and gender. Collaborative work within the Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WPRO) was undertaken on gender; on human rights and harm reduction; on gender and reproductive rights; and on gender and national health accounts.</p> <p>Three modules were published in the Sourcebook series covering gender, HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health. Nine country case studies with a synthesis chapter from the high level meeting on equity were published in book form.</p> <p>A gender review of noncommunicable diseases data sets was completed.</p>	



**Delivery progress: On track.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 07.002.WP01</b>	<b>Opportunities created and mechanisms used to facilitate action across sectors to reduce health inequities and address the socioeconomic determinants of health.</b>
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To follow up on the report of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health a number of activities were jointly planned and initiated, including: health programme-focused country work; a policy-focused summary report on knowledge networks; and a capacity-building course on health equity.



**Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 07.002.WP02</b>	<b>Opportunities created and mechanisms used to facilitate action across sectors to address the socioeconomic determinants of health in specific settings (e.g. urban setting).</b>
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Mongolia, the Philippines and Viet Nam were all supported by a resource person at the regional workshop on an urban health equity assessment and response tool (Urban HEART) organized by WHO Kobe Centre in December 2008.



**Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 07.002.WP03</b>	<b>Support is given to countries' development of trade agreements that reflect public health interests, as outlined in WHO guidance.</b>
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A regional intergovernmental working group plan of action was prepared.

In August 2008, in Tonga, a workshop on trade and health was organized to increase awareness of the implications of international trade agreements on access to essential medicines and health service delivery.

Technical support was provided to Solomon Islands' Ministry of Health through a local intellectual property rights lawyer to assist with the provision of safeguards in the patent law. Plans were made for an informal intercountry consultation on public health and intellectual property rights for selected Pacific island countries to be held in March 2009 in Nadi, Suva.



**Delivery progress: On track.**

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Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 07.003.WP01</b>	<b>Support provided to strengthen country capacity to collect, analyse and use information on health and social determinants that is disaggregated by various relevant indicators of social exclusion, such as sex, age, ethnicity, income, or location.</b>
Joint work was undertaken within WPRO on equity analysis of noncommunicable diseases data sets and on gender and national health accounts.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 07.004.WP01</b>	<b>Support provided to strengthen the capacity of the Organization and Member States to promote ethical human rights-based approaches to health.</b>
Ethical human rights-based approaches were reflected in the development of county profiles on gender, equity and human rights. Joint work within WPRO focused on human rights and harm reduction and on gender and reproductive rights. Three modules in the Sourcebook series were published, and a report on a human rights-based analysis of rehabilitation centres was developed.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 07.005.WP01</b>	<b>Support provided to strengthen the capacity of the Organization and Member States to promote more gender-responsive health policies, programmes and interventions.</b>
Gender-focused activities were reflected in: the development of county profiles on gender, equity, human rights and health; the support provided on poverty, equity and gender to China's national TB programme; and the joint work within WPRO on gender and communicable diseases, on gender and reproductive rights, and on gender and national health accounts.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 07.005.WP02</b>	<b>Support provided to build capacity of Member States to implement the Strategy for Integrating Gender Analysis and Actions into the Work of WHO, including support for Member States to mainstream gender and rights into reproductive, women, maternal and child health.</b>
<p>A baseline assessment of WHO gender mainstreaming initiatives was completed and the final report was in development. Training for government and WHO staff is planned for 2009 to build capacity for gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>A gender case study evaluation in China will inform health policy and reform and provide experience of integrating gender perspectives in primary health care. Technical support was provided to China and Viet Nam on gender training and networking. Country gender profile reviews were initiated in Mongolia and Cambodia and prepared in China, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Translation and adaptation of the WHO regional manual on gender and rights in reproductive and maternal health were initiated for Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Viet Nam.</p> <p>There is currently very limited funding for gender work at the regional and country levels and additional funding is being sought.</p>	

 **Delivery progress: In trouble.**

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Annex 4

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 8: To promote a healthier environment, intensify primary prevention and influence public policies in all sectors so as to address the root causes of environmental threats to health.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 08.001.WP01</b>	<b>Evidence-based assessments made, and norms and guidance formulated and updated on major environmental hazards to health (e.g. poor air quality, chemical substances, electromagnetic force, radon, drinking water, waste water reuse); technical support provided for the implementation of international environmental agreements and for monitoring Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 8.</b>
<p>The following were completed: regional assessments on sanitation, hygiene and health; country profiles on climate change and health; and country profiles on air quality and health.</p> <p>Country assessments were undertaken in Cambodia on water and sanitation and pesticides, and in China on climate change and health together with an occupational health national profile.</p> <p>Eight norms and standards were supported in countries: policy on health impact assessment (HIA), health care waste management regulations and policy on chemicals management at workplaces in Cambodia; HIA guidelines in the Lao People's Democratic Republic; revision of air quality standards in Japan; environmental HIA guidelines in Mongolia; and guidelines on toxic chemicals exposure and on HIA of high-risk industries in the Philippines.</p> <p>Support was also given through country assistance and regional publications for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through the Conference of the Parties and for the safe water and sanitation coverage targets in the Millennium Development Goals.</p>	



**Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 08.002.WP01</b>	<b>Technical support and guidance provided to countries and areas for the implementation of primary prevention interventions that reduce environmental hazards to health, enhance safety and promote public health, including in specific settings and among vulnerable population groups.</b>
<p>The primary prevention initiatives of household water treatment and sanitation were supported at the household, hospital, and city/community levels in Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. Other country-level initiatives that were supported included a drinking-water quality network in China; a poison centre in Cambodia; and an arsenic assessment in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.</p> <p>The regional Asian asbestos initiative was jointly supported with the International Labour Organization and involved China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.</p> <p>A cost-benefit study was planned for the climate change adaptation strategy in China, and a plan was formulated to undertake similar studies in several other countries.</p> <p>Japan and the Republic of Korea disseminated the results of their activities in children's environmental health at a regional scientific conference in the Republic of Korea in April 2008.</p>	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 08.003.WP01</b>	<b>Technical assistance and support to Member States for strengthening occupational and environmental health policy-making, planning of preventive interventions, service delivery and surveillance.</b>
<p>China, the Philippines and Viet Nam were advised on strengthening occupational health services. The China National Institute of Occupational Health and Poison Control and the Viet Nam Ministry of Health were supported in the reduction of occupational risks through implementation of the WHO global plan of action for workers' health.</p> <p>Environmental health support was provided through national environmental health action plans in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and through local environmental health action plans in China. Support was also provided for the development of water safety plans in Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Philippines, and for the development of national action plans for health care waste management in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Advice on strengthening surveillance was provided to China on occupational health, to the Lao People's Democratic Republic on water supply structure, to Mongolia on mercury, and to Papua New Guinea on health care waste management.</p>	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 08.004.WP01</b>	<b>Guidance, tools and initiatives created in order to support the health sector to influence policies in priority sectors, assess health impacts, determine costs and benefits of policy alternatives in those sectors, and select investments in non-health sectors that improve health, environment and safety.</b>
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Initiatives to integrate health concerns were implemented regionally for the transport, water and sanitation sectors, in China for the transport sector and in the Philippines for the water, sanitation and transport sectors.

A country assessment tool for environmentally sustainable transport and sanitation sector assessment guidelines were produced. Networks were successfully established for the sanitation and transport sectors, generating frequent communication among countries and international organizations. Technical support was provided to the third regional environmentally sustainable transport forum in Singapore and the first seminar of the Asian asbestos initiative in Japan.

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 08.005.WP01</b>	<b>Health sector leadership enhanced for creating a healthier environment and changing policies in all sectors in order to tackle the root causes of environmental threats to health, through means such as responding to emerging and re-emerging consequences of development on environmental health, climate change, and altered patterns of consumption and production and to the damaging effect of evolving technologies.</b>
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Both ministry of health and WHO leadership profiles in environmental and occupational health were enhanced through at least a 5% increase in mass media coverage of frequent environmental health emergencies, the World Health Day on climate change and health, the World Water Day, and the International Year of Sanitation.

The Regional Forum on Environment and Health in South-East and East Asian Countries was held in April 2008 in the Republic of Korea, and national forums on environment and health were held in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Republic of Korea. Preparations are under way for the fourth high-level meeting of the regional forum and for the fourth national forum in China in 2009.

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 9: To improve nutrition, food safety and food security, throughout the life-course, and in support of public health and sustainable development.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 09.001.WP01</b>	<b>Partnerships formed and advocacy and support provided to countries to increase political, financial and technical commitment to address nutrition, food safety and food security through intersectoral action.</b>
<p>Joint technical support to Mongolia with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) advanced revision of the food security, safety and nutrition national strategy and action plan.</p> <p>National action plans for nutrition, with attention to food safety and quality, were supported in the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Viet Nam.</p> <p>A Pacific Food Summit was planned to enhance an intersectoral approach to food security, food safety and quality to reduce risk factors associated with noncommunicable diseases and micronutrient deficiencies. Good progress was achieved through meetings of the FAO and WHO Pacific food safety and quality legislation expert group; a meeting on improving food supply to reduce noncommunicable disease in the Pacific; and a Global Health Institute industry dialogue with Pacific island regulators in Sydney, Australia. The dialogue was a joint initiative of WHO, Global Health Institute, United Nations Children's Fund and the Secretariat of the South Pacific with support from the Australian Agency for International Development.</p> <p>Strengthened farm-to-table approaches to food safety are expected from a joint FAO and WHO finalized project funded by New Zealand for Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam.</p>	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 09.002.WP01</b>	<b>Evidence-based norms, assessments and guidance developed, adapted where appropriate and disseminated, to enable countries and areas to implement cost-effective interventions responding to all forms of malnutrition and foodborne diseases, and to promote healthy dietary practices in the Western Pacific.</b>
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A comprehensive technical review of case studies on weekly iron and folic acid supplementation was conducted to support the production of guidelines on the implementation of weekly iron and folic acid supplementation programmes for women of reproductive age.

Communication for behavioural impact plans on breastfeeding in China and the Philippines was initiated through a social marketing consultant.

Cambodia, China, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam were provided with technical support on the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, in collaboration with the Code documentation centre and the United Nations Children's Fund. New materials related to the Code are also being developed.

Technical support was provided to the Lao People's Democratic Republic on a possible donor proposal for the improvement of nutrition, food safety and water supply through complementary interventions.

Training in management of moderate and severe malnutrition was conducted in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Support was provided to Viet Nam to develop a plan of action to accelerate the reduction of stunting through multisectoral interventions.

Collaborative development with WHO Headquarters of food safety emergency protocols, food recalls and food complaint guidelines was initiated and guidance on food standards development for small island states was progressed.

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 09.003.WP01</b>	<b>Improved capacity in countries and areas to collect, analyse, disseminate and use data on the magnitude, causes and consequences of under-nutrition and over-nutrition, inappropriate diets and physical inactivity.</b>
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In collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health of Vanuatu a training workshop titled, Strategic Communication Planning: Applying the Integrated Marketing Communication for Behavioural-Impact Planning Methodology, was conducted in August 2008, in Port Vila, Vanuatu.

A noncommunicable disease toolkit was initiated for use by Pacific island countries and areas in framing domestic legislation in the fight against obesity.

In July 2008, representatives from 15 countries and areas from the Pacific attended an international course on physical activity and public health and consultation on a Pacific framework for prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases at the Centre for Physical Activity and Health University of Sydney, Australia. The course was conducted in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the Australian Agency for International Development.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 09.004.WP01</b>	<b>Capacity built and support provided to target Member States for the development, strengthening and implementation of nutrition plans, policies and programmes aimed at improving nutrition throughout the life-course.</b>
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Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu participated in a workshop titled, Nutrition, Diet and Lifestyle: Upscaling Action in the Pacific, in February 2008, in Nadi, Fiji. This workshop was the fifth training course on national nutrition plans of action conducted in collaboration with Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Technical support was provided to the Lao People's Democratic Republic to finalize a national nutrition policy and to revise the national plan of action for nutrition.

Technical support was provided in Viet Nam to produce a plan of action to accelerate the reduction of stunting through multisectoral interventions.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 09.005.WP01</b>	<b>Foodborne disease surveillance and food contamination monitoring programmes strengthened regionally and in targeted countries and areas.</b>
<p>The first meeting of the Asia Food Net was postponed to 2009 due to political disturbances in Thailand. Training will be provided on burden of disease work and on global salmonella surveillance.</p> <p>Microbiological risk assessment capacity will be strengthened through training in Fiji and Malaysia in 2009. Foodborne disease outbreak investigation training will be conducted in 2009 in Viet Nam.</p> <p>Monitoring of chloropropanols in soy sauce in Cambodia continues.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 09.006.WP01</b>	<b>National capacity built to enable food control systems to be based on risk analysis principles, to implement effective food safety education and to operate food safety emergency response systems with links to international systems.</b>
<p>Five countries in the Region have initiated action to strengthen their food control systems with regard to legislation and enforcement based on risk analysis principles. China has reviewed its food safety legislation; Fiji has drafted food standards; the Federated States of Micronesia and Solomon Islands have requested support; and Viet Nam is currently reviewing its legislation.</p> <p>The 'Five Keys to Safer Food' strategy was launched in China and is being introduced in schools in Papua New Guinea.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 10: To improve health services through better governance, financing, staffing and management, informed by reliable and accessible evidence and research.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 10.001.WP01</b>	<b>Improved management and organization of health service delivery, through both public and non-public providers and networks, reflecting the principles of integrated primary health care with increased coverage, equity, and quality of health services leading to better health outcomes.</b>
<p>WHO provided considerable technical assistance to Cambodia for the development of a national health plan for 2008–2015.</p> <p>Support for health systems strengthening was provided in Cambodia, Fiji, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Viet Nam in partnership with the Global Alliance of Vaccine and Immunization and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.</p> <p>Mongolia continued a local fellowship training programme for primary health care. Supervisory visits were supported in Papua New Guinea and additional health systems development funding was identified. Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Philippines and Viet Nam were supported with quality assurance activities after a training-of-trainers course.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 10.002.WP01</b>	<b>Improved national capacities and practices for governing, steering, and regulating the health sector through (i) evidence-based policy dialogue, (ii) policy analysis, (iii) greater transparency and accountability for performance, and (iv) more effective intersectoral collaboration.</b>
<p>Support in proposal development was provided to Cambodia, China, Fiji, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Solomon Islands.</p> <p>Planning, policy and sectoral reviews were supported in Cambodia, China, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Viet Nam, and technical assistance was given for law and regulation development in Kiribati and Nauru.</p> <p>Work began on the regional strategy for primary health care and health systems strengthening.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 10.002.WP02</b>	<b>National capacity for sustainable organizational structure, health policy and intersectoral collaboration improved to support public health threat and event management in line with the International Health Regulations (2005).</b>
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The Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WPRO) worked closely with all Member States to develop sustainable organizational structures, health policies and intersectoral collaboration aimed at the improved management of public health threats and events, in line with the International Health Regulations (2005). Although these activities were preliminary in nature and are still being developed, the basic framework for the essential planned achievement of sustainability has been set.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 10.002.WP03</b>	<b>National capacity for governance and leadership in integration of health promotion in health systems development is strengthened through capacity-building for appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing for outcome-oriented and equitable health promotion.</b>
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Aspects of health systems strengthening were embedded in projects within ProleadPlus, the next phase of the applied health promotion leadership. These included policy, organizational infrastructure and development of mechanisms for intersectoral action for mainstreaming health promotion in the work of other line agencies in government.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 10.003.WP01</b>	<b>Improved coordination of the various mechanisms (including donor assistance) that support Member States in their efforts to achieve national targets for health system development and global health goals.</b>
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Studies on donor coordination issues were completed in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Support for sector-wide approaches was provided to multiple countries within the Region.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 10.004.WP01</b>	<b>Contribute to strengthened country health information systems that provide and use high-quality and timely information for health planning and for monitoring of country and major international goals.</b>
Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic both worked on national health information strategic plans and Kiribati and Western Samoa implemented health information activities.	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 10.005.WP01</b>	<b>Contribute to better knowledge and evidence for health decision-making, by consolidation and publication of existing evidence, facilitation of knowledge generation in priority areas and leadership in health research policy and coordination, including ensuring ethical conduct.</b>
Participation in the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision training-of-trainer course was supported for Papua New Guinea Ministry of Health staff, and staff from the Philippines Ministry of Health and Philippines Health Insurance Agency.	
Support was provided to Mongolia for a review of the design of the provincial-level hospital record database, and training in research ethics was supported for Cambodia and Viet Nam.	
Two publications - <i>National Health Research Systems in Pacific Island Countries</i> and <i>Scientific Production in the WPR's Health-Related Disciplines</i> – were finalized.	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 10.006.WP01</b>	<b>Strengthened national health research for health systems development, within the context of regional and international research and engagement of civil society.</b>
Several Member States attended the preparatory meeting to the ministerial forum on research for health in Bamako, Mali in November 2008, reviewing progress and discussing plans for strengthening national health research systems. Malaysia and Viet Nam prepared reports on national health research systems.	
A report on health research systems in 15 Pacific island countries was prepared for publication and reports on research outputs in the Region were finalized, demonstrating a strong increase in research production in many middle-and-high-income countries.	

 **Delivery progress: On track.**

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## Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 10.007.WP01</b>	<b>Improved use of e-health applications (such as electronic medical records and distance learning) and networking - including the network of WHO collaborating centres - to strengthen health systems.</b>
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Regional and global networks of WHO collaborating centres are improving and their workplans are now better linked to WHO Organization-wide Expected Results.

With some support from WPRO, countries are increasingly using e-health applications such as electronic medical records and distance learning. A better picture of progress will be seen after the second global health survey to be implemented in 2009.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 10.007.WP02</b>	<b>Implementation of the knowledge management strategy, including improved access to health information via portals, such as the Global Health Library, Regional Index Medicus and HINARI.</b>
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Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) training was provided through an online course. National courses were successfully held in Fiji and Solomon Islands with one planned in Mongolia in late 2009.

As part of the Western Pacific Regional Index Medicus (WPRIM) activities, the Asia-Pacific Association of Medical Journal Editors was established in May 2008 and a joint meeting was held in China in November 2008. A joint informal consultation on WPRIM and the Global Health Library is planned for June 2009 in Manila to discuss follow-up actions for the project, including a review of the new WPRIM platform developed by the Institute of Medical Information, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and the Global Health Library Country Focus portal. The Global Health Library Country Focus portal contains relevant links to country-specific health information and development is ongoing.

Arrangements to increase Chinese translation capacity in a coordinated manner are being sought by WHO and national partners.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 10.008.WP01</b>	<b>Support provided to strengthen health workforce information, knowledge base and the capacity of countries and areas for policy development and planning, and the enhancement of research, networking and information sharing.</b>
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Work continued on the development of a regional human resources for health database and country profiles.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

<b>Regional Expected Result 10.009.WP01</b>	<b>Technical support provided to countries and areas to improve the production, distribution, skill mix, retention and the management of their health workforces.</b>
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Technical support capacity was strengthened with the recruitment of additional staff at regional and country offices. Fellowships implementation was in progress and completed in several countries and areas.

The Pacific Human Resources for Health Alliance and a number of collaborating centres were established.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 10.010.WP01</b>	<b>Technical support provided to improve health system financing in terms of the availability of funds, social and financial risk protection, equity, access to services and efficiency of resource use.</b>
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Based on the framework of the regional strategies, health care financing was developed in a number of countries. Social health protection policies were also strengthened with the improvement of national health accounts.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 10.011.WP01</b>	<b>Norms, standards and measurement tools are used for tracking resources and estimating economic consequences of illness, cost and effects of interventions, financial catastrophe and impoverishment, and social exclusion.</b>
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Good progress was reported at the national level in capacity-building, tracking resources, costing of minimum and complementary packages, setting health financing targets to attain universal access, monitoring community-based health insurance pilot schemes; and national health accounts development, based on international standards and classifications.



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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Annex 4

<b>Regional Expected Result 10.012.WP01</b>	<b>Health financing data, information and evidence are used for developing, implementing and monitoring health financing policies and strategies.</b>
Good progress was reported in a number of countries in developing and improving the national health accounts.	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 11: To ensure improved access, quality and use of medical products and technologies.**

<b>Regional Expected Result 11.001.WP01</b>	<b>Support provided to countries and areas to develop, monitor or revise comprehensive policies on access, quality and use of essential medical products and technologies.</b>
<p><u>Pharmaceuticals Programme</u> A review of the Regional Strategy for Improving Access to Essential Medicines in the Western Pacific Region (2005-2010) was completed in six countries. WHO and European Commission partnership project on pharmaceutical policies completed its fourth year with 100% implementation and year five was started in 14 Pacific island countries. A Biregional Training course on Improving Medicines Supply System in Decentralized Environment was organized for nine countries in October 2008.</p> <p><u>Health Technologies and Laboratories</u> A Biregional Consultation on a Strategy for Strengthening Health Laboratory Services in the South-East Asian and Western Pacific Regions was held in November 2008.</p>	



*Delivery progress: On track.*

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<b>Regional Expected Result 11.002.WP01</b>	<b>Support provided to countries and areas to implement internationally accepted norms, standards and guidelines for the quality, safety, efficacy and cost-effectiveness, and to strengthen the national regulatory system and quality assurance of medical products and technologies.</b>
<p><u>Pharmaceuticals Programme</u> Operation STORM to combat counterfeit drugs in Mekong countries was completed in November 2008; a regional training course on pharmacovigilance was organized in September 2008; and contribution made to the 13th International Conference of Drug Regulatory Authorities in Berne in September 2008. The Good Governance in Medicines project is progressing.</p> <p><u>Traditional Medicines Programme</u> The <i>WHO Standard of Acupuncture Point Locations in the Western Pacific Region</i> was published. Informal consultations on the international classification of traditional medicines in East Asia were undertaken in Seoul in June 2008 and the project is currently on hold.</p> <p><u>Health Technologies and Laboratories</u> The Second Workshop on the Management of National Blood Programmes was organized in Singapore in July 2008. The 2008 regional external quality laboratory assessment for Pacific island countries was progressed by the Pacific Paramedical Training Centre.</p>	



**Delivery progress: On track.**

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<b>Regional Expected Result 11.003.WP01</b>	<b>Support provided to countries and areas to promote evidence-based, scientifically sound and cost-effective use of medical products and technologies and traditional medicine by health workers, practitioners and consumers.</b>
<p><u>Pharmaceuticals Programme:</u> The Association of Southeast Asian Nations' pharmaco-economic course was held in Brunei Darussalam in December 2008 and supported by experts from the WHO Collaborating Centre at the University Newcastle and WHO Headquarters as trainers. Planned consolidation of the essential medicines lists for Pacific island countries was advanced as a start for harmonization processes. The pilot project on involving consumers in medicines surveillance was continued in Malaysia and the Philippines, and a review of public education on the rational use of antimicrobials was undertaken in Cambodia, China, Mongolia, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu.</p>	



**Delivery progress: On track.**

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