

#### Health situation in the Pacific

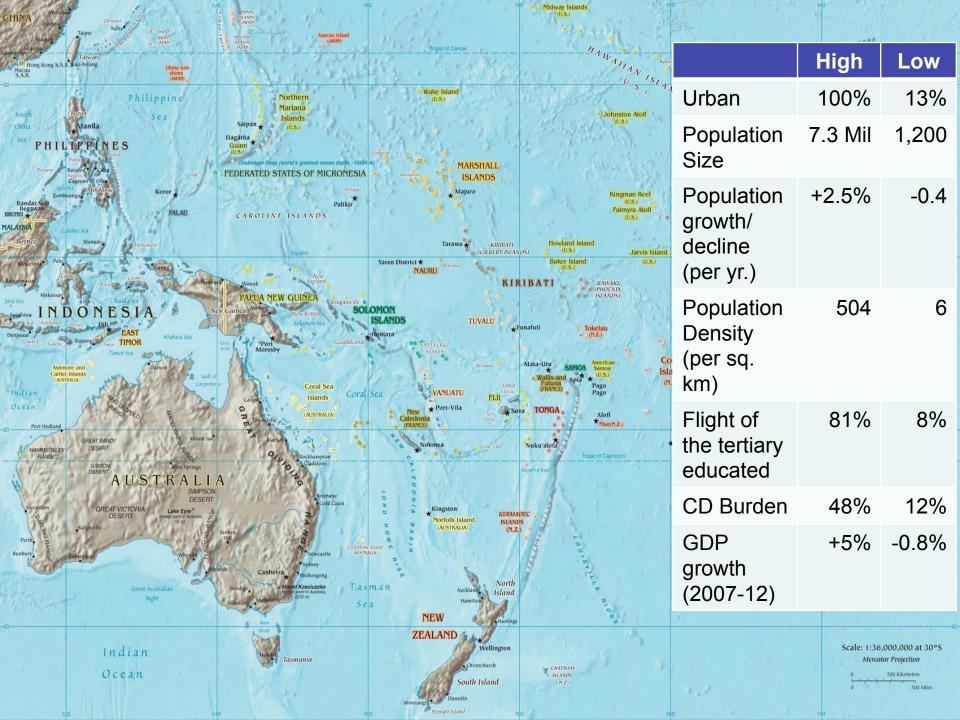
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#### How do we define 'health'?

- "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" (WHO Constitution 1948)
- Yanuca Declaration on 'Healthy islands' (1995)

A unifying theme for health protection and health promotion in the Pacific and reflects the comprehensive and integrated approach to health









- Children are nurtured in body and mind;
- Environments invite learning and leisure;
- People work and age with dignity;
- Ecological balance is a source of pride;
- The ocean which sustains us is protected





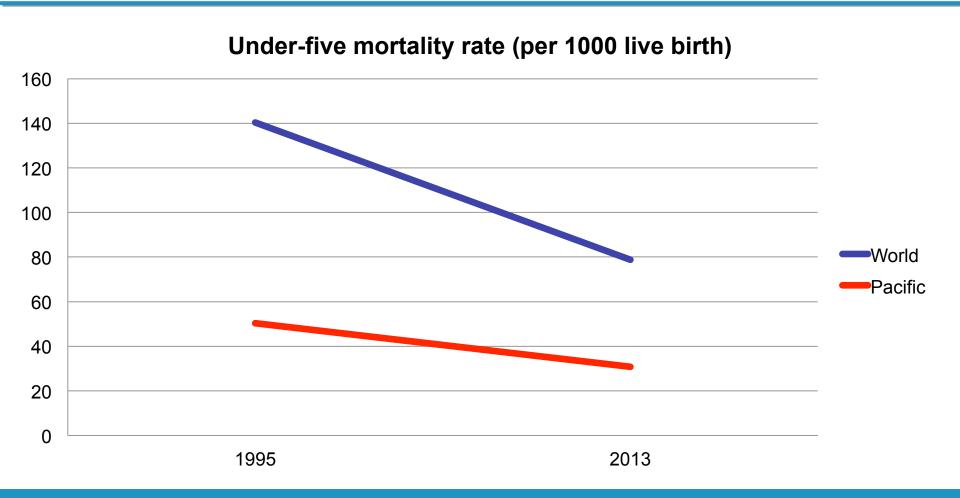
# Key ideas behind Healthy Islands



- Vision of how to improve health that is shared between Pacific island countries
- Key instrument used by Pacific Health Ministers to effect change
- Health promotion and protection
- Recognition of the importance to address social determinants of health
- Coordination of efforts across the Pacific (training, medicines)



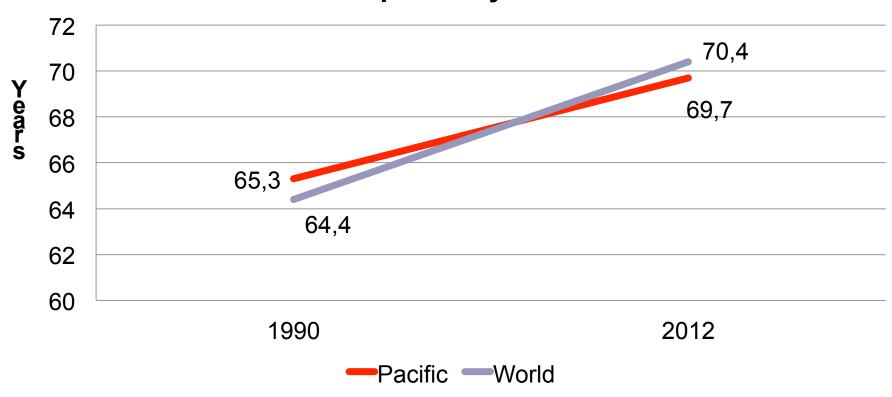
## Children are nurtured in body and mind





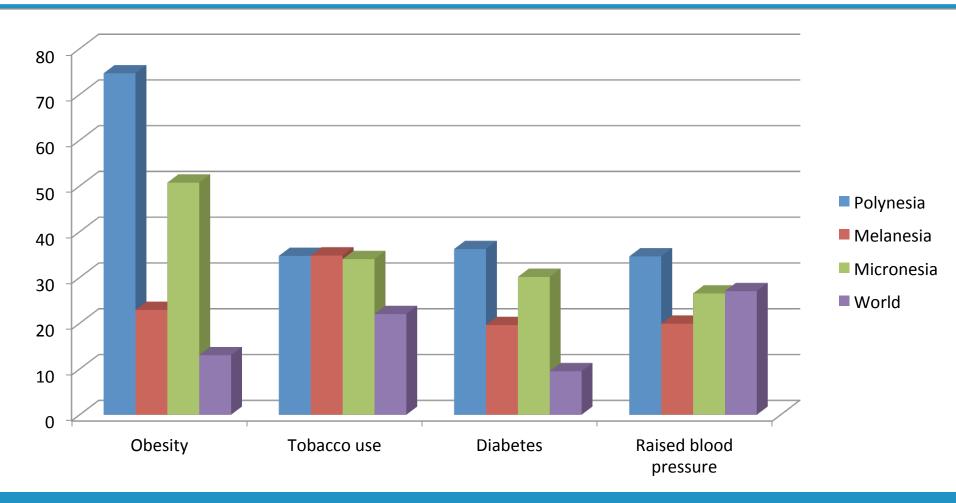
# People work and age with dignity

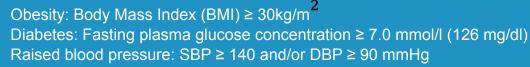






# People work and age with dignity

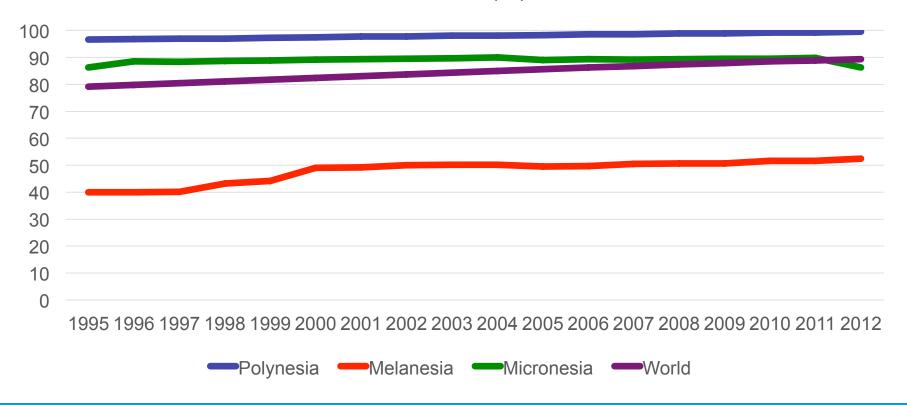






## Ecological balance is a source of pride

Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources 1995-2012 (%)





#### The ocean which sustains us is protected

1995

1.6 metric tonnes



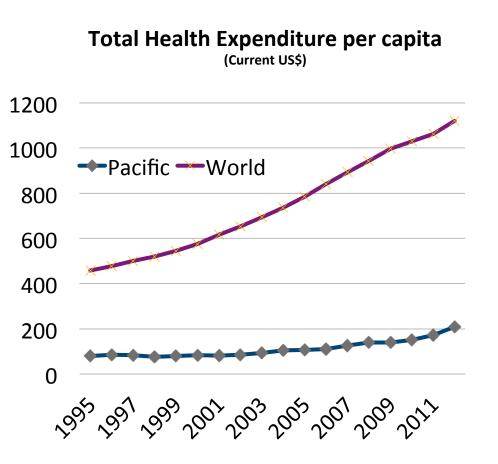
2013

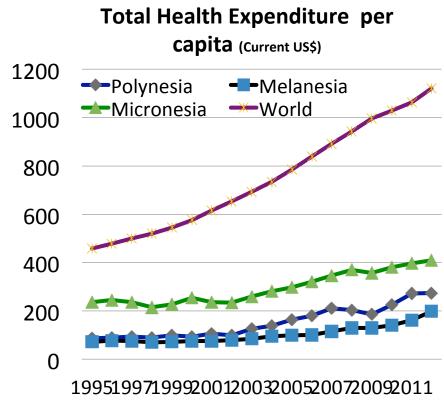
2.6 metric tonnes

- Populations of tuna species are dropping to dangerously low levels in some areas
- 22% of Pacific people live less than five metres above sea level



# What about funding?







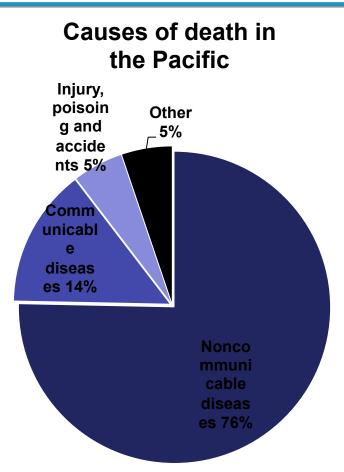
#### What the indicators show

- Pacific health is improving
- The progress is slower than the rest of the world and the gap is increasing
- Health financing is a major issue in some countries
- More effective use of existing resources is possible
- The double burden persists for the bulk of the population
- Considerable inequalities in health between and within countries
- NCD burden is intensifying



# Pacific Noncommunicable disease (NCD) crisis

- Health and socio-economic crisis
  - Current health systems cannot cope
- Highest rates of obesity and diabetes in the world
  - 1 in 10 diabetes patients have an amputation (Kiribati highest amputation rate in the world)
  - Diabetes retinopathy is the leading cause of adult blindness
- CVD and stroke are the most common causes of death





# Challenges (1)

- Implementation gap at country level
  - Uncoordinated vertical programmes, loss of community-based approaches, weak health management, limited access to data
- Social, economic and environmental challenges
  - Increasing poverty and inequality,
    'brain drain', climate change



# Challenges (2)

- Challenges in sustaining resources for the health sector
  - Unassured sustainable health financing, lack of skilled health workers in the right places
- Challenges in translating global policy initiatives into the Pacific context
  - Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
     and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)







- "Business as usual" for health development in the Pacific is <u>insufficient</u> to meet the increasing gap between it and the rest of the world
- Special attention needs to be given to the NCD crisis
- Identify health targets and indicators as well as institutional mechanisms to deliver, monitor and evaluate
- Context specific and tailored interventions





# Thank you







