Solomon Islands
Country Report: Solomon Island

Promoting Healthy Communities through community Health Management and Empowerment

Name: Ben Rickie - Director Health Promotion ag.

Health Promotion Department, Ministry of Health & Medical Services, Solomon Island Government
Greetings from Solomon Islands as one Nation - to RAM and Members today
Contents:-
1. Geographical Map and general information of Solomon Islands
2. Location of Health Facilities in the Provinces
3. Fundamental Indicators of Health in Solomon Islands
4. Leading causes of premature death in SI 2013
5. 12 updated causes of premature death in SI 2015
6. Burden of disease attributable to leading risk factors
7. National Vision or Dream of our Country
8. National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020
9. Overview of Settings concept in SI
10. Intersect oral Collaboration for Prevention of Specific Health Problems
11. Current Success and our challenges
Where is Solomon Island
The People of the Happy Isles of Solomon Islands
Solomon Island is full of different Grown Cultures and values/norms
Solomon Islands Provincial boundary Map: (Honiara)
Solomon Island map of health facilities
General Information
- Official name: Solomon Island

- Capital: Honiara

Form of Government: Constitutional Monarchy with one legislative house (National Parliament with 50 Members)

- Head of state British Monarch Queen Elizabeth II. Represented by Governor General Sir. Frank Kabui

Head of Government: Hon. Manaseh Sogavare
Opposition leader of the government: Hon.
General information cont.

- Monetary Unit - Solomon Island Dollar (SI $)

- Population 658,000 2016 estimated -

- Total Area of Land (SQ KM) 28,370

- Life expectancy: Men 72 years - Female 77 years

- GNI per capita (USD $) 2015 1,960.00

- Free Health Care services/ Private health clinics
# Fundamental Indicators of Health in Solomon Islands

a) Population 515,870 - Growth rate: 3.2% (Classified by Sex and Age)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4 years</td>
<td>39,881</td>
<td>36,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – 9</td>
<td>36,945</td>
<td>34,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 14</td>
<td>32,540</td>
<td>29,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>26,168</td>
<td>25,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>22,369</td>
<td>23,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>20,774</td>
<td>21,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>18,795</td>
<td>18,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>17,005</td>
<td>16,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>12,070</td>
<td>11,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>10,186</td>
<td>9,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>7,494</td>
<td>6,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 59</td>
<td>6,110</td>
<td>5,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 64</td>
<td>4,532</td>
<td>4,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 69</td>
<td>3,691</td>
<td>3,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 - 74</td>
<td>2,402</td>
<td>2,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 - 79</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 - 84</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total male and female</strong></td>
<td><strong>264,455</strong></td>
<td><strong>251,415</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td><strong>515,870</strong></td>
<td><strong>515,870</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Ethnics in Solomon island

Ethnic composition (2009)

- Melanesian: 95.3%
- Polynesian: 3.1%
- Micronesian: 1.2%
- Other: 0.4%
C. Denominations—mainly Christians

![Pie chart showing religious affiliations in 2009]

- Church of Melanesia: 31.9%
- United Church: 19.6%
- Roman Catholic: 17.1%
- Christian Fellowship Church: 10.1%
- South Sea Evangelical Church: 6.3%
- Seventh-day Adventist: 2.5%
- Custom beliefs: 0.8%
- Other: 6.3%

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d. Urban Compare to Rural Population

Urban-rural (2014)

- Urban: 21.8%
- Rural: 78.2%
Major export Products and destination

-Timber, Fish, Copra, cocoa and others

Major export destinations (2013)
Leading causes of YLLs to premature death, 1990 and 2013, and percent change, 1990-2013

- Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases
- Non-communicable diseases
- Injuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990 ranking</th>
<th>2013 ranking</th>
<th>% change 1990-2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diarrheal diseases</td>
<td>Ischemic heart disease</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower respiratory infect</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischemic heart disease</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular disease</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other neonatal</td>
<td>Lower respiratory infect</td>
<td>-44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal preterm birth</td>
<td>Diarrheal diseases</td>
<td>-64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular disease</td>
<td>Neonatal preterm birth</td>
<td>-45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>Congenital anomalies</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STDs</td>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>-8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Other neonatal</td>
<td>-67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestinal infectious</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>-54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital anomalies</td>
<td>STDs</td>
<td>-73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>Intestinal infectious</td>
<td>-89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 leading causes of early death in the Solomon Islands. Diabetes and stroke are now the leading cause of death and disability in the Solomon Island 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Causes of early deaths in Solomon islands</th>
<th>NUMBER OF YEARS OF LIFE LOST (YLL) PER % of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DIABETES</td>
<td>11,000 YLL (7.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>STROKE</td>
<td>10,000 YLL (6.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LOWER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS</td>
<td>10,000 YLL (6.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE</td>
<td>8,000 YLL (5.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TUBERCULOSIS</td>
<td>6,000 YLL (3.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PRETERM BIRTH COMPLICATIONS</td>
<td>5,000 YLL (3.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DIARRHEAL DISEASES</td>
<td>5,000 YLL (3.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MENINGITIS</td>
<td>3,000 YLL (2.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ASTHMA</td>
<td>3,000 YLL (2.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION</td>
<td>4,000 YLL (2.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>NEONATAL ENCEPHALOPATHY</td>
<td>3,000 YLL (2.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SELF-HARM</td>
<td>3,000 YLL (2.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Burden of disease attributable to leading risk factors, 2013

△ Metabolic risks
☐ Environmental/occupational risks
○ Behavioral risks

- **High body-mass index**
- **Dietary risks**
- **High fasting plasma glucose**
- **Tobacco smoke**
- **High systolic blood pressure**
- **Air pollution**
- **Child and maternal malnutrition**
- **High total cholesterol**
- **Unsafe water, sanitation, and handwashing**
- **Low physical activity**

Percent of total DALYs
The context of Risks to attributable disease burdens of YLLs in SI
Structure of Ministry of Health & Medical services

Minister of Health

Permanent Secretary - MHMS

Under Secretary Health Care
Curative service

Under Secretary Admin & Finance

Under Secretary Health Improvement
-Public Health service
Referring system in Solomon Islands

1. Home to First Clinic (Nurse Aid or Rural Health Clinic)
2. Rural Health Clinic to Area Health Centre
3. Area Health Centre to Provincial Hospital
4. Provincial Hospital to National Referral Hospital
5. NRH to St Vincent Hospital in Australia
Solomon Islands National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020

Vision

- “The People of the Solomon Islands will be Healthy, Happy, and Productive!”

Mission: Enhance Health at all levels of communities through Partnership model.
SI - Regulations & Policies

- Alcohol regulation
- Tobacco Act control regulation
- Family protection acts

- Policies for all specific health programs/services

- Free health care to all people in Solomon Island
- Every people in SI have the right to health services
National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020

**Healthy Happy Productive People**

**Universal Health Coverage**

- Focus on the disease causing the most deaths and disabilities
- Prioritise outcomes for: Women, Children, Communicable Diseases, Non Communicable Diseases

### Role Delineation Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improve Service Coverage</th>
<th>Build Strong Partnerships</th>
<th>Improve Service Quality</th>
<th>Lay the Foundations for the future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Give priority to the most effective interventions
  • Give priority to the most underserved areas and populations
  • Give priority to the diseases causing the most deaths and illness | • With the People through healthy Islands/ Villages/ families/Schools/workplaces
  • With Provincial Government and MPs
  • With other government departments
  • With donors
  • With Churches, NGOs and Private sector
  • Within the MHMS | • Safety: First do no harm
  • Effective: Make sure what we do is effective
  • Efficient: Make best use of resources – money, people, equipment
  Make best use of interventions: Prevention, primary care, secondary care, tertiary care
  • People Centred: Place the people at the centre of all activities
  • Timely: Deliver the right intervention at the right time.
  • Equity Ensure health is enjoyed by all | • Build health infrastructure: Train and recruit the health workforce
  • Develop a sustainable financing mechanism
  • Build the information system
  • Prepare for disasters and climate change
  • Learn from each other |
The global focus on health development has been on the Millennium Development Goals, which:

- conclude as this planning period starts. Replacing them is the Sustainable Development Goals,
- which sets more stringent targets than the MDGs, and these are to be achieved by 2030.
- This KRA outlines activities required in the coming five years, which will help build the foundations that will enable us to attain the SDGs.
What is Happening Now? Health Facilities & health workforce - 86 doctors, 1,931 health workers, each doctor - 5998 - 2016

Of the 86 practicing doctors, 73 are at NRH, and the other 13 at provincial hospitals, Public Health officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>National Referral Hospital</th>
<th>Provincial and Church Hospital</th>
<th>Area Health Centres</th>
<th>Rural health clinics</th>
<th>Community health centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of staff</td>
<td>621 (73) doctors, Nurses, Public health/others</td>
<td>58.5 (13) doctors, Nurses, Public health</td>
<td>8.3 Only Nurses(No doctors)/public health</td>
<td>3.5 Only Nurses (No doctors)/public health</td>
<td>1.5 Only Nurses (No doctors)/public health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No of staff</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Road Ahead
The “road ahead” is summarised in the diagram Above. Planning, policies, and indicators will support the KRAs outlined in this document.

Establish Health Promoting settings with inclusion of 4 components - NCD, Nutrition, RWASH, Malaria
## 16. Expected Outcome Statements 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Improved child survival particularly for disadvantaged, remote, hard to reach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Improved maternal health across all provinces, especially for high risk mothers and those in hard to reach communities up to 95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Improved health and wellbeing of youth and adolescents 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reduction in non communicable disease impacts by 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reduced burden of communicable diseases 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Reduce environmental health hazards 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Improved health sector responsiveness to gender based violence 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>All health services and facility are accessible to people with a disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Strengthen Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Strengthen Healthy Families and Villages 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expected outcomes cont. - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Achieve Universal Health Coverage 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Establish a culture of quality improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Strengthen health system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Relocation and devolvement of hospital and health services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Solomon Island health is prepared for disasters, outbreaks and emerging Population health issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Strengthen and maintain health research and DHIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Solomon Islands developed key result areas

- This plan has been developed with four KRAs that apply across the health sector. These have a strong implementation focus. All stakeholders, both inside and outside of government, are encouraged to follow these KRAs. The KRAs are designed to encourage working across the organisational siloes.

- Most parts of the sector have responsibilities across more than one KRA.

- The four key result areas are:
KRA 1: Improve Service Coverage
KRA 2: Build Strong Partnerships
KRA3: Improve Service Quality
KRA4: Lay the Foundation for the Future
Inter-sectoral Collaboration for Prevention of Specific Health Problems
Overview of Overall Action on Health – H-Settings as target entry points – To provide/Promote H-services in Communities – Solomon Island

1. Health Promoting Village in all provinces - HePV-Project

MHMS/RAM - NGO’s & Other Partners

2. Health Promoting Schools /institutions in all Provinces
Current Successes

- The malaria and tuberculosis (TB) and other communicable diseases threats are decreasing.

- Most women when giving birth are attended by a skilled birth attendant.

- Also support services show improvement & 200 + village settings and more than 30 school settings established so far in SI.

- There has been improvement in supplies distribution, audit, financial control and health information systems.
ROTARY TOOLS DISTRIBUTION IN SOLOMON ISLANDS 2017

- 760 Tools 19 Village
- 440 tools 11 Vge
- 400 tools 10 Vge
- 560 tools 15 Village
- 400 tools 10 Vge
- 800 tools 20 Vge
- 200 tools 5 Vge
- 800 tools 20 Vge

SOLOMON ISLANDS
SCALE = 1:2 500 000
MERCATOR PROJECTION

- National Capital
- Provincial Capital
- Commercial Airport

ALL HEIGHTS ARE IN FEET
Challenges

- Provincial Health clinic facilities are manned by nurses only with no doctors
- Our rural areas host the most of our population needs human resources
- NCD’s Crisis
- MHMS is the most largest allocated financial / expended ministry in our government for (curative health) not public health
- Lowest sanitation coverage rate 13% (proper toilet facilities/practices)
- Scattered and geographical status of islands
- No permanent roads to reach far/mountain communities
- Accommodation, office space, Logistics and support equipment's to all provincial area health facilities (For Role Delineation Policy)
- Usual Out breaks during end and early starting of years - dengue, viral diarrhea, and other diseases like (flue like illness etc).
Thanks for your time.

- Greetings to you all from Solomon Island