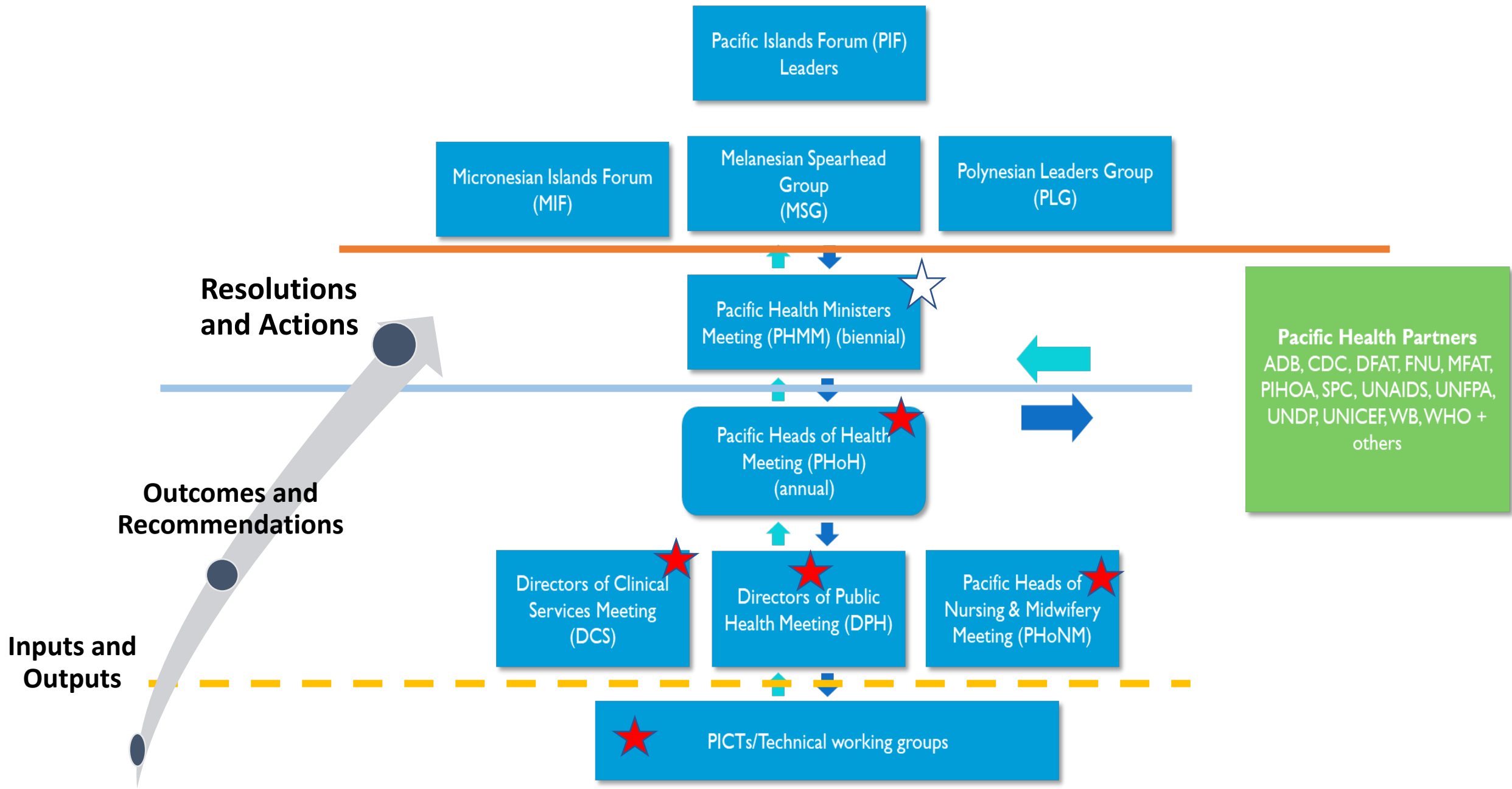


Pacific Regional Health Architecture

Sunia Soakai
Deputy Director, PHD

Dr Mark Jacobs
WR and Director, WHO DPS

The regional reporting structure for Health



Secretariats for Health

- **SPC**

- The Pacific Community (formerly the Secretariat of the Pacific Community) is the principal scientific and technical organisation supporting development in the Pacific region since 1947.
- Owned and governed by our 27 country and territory members.

- **WHO**

- The World Health Organisation was established in 1948.
- It is a specialised agency of the United Nations system , and is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the UN system.

1. Understanding SPC's role

SPC is responsible for the Pacific Region



American Samoa

Palau

Australia

Papua New Guinea

Cook Islands

Pitcairn Island

Federated States of
Micronesia

Marshall Islands (RMI)

Fiji

Samoa

France

Solomon Islands

French Polynesia

Tokelau

Guam

Tonga

Kiribati

Tuvalu

Nauru

United Kingdom

New Zealand

United States of America

New Caledonia

Vanuatu

Niue

Wallis & Futuna

Northern Mariana Islands
(CNMI)



Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability (CCES) Programme



Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (EQAP)



Fisheries, Aquaculture & Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division



Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) Division



Human Rights and Social Development (HRSD) Division



Land Resources Division (LRD)



Public Health Division (PHD)



Statistics for Development Division (SDD)



Integrated Programmes



Public Health Division
(PHD)



Pacific Community
Communauté du Pacifique

VISION

We are voyaging towards a resilient Pacific. A region of peace, harmony and prosperity, where all our people and communities live safe, free, healthy sustainable and productive lives. As way finders, our paths are intertwined with the culture, environment and resources of our Blue Pacific Continent. We recognise our role as stewards of our Pacific Ocean and are responding with urgent collective action to the threat of climate change

Development Goal 3:

All Pacific people reach their potential and live long and healthy lives

Key Focus Area 2: Food Systems
Key Focus Area 5: Planetary Health

DO1: Increase multi-sectoral response to NCD and reduce premature mortality

NCD Prevention and Control Programme

DO2: Strengthen capacity for health security surveillance, preparedness, outbreak management and response in human, animal, and environmental sectors

Surveillance, Preparedness and Response Programme

DO3: Strengthen laboratory capacity to support clinical and public health surveillance priorities in the Pacific

Laboratory Surveillance Programme

DO4: Strengthen Clinical & Nursing Services in PICTs

Clinical Services Programme

DO5: Enhance performance of PICT's health systems

Health systems strengthening

DO6: Enhance divisional support services (admin, comm, MEL) and improve financial and risk management

DIRECTOR'S SUPPORT TEAM

Technical Expertise and Experience

- a) Public Health
- b) Epidemiology and public health surveillance
- c) Pathology
- d) Laboratory quality improvement and lab surveillance
- e) Risk communications and public relations
- f) Infection prevention and control
- g) Health research
- h) NCD prevention and control
- i) Clinical and nursing services strengthening
- j) Public Health nutrition
- k) Pacific health governance
- l) Health planning and management
- m) Health systems strengthening
- n) Project design and M&E
- o) Database management and Visualization

KRA1

PICTs own and lead the change agenda for health services improvement

KRA 2

Knowledge and skill gains leading to improved planning & service delivery

KRA 3

Legislations, policies, guidelines, and standards enforced/implemented

KRA 4

Innovation, digitalisation & technology improved effectiveness & efficiency

KRA 5

Data, stats & knowledge products used to inform evidence-based planning & policy decisions

Governance: Enhance divisional support and improve financial and risk management

- a) Public Health
- b) Epidemiology and public health surveillance
- c) Pathology
- d) Laboratory quality improvement and lab surveillance
- e) Risk communications and public relations
- f) Infection prevention and control
- g) Health research
- h) NCD prevention and control
- i) Clinical and nursing services strengthening
- j) Public Health nutrition
- k) Pacific health governance
- l) Health planning and management
- m) Health systems strengthening
- n) Project design and M&E
- o) Database management and Visualization

6.1

Key Result Area: Increased publicity of PHD's work leading to improved engagement of PICTs and stakeholders

6.2

Key Result Area: Improved monitoring, evaluation and learning within PHD and selected PICTs/stakeholders

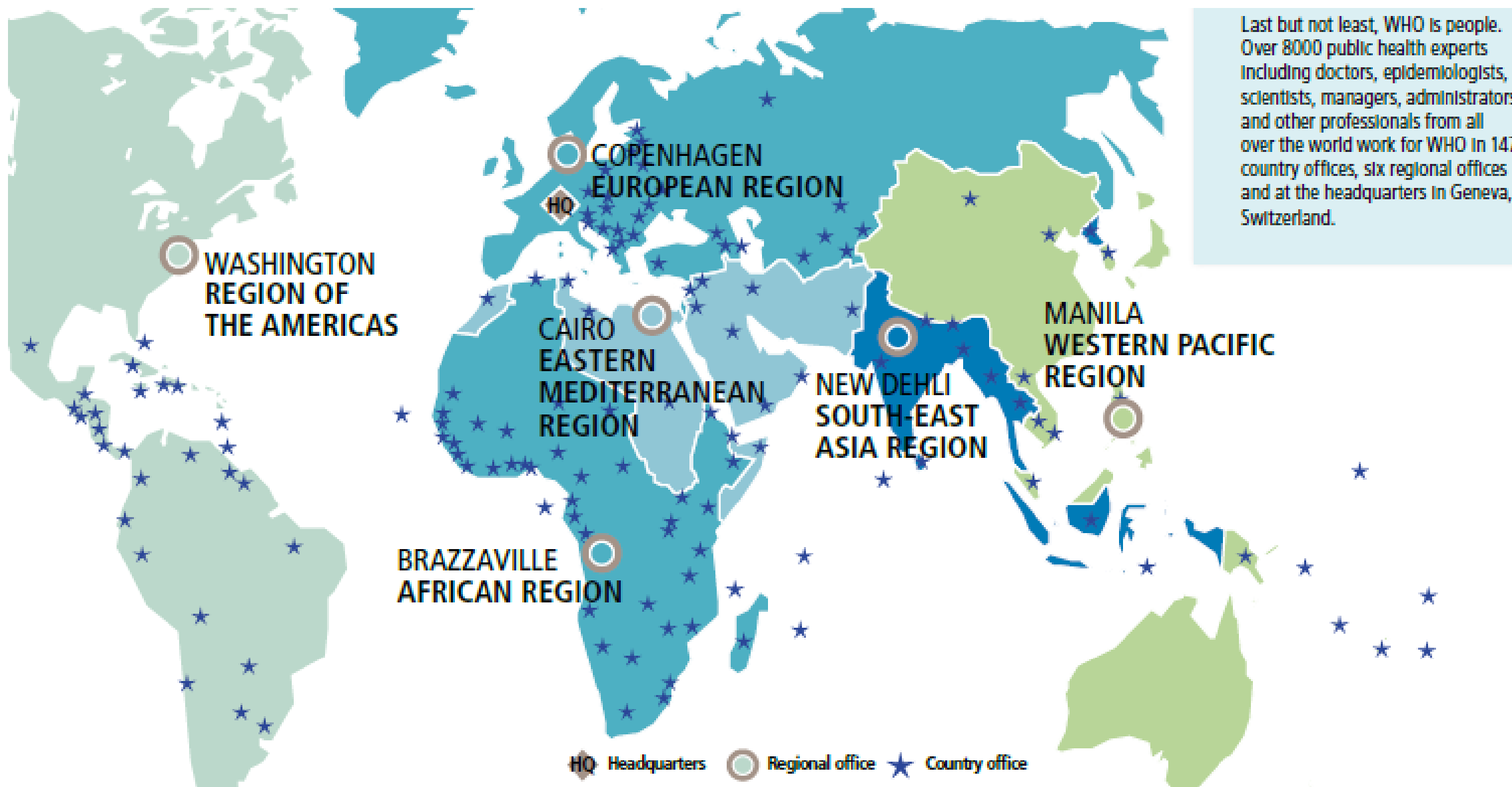
6.3

Key Result Area: Improved financial and administrative support systems and processes

2. Understanding WHO's role

WHO responsible for Western Pacific Region





Last but not least, WHO is people. Over 8000 public health experts including doctors, epidemiologists, scientists, managers, administrators and other professionals from all over the world work for WHO in 147 country offices, six regional offices and at the headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

WHO's global mission

Under the General Programme of Work 2019 - 2023



1 billion

More people benefiting from universal health coverage



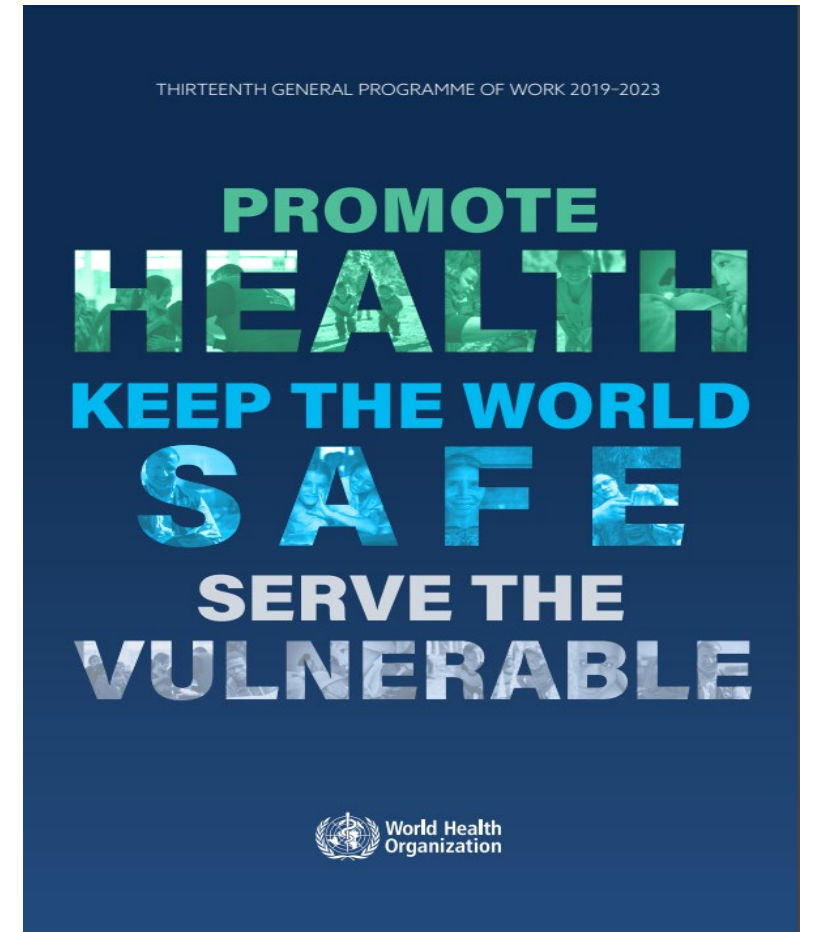
1 billion

More people better protected from health emergencies



1 billion

More people enjoying better health and well-being



Governance

World Health Assembly

the global decision-making body, annual, May



Director-General
Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Regional Committee for the Western Pacific
decision-making on regional issues, annual, October



A/Regional Director Western Pacific
Dr Zsuzsanna Jakab

Three levels

Headquarters

Geneva, Switzerland

Normative role, norms and standards setting

Regional offices

Translate and adapt global norms and strategies to a regional/country context; generally provide first-line backup technical support to country offices (but different in Pacific)

Country offices

“The face of the Organization” delivering frontline technical support to countries

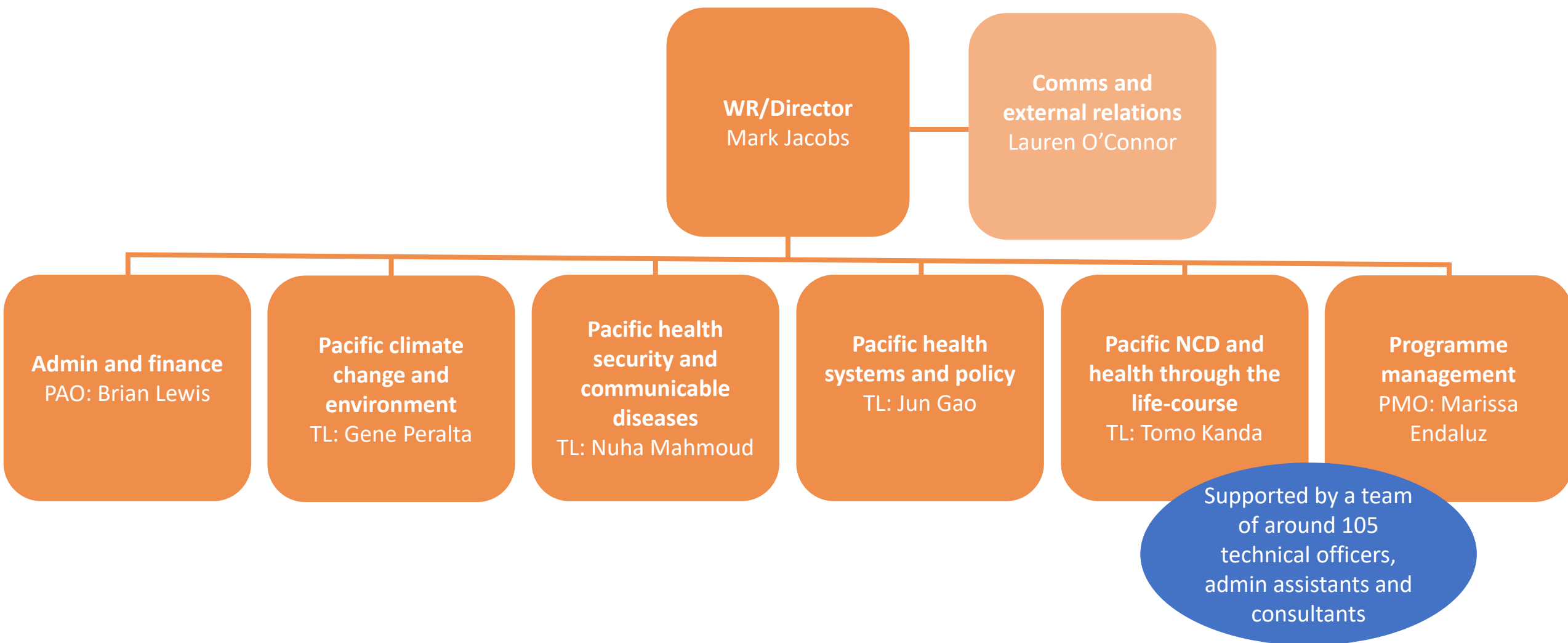


WHO in the Pacific

- Priorities for support determined by
 - WHA and RCM resolutions
 - Guidance from PHMM and PHoHM
 - Broader UN priorities agreed through Pacific UNSDCF
- Planned support agreed through 5 year CCS (development of next CCS about to get underway, to be completed by end 2023)
- Planned support agreed through 2 year operational planning
- *Response to country requests as needs evolve*



Structure of Suva team



Key current areas of WHO support include:



Climate change

- Assess and increase the resilience and sustainability of health systems
- Empower communities to counter the health impacts of climate change
- Advocate for the international and inter-sectoral action that will benefit health

Noncommunicable diseases

- Track NCDs using the MANA dashboard
- Introduce policies and legislation to make it easier for people to make healthier choices (e.g. tobacco tax)
- Scale up prevention, screening and treatment
- Use the C4H approach to support behaviour and policy change

Health systems

- Strengthen primary healthcare
- Expand laboratory capacity, better provide and distribute safe and quality medical products
- Train and retain human resources for health for long term capacity development
- Modernize and streamline health information systems based on decision needs
- Introduce/update and implement public health policies and legislation

Outbreaks and emergencies

- Backstop PICs as they respond to emergencies, including COVID-19
- Strengthen the core capacities required to respond to emergencies of all kinds, e.g.: incident management systems, surveillance, EMTs, IPC, RCCE
- Coordinate with Pacific-based partners
- Strengthen routine immunization
- Tackle TB, HIV, hepatitis as well as vector-borne and neglected tropical diseases

Common Key Result Areas



Thank You!