

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

1. DEMOGRAPHICS, GENDER AND POVERTY

In 2005, the estimated population of the Federated States of Micronesia was 114 100, 41.6% of which were below 15 years old while 3.5% were 65 years or over. For every 100 females, there are about 102 males. The average age of the population is estimated to be 18.9 years. Almost 30% of the population reside in urban areas.

Population	[Total]	114 100	Life expectancy at birth (years)	[Both]	70.00 (2003 est)
	[0-14 years]	41.62% (2004 est)		[Male]	68.00 (2003 est)
	[65+ years]	3.54% (2004 est)		[Female]	71.00 (2003 est)
Crude birth rate (per 1000 population)		23.30 (2003)	Total fertility rate		4.40 (2000)
Crude death rate (per 1000 population)		4.40 (2003)	% of population served with safe water	[Total]	59.00 (2003)
				[Urban]	87.00 (2003)
				[Rural]	31.00 (2003)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		21.00 (2003)	% of population with adequate sanitary facilities	[Total]	48.00 (2003)
				[Urban]	84.00 (2003)
				[Rural]	12.00 (2003)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)		317.00*(2003)			

*Based on child-bearing age 15-44 years old

2. POLITICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

2.1 Political situation

The Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia provides for three separate branches of government at the national level, executive, legislative and judicial. It contains a Declaration of Rights, similar to the Bill of Rights of the United States of America, specifying basic standards of human rights consistent with international norms.

The Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia is unicameral and has 14 senators, one from each state, elected for a four-year term, and 10 who serve two-year terms, whose seats are apportioned by population. The President and Vice-President are elected to four-year terms by the Congress.

2.2 Economic situation

Economic activity consists primarily of subsistence farming and fishing. The islands have few mineral deposits worth exploiting, except for high-grade phosphate. The potential for a tourist industry exists, but the remote location, lack of adequate facilities, and limited air connections hinder development. In November 2002, the country experienced a further reduction in future revenues from the Compact of Free Association, the agreement with the United States of America, by which Micronesia received US\$ 1.3 billion in financial and technical assistance over a 15-year period until 2001. Under the new compact, the country received approximately US\$92 million a year until 2023, including contributions to a jointly managed trust fund. A Joint

Economic Management Committee (JEMCO) consisting of representatives of both countries has been established to manage this compact assistance. Additional funding from the U.S. totalled \$57 million in 2004.

The country's medium-term economic outlook appears fragile due, not only to the reduction in assistance from the United States of America, but also to the slow growth of the private sector. Geographical isolation and a poorly developed infrastructure remain major impediments to long-term growth.

3. HEALTH SITUATION

3.1 Health trends

The overall health situation remained unchanged between 2000 and 2005, with the population showing continuing susceptibility to both communicable and noncommunicable diseases. Citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia enjoy a level of health care which is high in comparison with the rest of the Pacific region. Micronesian doctors have taken the place of United States doctors in much of the health system through such programmes as the now defunct Pacific Basin Medical Officer Training Programme in Pohnpei.

Prenatal care is slowly improving in the state centres and is being expanded to remote areas. Death and illness due to diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections still form a large proportion of infant mortality and morbidity. The number of vaccine-preventable diseases has declined considerably. However, waterborne and foodborne diseases are major causes of hospital admission.

Strategies to improve the coverage of immunization and other health programmes that address diseases need to be developed. The highest immunization coverage (84.1%) was in 1992 and was the result of heavy campaigning at that time due to outbreaks of measles and the hepatitis B immunization campaign. A strategic plan to continue improvement of health services, public health surveillance and information systems are needed.

3.2 Health systems

The development of the health workforce remains a government priority. The need has been met partially through overseas fellowship training and by the several dozen graduates of the Pacific Basin Medical Officer Training Programme from 1991 to 1996, but serious constraints remain. These include the lack of a nursing school and gaps in speciality training for both nurses and physicians. Government health services also lack specialized allied health professional workers, particularly hospital administrators, epidemiologists, medical record administrators, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, radiologists and environmentalists. Due to limited resources, medical and nursing fellowships have been prioritized, based on the states' requests.

4. NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN AND PRIORITIES

There are 10 key health system issues confronting the Federated States of Micronesia:

- improving health status;
- setting clear priorities to ensure the most efficient use of resources;
- establishing clear lines of inter- and intra-government accountability;
- establishing new health system funding and financial management approaches;
- building managerial capacity;
- testing innovative approaches in every aspect of the system to increase quality, including improving both access for, and responsiveness to, the community;
- introducing cost-effective new technologies;
- focusing on functions that constitute public goods;

- establishing national policies, measurable outputs and standards to be met, including their monitoring and regulation; and
- developing the private health sector.

5. MAJOR INFORMATION SOURCES

National Health Statistics Office, Department of Health, Education and Social Affairs

Federated States of Micronesia Statistics Division, Department of Economic Affairs (<http://www.spc.int/prism/>)

2000 *Population and Housing Census report*. Division of Statistics, Department of Economic Affairs

6. ADDRESSES

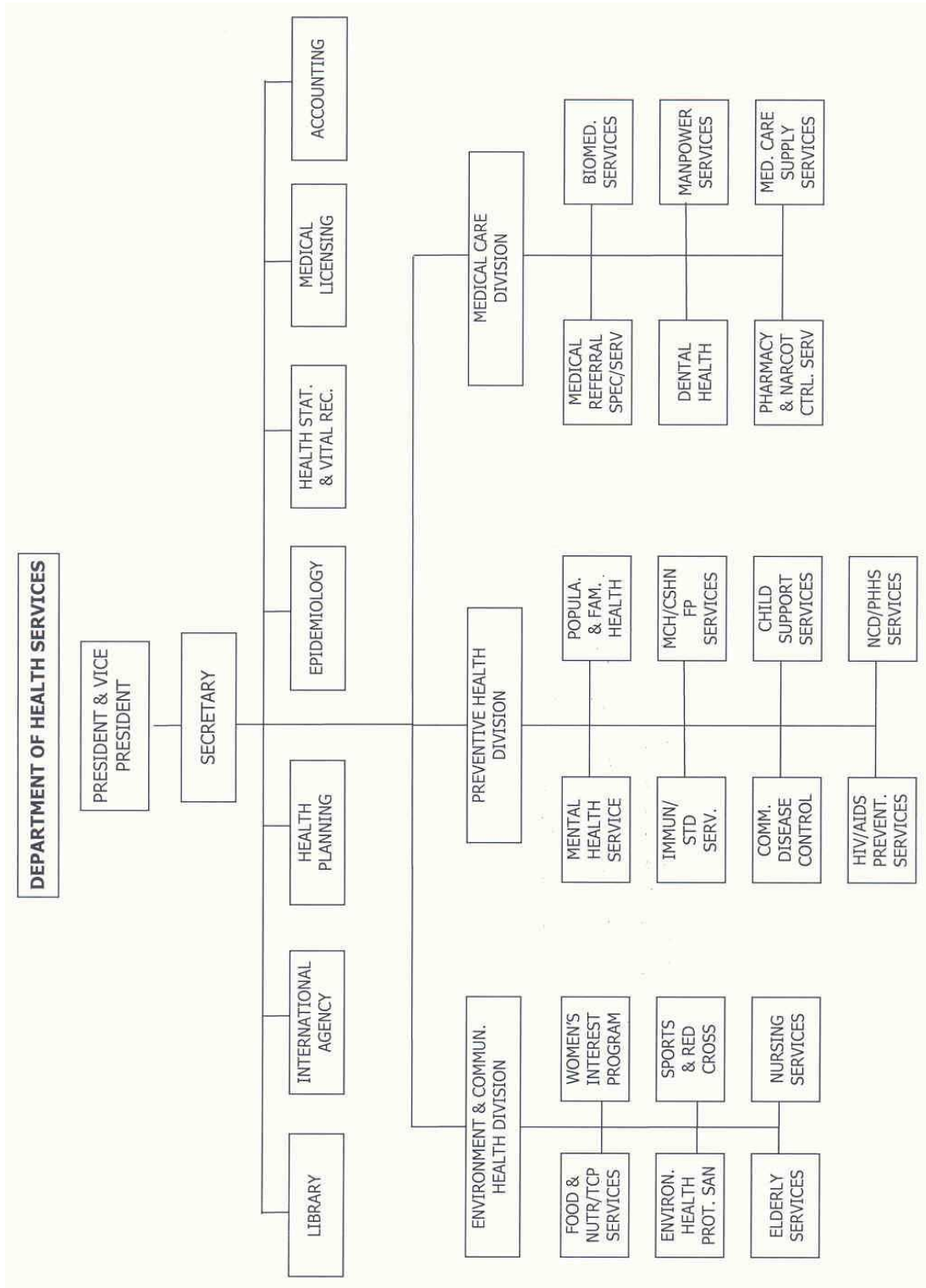
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

Office Address :
Postal Address : P.O. Box PS 70, Palikir,
Pohnpei FM 96941,
Federated States of Micronesia
Official Email Address : fsmhesa@mail.fm
Telephone :
Fax : (691) 3205263
Office Hours :
Website :

WHO REPRESENTATIVE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Office Address : Level 4 Provident Plaza One
Downtown Boulevard
33 Ellery Street, Suva, Fiji
Postal Address : P.O. Box 113, Suva, Fiji
Official Email Address : who@sp.wpro.who.int
Telephone : (679) 3-304600 / 3-304631
Fax : (679) 3-300462
Office Hours :
Website :

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES



	INDICATORS	DATA			Year	Source
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Area (1 000 km ²)	0.70				1
2	Estimated population ('000s)	114.10	57.66	56.44	2005 est	4
3	Annual population growth rate (%)	0.26	...	...	2000	11
4	Percentage of population					
	- 0-14 years	41.62	42.19	41.02	2004 est	2
	- 65+ years	3.54	3.15	3.95	2004 est	2
5	Urban population (%)	29.00	...	...	2003	3
6	Crude birth rate (per 1 000 population)	23.30	...	...	2003	4
7	Crude death rate (per 1 000 population)	4.40	...	...	2003	4
8	Rate of natural increase of population (% per annum)	1.89 ^a	...	...	2003	
9	Life expectancy (years)					
	- at birth	70.00	68.00	71.00	2003 est	5
	- Health-adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE) at age 60	...	10.90	11.50	2002 est	12
10	Adult literacy rate (%)	92.40	92.90	91.90	2000	6
11	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	12.00 ^b	...	...	2000 est	5
12	Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	21.00	...	...	2003	4
13	Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	23.00	...	...	2003 est	5
14	Total fertility rate (women aged 15-49 years)			4.40	2000	4
15	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)			317.00 ^c	2003	4
16	Percentage of newborn infants weighing at least 2500 g at birth	82.00	...	...	2000	8
17	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	15.00	...	...	1997	7
18	Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia			51.00	2000	8
19	Immunization coverage for infants (%)					
	- BCG	62.00	...	...	2004	9
	- DTP3	78.00	...	...	2004	9
	- OPV3	82.00	...	...	2004	9
	- Measles	85.00	...	...	2004	9
	- Hepatitis B III	80.00	...	...	2004	9
20	MCH coverage (pregnancies, deliveries, infant care)					
	- Percentage of pregnant women cared for by skilled health personnel			80.00	2000	8
	- Percentage of pregnant women immunized with tetanus toxoid (TT2)			NR	2004	9
	- Percentage of deliveries at home by skilled health personnel (as % of total deliveries)			...		
	- Percentage of deliveries in health facilities (as % of total deliveries)			...		
21	Percentage of women in the reproductive age group using modern contraceptive methods			70.00	2000	8
22	Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	...	...	...
23	HIV prevalence among 15-24 year-old pregnant women			...		
24	Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS ^{db}		

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INDICATORS		DATA			Year	Source
		Total	Urban	Rural		
25	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	59.00	87.00	31.00	2003	4
26	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	48.00	84.00	12.00	2003	4
27	Proportion of the population using solid fuels for cooking or heating (%)	...	...	...
28	Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	...	...	...
29	Proportion of vehicles using unleaded gasoline (%)	...	...	...
30	Health care waste generation (metric tons per year)	...	...	...
31	Human development index	0.57	...	...	1998	10
32	Per capita GDP at current market prices (US\$)	2200.00	...	...	FY2005est	14
33	Rate of growth of per capita GDP (%)	0.60 ^a	...	...	FY2002 est	11
34	Health expenditure					
	Total health expenditure					
	- amount (in million US\$)			9.26	2000	8
	- total health expenditure on health as % of GDP			6.50	2004	5
	- per capita total expenditure on health (in US\$)			143.00	2005est	13
	Government expenditure on health					
	- amount (in million US\$)			...		
	- general government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health			88.20	2004	5
	- general government expenditure on health as % of total general government expenditure			8.80	2004	5
	External source of government health expenditure					
	- external resources for health as % of general government expenditure on health			...		
	Private health expenditure					
	- private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health			11.80	2004	5
	Exchange rate in US\$ of local currency is: 1 US\$ =			...		
35	Health insurance coverage as % of total population			...		
INDICATORS		DATA			Year	Source
		Total	Male	Female		
		Number			Rate per 10 000 population	
36	Health workforce					
	- physicians	62	...	...	5.43	2005
	- dentists	13	...	...	1.14	2005
	- pharmacists	16 ^g	...	...	1.40	2005
	- nurses	229	...	...	20.07	2005
	- midwives	20	...	...	1.75	2005
	- other nursing/ auxiliary staff	86	...	...	7.54	2005
	- other paramedical staff (e.g. medical assistants, laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians)	325	...	...	28.48	2005
	- other health personnel (health inspectors, assistant sanitarians, traditional workers, etc.)	183	...	...	16.04	2005
37	Yearly new graduates – physicians		
38	Yearly new graduates – nurses	115	2001	11

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INDICATORS		DATA						Year	Source
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
39	Five leading causes of morbidity	Number			Rate per 100 000 population				
	1. Pregnancy, childbirth and diseases of the perperium			...			2775.40	2003	4
	2. Diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	...	1625.00	...	...	2003	4
	3. Infectious and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	1167.00	...	...	2003	4
	4. Diseases of the circulatory system	...	...	...	1129.00	...	...	2003	4
	5. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	...	...	...	1113.20	...	...	2003	4
40	Five leading causes of mortality	Number			Rate per 100 000 population				
	1. Diseases of the circulatory system	...	...	...	116.10	...	...	2003	4
	2. Neoplasms	...	...	...	57.10	...	...	2003	4
	3. Diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	...	55.30	...	...	2003	4
	4. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	...	...	...	54.40	...	...	2003	4
5. Infectious and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	40.00	...	...	2003	4	
41	Selected diseases under the WHO-EPI	Number of cases			Number of deaths				
	- Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2004	9
	- Pertussis (whooping cough)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2004	9
	- Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	2004	9
	- Neonatal tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	2004	9
	- Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2004	9
	- Hib meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2004	9
	- Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	2004	9
	- Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	2004	9
	- Rubella	0	0	0	0	0	0	2004	9
- Congenital rubella syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0	2004	9	
42	Selected communicable diseases	Number of cases ^{aa}			Number of deaths				
	Hepatitis viral								
	- Type A	17	...	...	0	0	0	C: 2005 D: 2004	C: 15, D: 9
	- Type B	92	...	...	5	...	...	C: 2005 D: 2004	C: 15, D: 9
	- Type C	...	...	...	0	0	0	2004	9
	- Type E	...	...	...	...	...	...
	- Unspecified	...	...	...	0	0	0	2004	9
	Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	2005	9
	Typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	2005	9
	Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2005	9
	Plague	...	...	...	0	0	0	2004	9
	Syphilis	293	...	...	...	...	...	2005	11
	Gonorrhoea (gonococcal infections)	55	2005	11
	Leprosy	153	2004	9
Malaria			
Dengue/DHF	658	0	0	0	2004	9	

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INDICATORS		DATA						Year	Source
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
43	Malaria	Prevalence rates			Death rates				
	- Rates associated with malaria (per 100 000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	- Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention measures ^d						...		
	- Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria treatment measures ^e						...		
44	Tuberculosis	Number of cases			Number of deaths				
	- All types	118	...	...	...	...	...	2004	9
	- New pulmonary tuberculosis (smear-positive)	35	...	...	...	...	...	2004	9
		Prevalence rates			Death rates				
	- Rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100 000 population)	59.00	...	...	4.00	...	...	2004	9
		Detection rates			Success rates				
- Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS)	120.00	...	...	92.00 (2003)	...	...	2004	9	
		Number of cases			Number of deaths ^f				
45	Acute respiratory infections	8146	...	...	...	...	...	2002	11
46	Diarrhoeal diseases	1856	...	...	...	...	...	2002	11
47	Cancers								
	All cancers (malignant neoplasms only)	...	...	...	51	...	...	2000	11
	- Trachea, bronchus, and lung	...	...	...	8	...	...	2000	11
	- Stomach	...	...	...	14	...	...	2000	11
	- Colon and rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...
	- Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	...	...	...	4	...	...	2000	11
	- Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...
	- Cervix			...			...
- Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Circulatory								
	All circulatory system diseases	...	...	...	84	...	...	2000	11
	- Ischaemic heart disease	...	...	...	34	...	...	2000	11
	- Acute myocardial infarction	...	...	...	...	...	...
	- Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart diseases	...	...	...	3	...	...	2000	11
	- Cerebrovascular diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...
- Hypertension	...	...	...	6	...	...	2000	11	
49	Maternal causes								
	- Haemorrhage			...			6	2000	11
	- Abortion			...			4	2000	11
	- Eclampsia			...			...
	- Sepsis			...			...
	- Obstructed labour				
50	Diabetes mellitus	47	2000	11
51	Mental disorders	0	0	0	2000	11

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INDICATORS		DATA						Year	Source
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
		Number of cases			Number of deaths				
52	Injuries								
	- All types	...	...	...	21	...	...	2000	11
	- Motor and other vehicle accidents	...	...	...	4	...	...	2000	11
	- Suicide	...	...	...	11	...	...	2000	11
	- Homicide and violence	...	...	...	6	...	...	2000	11
	- Occupational injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis						...		
54	Health infrastructure	Number			Number of beds				
	Public health facilities								
	- General hospitals			0			0	2005	8
	- Specialized hospitals			0			0	2005	8
	- District/first-level referral hospitals			4 ^h			303 ^h	2005	8
	- Dispensary / aid posts			109			0	2005	8
	- Primary health care centres			6 ⁱ			18 ⁱ	2005	8
	Private clinics (medical services)			5			8	2005	8
	Private hospitals			1			36	2005	8
Notes:									
Red text	Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators								
...	Data not available								
est	Estimate								
NR	Not relevant								
FY	The financial year refers to the span from April 1 of respective year to March 31 next year.								
aa	Figure refers to number of new reported cases.								
ab	Proxy indicator for MDG indicator 20: Ratio of school attendance of orphans and school attendance of non-orphans age 10-14 years.								
a	Computed by Health Information and Evidence for Policy Unit of the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific.								
b	Estimates derived by regression and similar estimation records.								
c	Figure is based on child-bearing age 15-44 years old.								
d	Prevention is measured by the percentage of children ages 0-59 months sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets.								
e	Treatment is measured by the proportion of children ages 0-59 months who were ill with the fever in the two weeks before the survey and who received appropriate antimalarial drugs.								
f	Deaths certificates based on underlying causes.								
g	Figure refers only to pharmacy technicians.								
h	Figure refers to state hospitals.								
i	Figure refers to community health centres.								
Sources:									
1	Pacific islands populations 2004. Secretariat of the Pacific Community (http://www.spc.int/)								
2	Demographic tables 2000-2005 for the Western Pacific Region. Manila, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2005.								
3	World population 2002. New York, United Nations Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2002.								
4	National Health Statistics Office, Department of Health, Education and Social Affairs, 2005.								
5	The world health report 2005. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2005.								
6	2000 Population and Housing Census report. Division of Statistics, Department of Economic Affairs, May 2002.								
7	Pacific islands Regional Millennium Development Goals report 2004. Secretariat of the Pacific Community and UN/CROP MDG Working Group, November 2004.								
8	Department of Health, Education and Social Affairs.								
9	WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, data received from technical units								

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10	<i>Pacific human development report 1999 (creating opportunities)</i> . New York, United Nations Development Programme, June 1999.
11	The Federated States of Micronesia Statistics Division, Department of Economic Affairs http://www.spc.int/prism
12	<i>The World health report 2004: Changing history</i> . Geneva, World Health Organization, 2004.
13	<i>HNP ata Glance: Federated States of Micronesia</i> , 2005. World Bank. Available at http://devdata.worldbank.org/hnpstats/HnpAtaGlance.asp?sCtr=FSM.Micronesia.%20Fed.%20Sts
14	<i>Background Note, Micronesia</i> , 2005. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Available at http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/1839.htm
15	Information furnished by the Department of Health, Education and Social Affairs, FSM National Government, through the Office of the WHO Representative for South Pacific, 21 March 2006.