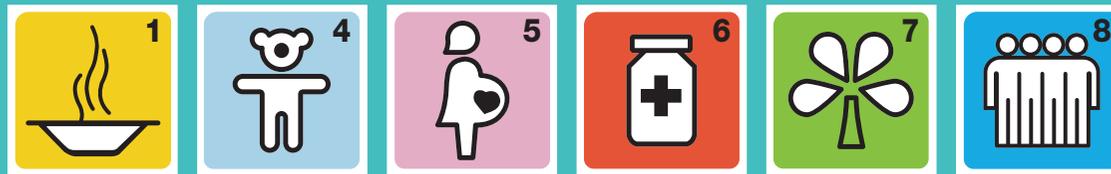


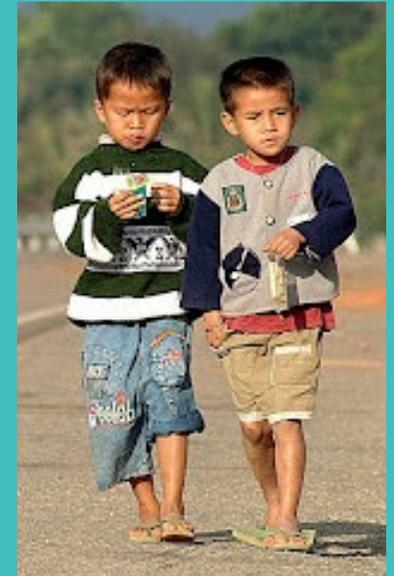
Achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals in the Western Pacific Region

2012



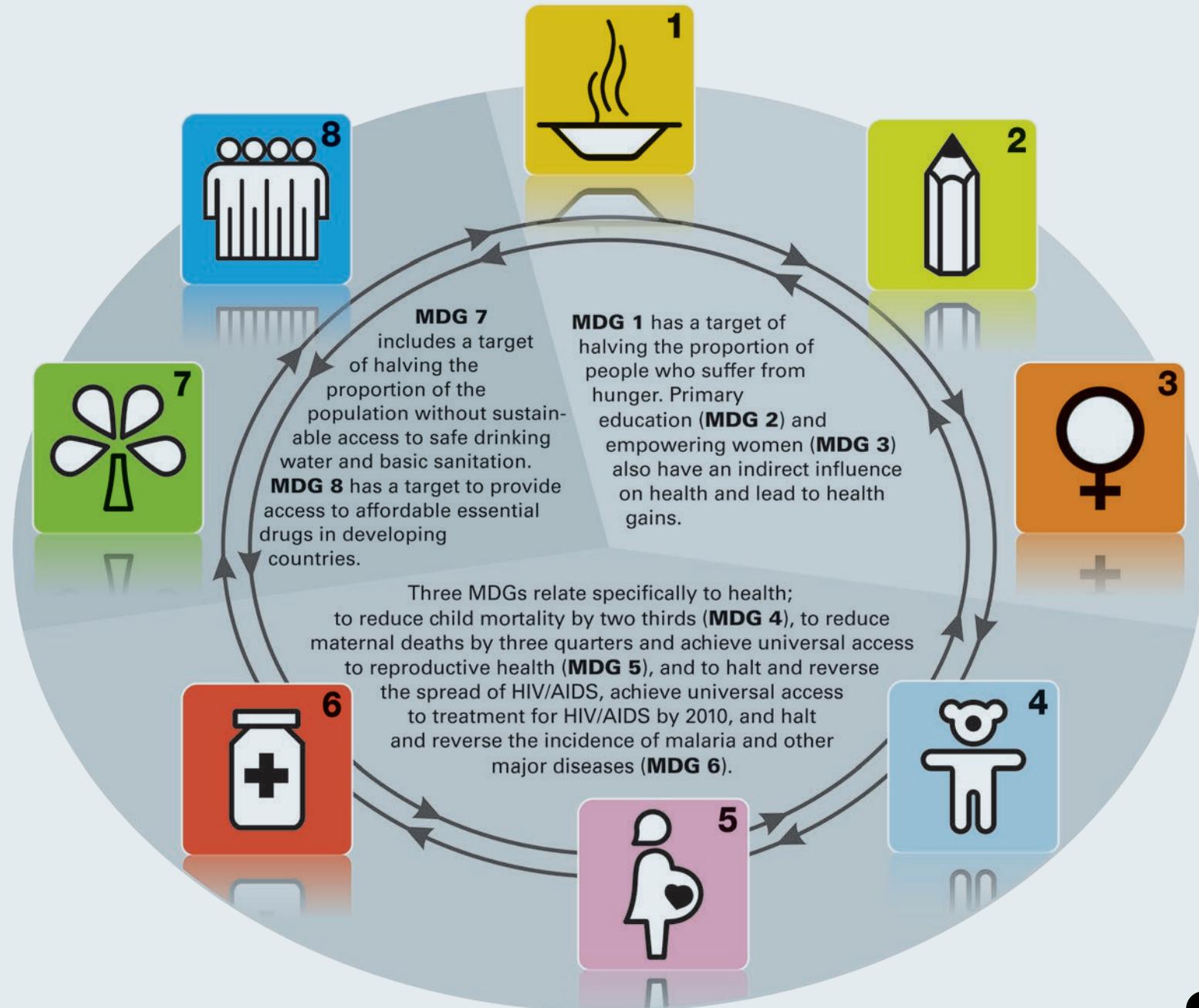
*“These Millennium Development Goals
are a promise of world leaders.
They’re a blueprint to help those most vulnerable
and poorest people, to lift them out of poverty.
This promise must be met.”*

—UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon



The Millennium Development Goals

- In 2000, eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were established and adopted by 189 heads of state in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.
- There are three years left before the 2015 deadline. Some countries have achieved their goals, while others have much work to do to reach the targets.
- After 2015, efforts must be sustained to achieve the original goals and to overcome new health challenges such as noncommunicable diseases, mental health disorders, injuries and the consequences of violence.



Health MDGs scorecard for WHO regions

		World	Africa	Americas	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	South-East Asia	Western Pacific
 4	Under-5 mortality <i>per 1000 live births (2010)</i>	57	119	18	68	14	57	19
	Measles immunization <i>% coverage (2010)</i>	85	76	93	85	95	79	97
 5	Maternal mortality <i>per 100 000 live births (2010)</i>	210	480	63	250	20	200	49
	Skilled birth attendant <i>% births (2005–2011)</i>	69	48	93	59	98	59	91
	Contraceptive use <i>% married women aged 15–49 (2005–2010)</i>	63	24	75	42	71	58	80
 6	HIV/AIDS prevalence ² <i>% adults aged 15–49 (2010)</i>	0.8	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
	Malaria mortality <i>per 100 000 population (2008)</i>	12	94	0.1	2.5	0	2.9	0.2
	TB treatment <i>% success rate (2009)</i>	87	80	76	88	68	89	93
 7	Water <i>% using improved sources (2010)</i>	89	63	96	85	98	90	92
	Sanitation <i>% using improved facilities (2010)</i>	63	34	87	66	92	43	69

 On track

 Insufficient progress

 Off track

Refer to page 16 for health MDGs scorecard colour code criteria

Source: World Health Statistics 2012

The scorecards reveal clear priorities

- Countries and areas in the Western Pacific Region are making remarkable progress towards achieving the health-related MDGs. Several gaps still remain.
- There are large disparities in progress both between and within countries.
- An estimated 12 000 maternal deaths and 467 000 child deaths occurred in the Region in 2010. Further reduction of maternal and child death remains a high priority in most low- and middle-income countries.
- New infections and AIDS-related deaths in the Region have stabilized over the last five years, whereas prevalence of HIV has increased slightly since 2000 as more people living with HIV are obtaining antiretroviral treatment.
- Weak health systems, health inequities and difficulties in sustaining gains are some of the factors that will affect achieving the MDG targets.
- Achieving universal coverage to ensure people can access quality health services without facing catastrophic financial expenses is key to sustaining progress for all MDGs.

Health MDGs scorecard for LMICs* in the Western Pacific Region

(with population $\geq 250\,000$)

		Cambodia	China	Fiji	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Mongolia	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Solomon Islands	Viet Nam
 ⁴	Under-5 mortality ³ per 1000 live births (2010)	51	18	17	54	6	32	61	29	27	23
	Measles immunization ⁴ % coverage (2011)	93	99	82	69	95	98	60	79	73	96
 ⁵	Maternal mortality ⁵ per 100 000 live births (2010)	250	37	26	470	29	63	230	99	93	59
	Skilled birth attendant ⁶ % births (2006–2010)	71	96	100	37	99	99	40	62	70	84
	Contraceptive use ⁶ % married women aged 15–49 (2005–2008)	51**	85	–	38	–	66	36	51	35	80
 ⁶	HIV/AIDS prevalence ^{2, 7} % adults aged 15–49 (2009)	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	<0.1	0.9	<0.1	–	0.4
	Malaria mortality ⁸ per 100 000 population (2010)	0.9	<0.1	–	0.4	0.1	–	9.2	<0.1	2.5	<0.1
	TB treatment ⁹ % success rate (2009)	95	95	94	93	78	88	72	89	88	92
 ⁷	Water ¹⁰ % using improved sources (2010)	64	91	98	67	100	82	40	92	–	95
	Sanitation ¹⁰ % using improved facilities (2010)	31	64	83	63	96	51	45	74	–	76

On track
 Insufficient progress
 Off track
 Refer to page 16 for health MDGs scorecard colour code criteria

* LMICs – Low- and middle-income countries
 ** Cambodia Demographic Health Survey 2010

Health MDGs scorecard for LMICs* in the Western Pacific Region

(with population < 250 000)

		Cook Islands	Kiribati	Marshall Islands, the	Micronesia, the Fed. States of	Nauru	Niue	Palau	Samoa	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu
 ⁴	Under-5 mortality ³ <i>per 1000 live births (2010)</i>	9	49	26	42	40	22	19	20	16	33	14
	Measles immunization ⁴ <i>% coverage (2011)</i>	89	90	89	92	100	100	80	67	99	98	92
 ⁵	Maternal mortality ⁵ <i>per 100 000 live births (2010)</i>	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	100	110	–	110
	Skilled birth attendant ⁶ <i>% births (2006–2010)</i>	100	98	86	100	97	100	100	81	98	93	74
	Contraceptive use ⁶ <i>% married women aged 15–49 (2000–2009)</i>	–	36	45	–	36	–	33	29	–	31	38
 ⁶	HIV/AIDS prevalence ^{2, 7} <i>% adults aged 15–49 (2009)</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Malaria mortality ⁸ <i>per 100 000 population (2010)</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
	TB treatment ⁹ <i>% success rate (2009)</i>	–	97	84	88	–	–	75	90	83	88	96
 ⁷	Water ¹⁰ <i>% using improved sources (2010)</i>	–	–	94	–	88	100	85	96	100	98	90
	Sanitation ¹⁰ <i>% using improved facilities (2010)</i>	100	–	75	–	65	100	100	98	96	85	57

Due to very small population size and low incidence and prevalence of some diseases, there are no estimates for some indicators; small population size also makes classification of progress towards MDG targets infeasible.

* LMICs – Low- and middle-income countries



1 MDG 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDG target: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

The prevalence of underweight children under 5 has been further reduced in the LMICs in the Western Pacific Region.

Figure 1. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (%) in LMICs in the Western Pacific Region, 1983 –2011.



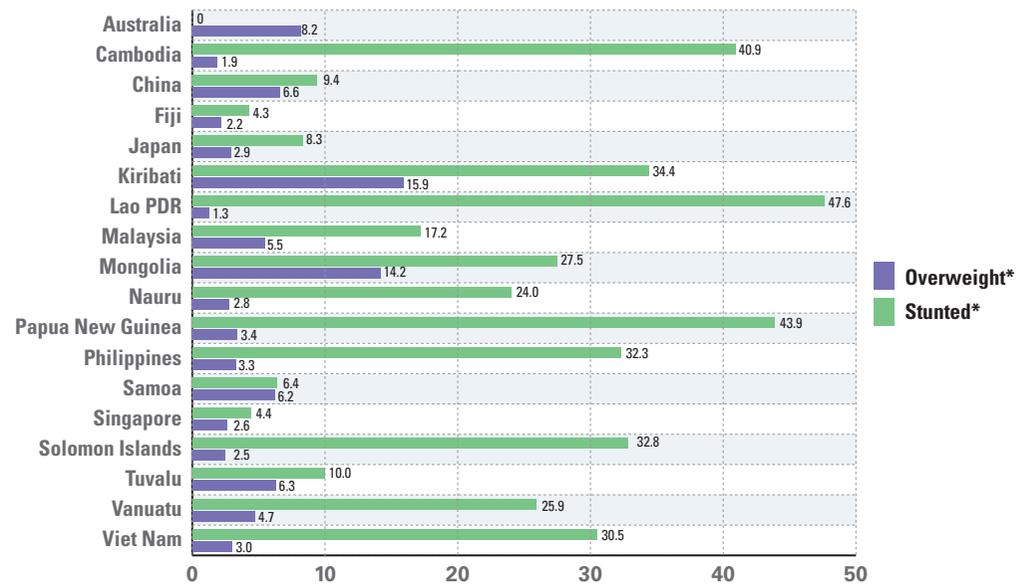
Source: Global Health Observatory database. Geneva, WHO, Accessed September 2012 (<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>)

The nutritional status of children under 5 years has improved.

Undernutrition remains an important public health problem and obesity is increasing.

- Chronic undernutrition prevails in under-5 children in the majority of countries.
- At least one third of countries have a growing problem of overweight in children.
- Acute malnutrition is still a significant problem in several countries in the Region.

Figure 2. Prevalence of stunting and overweight among children under 5 years of age (%) in selected countries in the Western Pacific Region, 1981-2011.



Source: Global Health Observatory database. Geneva, WHO, Accessed September 2012 (<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>).
* Latest available data from the period 1981-2011

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