

HEALTH SERVICE IN ISLAND REGIONS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. SAHRIR SILLEHU, S.KM., M.KES



BACKGROUND

1 Complex and Dispersed Geography

Indonesia as the largest archipelagic country facing systemic challenges in the distribution of health services, especially in eastern regions such as Maluku, NTT, and Papua.

2 Limited Access and Infrastructure

Many coastal and island villages lack basic infrastructure and health services, causing an imbalance in the distribution of medical personnel and facility.

3

Health Indicator Inequality

The ratio of doctors to hospital beds in the island region is far below the national standard; the figure stunting, maternal mortality, and immunization coverage shows serious inequality.

5

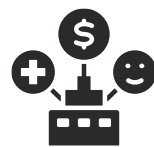
The Importance of Accelerating Equality

In the context of the demographic bonus towards Vision Golden Indonesia 2045, service improvement Health in the islands is the key to developing superior human resources and social justice.

4

Government Efforts and Technological Innovation

The government responded with the 2023 Health Law, the Healthy Archipelago program, hospitals regional, and telemedicine development through SATUSEHAT.



THE ROLE OF HEALTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- *Health is the 3rd Goal in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).*
- *A strong health system contributes to: Increased productivity, Poverty reduction, Improved education and gender equality*
- *Without health, development cannot be inclusive or sustainable.*



CHALLENGES IN ISLAND REGIONS

01

Geographic Isolation

Long and costly travel to health facilities

02

Lack of Health Workers

- Low doctor-to-patient ratio
- Reluctance to work in remote islands

03

Limited Infrastructure

Underdeveloped clinics and outdated equipment

04

Technology & Data Gaps

Weak internet connectivity and manual systems

05

Cultural and Language Barriers

Traditional beliefs may conflict with modern healthcare practices

CONDITIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE REGION ARCHIPELAGO

1

Geographic Challenges: More than 6,000 islands are inhabited with uneven distribution of health facilities.

2

Human resource inequality: Many community health centers in Papua and Maluku are without doctors and trained medical personnel.

3

Limited Access: Only ±66% of the population in the islands have easy access to health services even though JKN is high nationally.

4

Minimal Facilities: Class C/D hospitals lack specialists; non-inpatient health centers lack diagnostic equipment.

5

Weak Referral System: SISRUTE is not yet optimal due to network and digital literacy constraints.

6

Technology and EMR: Telemedicine and EMR are still hampered by infrastructure and human resource training.



STRATEGIC IMPACT OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE REGION ISLANDS TOWARDS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

01

IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY AND HUMAN RESOURCES QUALITY

- Health as the Foundation of Superior Human Resources
- Local Economic Productivity
- Synergy of Health and Education
- 3T Strategy for Quality Human Resources

03

REDUCING EXPENSES HOUSEHOLD DUE TO DISEASE

- Healthcare Costs Burden Households
- Cost-Effective Primary Care
- Household Economic Impact
- Prevent Health Poverty

02

IMPROVING COMPETITIVENESS LOCAL ECONOMY

- Healthy Workforce for the Productive Sector
- More Resilient Fisheries and Agriculture
- More Competitive Tourist Destinations
- MSMEs and Sustainable Local Economy

04

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND STABILITY OF OUTER AREAS

- Symbol of State Presence
- Strengthening Loyalty and Social Cohesion
- Health Workers as Agents of Integration
- Stability and Resilience of Strategic Areas

STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE ISLANDS TO SUPPORT NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION OF FLOATING HOSPITALS AND MOBILE SEA HEALTH CENTERS

KRI Dr. Soeharso (Indonesian Army) and KM Ksatria Airlangga (private-academic) provide promotive and curative health services directly to coastal communities and remote islands.

This model has been proven to increase immunization and prenatal care coverage, as well as support disaster response and health education. Challenges such as funding, shortage of specialists, and referral integration still need to be addressed.

LOCAL HEALTH WORKFORCE TRAINING AND INTER-ISLAND REFERRAL SYSTEM

Training local personnel based on regional needs, including medical skills, cultural communication, and management, is key to service sustainability.

The inter-island referral system can be strengthened through service zoning, sea/air ambulances, and digitalization, such as SISRUTE.

STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE ISLANDS TO SUPPORT NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF SATELLITE NETWORK-BASED TELEMEDICINE

- Satellite-based telemedicine, such as the SATRIA-1 project, facilitates remote healthcare services in island and remote areas, eliminating the need for land-based networks.
- Key challenges include digital literacy, limited medical equipment, and training and regulatory requirements.
- This innovation strengthens the national referral system and supports equitable healthcare services across Indonesia.

A LOCAL CULTURE-BASED APPROACH TO IMPROVE PARTICIPATION

A local cultural approach increases community participation in health services in island regions. Involving traditional leaders, using local languages, and understanding local beliefs strengthens trust and communication effectiveness.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN ISLAND AREAS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Improving community welfare and equitable access to health services to improve the quality of life and productivity of communities in island regions. Strengthening the local economy, making healthy communities more productive in the fisheries and tourism sectors, and developing local industries.

The construction of floating hospitals, fully equipped medical vessels, to reach remote areas. Mobile health centers, using boats and small aircraft, provide healthcare services in island regions that have access to healthcare on smaller islands.

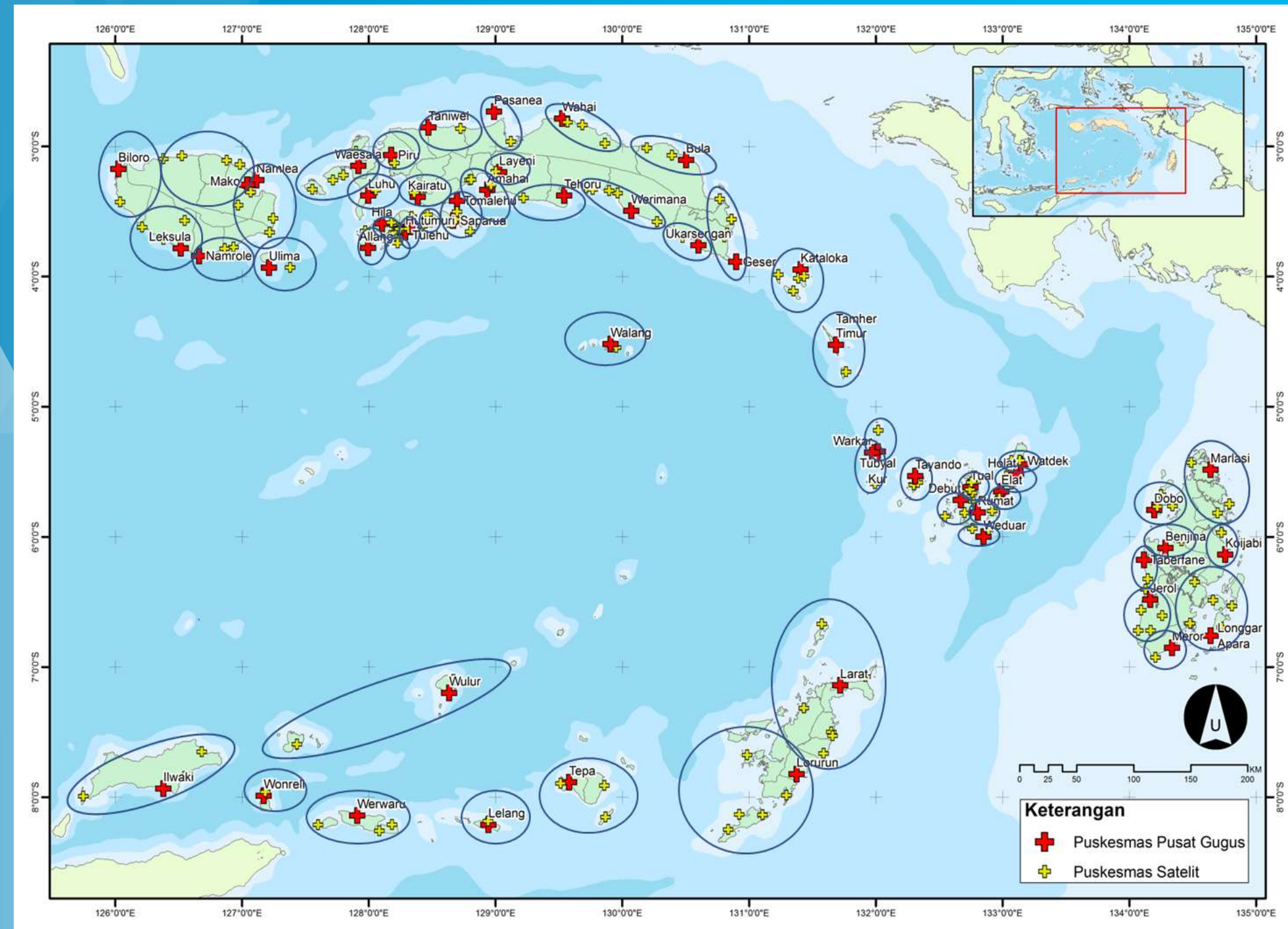
Improving human resources in health, Providing incentives for medical personnel, and providing special allowances for health workers willing to be placed in island regions.



DISTRIBUTION OF 56 MALUKU PROVINCE HEALTH SERVICE CLUSTER CENTERS (MICRO FORM)

GOVERNOR'S REGULATION NO. 23 OF 2018

ISLANDS HEALTH SERVICES IN MALUKU





CONCLUSION

“Healthcare in island regions is not a luxury — it is a necessity.”

- Equitable health access is a human right.
- No sustainable development is possible if remote communities are left behind.
- Prioritizing island health means building a strong, inclusive, and united nation.

THANK YOU

DR. SAHRIR SILLEHU, S.KM., M.KES
085

