Community Medicine

Global health programs and policies

- ## Objectives:

1- Define "Policy", "Health Policy", "Global Health", "Global Health Governance"
2. Identify the goals of health policy
3. Describe the policy process
4. Differentiate between health policies (Macro- vs. Micro-policy)
5. Discuss Global Health major players and challenges
6. Discuss Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Resources :
Slides
Doctors notes

[Colors index : Important | Notes | Slides | Extra]   [Editing file | Share note]

Policy

Policy is a law, regulation, procedure, administrative action, incentive, or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions.
• Policy decisions are frequently reflected in <u>resource allocations</u>. Health can be influenced by policies in many different sectors. So they will decide whether resource will go for health or education or something else
• For example, transportation policies can encourage physical activity (pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly community design); policies in schools can improve nutritional content of school meals.

Health policy

Health policy refers to **decisions**, **plans**, and **actions** that are undertaken to <u>achieve specific health care goals</u> within a society.

Global health

• An area of study, research and practice that places a priority on <u>improving</u> **health** and <u>achieving</u> **equity** in health for all people worldwide
• <u>Emphasizes</u> **trans-national** health issues, determinants and solutions
• **Inter- and multi-disciplinary collaboration within and beyond health sciences**
• A synthesis of population-based prevention and individual-level clinical care

Global Health Governance (GHG) important

• The formal (government) and informal (منظمات خيرية) institutions, norms and processes which govern or directly influence global health policy and outcomes
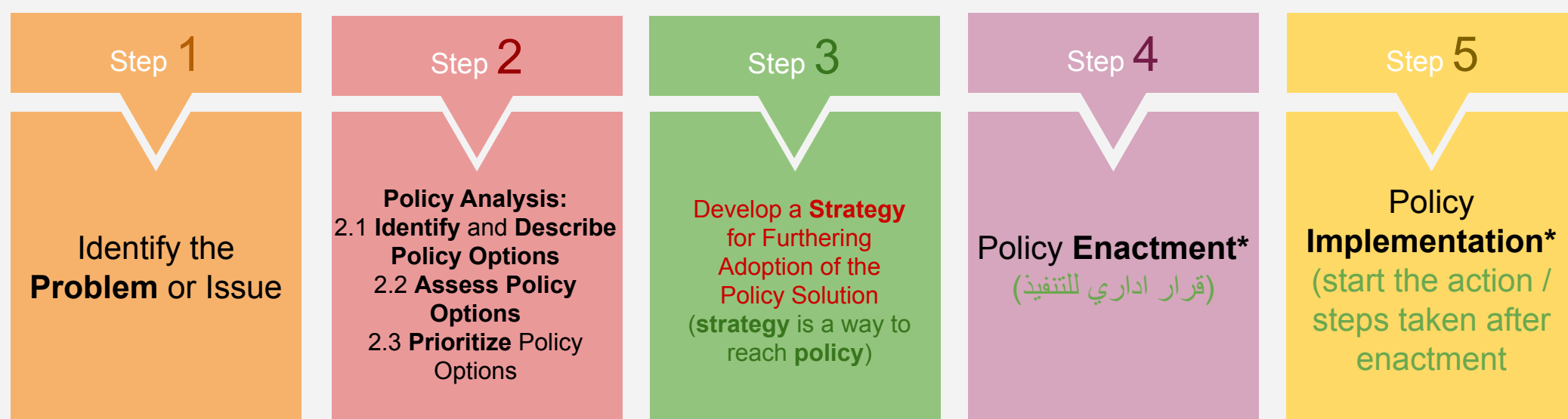
Goals of health policy

Why health policies are needed

A health policy can achieve several things:
- It defines a vision for the future which in turn helps to establish targets and points of reference for the short and medium term.
- It outlines priorities and the expected roles of different groups
- It builds consensus (متوافق) and informs people.

The policy process (Global + National) Important!!

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Identify the **Problem** or Issue	**Policy Analysis:** 2.1 **Identify** and **Describe** Policy Options 2.2 **Assess Policy Options** 2.3 **Prioritize** Policy Options	Develop a **Strategy** for Furthering Adoption of the Policy Solution (**strategy** is a way to reach **policy**)	Policy **Enactment*** (قرار اداري للتنفيذ)	Policy **Implementation*** (start the action / steps taken after enactment

Overarching activities: Stakeholder engagement & education AND Evaluation
*You should know the difference between **Enactment** & **Implementation**

Factors that affect health policy decision making

- Economic factors
- Cultural/religious factors (like polio vaccine in pakistan)
- Behavioral factors (like shisha)
- Physical environment (المماشي)
- Availability of medical services (في المناطق النائية)
- Technology advances
- Epidemiological structure (disease distribution and disease prevention priorities (burden of the disease)
- Public health evidence (like c-section for HIV mother)
- Political situation

Macro and micro Health Policies

Macro health policy	Micro health policy
Broad and **expansive** health policies that are developed at the **national level**	**More specific** to level of **organization** or **individuals**
Affect a **large portion of the population** (region or country)	Examples:: Hospital administrative policy and procedures •Departmental/Internal policy and procedures •Clinical practice guidelines •Based on the **operational needs** of the facility; differ by organization (from hospital to another) •Policies that apply to: •Employees •Operations •Ethics •Safety •Research
Define the country's vision priorities, budgetary decisions, course of action to sustain health	
•Developed based on **population-health needs**	
For example, MOH policies; Vision 2030 health transformation initiatives	

Micro-policies at organizations are developed **in line with macro-policies** put in place by the MOH
•The development and implementation of such policies require a **multi-disciplinary** approach
•For example:
•Many ministries work together on development of some macro-policies; MOH + MOMRA + MOE etc (HiAP)
•Different departments of the hospital collaborate for putting in place micro-policies

Global Health Major Players

International organizations (e.g. **WHO**, UNICEF, World Bank)
•Multilateral entities (e.g. G8, G20) (between many countries / a lot of institutions)
•**Multilateral initiatives** (e.g. **GAVI**) (global Alliance for Vaccination & immunisation)
•**Bilateral initiatives** (e.g. **PEPFAR**) (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief)
•Philanthropies (e.g. Gates Foundation)
•Global public-private partnerships
•Private sector-industry
•Civil society third sector + non profit organizations
The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized non-political health agency of the United Nations with headquarters in Geneva.
•WHO is unique among the specialized UN agencies as it:
•has its own constitution: came into force on April 7th, 1948 which is celebrated every year as "World Health Day" with a different theme each year to focus attention on a specific public health issue.
•own governing bodies
•own membership
•own budget
•Two major policy developments influenced WHO:
1.The **Alma-Ata** Declaration of 1978 that identified primary health care as the key to the attainment of the goal of Health for All.   These policies had shaped and structured the WHO aims, policies and beliefs
2.Global strategy for Health for all by 2000, followed by MDGs, and recently SDGs 2030.

WHO Scope of Work:
- Prevention and control of disease
- Development of comprehensive health services
- Family Health
- Environmental Health
- **Health Statistics**
- Health Research
- Health Literature and Information
- Coordination with other agencies

with UNICEF = Maternal and child health
with UN = general assembly
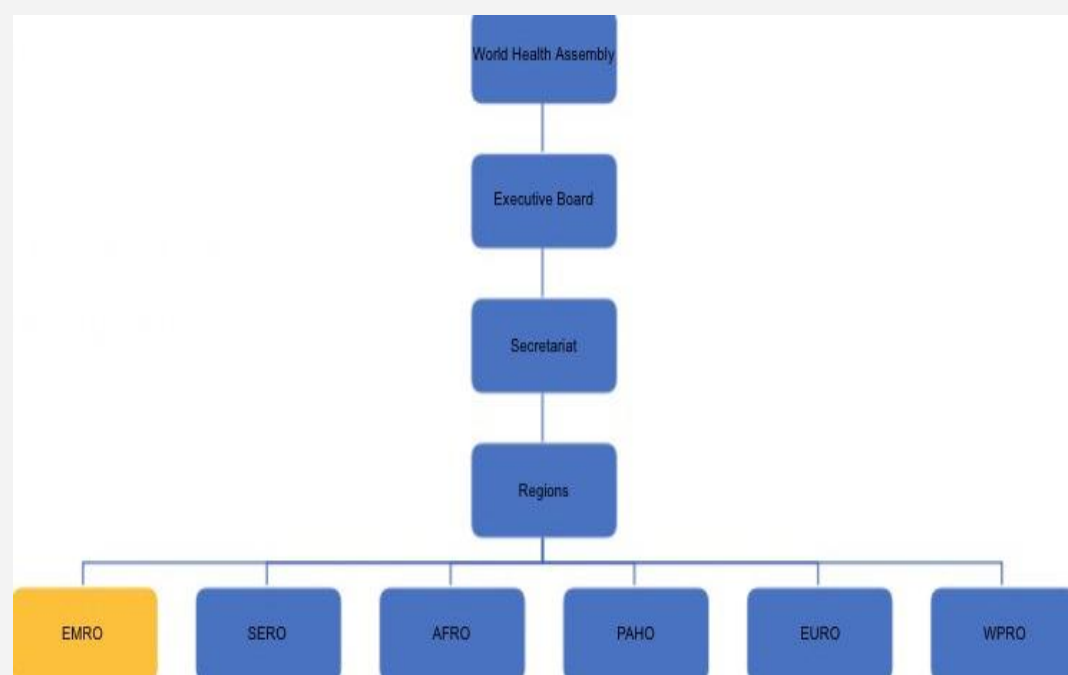
Organization chart

Global Health Challenges

Impact of financial crisis & globalization
- Multiple, diverse, emerging health threats
- Failures in delivery & access to both existing and needed interventions (because health organization depend on governmental organization)
- Disparities and inequities continue (التباينات الصحية)
- Fragile health systems unable to achieve SDGs targets

What is sustainable development? VERY IMPORTANT

Sustainable development has been defined as **development** that **meets** the **needs** of the **present** <u>without</u> **compromising** the **ability of future generations** to **meet** their **own needs**.

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

The **193 Member States** (countries) of the **United Nations** reached consensus on the outcome document of a new sustainable development agenda entitled, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".
- This agenda <u>contains</u> **17 goals** and **169 targets**
- This **agenda builds on the achievements** of the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),** which were adopted in **2000** and guided development action for the **last 15 years**. The MDGs have proven that global goals can lift millions out of poverty.
- UN summit for the adoption of SDGs with its 17 goals was held from 25 to 27 September **2015**, in **New York** and convened as a high–level meeting of the General Assembly.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets are **broader in scope** and **will go further** than the MDGs by addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people. These **goals** will cover the **three dimensions** of sustainable development: **economic growth**, **social Inclusion** and **environmental protection**.

•The **SDGs** (wider than MDGs) are **universal** and apply to all countries, whereas the **MDGs** were intended for action in **developing countries only**. Very important

•A **core feature** of the **SDGs** has been the **means of implementation** - the mobilization of financial resources, as well as capacity building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

How will progress of the SDGs be measured?

•The 17 goals and 169 targets will be monitored and reviewed using a set of **global indicators**. These will be complemented by **indicators** at the **regional and national levels**, which will be developed by Member States.

When are the SDGs expected to start and end?

The SDGs started on 1 January **2016** and to be achieved (end) by 31 December **2030**.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12	● ↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.4	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	* 0.0	● •••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.4	● ↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	84	● •••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.5	● ↓
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.8	● →
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.3	● ↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.0	● •••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	● ↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77.8	● ↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	● ↑

Sustainable Development Report 2019 Transformations to achieve the SDGs

Summary

Definitions

Policy: Policy is a law, regulation, procedure, administrative action, incentive, or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions.
Health Policy: Health policy refers to decisions, plans, and actions that are undertaken to achieve specific health care goals within a society.
Global Health: An area of study, research and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide
Global Health Governance: The formal and informal institutions, norms and processes which govern or directly influence global health policy and outcomes
Macro Health Policy: Broad and expansive health policies that are developed at the national level - Affect a large portion of the population - Developed based on population-health needs.
Micro Health policy: More specific to level of organization or individuals and Based on the operational needs of the facility

The policy process

The key steps include:
Step 1: Identify the Problem or Issue
Step 2: Policy Analysis
2.1 Identify and Describe Policy Options
2.2 Assess Policy Options
2.3 Prioritize Policy Options
Step 3: Develop a Strategy for Furthering Adoption of the Policy Solution
Step 4: Policy Enactment
Step 5: Policy Implementation

Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The SDGs are universal and apply to all countries, whereas the MDGs were intended for action in developing countries only.
The main goal for health care is number 3 "Good Health and Wellbeing" and is monitored by health indicators

MCQs

Question 1:
A law, regulation, procedure, administrative action, incentive, or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions is a definition for which of the following?
A: Policy
B: Health Policy
C: Global Health
D: Global Health Governance

Question 2:
What is the first step for policy process:
A: Policy Analysis
B: Policy Enactment
C: Identify the Problem or Issue
D: Develop a Strategy for Furthering Adoption of the Policy Solution

Question 3:
Which of the following factors affect health policy decision making?
A: Economic factors
B: Cultural/religious factors
C: Behavioral factors
D: All of the above

Question 4:
The development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is a definition for which of the following?
A: Micro Health Policy
B: Macro Health Policy
C: Global Health
D: Sustainable Development Goals "SDGs"

Question 5:
Which of the following is the main goal of Sustainable Development Goals "SDGs" in health care?
A: Zero Hunger
B: Clean Water and Sanitation
C: Good Health and Wellbeing
D: Quality Education