



Global Health Programs & 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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- Main text
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- Doctor notes
- Important
- Golden notes
- Extra

Definitions

1



Policy

- Policy is a law, regulation, procedure, administrative action, incentive, or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions.
- Policy decisions are frequently reflected in **resource allocations**.
- Health can be influenced by policies in many different sectors, for example:-
 - Transportation policies can encourage physical activity (pedestrian and bicycle friendly community design).
 - Policies in schools can improve nutritional content of school meals.¹

2



Health Policy

- Health policy refers to decisions, plans, and actions that are undertaken **to achieve** specific **health care goals**² within a society.

3



Global Health³

- An area of study, research and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving **equity** in health for all people worldwide.
- Emphasizes **transnational**⁴ 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.

4



Global Health Governance⁵ (GHG)

- The **formal**⁶ and **informal**⁷ institutions, norms and processes which govern or directly influence global health policy and outcomes.

1- Ministry of Education is responsible for such policies regarding nutrient content of school meals.

2- All policies must be attached to a goal.

3- Global health is a subspecialty of public health.

4- Transnational issues are issues that face many countries such as: COVID-19, poverty, environmental health.

5- حوكمة

6- Formal agencies are governmentally approved such as MOH, red crescents even the private sectors and non-profit agencies.

7- Non-formal agencies such as lobbies (Tobacco industries)

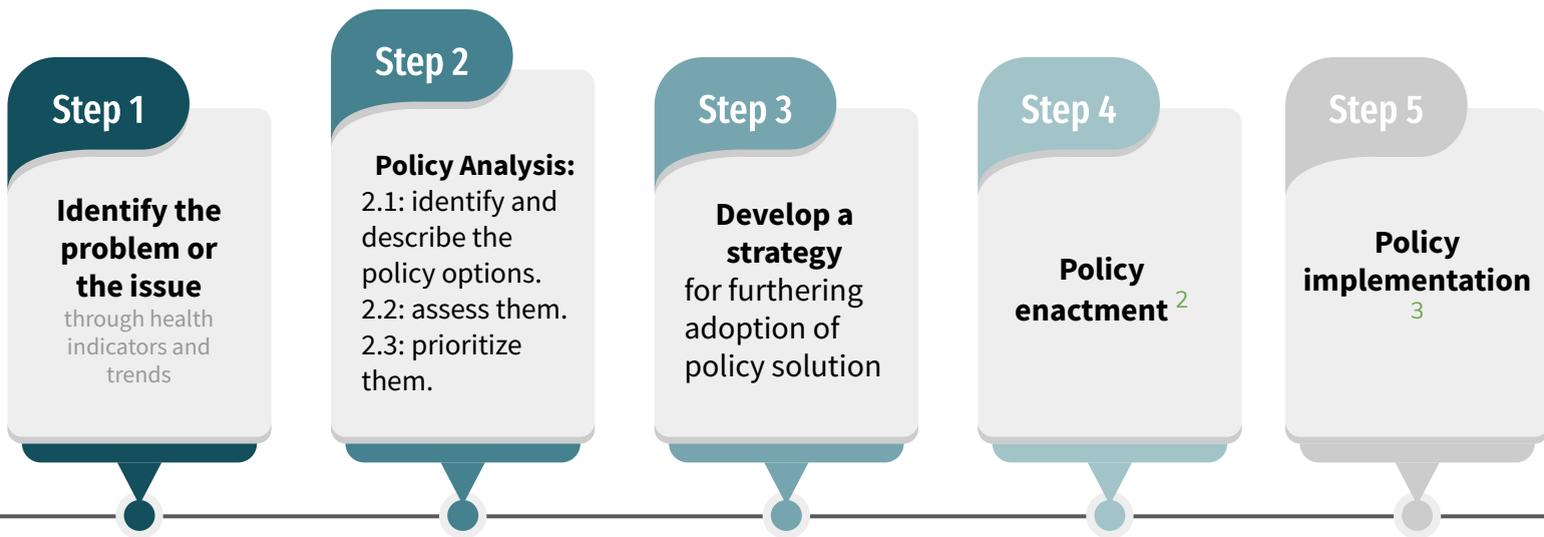
Goals of Health Policy

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**¹ and informs people.

The Policy Process



Overarching activities:⁴

- 1- Stakeholder engagement and education
- 2- Evaluation



Factors that affect policy decision making:

- Economic factors. (limited resources)
- **Cultural/Religious factors.**⁵
- Behavioral factors. (smoking, not wearing mask)
- Physical environment. (walking area)
- Availability of medical services.
- Political situation. (Yemen cholera outbreak)
- Technology advances. (distance learning)
- Epidemiological structure
- Disease distribution and disease prevention priorities.
- Public health evidence.

1- اجماع

2- Policy enactment means passing laws and legislations.

3- Policy implementation means applying measures to implement the law.

4- Overarching activities are activities that must be initiated from the beginning and throughout the process.

- For example: you should initiate a dialogue with stakeholders and policy makers from the beginning and tell them how's the process going.

5- Religious factors such as what happened during COVID pandemic and the closing of Mosques. Another example is what happened during the eradication of polio, some countries (Pakistan) refused to take the vaccine believing its a fight against their religion.

Macro- vs. Micro- Health Policy

Macro Policies ¹

VS

Micro Policies

- Broad and expensive national policies that are developed at the **national level**.
- Developed based on **population-health needs**.
- **Affects** a large portion of the population (region or country).
- Define the country's vision priorities, budgetary decisions, course of action to sustain health.

For example:

- Ministry of health policies.
- 2030's vision's health transformation initiatives.

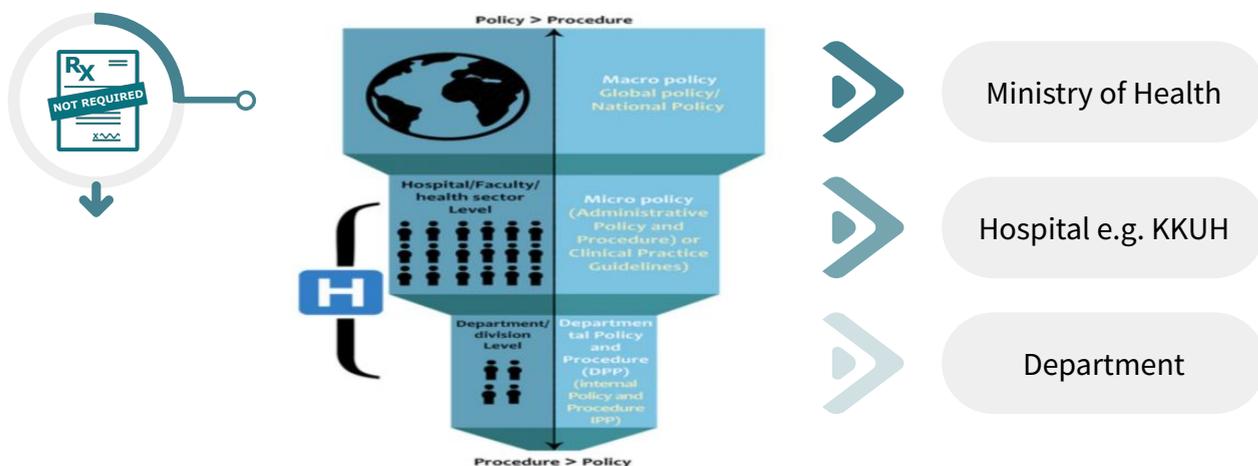
- More specific to the **level of organizations or individuals**.
- Based on the **operational needs** of the facility; which differ by organization (from hospital to another).
- These policies **affects**:
 - Employees.
 - Operations.
 - Ethics.
 - Safety.
 - Research.

For example:

- Hospital administrative policy and procedures.
- Department/internal policy and procedures.
- Clinical practice guidelines.

Inter relationship between micro- and macro- policies:

- 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).²
 - Different departments of the hospital collaborate for putting in place micro policies.



1- السياسات الصحية الكلية

2- Ministry of Health "MOH", Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs "MOMRA", Ministry of Education "MOE", Health in All Policies "HiAP".

Global Health Players and Challenges

Global Health Major Players:

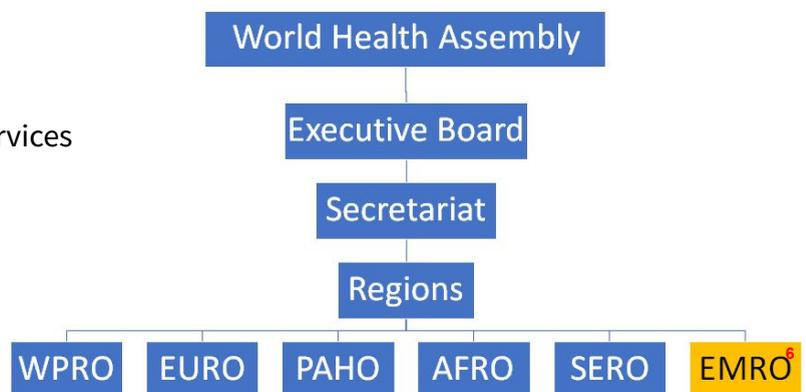


World Health Organization:

- **WHO** is a specialized non-political health agency of the United Nations with headquarters in Geneva
- It is a unique institution since it has its own:
 - Constitution
 - Governing bodies
 - Membership
 - Budget
- Its constitution came into force on the **7th of April, 1948** which day is celebrated every year as the “**World Health Day**” with a different theme every year focusing in a different public health issue.
- There are two major policy developments that influenced WHO:
 - The **Alma-Ata** declaration of 1978 which identified primary health care as the key to the attainment of the goal of health for all
 - Global strategy for health for all in 2000, followed by MDGs ² and recently SDGs ³ 2030.

WHO scope of work ⁴:

- Prevention and control of disease
- Development of comprehensive health services
- Family health
- Environmental health
- **Health statistics** ⁵
- Health research (Biomedical)
- Health literature and information
- Coordination with other agencies



1- the UNICEF services roam around child health, child nutrition, family and child welfare and formal/non-formal education

2- MDG stands for “Millenium Development Goals” which focused on poverty, HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education by the target date of 2015

3- SDG stands for “Sustainable Development Goals” with a target date of 2030

4- If you want to further read about the work of WHO from the book, click this link: shorturl.at/mqEWX

5- WHO is concerned with the dissemination of a wide variety of morbidity and mortality statistics relating to health problems.

6- EMRO stands for Eastern Mideterranean Regional Office

Global Health Players and Challenges



- Impact of financial crisis and globalization ¹
- Multiple, diverse, emerging health threats
- Failure in delivery & access to both existing and needed interventions
- Disparities and inequities continue
- Fragile health system unable to achieve SDG targets

Sustainable Development Goals^{2,3} (SDGs)

What is sustainable development?

Sustainable development has been defined as: development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



1- The main challenge is that every country has its own health issues that differs from other countries and wants to prioritize them
 2- أهداف التنمية المستدامة
 3- The goals are highly related to all health indicators thus related to public health

Quiz

MCQ

1. It is a “decision, plan, or action that is undertaken to achieve a specific health care goals 2 within a society”. This definition defines which of the following terms

- A. Policy
- B. Health Policy
- C. Global Health
- D. Global Health Governance (GHG)

2. Which of the following in policy process making is applied during all steps of policy making?

- A. Describing policy options
- B. Assessing policy needs
- C. Strategizing an adoption solution
- D. Evaluating the process

3. Which of the following is a difference between SDGs and MDGs?

- A. SDGs targets halving extreme poverty rates
- B. MDGs targets universal application of decent work and economic development
- C. SDGs cover multidimension disciplines and is applied universally
- D. MDGs provided countries with the means of implementation

4. Which of the following SDGs targets health care development and various health indicators?

- A. Clean water sanitation
- B. No poverty
- C. Climate action
- D. Good health and wellbeing

5. What of the following types of policies is based on the operational needs of an organization?

- A. Macro policy
- B. Meso policy
- C. Micro policy
- D. Meta policy

Answers

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
B	D	C	D	C

Thank You and
Good Luck



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