

# NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY



**Centurion**  
**UNIVERSITY**

*Shaping Lives...*  
*Empowering Communities...*

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# National Health Policy

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- Health policy of a nation is its strategy for controlling and optimizing the social uses of its health knowledge and health resources.

# National Health Policy

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- The Union ministry of health and family welfare framed a National health policy in 1983.
- The main aim was attain the goal “*Health for All*” by 2000 A.D.
- Policy focuses on Preventive, promotive, public health and rehabilitation aspects of health care.

# National Health Policy

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- Revised by Union ministry of health and family welfare in 2002.
- Policy focuses on primary health care and equitable access to health services.

# National Health Policy

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- National Health Policy 2017.
- The main aim is to inform, clarify, strengthen and prioritize the role of the government in shaping health system in all its dimensions.

# National Health Policy 2017

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➤ Goals:

✓ Attainment of the highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation

✓ Increasing accessibility

✓ Improving quality

✓ Lowering cost

***of Health care  
delivery services***

# National Health Policy 2017



# National Health Policy 2017

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## ➤ Objectives:

- ✓ Progressively achieve Universal Health Coverage
- ✓ Reinforcing trust in Public Health Care System
- ✓ Align the growth of private health care sector with public health goals
- ✓ Specific Objectives: (a) health status and programme impact, (b) health systems performance and (c) health system strengthening



# National Health Policy 2017

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## ➤ Specific Objectives:

### (a) health status and programme impact:

- ✓ Increasing life expectancy from 67.5 to 70 by 2025
- ✓ Reduce Under Five Mortality to 23 by 2025 and MMR from current levels to 100 by 2020
- ✓ To reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases by 25% by 2025

# National Health Policy 2017

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## ➤ Specific Objectives:

### (b) health systems performance and

- ✓ Increase utilization of public health facilities by 50% from current levels by 2025
- ✓ 80% of known hypertensive and diabetic individuals at household level maintain controlled disease status“ by 2025

# National Health Policy 2017

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## ➤ Specific Objectives:

### (c) health system strengthening

- ✓ Increase health expenditure by Government as a percentage of GDP from the existing 1.15% to 2.5 % by 2025
- ✓ Establish primary and secondary care facility as per norms in high priority districts (population as well as time to reach norms) by 2025

# National Health Policy 2017

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## ➤ Policy thrust areas:

- ✓ Ensuring Adequate Investment
- ✓ Preventive and Promotive Health
- ✓ Organization of Public Health Care Delivery:
  - Primary Care Services and Continuity of Care
  - Secondary Care Services
  - Urban Health Care

# Millennium Development Goals

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# Millennium Development Goals

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- The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are 8 goals that UN Member States have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2015.
- The United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000, commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. The MDGs are derived from this Declaration. Each MDG has targets set for 2015 and indicators to monitor progress from 1990 levels. Several of these relate directly to health.

# Millennium Development Goals

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- 1) Millennium Development Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (1990 Poverty head count ratio – 47.8% target – 23.9% in 2011-12 PHCR – 21.9%)
- 2) Millennium Development Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education (Introduced Right of children to free and compulsory education Act (RTE))
- 3) Millennium Development Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4) Millennium Development Goal 4: Reduce child mortality (125/1000 live births in 1990 reduced to 49/1000 live births in 2013)



# Millennium Development Goals

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- 5) Millennium Development Goal 5: Improve maternal health (MMR 1990 – 556/100000 live births, target – 139/100000 live births, 2009 – 167/100000 live births)
- 6) Millennium Development Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (Malaria: 2.12/1000 in 2001 to 0.72/1000 in 2013, TB Incidence: 1990-216/100000 to 2013-171/100000 )
- 7) Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8) Millennium Development Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development



# Sustainable Development Goals

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# Sustainable Development Goals

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- The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs, also known as the Global Goals) are 17 goals with 169 targets that all UN Member States have agreed to work towards achieving by the year 2030.
- They set out a vision for a world free from poverty, hunger and disease.
- Health has a central place in SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”, underpinned by 13 targets that cover a wide spectrum of WHO’s work.

# Sustainable Development Goals

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- Almost all of the other 16 goals are related to health or their achievement will contribute to health indirectly.
- The SDGs aim to be relevant to all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the environment and tackling climate change. They have a strong focus on improving equity to meet the needs of women, children and disadvantaged populations in particular so that “no one is left behind”.

# Sustainable Development Goals

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- 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

# Sustainable Development Goals

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- 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries

# Sustainable Development Goals

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- 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- 14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



# Sustainable Development Goals

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- 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- 17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

# FIP Development Goals

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# FIP Development Goals

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- ✓ The FIP Development Goals (DGs) are a major global initiative for pharmacy.
- ✓ They build on the innovations that led to the launch of the FIP Pharmaceutical Workforce Development Goals (PWDGs) in November 2016 at the FIP Global Conference on Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Education in Nanjing, China.

# FIP Development Goals

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- ✓ In turn, the PWDGs were inspired and adapted from the concepts underpinning the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure alignment of the pharmaceutical workforce to the wider global imperatives.

# FIP Development Goals

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- 1) FIP Development Goal 1: Academic capacity
- 2) FIP Development Goal 2: Early career training strategy
- 3) FIP Development Goal 3: Quality assurance
- 4) FIP Development Goal 4: Advanced and specialist development
- 5) FIP Development Goal 5: Competency development

# FIP Development Goals

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- 6) FIP Development Goal 6: Leadership development
- 7) FIP Development Goal 7: Advancing integrated services
- 8) FIP Development Goal 8: Working with others
- 9) FIP Development Goal 9: Continuing professional development strategies
- 10) FIP Development Goal 10: Equity and equality

# FIP Development Goals

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- 11) Development Goal 11: Impact and outcomes
- 12) FIP Development Goal 12: Pharmacy intelligence
- 13) FIP Development Goal 13: Policy development
- 14) FIP Development Goal 14: Medicines expertise
- 15) FIP Development Goal 15: People-centred care
- 16) FIP Development Goal 16: Communicable diseases

# FIP Development Goals

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17) FIP Development Goal 17: Antimicrobial stewardship

18) FIP Development Goal 18: Access to medicines, devices & services

19) FIP Development Goal 19: Patient safety

20) FIP Development Goal 20: Digital health

21) FIP Development Goal 21: Sustainability in pharmacy

THANK YOU