Declaration of Astana

The Declaration of Astana, established at a 2018 global conference, reaffirms the commitment of world leaders to provide "Health for All" through universal health coverage (UHC) and sustainable development goals. It emphasizes strong primary health care (PHC) as crucial for improving both physical and mental well-being, preventing financial hardship from medical expenses, and addressing non-communicable diseases and health inequities.



- 1. Fundamental Health Rights (Section I): Reaffirms the commitment to everyone's right to the highest health standards, highlighting health as essential for peace, security, and development.
- 2. Primary Health Care (PHC) as the Foundation (Section II): Emphasizes PHC as the most effective way to improve health and achieve universal health coverage (UHC), promoting equitable access to quality care without financial hardship.
- 3. Addressing Health Inequities (Section III): Acknowledges persistent health disparities and challenges, including noncommunicable diseases and climate impacts, and commits to preventive, accessible healthcare services for all.
- 4. Political Action for Health (Section IV): Encourages governments to make bold, multisectoral decisions, address social determinants, and ensure transparent, inclusive governance to strengthen PHC.
- 5. Sustainable PHC Systems (Section V): Advocates for strengthening PHC infrastructure through national legislation, ensuring accessible, high-quality services, and providing integrated, people-centered care across all stages of life.

- 1. Knowledge and Capacity-Building: Strengthening PHC through scientific and traditional knowledge to ensure everyone receives appropriate, dignified care. Ongoing research, knowledge sharing, and capacity building are essential for improving healthcare services.
- 2. Human Resources for Health: Creating fair work conditions and adequate compensation for health workers. Investing in training, recruitment, and retention, particularly in underserved areas, while discouraging migration that may weaken developing countries' healthcare.
- 3. Technology: Expanding healthcare access with safe and affordable technologies, including medicines and vaccines, while protecting personal data. Improved data systems support disease tracking and service quality, enabling communities to take an active role in their health.
- 4. Financing: Urges countries to invest in PHC to reduce financial hardship from healthcare costs and address inequities. Emphasizes sustainable funding to ensure healthcare availability, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected areas.



Empowerment and Stakeholder Alignment for Health (Sections VI and VII)

- 6. Empowering Individuals and Communities (Section VI): Encourages active involvement of individuals, families, and communities in health policy development and implementation. Promotes health literacy, self-care, and community ownership to enhance accountability and enable healthier lives. Emphasizes solidarity, ethics, and human rights.
- 7. Aligning Stakeholders to National Health Policies (Section VII): Calls on various stakeholders, including health professionals, civil society, and international partners, to support and align with national health strategies. Promotes collaborative efforts towards building sustainable primary health care (PHC) systems and achieving universal health coverage (UHC) through shared knowledge, resources, and respect for sovereignty.

- We will act on this Declaration in solidarity and coordination between Governments, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other stakeholders.
- All people, countries and organizations are encouraged to support this movement.
- Countries will periodically review the implementation of this Declaration, in cooperation with stakeholders.
- Together we can and will achieve health and well-being for all, leaving no one behind.