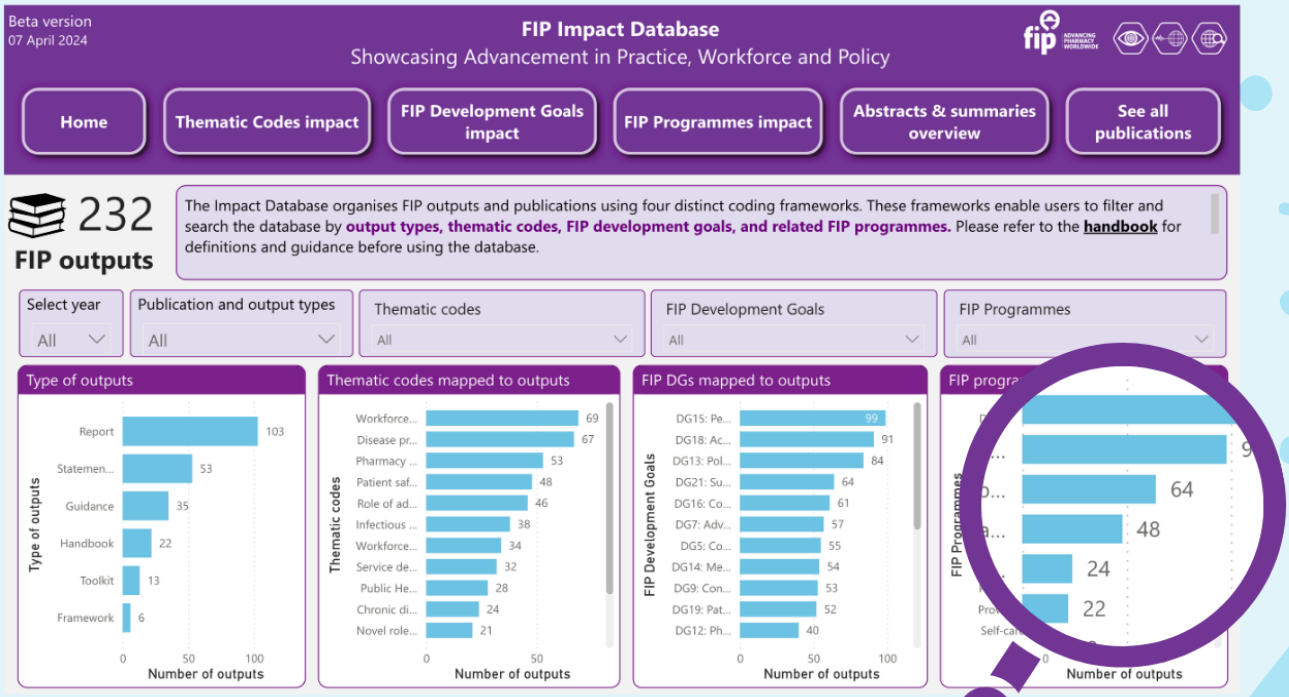
FIP Impact Database

Trends and alignment with key global health topics

2024



International Pharmaceutical Federation

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1 Overview of FIP's major publications

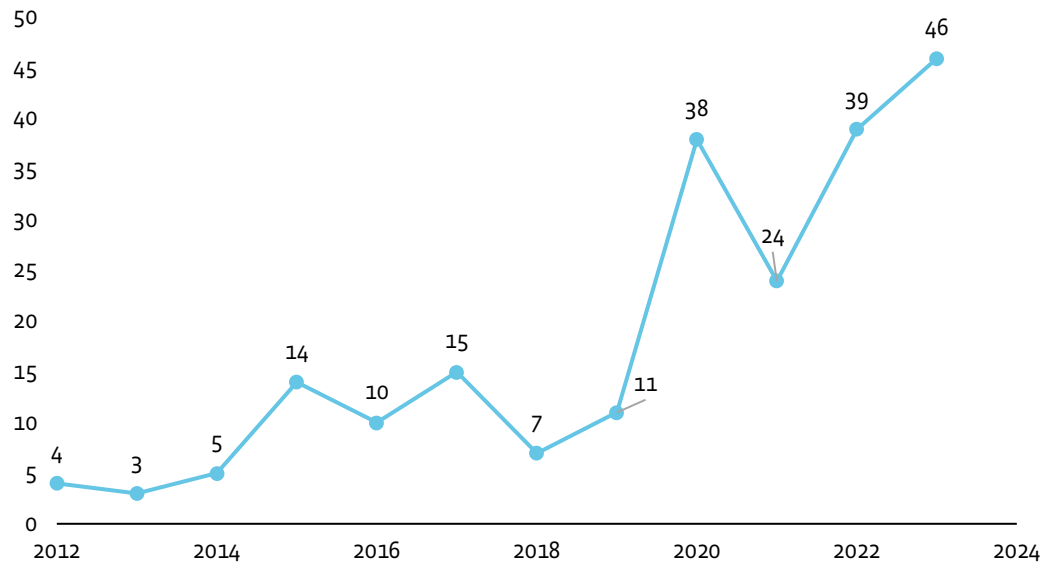
This document provides an overview of the current status and trends in FIP publications and outputs. For additional details on coding frameworks and definitions, please refer to the Impact Database Handbook here. Access to the Impact Database Platform is available through the following link: https://gpo.fip.org/fip-impact-database/.

1.1 Summary and categorisation of FIP publications and outputs from 2012 to 2023

The FIP vision and mission are focused on global leadership and the advancement of pharmacy, through practice, science, and education. Dissemination through publication and output is a key component of this global influence. The FIP Impact Database acts as a repository of this body of work, providing a sustainable and dynamic resource for FIP members.

Figure 1 below illustrates the trends in the total number of published outputs produced by FIP from 2012 to 2023, highlighting the Federation's growing impact and ongoing commitment to advancing pharmacy worldwide.

Figure 1. Trends of total number of publications from 2012 to 2023



The increase in publications in 2020 is likely due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, as FIP intensified its efforts to provide necessary guidance on managing the crisis. This increase continued into 2021 and 2022, reflecting the ongoing need for pandemic-related resources.

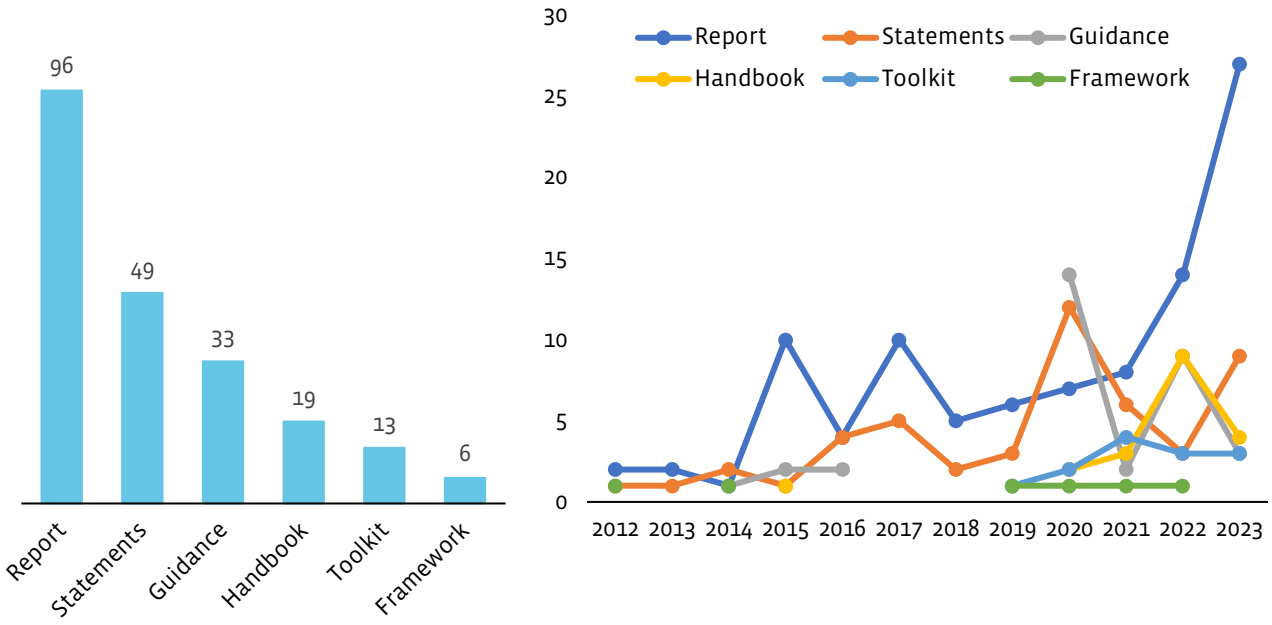
The increase in publications in 2023 could be attributed to several factors. One possible reason is the ongoing digitalisation of pharmacy practices, which has led to a greater emphasis on topics such as telepharmacy, digital health tools, and the integration of technology in healthcare. Additionally, the focus on sustainability and the role of pharmacists in promoting environmentally sustainable practices could also have contributed to the rise in publications.

1.2 Major trends of the Impact Database

1.2.1 Type of publication

Figure 2 illustrates the number of categorised publications and outputs from 2012 onwards, including reports, policies and statements, guidance, and handbooks. During the pandemic, the majority of FIP resources were guidance, reports, toolkits, and statements. In the post-pandemic period (2022 onwards), the focus shifted, with reports and handbooks emerging as the common types of publications.

Figure 2. Cumulative number of outputs (left) and trends (right) by the types of publications

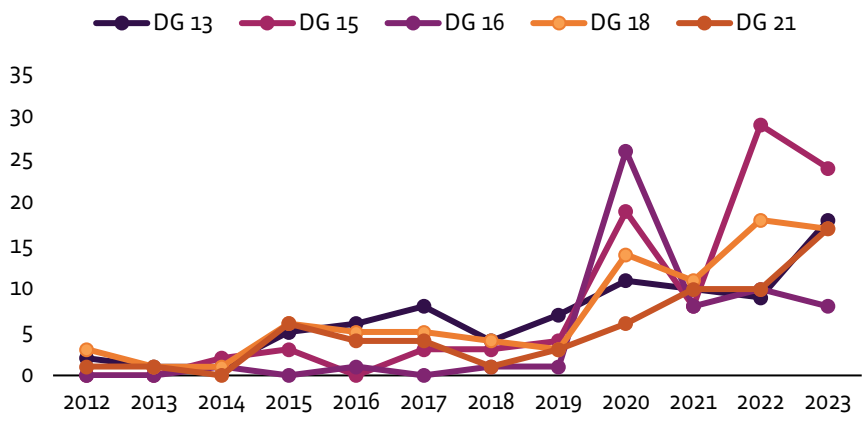


1.2.2 FIP Development Goals

FIP has consistently produced publications and outputs aligned with the **21 FIP Development Goals (DGs)**. Over the years, FIP outputs have been primarily focused on the following: DG 13 (Policy development); DG 15 (People-centred care); DG 16 (Communicable diseases); DG 18 (Access to medicines, devices & services); and, DG 21 (Sustainability in pharmacy). Figure 3 illustrates these DGs and the trends by FIP DGs from 2012 to 2023.

In 2020, there was a significant rise in outputs related to DG 15 (People-centred care), DG 16 (Communicable diseases) and DG 18 (Access to medicines, devices & services), driven by the urgent need to address the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. This rise underscores FIP's rapid response in providing critical resources and guidance to support member organisations (MOs) during the crisis. In 2023, there was a peak in outputs related to DG 13 (Policy development) and DG 21 (Sustainability in pharmacy). This increase reflects a growing global focus on sustainability and the need for robust policy frameworks to support the integration of sustainable practices in pharmacy, as well as to guide the profession's adaptation to ongoing and future health challenges. These trends highlight FIP's commitment to long-term strategic planning and the growth of resilient healthcare systems through both sustainable pharmacy practices and strong policy development.

Figure 3. Primary aligned DGs (left) and the trends of outputs (right) by FIP DGs from 2012 to 2023



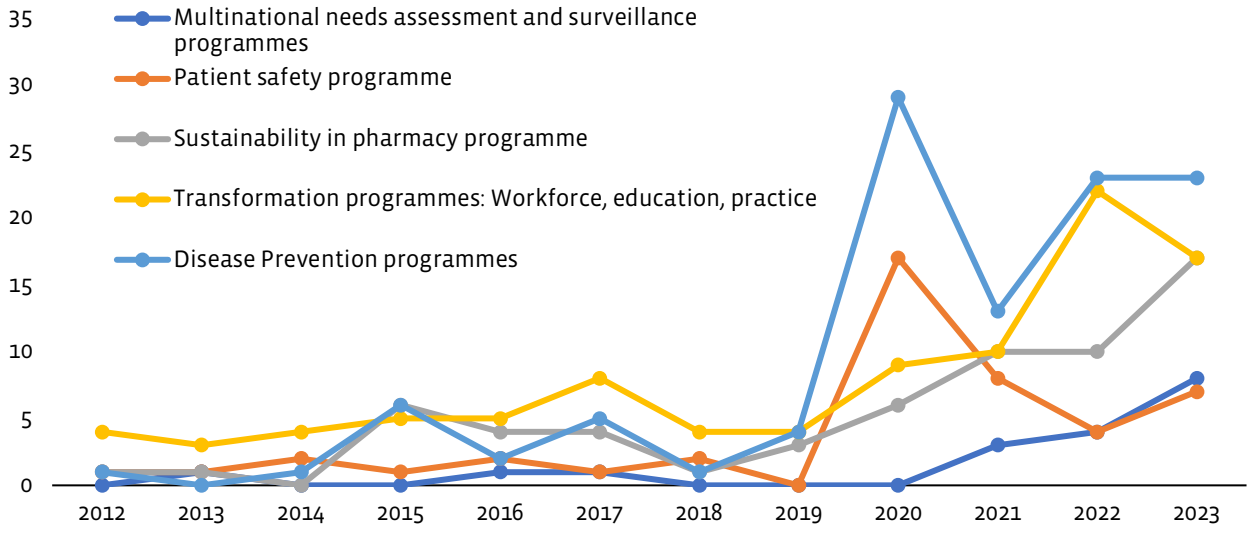
1.2.3 FIP programmes

Figure 4 illustrates **the top five FIP priority programmes**, out of 12, which most publications and outputs map against. These priority programmes are as follows: **Disease prevention**; **Transformation in the workforce, education, and science**; **Sustainability in pharmacy**; **Patient safety**; and, **Multinational needs assessment and surveillance**.

The figure reveals a notable increase in outputs around 2019-2021, particularly for Disease prevention and Workforce transformation programmes. This surge likely corresponds with the global response to health challenges and evolving healthcare needs. As highlighted in the previous section, DG 21 (Sustainability in pharmacy), reached its peak in 2023. This is als reflected in the figure below, which shows that the FIP Sustainability in Pharmacy programme reached its highest point in the same yearFIP's efforts in these areas are essential to support member organisations (MOs) in building a resilient healthcare system and promoting public health.

For definitions of FIP priority programmes, please refer to the FIP Impact Handbook available here.

Figure 4. Cumulative number of outputs (above) and trend (below) by FIP programmes from 2012 to 2023



1.2.4 Thematic codes

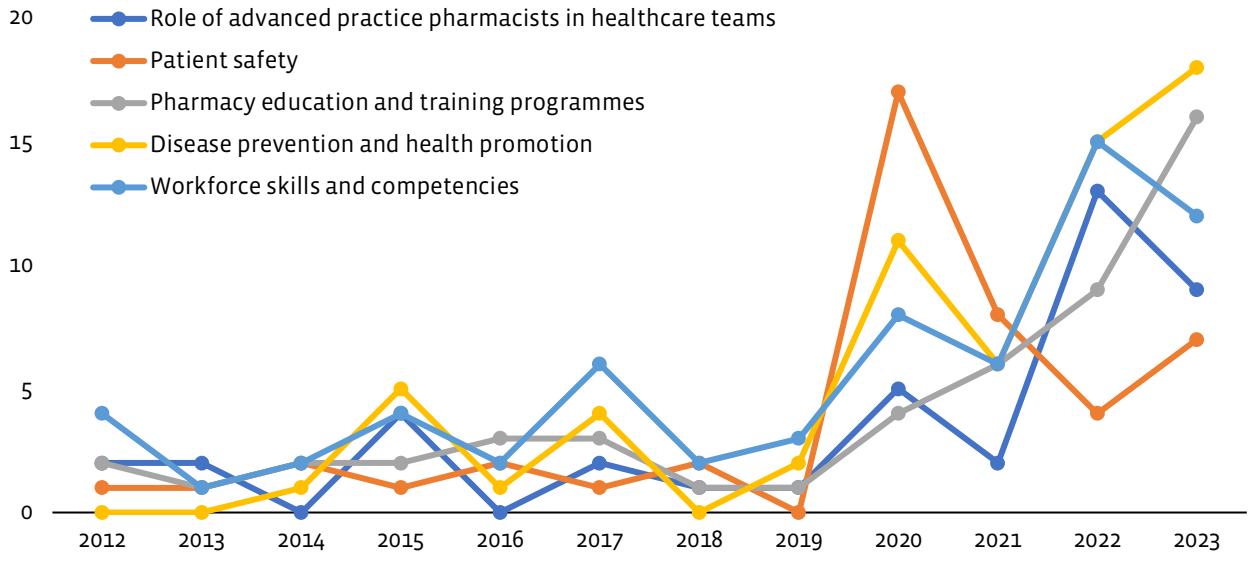
Figure 5 demonstrates the number of publications and outputs mapped to pre-defined secondary thematic codes and the trends of the **five codes** most closely aligned with FIP outputs. Over the years, FIP has focused on the following key thematic areas: **workforce skills and competencies; disease prevention and health promotion;** and, **pharmacy education and training programmes**. These are followed by **patient safety and advanced practice roles**. This targeted support has strengthened member organisations' capabilities to meet evolving healthcare demands, tackle global health challenges, and promote sustainable healthcare practices.

The data shows a marked increase in these thematic areas between 2020 and 2022, as the COVID-19 pandemic underscored the essential role of skilled pharmacists in healthcare teams, highlighted the urgent need for robust patient safety measures, and accelerated the adaptation of educational programmes to ensure continued training and competency development amid a global health crisis. During this period, there was also a growing emphasis on disease prevention and health promotion, as preventive healthcare became a cornerstone of the global response to the pandemic.

Through its focused efforts in these thematic areas, FIP has reinforced its role as a global leader in pharmacy, guiding its members toward resilience and excellence in healthcare delivery.

For more details on the thematic codes used in the platform and analysis, please refer to the FIP Impact Handbook available here.

Figure 5. Cumulative number of outputs (above) and trend (below) by thematic codes from 2012 to 2023



1.3 The impact of FIP publications and outputs on key global health topics

It is important for FIP to align its programmes and work with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), the Astana Declaration, and global health threats, while simultaneously delivering impactful work for its members and the pharmacy profession.

In line with our vision, FIP is committed to supporting the world to achieve the UN SDGs and universal health coverage. To this end, in May 2019, FIP reinforced its ongoing collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) by signing a specific Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This agreement underscores the key role of pharmacy in delivering UHC through primary health care.

For over seven decades, FIP and the WHO have been working together to improve global health outcomes, and this MOU marked a renewed commitment to these goals.

Since then, FIP has focused on **six key areas** that demonstrate the impact of its publications and outputs in addressing global health challenges. These areas include **non-communicable diseases (NCDs)**, **disease prevention**, **patient safety**, **antimicrobial stewardship (AMS)**, **primary health care**, **and workforce skills and competencies**.

1.3.1 Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

FIP has consistently produced a range of publications and outputs to support pharmacists in their role of managing NCDs. **Chronic disease management (CDM)** is a key thematic code used in the Impact Database and specifically highlights the role of pharmacists in managing chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension and asthma.

This thematic focus is linked to the **NCDs FIP priority programme**, reflecting FIP's commitment to supporting member organisations with valuable resources, particularly in the areas of prevention and early detection of NCDs. More information on the NCD programme can be found here: https://ncd.fip.org/.

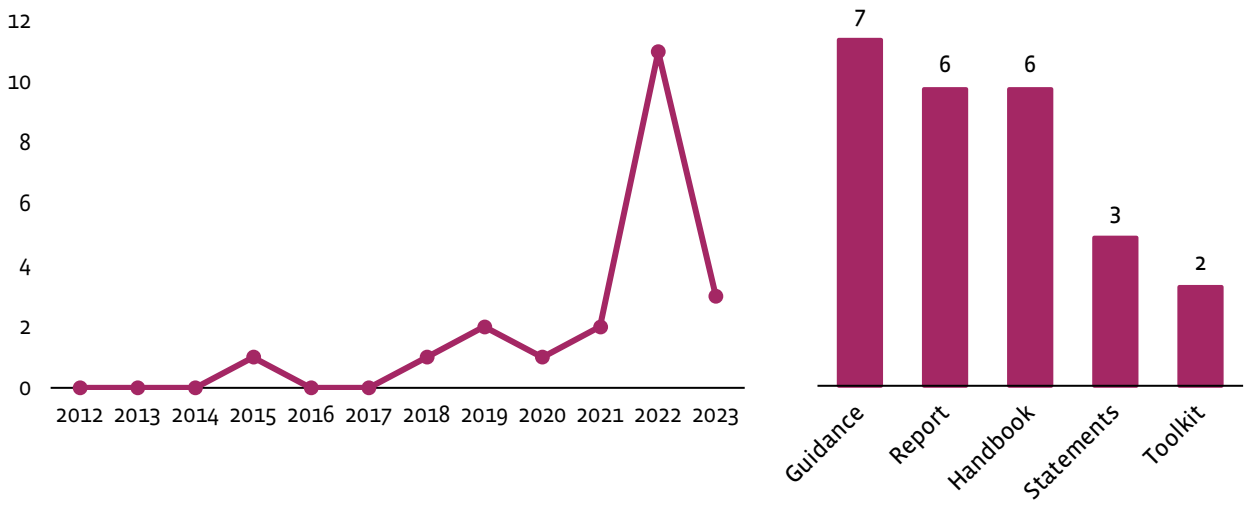
CDM is also linked to FIP Development Goal 15 (People-centred care), which underscores FIP strategies in supporting education and the workforce to support the prevention, screening, clinical management, and therapeutic optimisation of NCDs.

Over the years, there has been a notable increase in the number of publications and outputs related to NCDs, as illustrated in Figure 6.

In particular, there was a significant increase in publications related to NCDs in 2022, likely driven by a post-pandemic focus on strengthening healthcare systems and addressing the long-term impacts of COVID-19, particularly among individuals with chronic conditions.

FIP has produced five distinct types of publications focused on NCDs. Among these, guidance documents are the most prevalent, followed by reports and handbooks. These resources are the leading tools provided to member organisations for NCD management.

Figure 6. The trend in NCD-related outputs from 2012 to 2023 (left) and their types of publications (right)



Alignment of FIP NCD-related outputs with WHO priorities and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Figure 7. Alignment of FIP NCD-related outputs with UN SDGs

The WHO places a strong emphasis on NCDs and has identified five key diseases: **diabetes, mental health, chronic respiratory conditions, cancer, and cardiovascular diseases**. These areas are aligned with FIP's published work in NCD management.

FIP has been an active supporter of the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC). It holds the status of Observer to the Conference of the Parties to the WHO FCTC.

FIP's focus on NCDs is also integral to DG 15 (People-centred care), which serves as a cornerstone for enhancing healthcare efficiency, resilience, and sustainability of healthcare systems. This aligns closely with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) 3 of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. Furthermore, FIP DG 15 (People-centred care), is aligned SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure), as illustrated in Figure 7.

1.3.2 Disease prevention (communicable disease and self-care management)

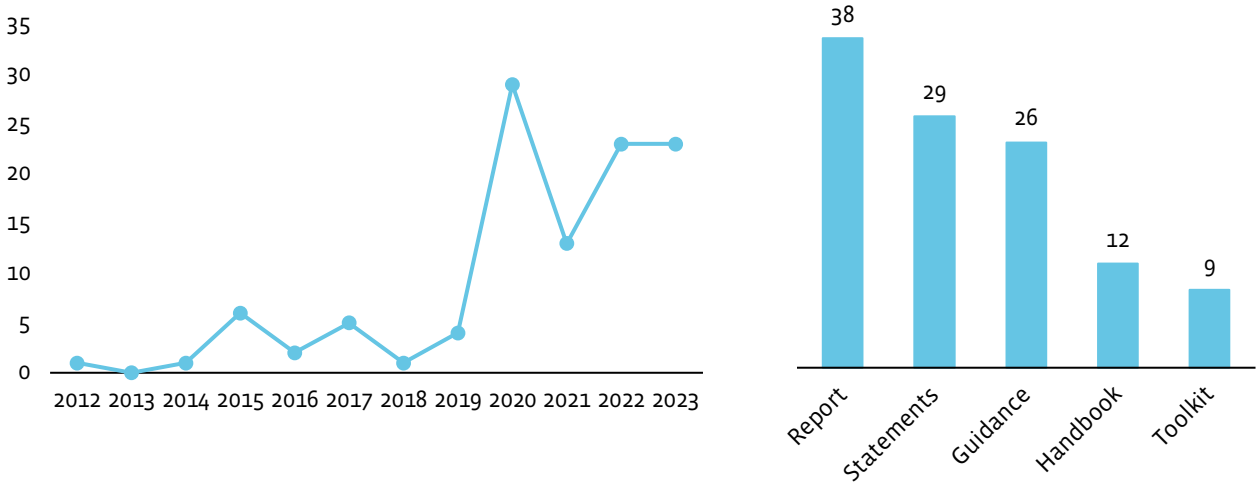
The FIP Impact Database highlights the critical role of pharmacists in disease prevention through the **Disease prevention FIP priority programme**. This programme emphasises the role of pharmacists in health screenings, lifestyle interventions and patient education, all of which are essential to disease prevention efforts. Specifically, it showcases the role of pharmacists in preventing infectious diseases through vaccination, controlling vector-borne diseases, and addressing other prevalent infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). More information on the prevention programme can be found here: https://prevention.fip.org/.

This programme aligns with FIP's DG 16 (Communicable diseases) and is closely linked to several thematic codes in the Impact Database, including disease prevention and management, health promotion, and infectious disease management, all highlighting FIP's diverse initiatives in disease prevention.

Figure 8 illustrates the trend of 114 publications and outputs related to disease prevention from 2012 to 2023. There are fluctuations over time with notable peaks in the years 2020, 2022, and 2023. The sharp increase in 2020, followed by sustained output through 2022 and 2023, reflects FIP's proactive response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath.

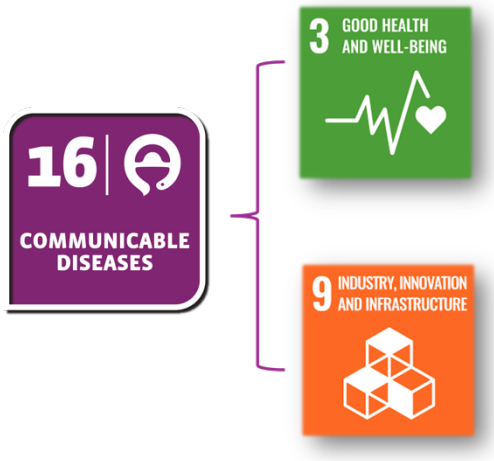
Among the five types of publications FIP has produced in disease prevention, reports, statements, and guidance are the most frequently produced types of publications. Reports have become the leading type of publication and outputs to support member organisation's efforts in disease prevention efforts.

Figure 8. The trend in disease prevention-related outputs from 2012 to 2023 (left) and their types of publications (right)



Alignment of FIP disease prevention-related outputs with WHO priorities and UN SDGs

Figure 9. Alignment of FIP disease prevention-related outputs with UN SDGs



The FIP Disease prevention programme aligns with the WHO priorities in antimicrobial resistance (AMR), vaccination, as well as health emergency preparedness. FIP continues its efforts on AMR through multiple outputs delivered by the FIP Commission on Antimicrobial Resistance. For instance, in 2023, the Commission shared with WHO the FIP statement of policy on mitigating antimicrobial resistance through antimicrobial stewardship.

FIP also placed a particularly strong focus on the role of pharmacists in improving vaccination coverage through several publications, short videos offering concise professional development opportunities (CPD Bites), and an interactive online platform on pharmacy-based vaccination. More information can be found here: https://prevention.fip.org/vaccination/.

Through the **FIP humanityRx and sustainabilityRx programmes**, FIP has also produced various resources to support its members in preparedness, surveillance, crisis management, and humanitarian support. Effective surveillance and crisis management are fundamental in quickly identifying and responding to outbreaks of infectious diseases, thereby preventing their spread. Additionally, preparedness and humanitarian support play vital roles in ensuring communities are equipped to handle and recover from health crises involving communicable diseases.

Additionally, FIP's disease prevention efforts contribute to the achievement of the UN SDGs. Specifically, FIP DG 16 (Communicable diseases) aligns with the UN SDG 3 (Good health and well-being) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure), as illustrated in Figure 9 below.

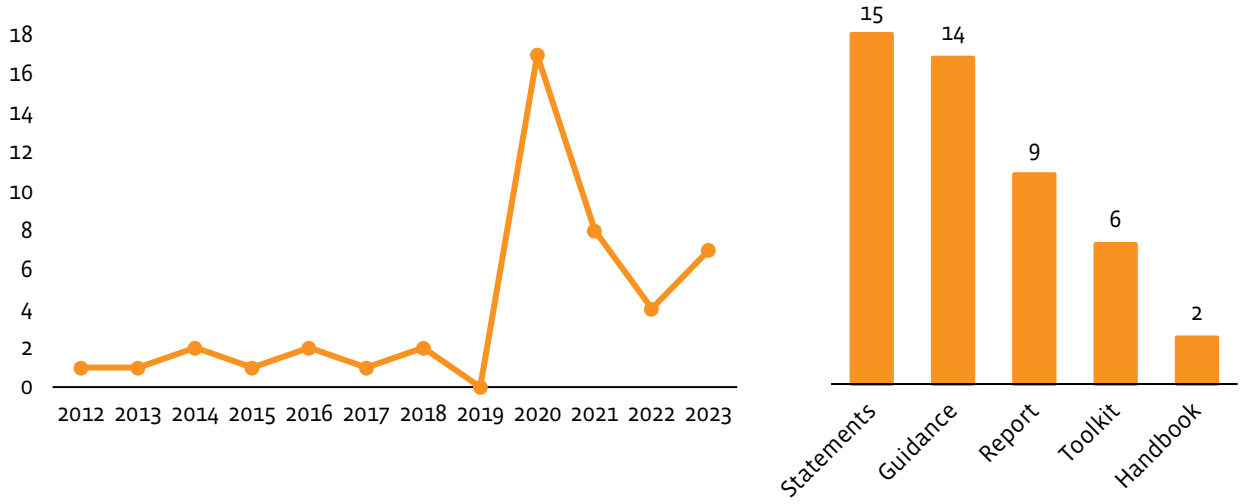
1.3.3 Patient safety

The FIP Impact Database emphasises the role of pharmacists in patient safety, which has been captured in the secondary thematic code "**Patient safety**." This area focuses on preventing errors and adverse effects in healthcare by creating a culture of safety and implementing effective processes, procedures, behaviours, technologies, and environments. These efforts are designed to minimise risks, reduce the likelihood and impact of errors, and facilitate learning from mistakes.

The thematic code is linked to the FIP Patient Safety programme, underscoring its global importance for pharmacists, who are responsible for ensuring that medications do not cause harm to patients. This focus on patient safety is further aligned with FIP DG19, (Patient safety), contributing to the broader mission of ensuring safe healthcare practice and access worldwide.

Between 2012 and 2023, FIP has produced 46 publications and outputs related to patient safety, as shown in Figure 10 below. The trend of these outputs fluctuates over the years, with a notable rise in 2020 likely driven by the focus on safety during the COVID-19 pandemic. Statements and policies are the most common type of patient safety publications, emphasising FIP's commitment to setting clear standards and guidelines for safe practice. These are followed by guidance documents and reports, which provide detailed, evidence-based resources to support members in their patient safety efforts.

Figure 10 The trend in patient safety-related outputs from 2012 to 2023 (left) and their types of publications (right)



Alignment of FIP patient safety-related outputs with WHO priorities and UN SDGs

Figure 11. Alignment of FIP patient safety-related outputs with UN SDGs

The FIP Patient Safety programme alogns closely with WHO's global priorities for patient safety. To improve patient safety worldwide, FIP has helped define the scope and objectives of the WHO Global Patient Safety Challenges on Medication Safety and has been contributing to the efforts of WHO to implement the Global Patient Safety Action Plan 2021 to 2030.

The FIP DG19, (Patient safety), is aligned with SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), which aims to reduce global maternal mortality, eliminate preventable deaths among newborns and children, and achieve universal health coverage. DG 19 is also aligned with SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production), which encourages the appropriate use of resources in healthcare to ensure safety. Through its patient safety-related outputs, FIP contributes to these critical global health objectives, ensuring that pharmacists play a central role in reducing harm and improving safety in healthcare settings.

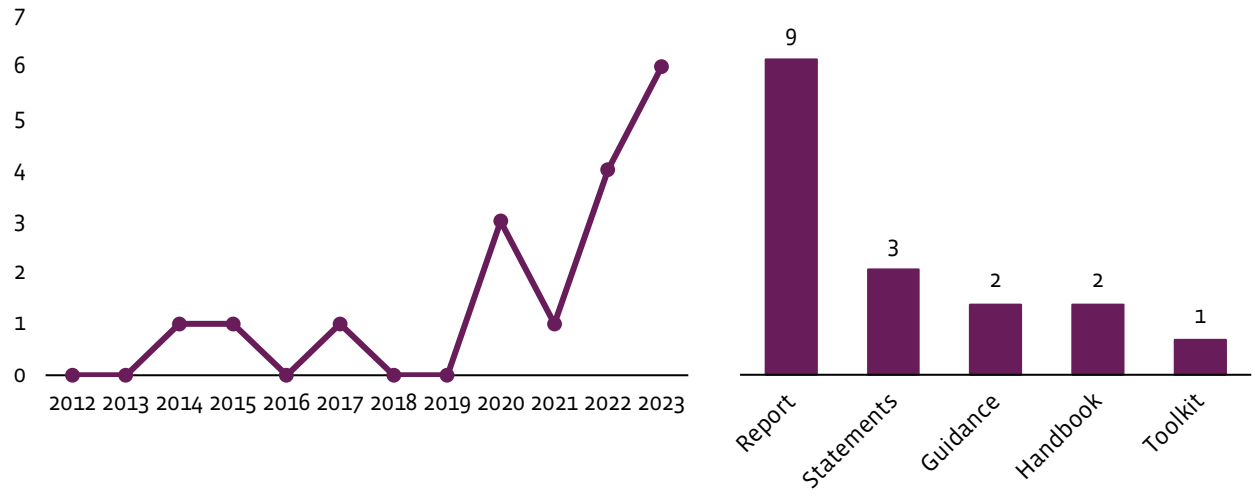
1.3.4 Antimicrobial Stewardship (AMS)

FIP supports pharmaceutical practitioners, scientists and educators, as well as member organisations around the globe in their efforts to minimise antimicrobial resistance (AMR) through the FIP Antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) programme. FIP is driving AMS initiatives through its Commission on AMR, which is comprised of pharmacy experts with international reach and diverse backgrounds. The Commission's activities span education, policy development, and public health, with additional work in the area of the safety

of medicines, and engagements throughout each of the World Health Organization regions. These efforts align with the ambitions described by FIP DG 17 (Antimicrobial stewardship).

Between 2012 and 2023, FIP has produced 17 resources related to antimicrobial stewardship, as shown in Figure 12 below. The trend of these outputs shows a sharp increase over the years, reaching a peak in 2023. Among the five types of AMS publications, reports are the most frequent, highlighting FIP's commitment to providing comprehensive resources that support member organisations in their efforts to implement effective antimicrobial stewardship practices.

Figure 12. The trend of antimicrobial stewardship-related outputs from 2012 to 2023 (left) and their types of publications (right)



Alignment of FIP AMS-related outputs with WHO priorities and UN SDGs

Figure 13. Alignment of FIP AMS-related outputs with UN SDGs

The FIP Antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) programme supports the WHO's goal of achieving UHC by promoting the optimal use of antimicrobials, monitoring and auditing prescriptions, and educating health professionals and patients.

FIP AMR Commission recently collaborated with the CDC and WHO to discuss the role of pharmacists in drug-resistant fungal diseases, and how to educate on AMR and antimicrobial stewardship (AMS), through two dedicated digital events during the World AMR Awareness Week.

The FIP AMS programme is aligned with UN SDG 3 (Good health and well-being) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure), which aims to promote the responsible use of antimicrobials and support innovative practices and infrastructure to manage AMR effectively. This alignment is illustrated in Figure 13.

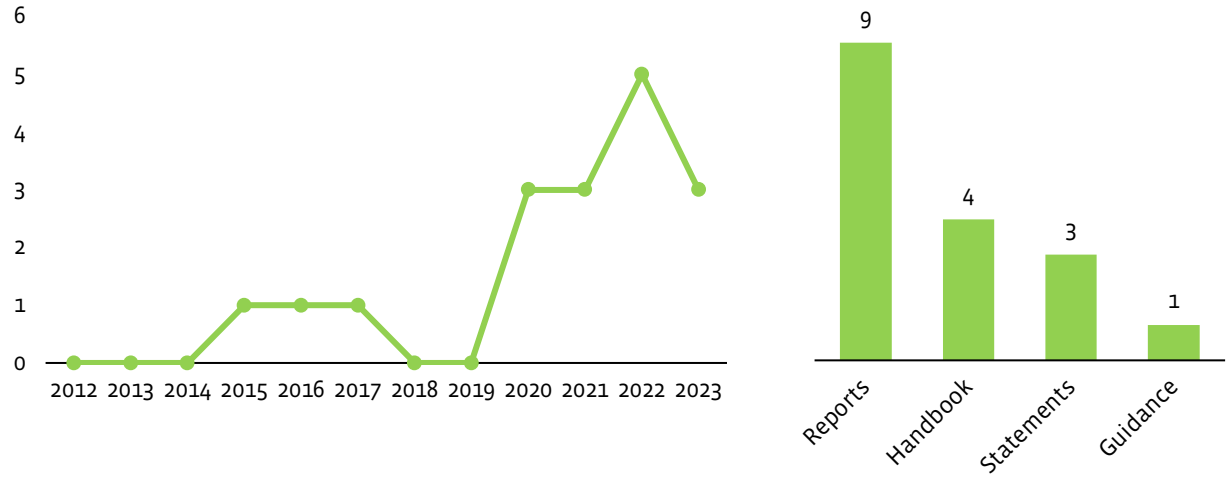
1.3.5 Primary health care

FIP actively supports **primary health care (PHC)** through its dedicated programme aimed at empowering and enhancing its members' ability to demonstrate impactful PHC services. FIP assists its member organisations across different regions and countries by developing and advocating for pharmaceutical policies and systems that support PHC delivery. FIP's initiatives focus on increasing the knowledge and skills of the pharmaceutical workforce in delivering PHC services. More information on the PHC programme can be found here: https://primaryhealthcare.fip.org/.

FIP has produced 17 publications and outputs related to PHC between 2012 to 2023, as illustrated in Figure 14 below. These publications include four different types, with reports being the most commonly produced, underscoring FIP's commitment to providing detailed guidance and resources that support its members in advancing PHC globally.

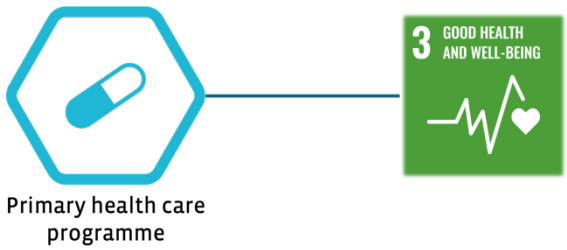
The trend of PHC-related outputs shows an increase starting around 2019, with peaks in 2020-2022. This surge is likely linked to FIP's participation as a signatory of the Astana Declaration on Primary Healthcare in October 2018. The declaration reaffirmed the global commitment to strengthening PHC as the foundation of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and emphasised the critical role of PHC worldwide, calling for action from all stakeholders to achieve it. Following the Astana Declaration, FIP held regional conferences in the Eastern Mediterranean and Europe, focusing on transforming primary health care. These events led to the signing of commitments to action on PHC, further reinforcing the pharmacy profession's dedication to advancing PHC globally.

Figure 14. The trend of PHC-related outputs from 2012 to 2023 (left) and their types of publications (right)



Alignment of FIP PHC-related outputs with WHO priorities and UN SDGs

Figure 15. Alignment of PHC-related outputs with UN SDG 3



The FIP PHC programme is closely aligned with WHO's Astana Declaration of 2018, which reaffirmed the commitment to strengthening PHC to achieve UHC and the UN SDGs. Specifically, FIP's PHC programme is aligned with SDG 3 (Good health and well-Being)

1.3.6 Workforce skills and competencies

For the past decade and more, FIP has been at the forefront of the collaborative transformation of pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences workforce development and career-long education. Through its initiatives, resources, and partnerships, it continues to shape the future of the pharmaceutical workforce globally.

For instance, FIP launched the Global Pharmacy Workforce Capacity Surveillance in 2023 in alignment with the WHO Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health: Workforce 2030 and the recommendations of the UN High-Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth. Efforts to gather data have been underway, with FIP engaging its member organisations in the data collection process.

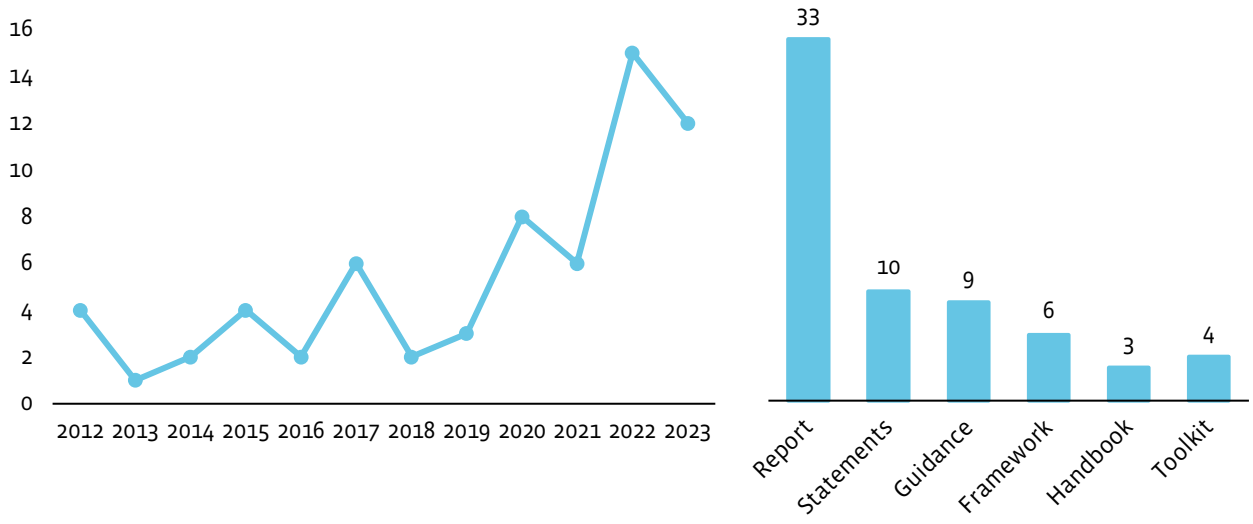
More information on the surveillance programme can be found on the GPO microsite here: https://gpo.fip.org/resources/multinational-needs-assessment-mnap-and-surveillance-programmes/

Over the years, FIP has invested in enhancing the capacity of the pharmacy workforce, as reflected in the thematic code "**Workforce skills and competencies**." This code highlights the essential skills pharmacists need in the workforce, such as communication, leadership, and other key competencies. This thematic code is connected to several related tertiary codes, including competency standards for the pharmacy workforce. It is also linked to FIP's Transformation programmes, which focus on workforce development, education, and practice. These programmes aim to globally transform pharmacy practice and education by assisting member organisations in assessing their needs, developing strategies, and creating targeted solutions, tools, and resources.

More information on FIP's workforce transformation programme can be found here: https://gpo.fip.org/fip-workforce-transformation-programme/.

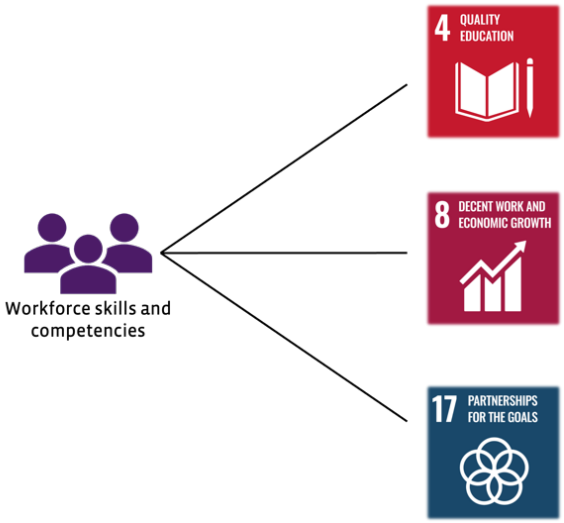
FIP has produced 65 publications and outputs related to workforce skills and competencies from 2012 to 2023, as illustrated in Figure 16 below. The trend fluctuates over the years, with a notable peak in 2022. These outputs fall within four different types of publications, with reports being the most commonly produced by FIP.

Figure 16. The trend of workforce skills and competencies-related outputs from 2012 to 2023 (left) and their types of publications (right)



Alignment of FIP Workforce skills and competencies-related outputs with WHO priorities and UN SDGs

Figure 17. Alignment of FIP Workforce skills and competencies-related outputs with UN SDGs



Enhancing the skills and competencies of pharmacists is essential for improving health outcomes and progressing towards universal health coverage (UHC). FIP's focus on workforce skills and competencies is aligned with three UN SDGs: SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals). By promoting quality education, supporting a decent work environment, and fostering partnerships, FIP's efforts contribute significantly to achieving these goals, as illustrated in Figure 17.

1.3.7 Sustainability, equity and equality

Sustainability

FIP has advanced sustainability within pharmaceutical sciences and healthcare sectors through its SustainabilityRx programme which focuses on providing sustainable pharmacy services and models. This programme addresses three key areas: environmental and planetary health, disaster and pandemic response, and sustainable services. More information on the SustainabilityRx programme available here: https://sustainability.fip.org/.

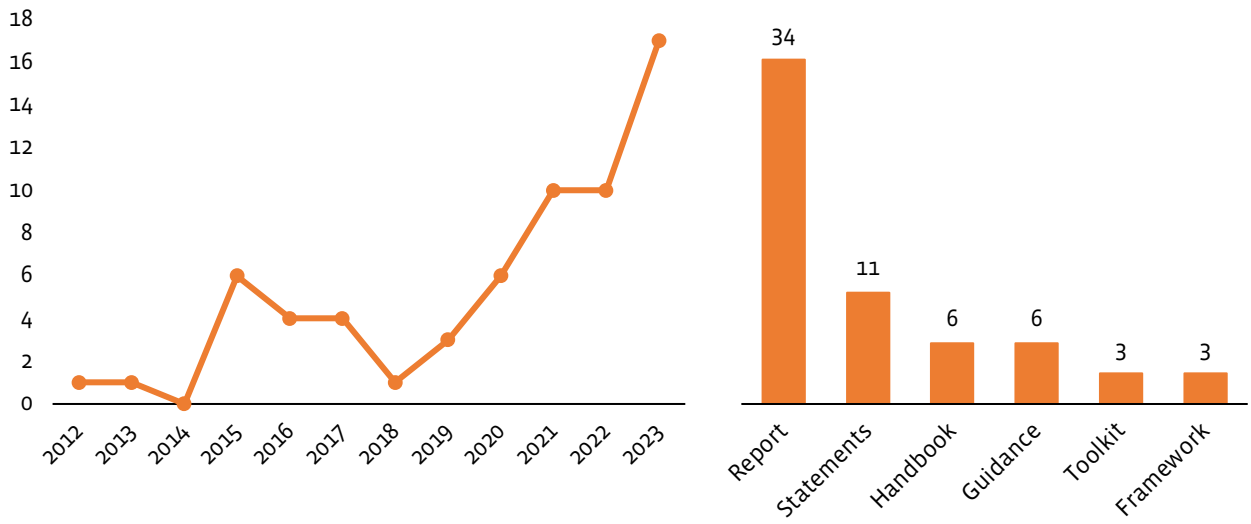
The role of pharmacists is emphasised in mitigating the health impacts of environmental issues, including climate change. Pharmacists also encourage green pharmacy practices and advocate for policies that reduce the environmental footprint of pharmaceuticals. In emergencies such as pandemics, pharmacists provide rapid response and share best practices.

The programme also supports the development of policies and strategies to ensure the sustainability of pharmacy practices, including appropriate remuneration models for pharmaceutical services. The FIP SustainabilityRx programme directly supports the implementation and delivery of the FIP DG21 (Sustainability in pharmacy).

Through this programme, members can enhance their preparedness for health emergencies, and adopt sustainable practices that can contribute to global climate action and support the long-term sustainability of pharmacy services globally.

FIP has produced 63 outputs and publications related to sustainability from 2012 to 2023, as illustrated in Figure 18 below. The trend fluctuates over the years with a noticeable peak in 2023. These include six different types of publications, with report being the most commonly produced by FIP.

Figure 18. The trend of Sustainability-related outputs from 2012 to 2023 (left) and their types of publications (right)



Alignment of FIP Sustainability-related outputs with WHO priorities and UN SDGs

Figure 19. Alignment of FIP Sustainability-related outputs with UN SDGs

FIP outputs related to FIP DG21 (Sustainability in pharmacy) aligns with several UN SDGs, namely SDG 3 (Good health and well-Being), DG 6 (Clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy), SGD 12 (Responsible consumption and production) and SDG 13 (Climate action). This alignment shows how FIP sustainability-related resources can support members in achieving sustainable future through responsible pharmacy practices.

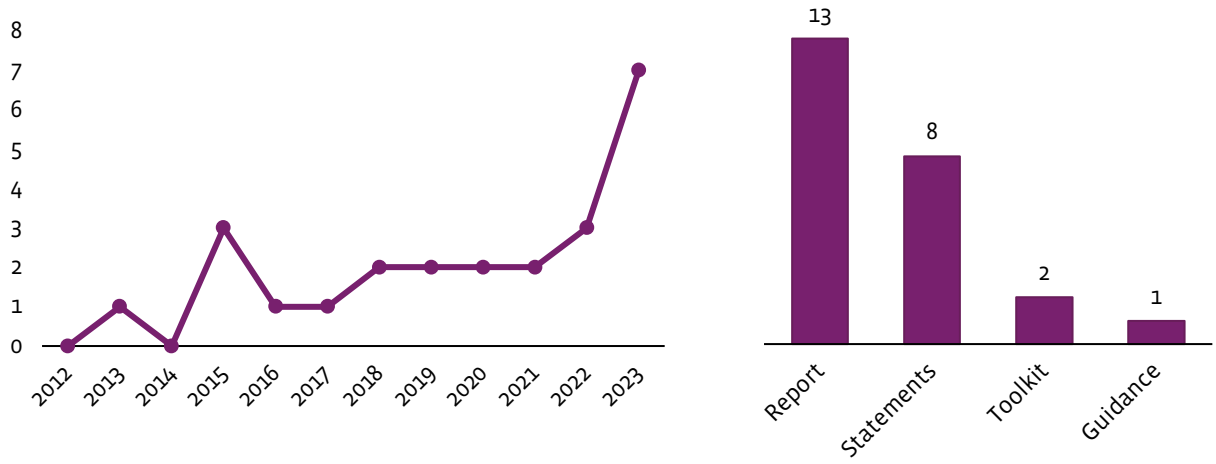
Equity and equality

FIP contributes to its vision of a world where everyone benefits from access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines through the FIP EquityRx programme. This programme focuses on equitable access to health care for all individuals, regardless of their social, demographic and health identifiers, and the intersectionality that exists across all these characteristics. The FIP EquityRx programme works across pharmaceutical practice, science, and workforce and education. Some notable workstreams include vaccine equity, workforce diversity and health literacy. This programme is closely linked to the FIP Women in Science and Education (FIPWiSE), an initiative that was launched by the United Nations in 2020 on the International Day of Women and Girls in Science. More information on the EquityRx programme available here: https://equityrx.fip.org/.

This programme is mainly linked to the FIP DG 10 (Equity and equality) and also aligns with ID tertiary thematic code "**Health equity initiatives**" which underscores initiatives that pharmacists actively participate in to reduce disparities in healthcare access, gender equity and outcomes across diverse populations.

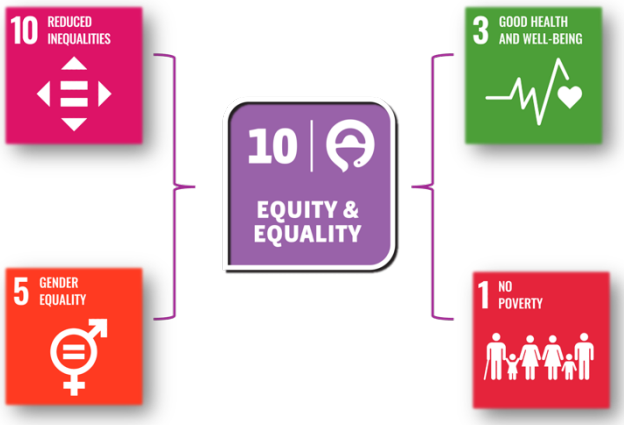
FIP has produced 24 outputs and publications related to equity and equality from 2012 to 2023, as illustrated in Figure 20 below. The trend fluctuates over the years with a noticeable peak in 2023. These include four different types of publications, with reports being the most commonly produced by FIP.

Figure 20. The trend of Equity and equality-related outputs from 2012 to 2023 (left) and their types of publications (right)



Alignment of FIP Equity and equality-related outputs with WHO priorities and UN SDGs

Figure 21. Alignment of Equity and equality-related outputs with UN SDGs



The FIP EquityRx programme is aligned with four UN SDGs, including: SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), SDG 5 (Gender equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities). This alignment underscores FIP's commitment to ensuring equal access to medicines, pharmaceutical services and treatment for everyone. The FIP EquityRx programme captures FIP's global efforts to reduce inequalities, promote gender equality, ensure good health and eradicate poverty.

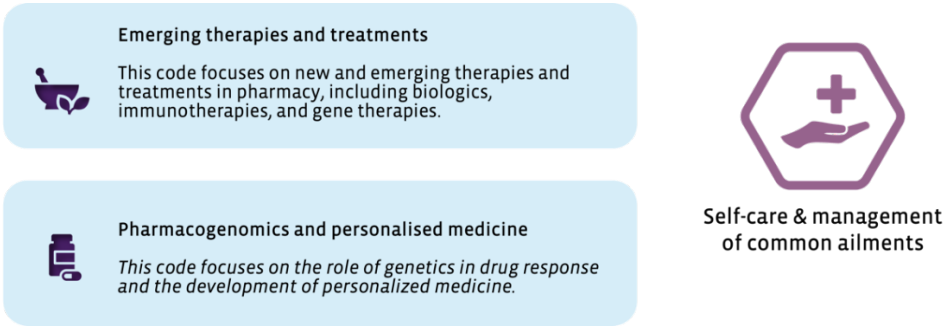
2 Future directions and potential areas for expansion

FIP has initiated several programmes to support the growing area of digital health. These include the FIPx – FIP Train the Trainer online course, which aims to equip pharmacists with essential digital skills, and the FIP Technology Forum, which supports expert discussions and knowledge sharing on technological advancements. By further expanding these existing initiatives and introducing new ones, FIP can continue to support the implementation of digital health innovations, ensuring that member organisations (MOs) are well-prepared to meet the challenges and opportunities of the future healthcare landscape. Additionally, exploring the potential of technological innovations, such as artificial intelligence applications in pharmacy, could enhance patient engagement and streamline administrative activities. The proposed focus is captured by the "**Technological Innovations**" thematic code in the impact database, as illustrated in Figure 22.

Figure 22. FIP DG and thematic code linked to digital health and technological innovation

Emerging therapies represent a significant opportunity for FIP to expand its scope and align with global health priorities, particularly those set by WHO. Emphasising emerging therapies in pharmaceutical practice would support the WHO's priority of ensuring access to safe, effective, and quality-assured medical products. Additionally, expanding efforts in **personalised medicine and pharmacogenomics** could improve treatment efficacy and safety, contributing to better global health outcomes. Increasing attention to self-care and the management of common ailments would also support WHO's priority of enhancing primary healthcare and improving health equity.

Figure 23. Thematic codes and FIP programme for potential areas of expansion



FIP will amplify its impact by continuing the production of **frameworks and toolkits** that provide practical, actionable guidance for pharmacists. Creating **policy statements and guidelines** that address emerging health threats and support resilient healthcare systems is crucial. Collaborating with global health organisations, such as WHO, to align publications with global health priorities will ensure that member organisations are well-prepared to contribute to global health goals. Furthermore, expanding research and publications in underrepresented areas, such as **mental health and personalised medicine**, can help address evolving healthcare needs. By focusing on these future directions, FIP can continue to support member organisations effectively and contribute to global health improvement.

FIP will continue to update the impact database with Category 1 outputs, ensuring that the most relevant and significant publications are readily accessible. In the future, the database will be expanded to include Category 2 outputs, which encompass FIP-authored works that are peer-reviewed articles from FIP constituencies and experts. This addition will provide a more comprehensive repository of valuable insights and research findings, reflecting the collaborative efforts and expertise within the FIP community. By incorporating these peer-reviewed publications, the database will serve as a robust resource for healthcare professionals, member organisations, researchers, and policymakers, facilitating informed decision-making and advancing pharmacy worldwide.

3 Summary and conclusions

Since celebrating its centenary in 2012, FIP has made significant strides in advancing pharmacy worldwide, producing numerous outputs and publications that inform and advance policy, workforce, and practice across our global community of practice.

Central to these efforts is the FIP Impact Database, a comprehensive resource that collates, categorises, and provides access to a complete collection of outputs supporting the Federation and Members' vision and mission. This database not only highlights the achievements of FIP and its members but also serves as a strategic tool for advocacy, leadership development, and influencing global health policies.

The database includes the main work areas, innovations, and best practices from FIP member organisations, reflecting the impact on various global health areas such as non-communicable diseases, disease prevention, patient safety, antimicrobial stewardship, and primary healthcare, as well as workforce skills and competencies. It empowers FIP members by offering data, insights and evidence that support their roles and responsibilities in healthcare, driving pharmacy's development, innovation, and a greater impact on patient and public health outcomes.

Future expansions of the Impact Database will focus on emerging fields such as digital health, technological innovations, personalised medicines, pharmacogenomics, as well as self-care and management of common ailments, ensuring that FIP remains at the forefront of pharmaceutical advancements.

In the future, the database will be expanded to include Category 2 publications and outputs, which encompass FIP-authored works that are peer-reviewed publications from FIP constituencies and experts. FIP calls for ongoing engagement and feedback from FIP member organisations to enrich the Impact Database. Active participation in submitting peer-reviewed articles and involvement in FIP's surveys, case studies, interviews, and focus group discussions is crucial. This collaborative effort will ensure the database remains a valuable resource for informing policymaking and initiatives that advance pharmacy practice worldwide.

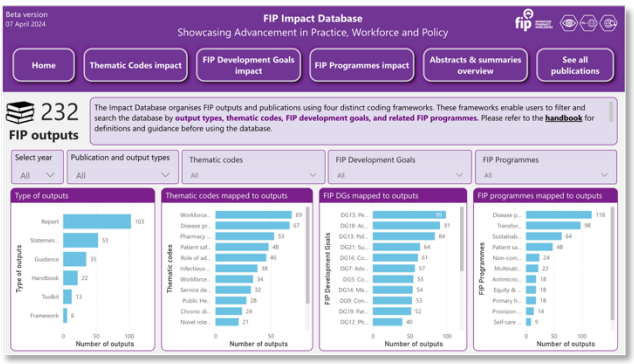
If you have any enquiries on how to get more involved in these efforts, please do not hesitate to contact the FIP Global Pharmaceutical Observatory at observatory@fip.org.

Figure 24. FIP Global Pharmaceutical Observatory contact details

Appendix

Appendix 1. Infographics of a brief overview of the Impact Database

IMPACT DATABASE
Brief overview



What is the Impact Database?

It collates, summarises, categorises, and provides access to a complete range of outputs that support the Federation and Members' vision and mission

It offers insights into the main work areas, innovations and best practices of member organisations over the past decade that have contributed to the advancement of pharmaceutical global health through influencing practice, education, and policy.

What are the objectives of the Impact Database?

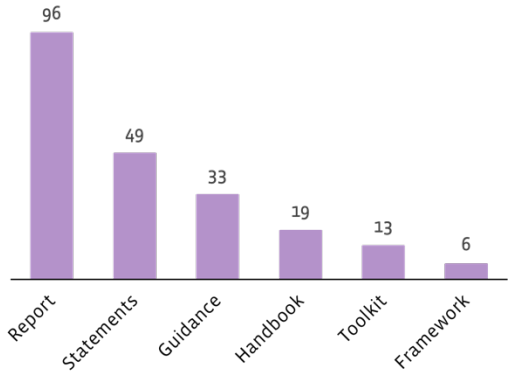
- Establish a comprehensive database
- Systematic collation and analysis
- Develop ongoing data collection processes
- Provide a global overview of practice, workforce, and policy transformation
- Enhance visibility and utility across FIP programmes

How to use the Impact Database?

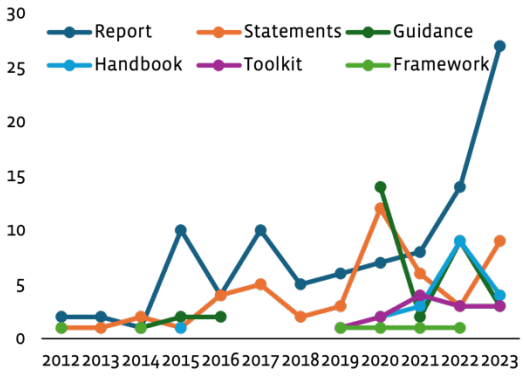
Access the platform here.

Click here to download the handbook, which provides definitions and descriptions of the coding frameworks and terminologies used in the Impact Database.

What types of publications has FIP produced over the years?



What do the trends look like over the past decade?



IMPACT DATABASE
Brief overview

FIP's evidence of impact: What has FIP achieved so far?

FIP outputs are mapped against the following coding frameworks: Thematic codes, FIP Development Goals (DGs), and FIP programmes. These codes were developed to analyse the trends, patterns, and the impact of FIP publications and outputs on pharmacy education, workforce and policy.

FIP Development Goals (DGs)

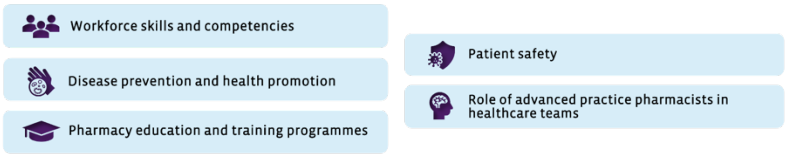
FIP outputs are primarily aligned with five DGs: DG 13, DG 15, DG 16, DG 18, and DG 21. Through these outputs, FIP is committed to support members in addressing health challenges and meet health care demands by focusing on people-centred care, access to medicines, policy development, sustainability, and communicable diseases.

FIP programmes

FIP's work is centred around these key priority programmes: Disease prevention; Transformation programme; Sustainability in pharmacy; Patient safety; and Non-communicable diseases. FIP produced the highest number of outputs in these programmes, reflecting its focus on supporting members in these critical areas.

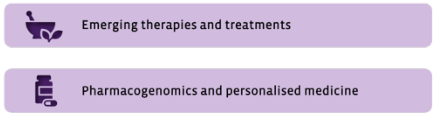
Thematic codes

FIP outputs are primarily mapped to five thematic codes, demonstrating its commitment to supporting members in advancing workforce skills, amplifying pharmacists' roles in disease prevention and health promotion, enhancing training programme, improving patient safety and introducing advanced practice pharmacists in healthcare teams.



What are the potential areas for expansion in the future?

1. FIP has initiated several programmes to advance digital health and can further expand or introduce new initiatives in this area. This will assist members in navigating future healthcare challenges and opportunities. Additionally, exploring the application of artificial intelligence in pharmacy could enhance patient engagement, adherence and administrative efficiency.



2. Emerging therapies offer FIP an opportunity to expand its scope and align with global health priorities. Focusing on these areas can help ensure access to safe, effective, and quality-assured medical products. Expanding efforts in personalised medicine and pharmacogenomics could improve treatment efficacy and safety, contributing to better global health outcomes. Moreover, increasing attention to self-care and the management of common ailments would strengthen primary healthcare and promoting health equity.

3. FIP will regularly update the Impact Database with relevant publications and outputs and ensure they are readily accessible for members. It will also expand the database to include FIP-authored works that are peer-reviewed articles from FIP constituencies and experts.

IMPACT DATABASE
Brief overview

FIP's impact on workforce skills and competencies

Over the years, FIP has invested in enhancing the capacity of pharmacy workforce, as reflected in the thematic code **"Workforce Skills and Competencies."**

FIP has summarised these competencies into six clusters:

1. Expert professional practice
2. Working with others
3. Leadership
4. Management
5. Education, training and development
6. Research and evaluation

Country-specific case studies: Utilisation of FIP GbCF to develop national competency frameworks for early career pharmacists

Kuwait

The GbCF was chosen as the base for the development of the Kuwait Foundation Competency Framework (KFCF).

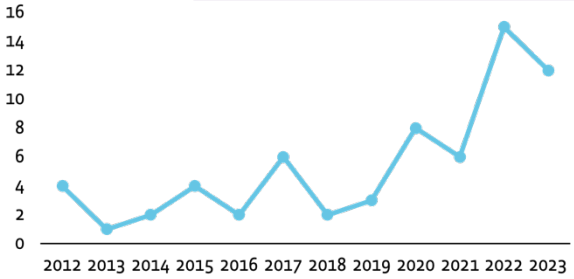
Kenya

The FIP GbCF was used as a suitable framework as a basis for the competency framework development for Kenya

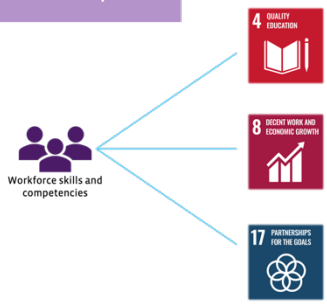
Bahrain

Faculty at the University of Bahrain found the FIP GbCF a useful self-assessment tool for evaluating graduates' preparedness.

FIP's Workforce skills and competencies-related outputs



FIP has produced 65 outputs related to workforce skills and competencies. The trend fluctuates over the years, with a notable peak in 2022, indicating a strong focus on the pharmacy workforce in that year.



FIP's Workforce skills and competencies contribute to achieving these UN SDGs by promoting quality education, supporting decent work, and fostering partnerships.

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