Key concepts (introduction to Health in All Policies)
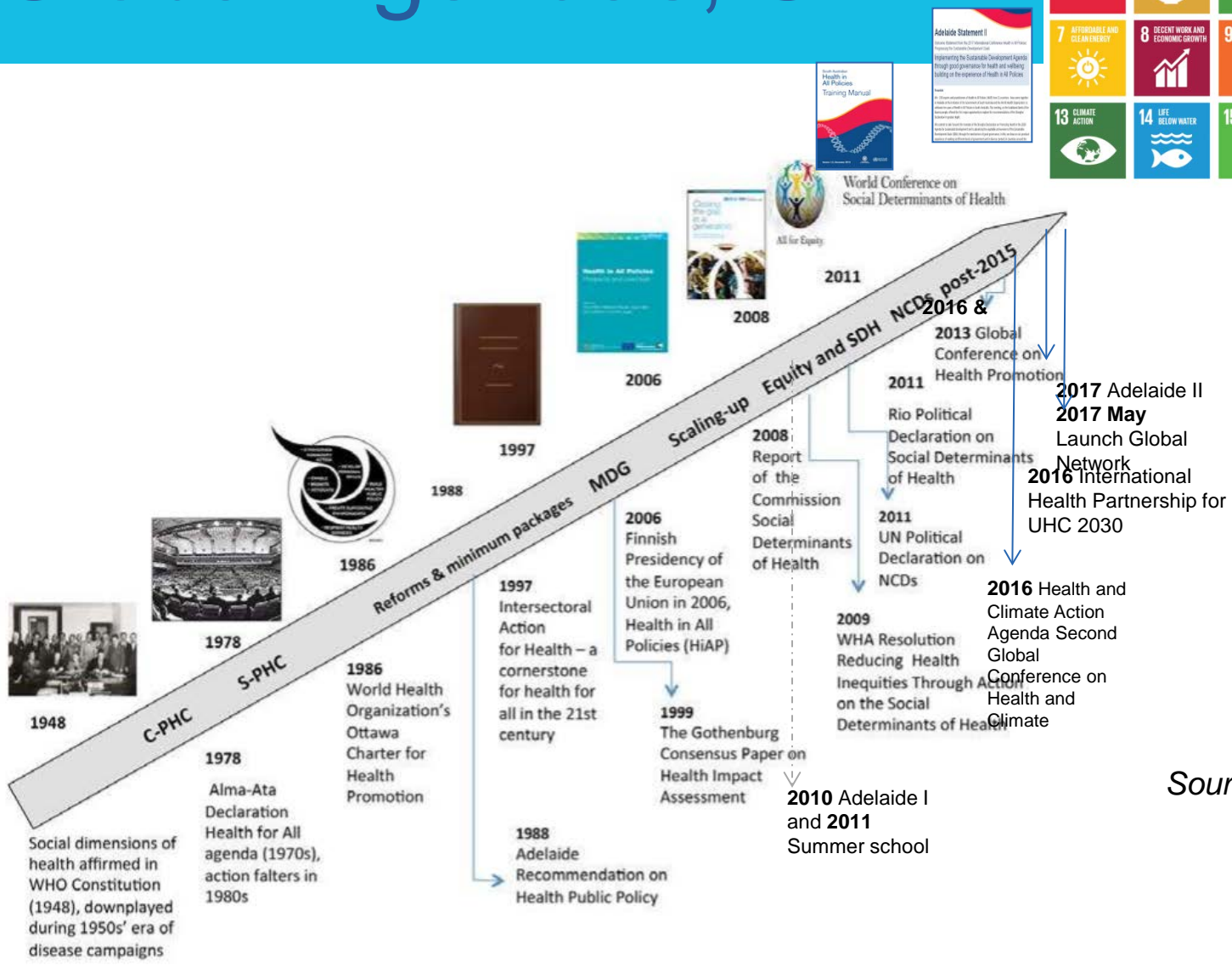
Session 1.1 Nicole Valentine

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Overview

1.Determinants

2. Intersectoral action

3. Sustainability

4. Governance and Health in All Policies

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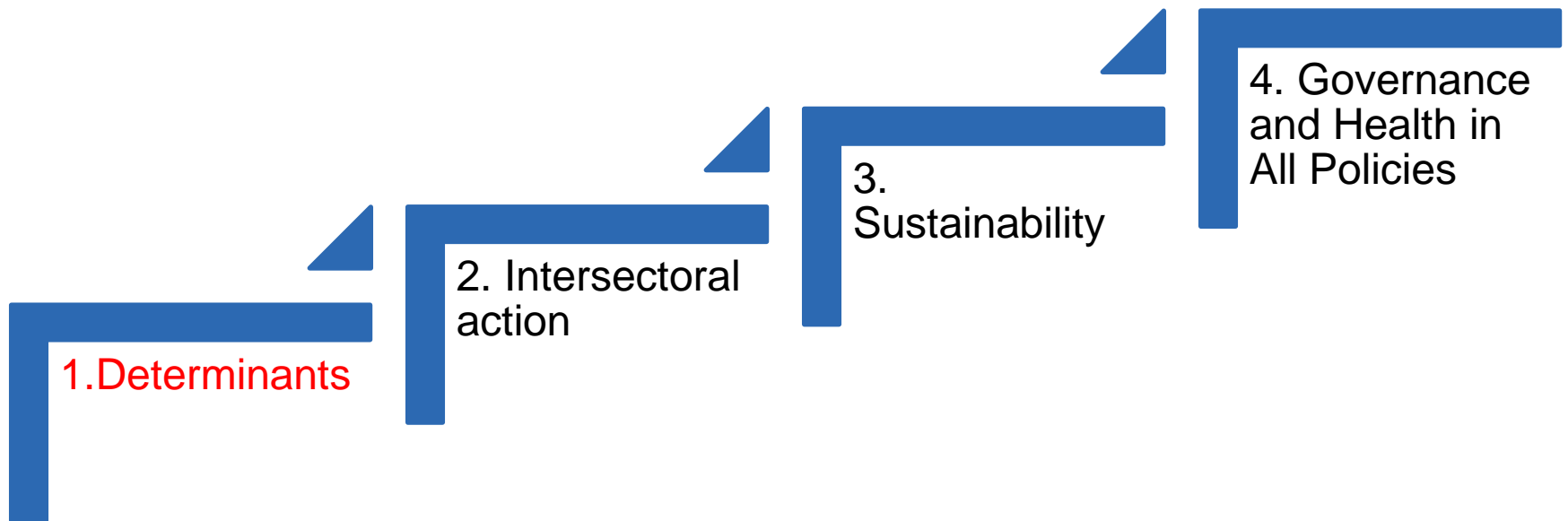
Global Agendas, SDH

Source: Adapted from Solar, Valentine (2013)

Key concept – determinant causes

BMJ Global Health

Mc Giniss *et al* (2002) | Canadian Institute of Advanced Research (2012) | Bunker et al (1995)

Health care (up to 15%)
Social circumstances & environmental exposure (45%)
Health behaviour patterns (40%)

Health care (up to 25%)
Socioeconomic (50%)
Environmental (10%)
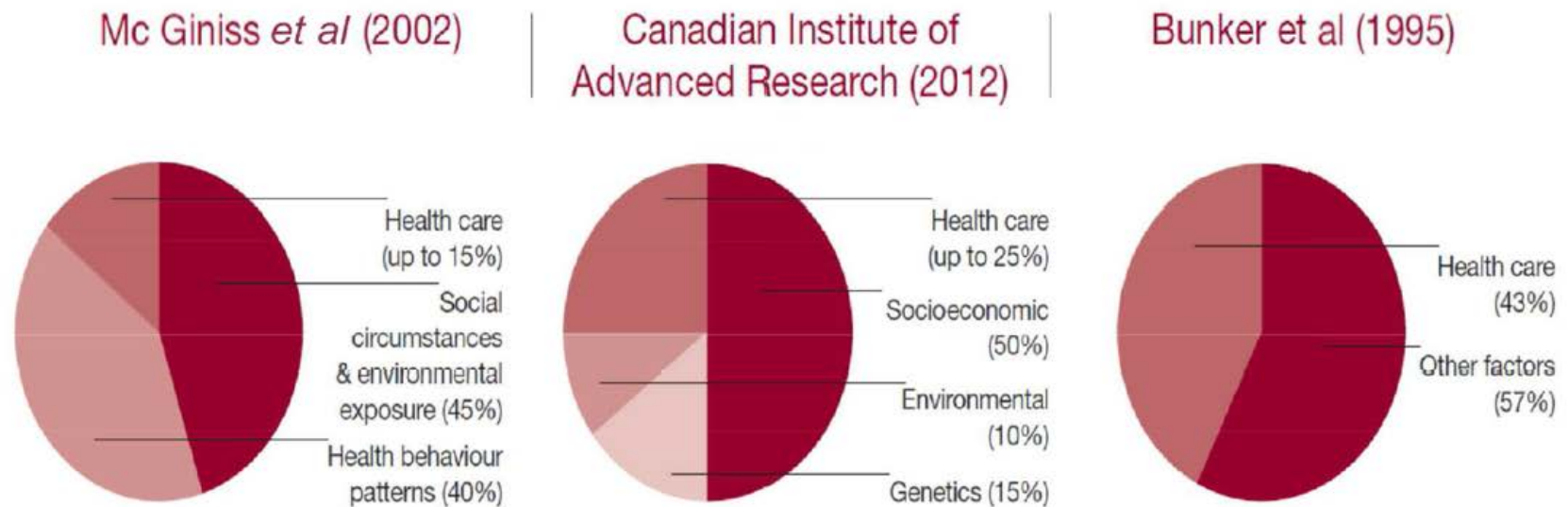Genetics (15%)

Health care (43%)
Other factors (57%)

Figure 1 Estimates of the contribution of the main drivers of health status.

Determinants and International Law
2000 General Comment, the right to health

- Article 12.2 (a): The right to maternal, child and reproductive health

- Article 12.2 (b): The right to healthy natural and workplace environments

- Article 12.2 (c): The right to prevention, treatment and control of diseases

- Article 12.2 (d): The right to health facilities, goods and services

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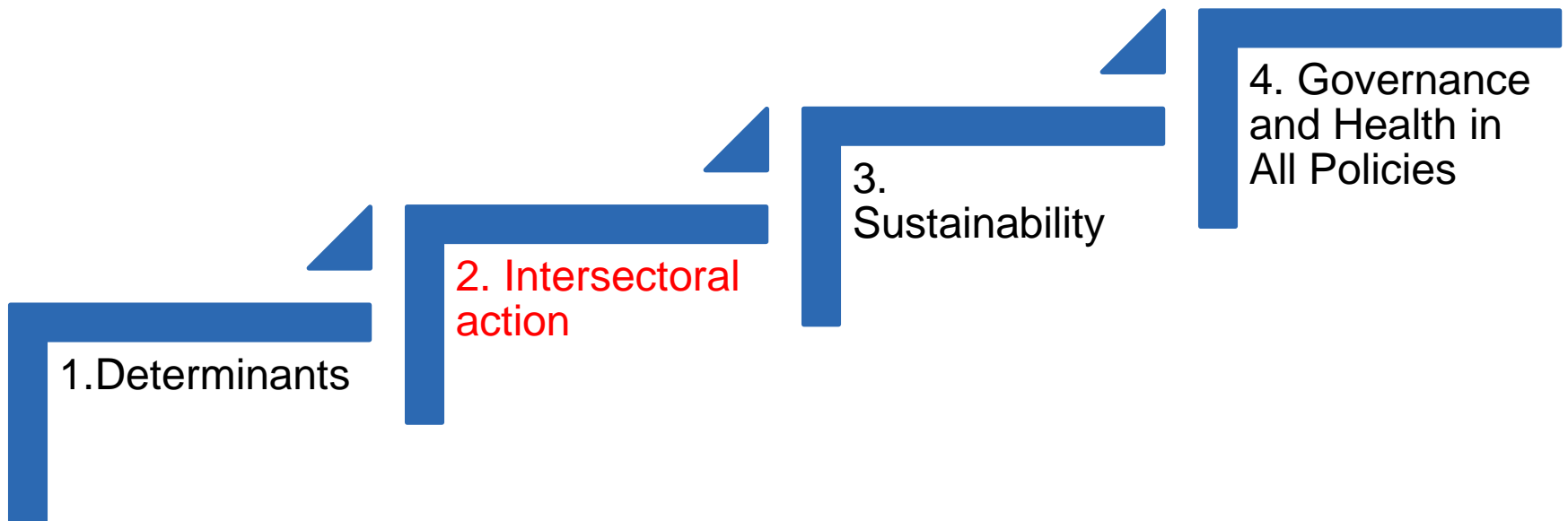
5

Complexity

Cause and effect may be identifiable in retrospect but may be unlikely to conform with prior expectations on how things work. **Interventions must be flexible** as outcomes may be unforeseen.

-*Snowden 2005*

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History of Intersectoral Action
Primary health care –tools 1970s-80s

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Intersectoral action for health (IAH) sponsored by W.H.O

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Multisectoral / intersectoral

Multisectoral action– 2016

- *.."Encompasses all activities involving non health sectors that can potentially improve health." [Rasanathan et al. 2017]*

Intersectoral action– 2007/earlier (WHO)

- *.."A recognised relationship between part or parts of different sectors to take action on issues to improve health and health equity"; [WHO International Conference on Intersectoral Action for Health 1997, p. 3]. The action cannot be undertaken without cooperation.*

Action across sectors- 2015

- *.."Action across sectors refers to work undertaken by two or more government ministries or agencies to develop policies, programmes or projects. "*

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Multisectoral / intersectoral

Whole-of-government

..approach refers to the coordinated efforts of two or more sectors within government to improve health outcomes. This can include working across different levels of government. Joined-up government and healthy public policies are similar terms used in the HiAP literature.
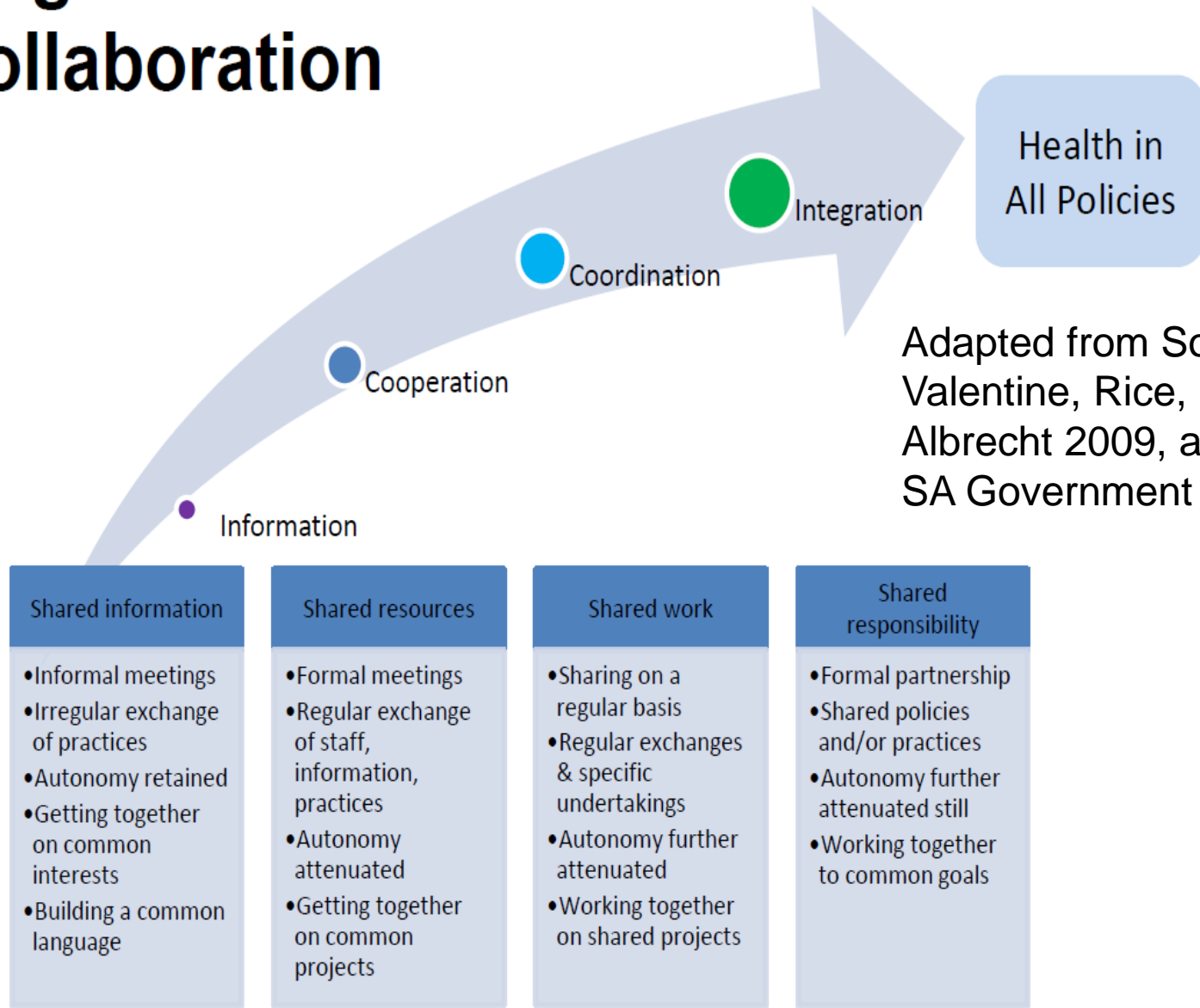
Whole-of-society

..approach refers to coordinated efforts to improve health by multiple stakeholders within and outside government that may also be from several sectors.

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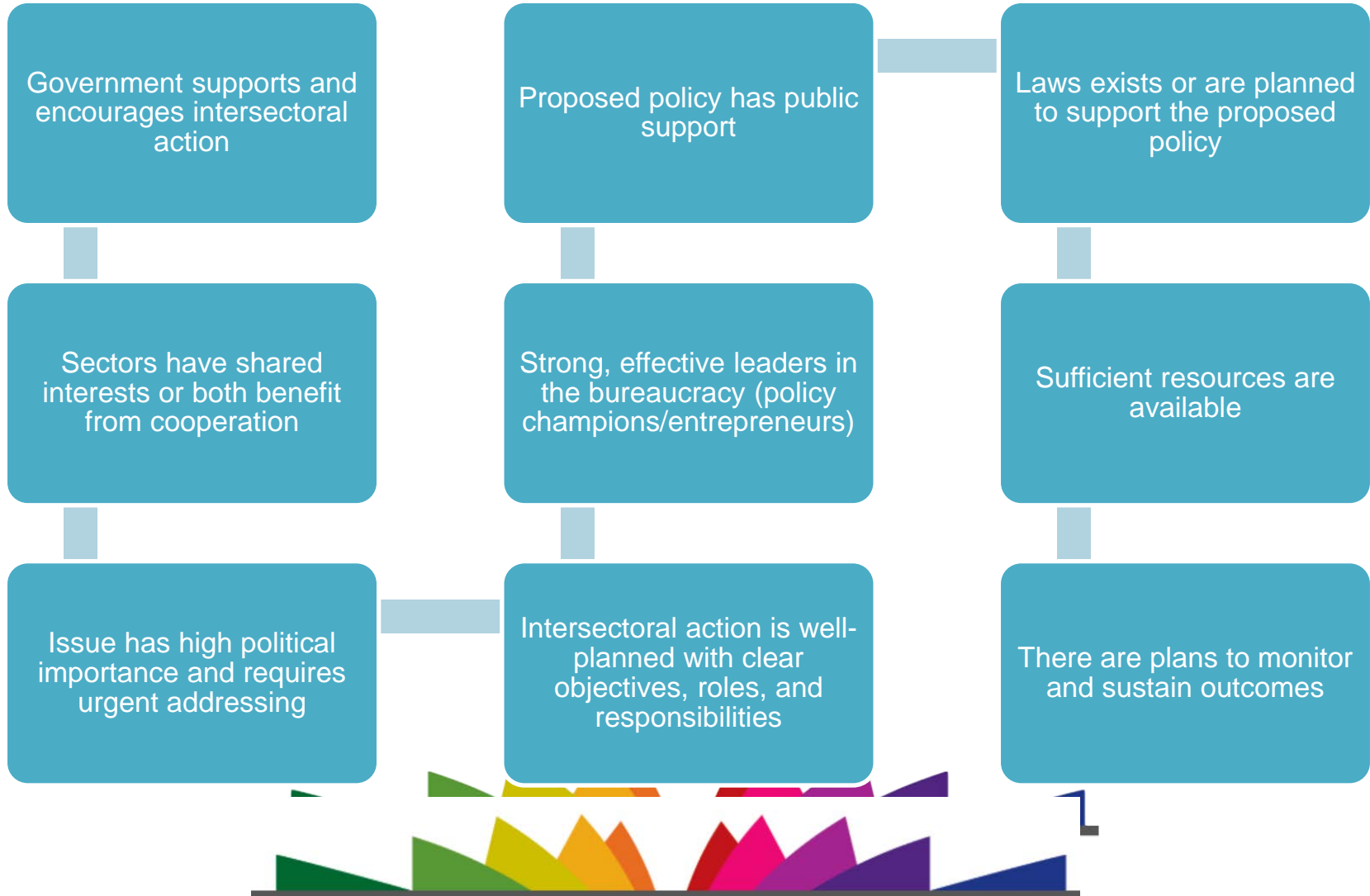Degrees of multisectoral collaboration

Intersectoral and integrated

- .. management of cross-cutting issues in public policy transcending the boundaries of established policy fields, or which often do not correspond to the institutional responsibilities of individual departments.
  - Horizontal
  - Vertical

Conditions that favour effective intersectoral collaboration

Government supports and encourages intersectoral action

Proposed policy has public support

Laws exists or are planned to support the proposed policy

Sectors have shared interests or both benefit from cooperation

Strong, effective leaders in the bureaucracy (policy champions/entrepreneurs)

Sufficient resources are available

Issue has high political importance and requires urgent addressing

Intersectoral action is well-planned with clear objectives, roles, and responsibilities

There are plans to monitor and sustain outcomes

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Sustainability and the resource envelopes

Development is sustainable when it "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

[The World Commission on Environment and Development 1987; Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress / Joseph Stiglitz]

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Sustainability and health

Policy coherence

Good health requires policies that actively support health ✓

It requires different sectors working together, for example:

HEALTH **TRANSPORT** **HOUSING** **WORK** **NUTRITION** **WATER & SANITATION**

TO ENSURE ALL PEOPLE HAVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO ACHIEVE THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF HEALTH

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Air pollution, cities, health, equity

- **Affordable and clean energy** for all for healthy homes and lives
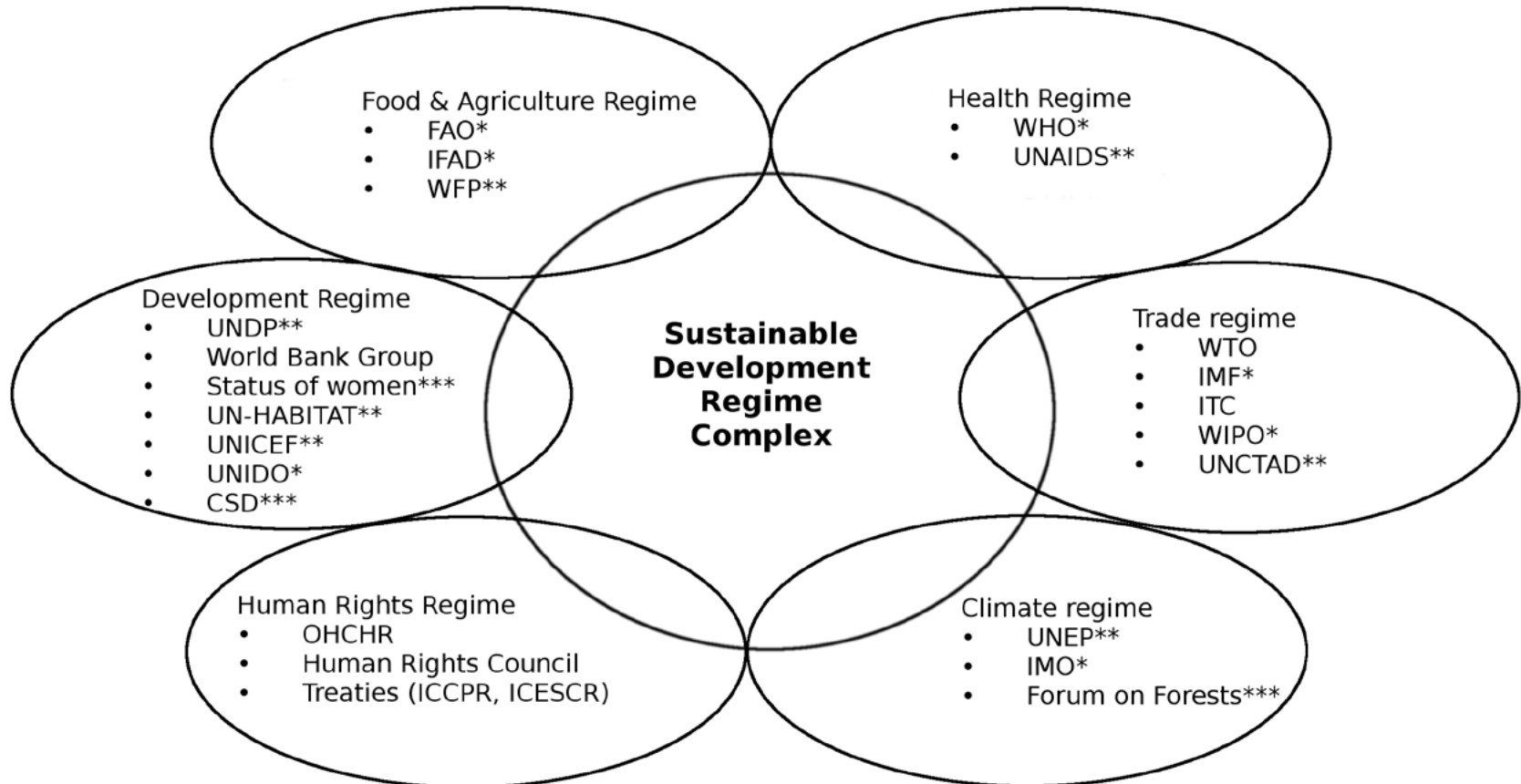
- **Sustainable cities and communities** with healthy urban planning, clean air, adequate housing and more active living

- **Reduced inequalities through involvement of citizens** in decisions on access to services and resources for health

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Sustainable Development International Governance

Food & Agriculture Regime
- FAO*
- IFAD*
- WFP**

Health Regime
- WHO*
- UNAIDS**

Development Regime
- UNDP**
- World Bank Group
- Status of women***
- UN-HABITAT**
- UNICEF**
- UNIDO*
- CSD***

Sustainable Development Regime Complex

Trade regime
- WTO
- IMF*
- ITC
- WIPO*
- UNCTAD**

Human Rights Regime
- OHCHR
- Human Rights Council
- Treaties (ICCPR, ICESCR)

Climate regime
- UNEP**
- IMO*
- Forum on Forests***

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Policy Cycle

Figure 4.3: Stages of the policy cycle

POLICY

REVIEW	AGENDA SETTING
Report	Identify problem
Evaluate	Research
Monitor	Set agenda
IMPLEMENTATION	**FORMULATION**
Enforce policy	Develop options and strategies
Implement policy	Negotiate
	Formulate policy

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Health Diplomacy

Negotiating for health in the face of other interests
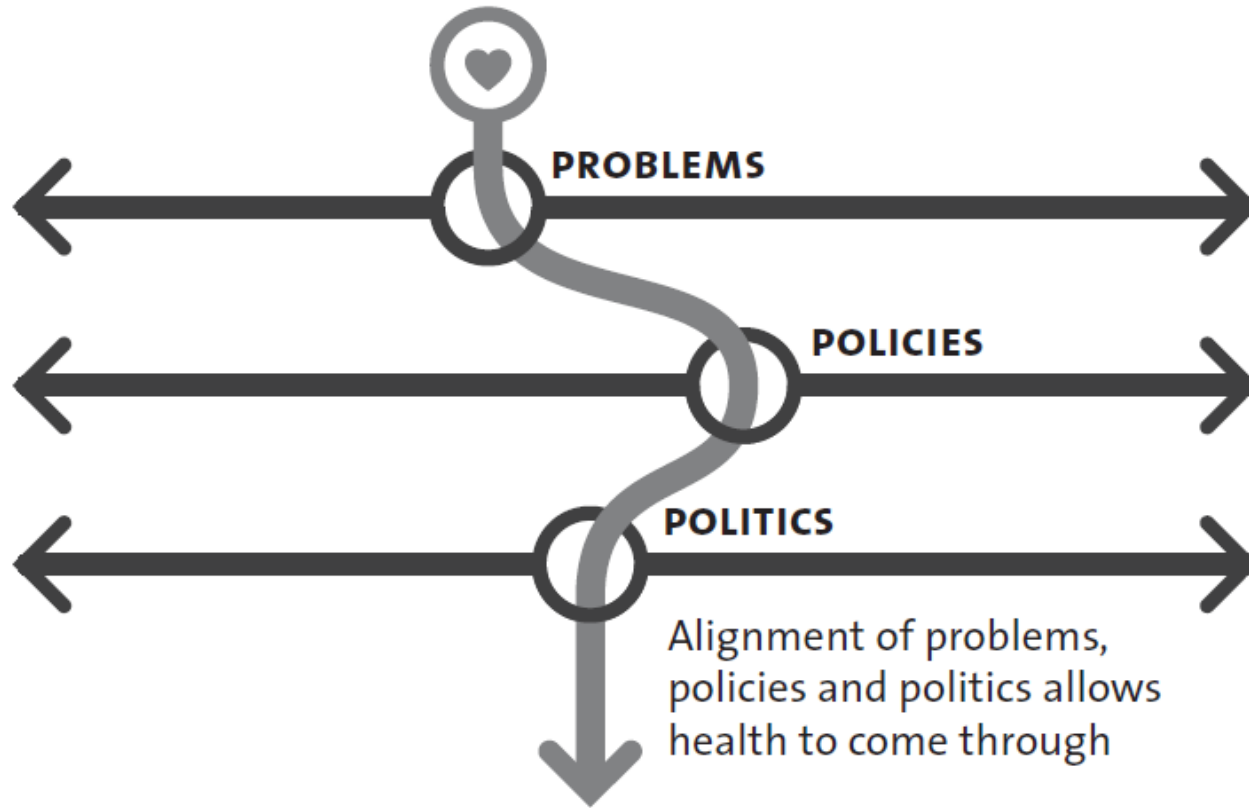
Building relationships and alliances for health
outcomes and addressing health determinants

Creating opportunities for **mutual gain**
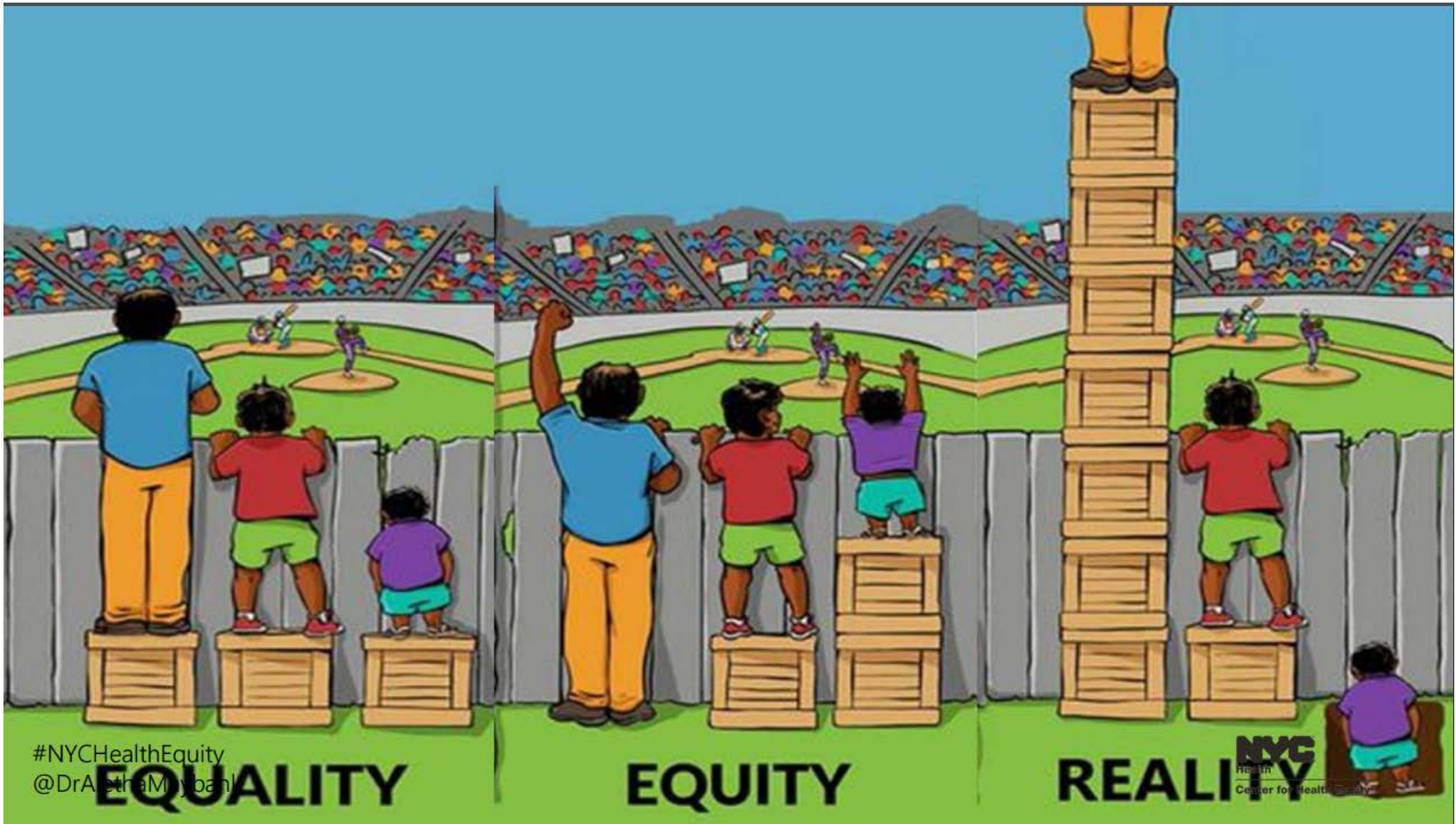
Policy window

PROBLEMS

POLICIES

POLITICS

Alignment of problems, policies and politics allows health to come through

Source: Leppo K *et al.* (2013) *Health in All Policies: Seizing Opportunities, Implementing Policies.* Finland, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, p. 16.

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Equity

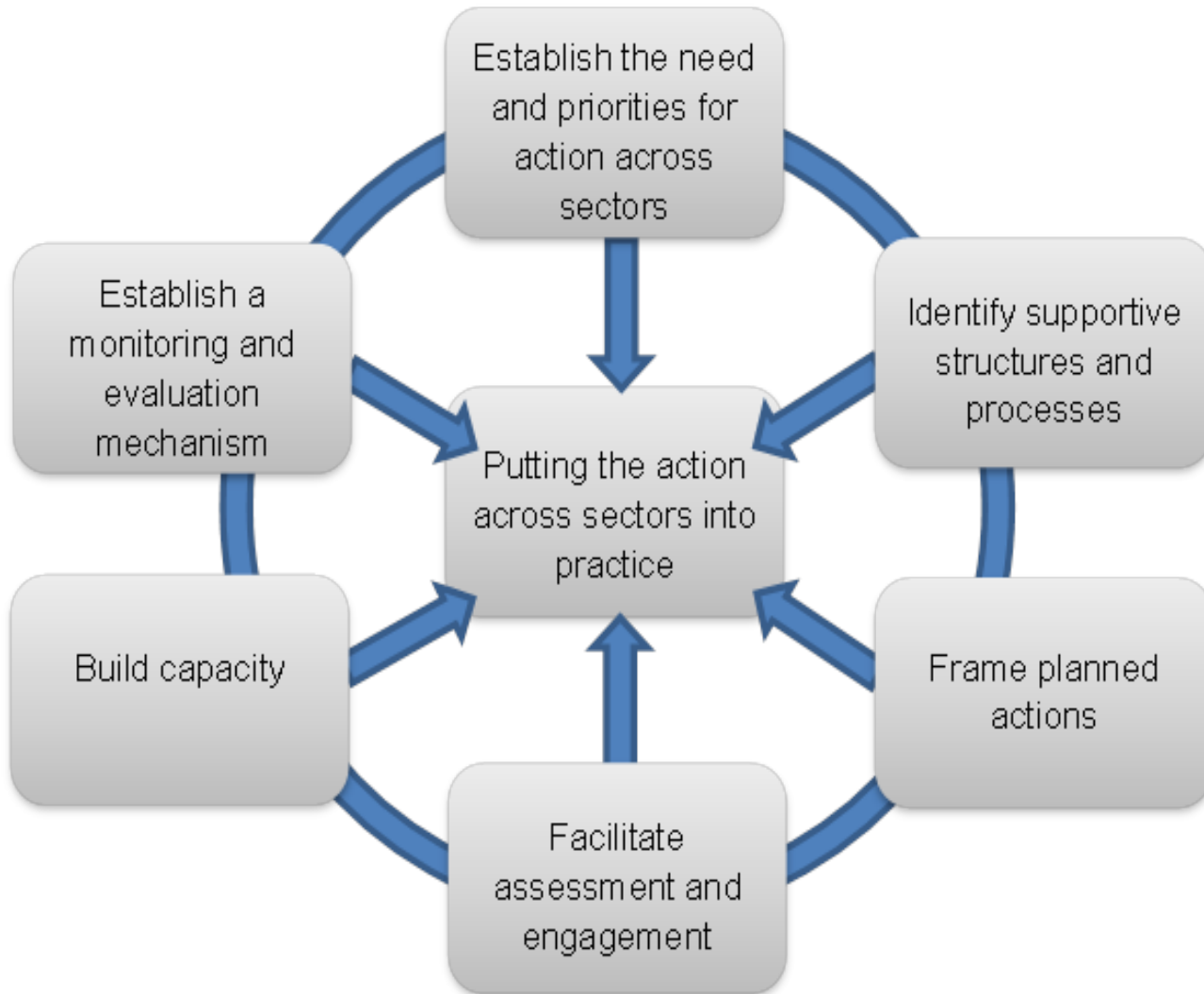*Systematic differences in health that are avoidable or remedial and unfair*

Governance.. (and..for HiAP)

1. collaboration

2. citizen engagement

3. a mix of regulation and persuasion

4. independent agencies and expert bodies

5. adaptive policies, resilient structures and foresight

"Smart governance for health" – Kickbush,EURO 2014

HiAP

- systematically takes into account the health implications of decisions

- seeks synergies

- avoids harmful health impacts

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