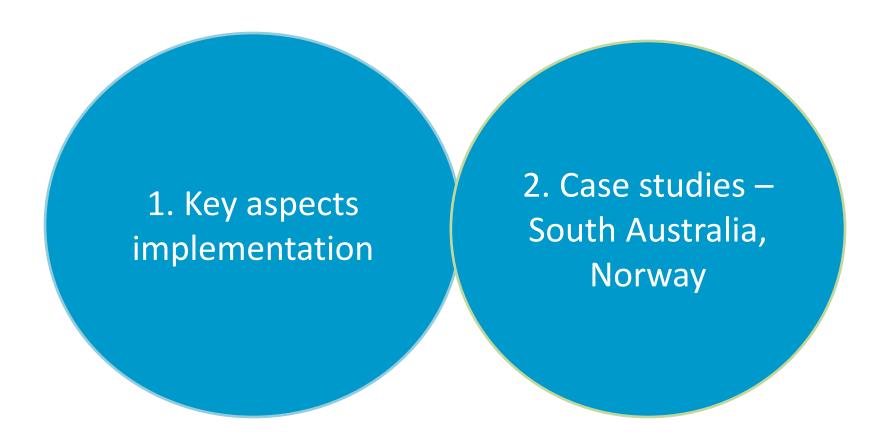
HiAP - implementation and case studies

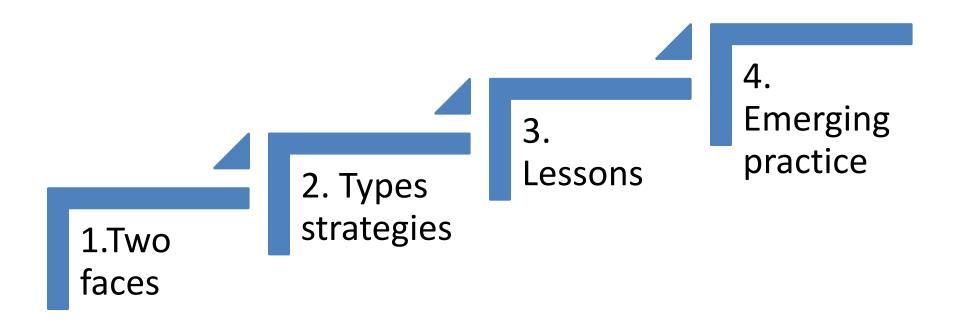
Nicole Valentine

Session 1.2
Health in All Policies - implementation and case studies





Implementation

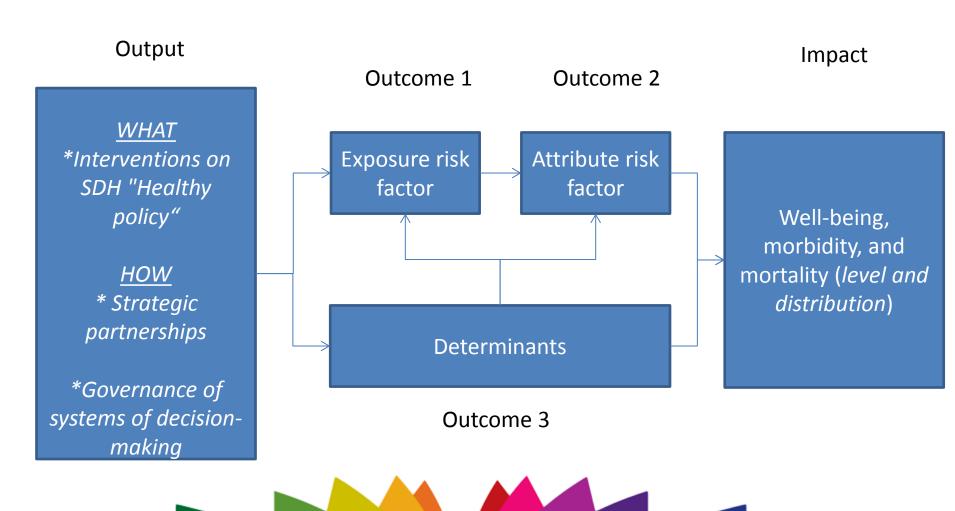




Two faces

 HiAP is a goal and a means to change the content of policies and the way decisions in society affecting health are made.

Health in All Policies impact chain



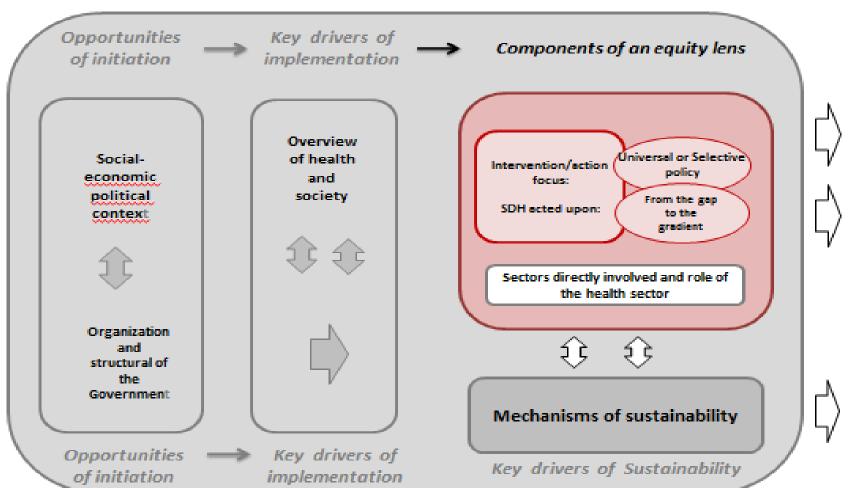
Types of HiAP strategies

- Health at the core: e.g. seat-belts
- Win-win: e.g. providing healthy school lunches that promote learning and health
- Co-operation: benefits the government as a whole
- Damage limitation

Source Ollila 2011



HiAP for equity



The New role for the Health Sector

Leader

 Work with other arms of government to achieve their goals

Leader

- Understand other sectors' political and administrative imperatives

(including Ministry of Health)

Partner

- Sectors other than health
- Evaluate the effectiveness
- Integrated policy-making
- Build capacity
- Resource mobilization

Partner

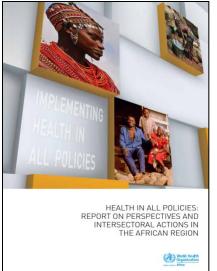
Negotiator
- Technical kn

- Technical knowledge but no control
- Intersectoral platforms Evidence base
- Policy, legislative coherence

Negotiator

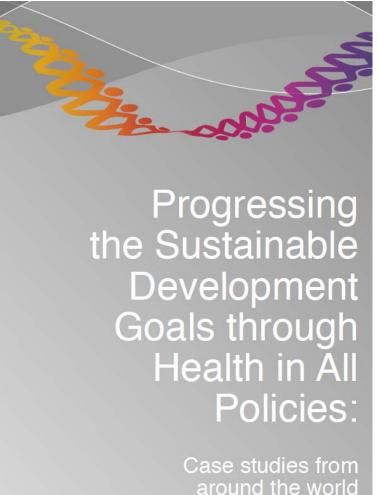
Key lessons

- a) How do we communicate this approach to other sectors?
- Not use the term
- Quality improvement tool.
- b) What opportunities exist for beginning HiAP?
- From the health sector's perspective, close link with community health
- Noncommunicable Disease Actions // urban health//air pollution
- c) How do we maintain the sustainability of HiAP processes?
- Developing and sustaining partnerships, commitment, community
- Good quality information relevant to the country
- d) What are the main barriers to be addressed?
- Siloed structures and funding
- Capacity to see and coordinate activity beyond these silos
- Lack of knowledge why necessary and what outcomes



Practical Lessons – 13 country study

- Political leadership
- Social vision
- Ministry of Health and health department
- Participatory governance



around the world



Emerging practice

- Governance
- Partnerships based on co-design, codelivery and cobenefits
- Dedicated capacity and resources
- Use of evidence and evaluation.

Adelaide Statement

Outcome Statement from the 2017 International Conference

Health in All Policies: Progressing the Sustainable Development Goals

Implementing the Sustainable Development Agenda through good governance for health and wellbeing: building on the experience of Health in All Policies



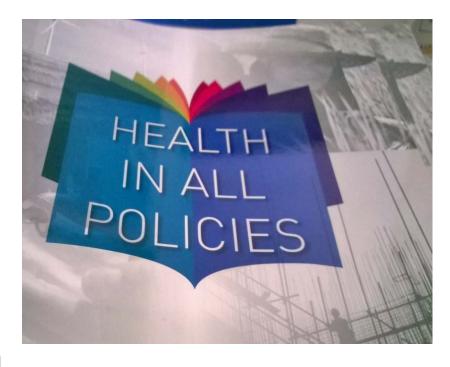
Governance (and..for HiAP)

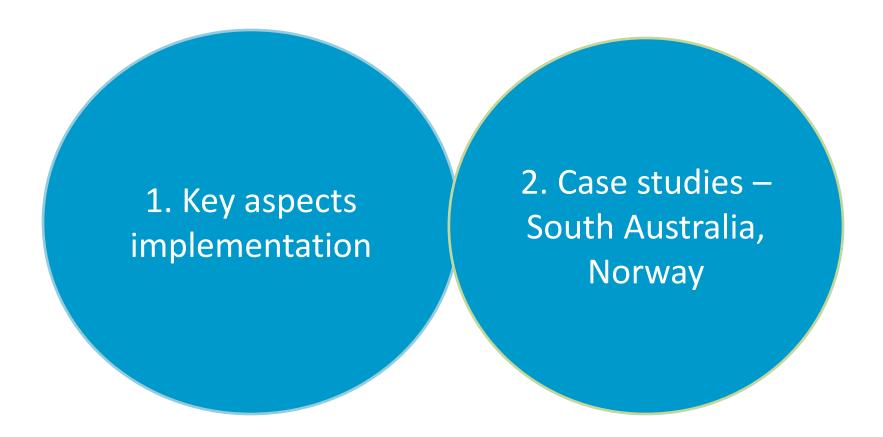
- 1. collaboration
- 2. citizen engagement
- 3. a mix of regulation and persuasion
- 4. independent agencies and expert bodies
- 5. adaptive policies, resilient structures and foresight

"Smart governance for health" - Kickbush, EURO 2014

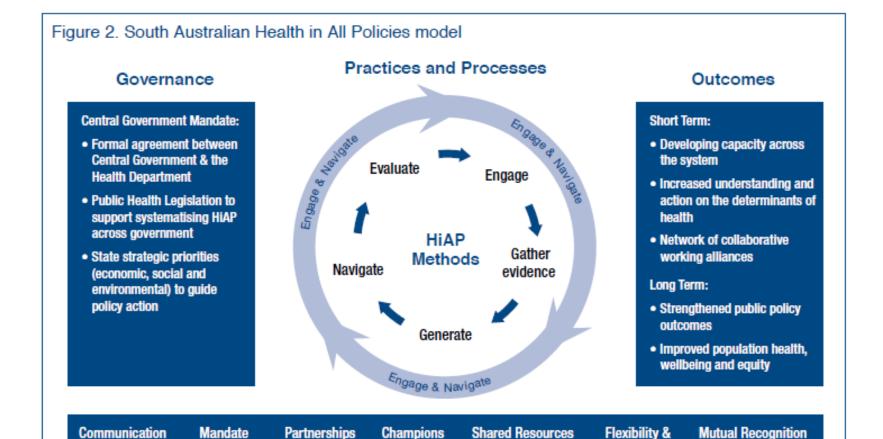
Distinguishing features

- Vision of systematic governance structures, sustained partnerships
- Other sector's priorities, maximizing the health benefits of that priority
- Collaboration and navigation ...Partnership





South Australia



Principles of Health in All Policies

& Support

Responsiveness

& Advocacy

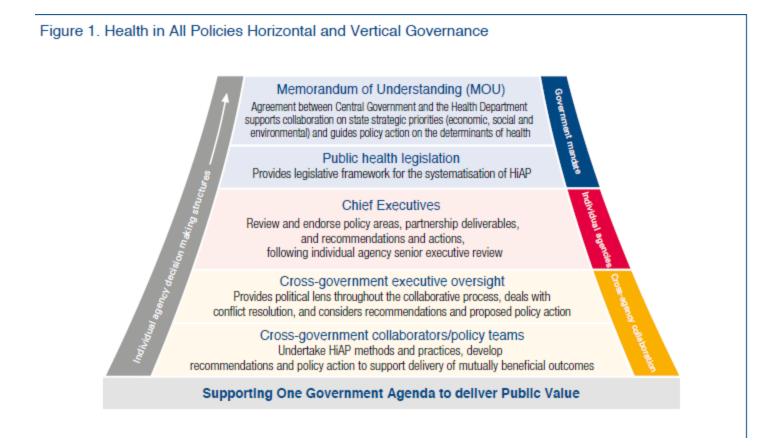
& Respect

& Networking

& Leadership

& Learning

SA Governance





SA Challenges

- Maintaining high level commitment
- Weak capacity
- Better monitoring and reporting

Norway

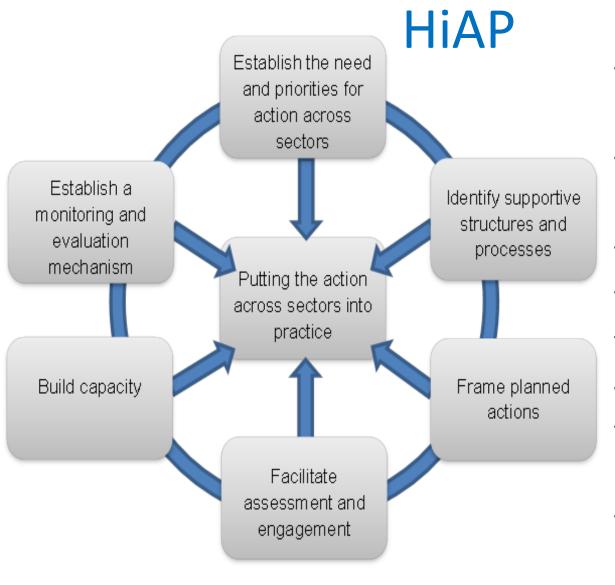
- Local govt primary implementer through Public Health Action 2011
- Health overview work
 - Health factors
 - Health care
 - Environment and society
- Primary tool for planning
- Urban planning central focus





Norway- local government

- Organizational placement of officer for population health, equity
- Unleashing competence and capacity
- Method and data for health overview
- Uncoordinated goals
- Complexity of equity



Norway

- Start health equity visibility
- Public health legislation, inter/d
- Co-benefit?
- Relationships?
- Flexible?

South Australia

- Start development plan
- Public health legislation, inter/d

Thank you for your attention!

Q&A?

valentinen@who.int

