Webinar Health in All Policies - *An Approach for a Healthy Future*

Health in All Policies 4 pillars model

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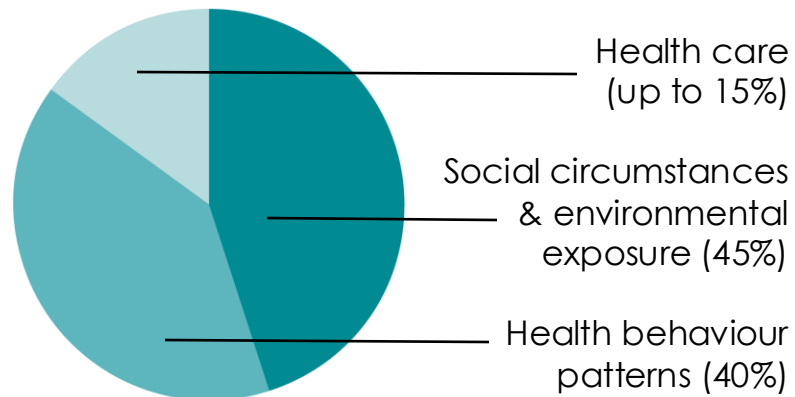
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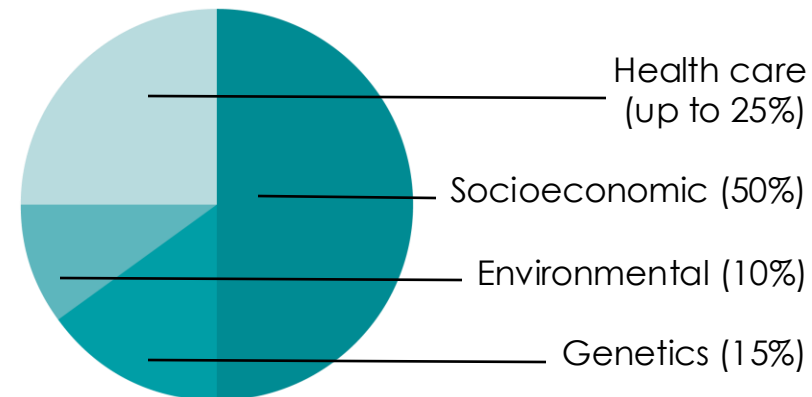29 November 2024

Why work inter/multi-sectorally?
What is holding people back from good health?

IMPACT: 45-50% OR MORE

Mc Giniss
***et al* (2002)**

**Canadian Institute
of Advanced
Research (2012)**

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%)

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

Source: Donkin, A., P. Goldblatt, J. Allen, V. Nathanson and M. Marmot (2017).
"Global action on the social determinants of health." BMJ Global Health.

Social determinants of health are the **conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age**.

These conditions influence a wide range of risks and exposures, and behaviours and therefore greatly impact upon health outcomes and health equity.

3

What does it mean to use a HiAP approach?

"… an approach to public policies *across sectors* that systematically takes into account the health implications of decisions, supports synergies, and avoids harmful health impacts in order to improve population health and health equity.
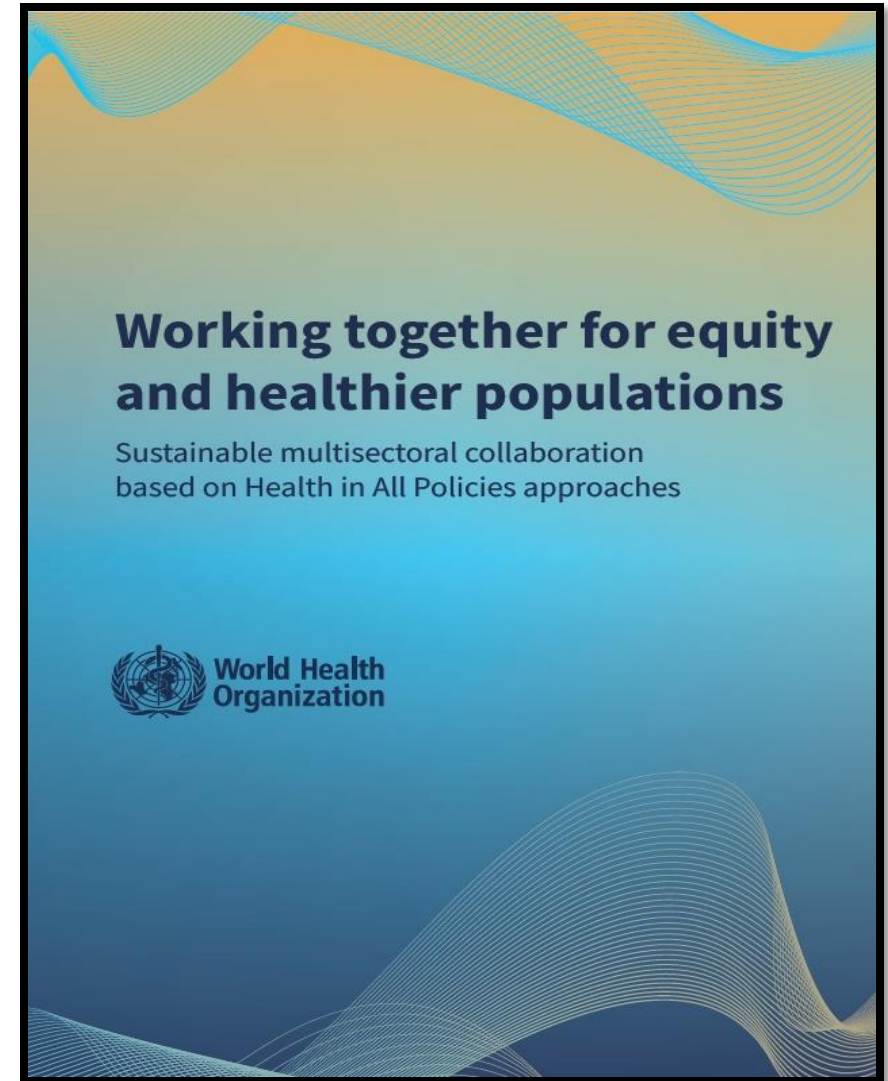
It is an approach that improves accountability of policy-makers for health impacts at all levels of policy-making.
It includes an emphasis on the consequences of public policies on health systems, determinants of health and well-being."

WHO (2013). Health in All Policies. Helsinki Statement. Framework for Country Action.
https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241506908

Good practice in multisectoral collaboration

Working together for equity and healthier populations

Sustainable multisectoral collaboration based on Health in All Policies approaches

World Health Organization

WHO (2023). Working together for Equity and Healthier Populations. https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/372714

Rationale for HiAP approach and links to equity

- Problems are increasingly **interconnected**

- **Need interconnected solutions**

- **Exploring co-benefits of solutions** will not develop "naturally"

- **Inequalities are more visible and becoming an issue of good governance**

Health in All Policies approach

Shared societal concern
Problem-solving initiated by nongovernmental actors
Problem-focused

Multi-causal problem

Ministries and agencies at national, provincial or local level

Citizens, NGOs, interest groups, academia, private sector

Shared government goals
Public policy development and implementation
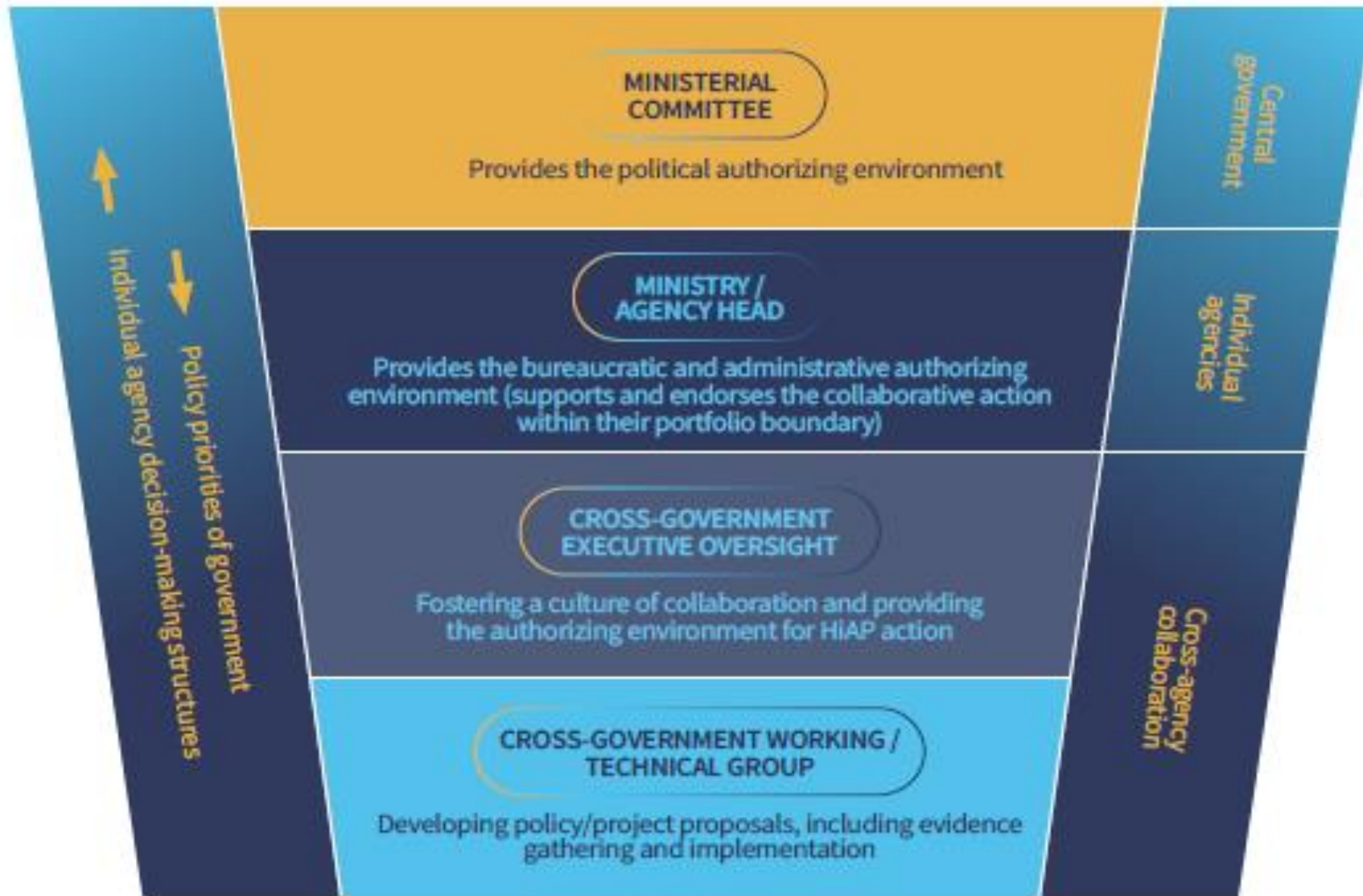Systemic considerations

4 pillars tool for embedding HiAP in administrations
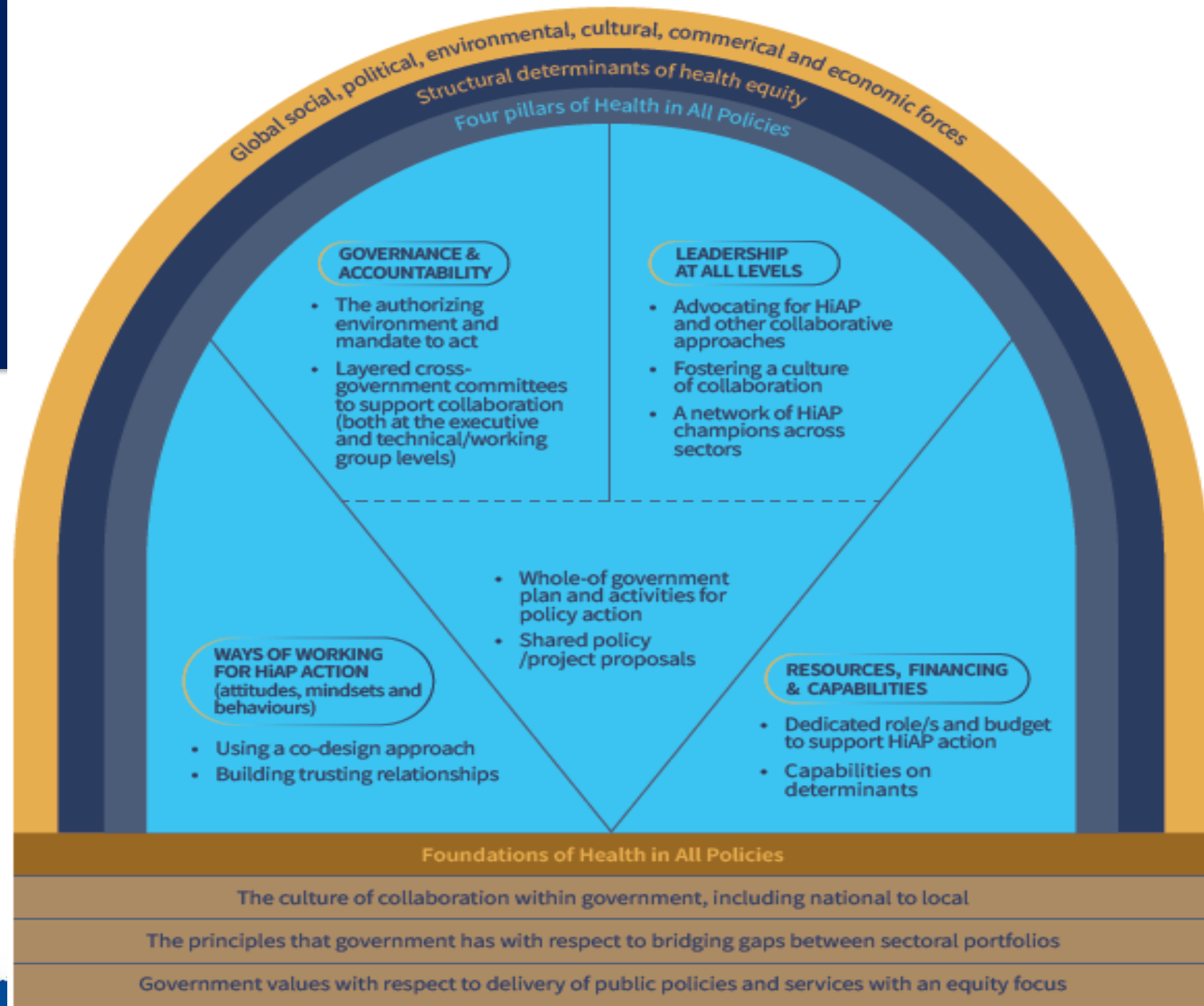
1. Governance and Accountability

- An **authorizing environment and mandate** legitimizes multisectoral work

- **Layered cross-government committees** and utilizing existing **structures and mechanisms**

- **Whole-of-government plan** for policy action (development, climate, SDG) provides policy goals across sectors and entry points for **developing indicators related to social determinants of health, equity and well-being**

- Support for **collaboration and joint projects/policy** proposals

MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE

Provides the political authorizing environment

MINISTRY / AGENCY HEAD

Provides the bureaucratic and administrative authorizing environment (supports and endorses the collaborative action within their portfolio boundary)

CROSS-GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE OVERSIGHT

Fostering a culture of collaboration and providing the authorizing environment for HiAP action

CROSS-GOVERNMENT WORKING / TECHNICAL GROUP

Developing policy/project proposals, including evidence gathering and implementation

Individual agency decision-making structures

Policy priorities of government

Central government

Individual agencies

Cross-agency collaboration
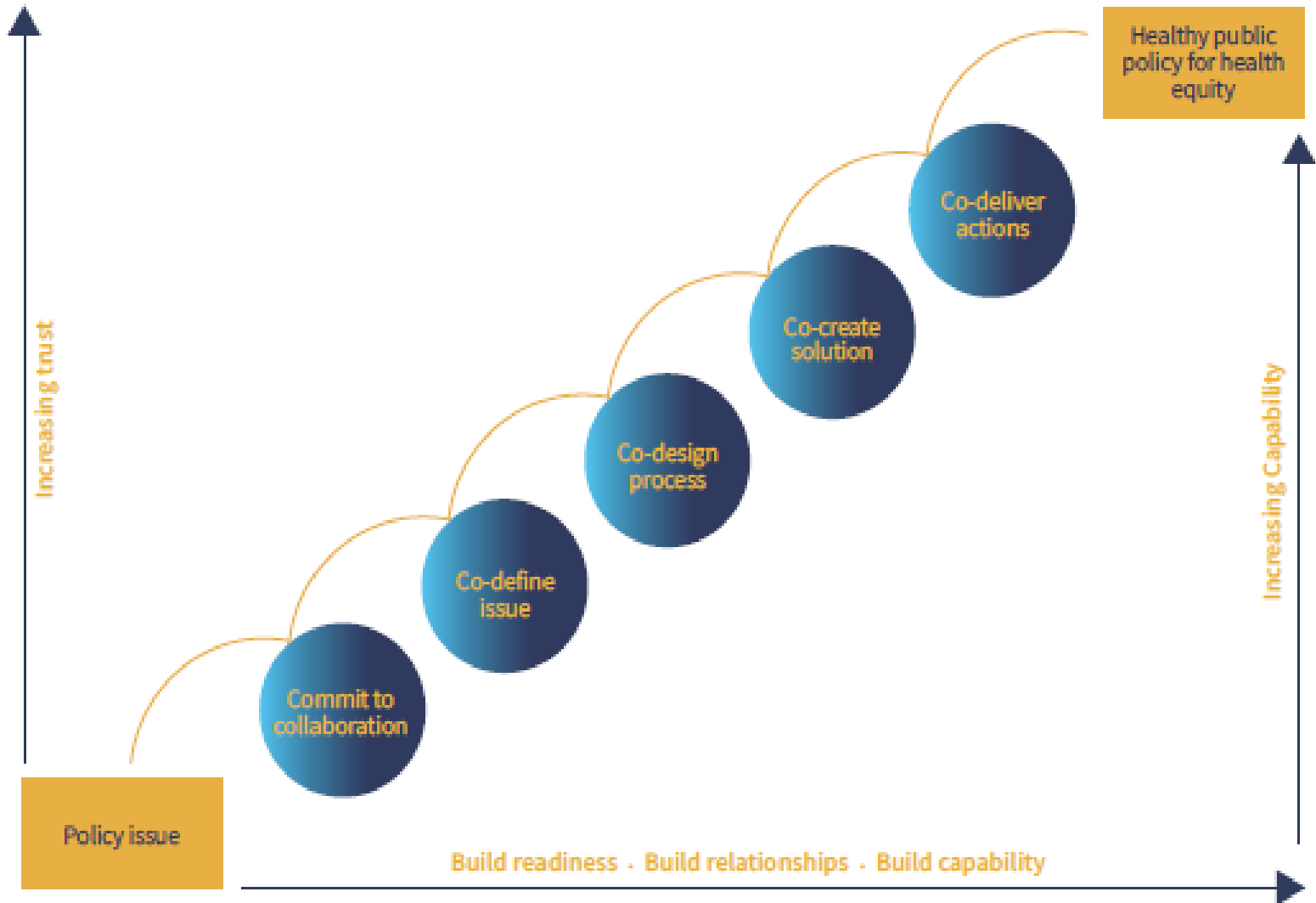
2.Leadership at all Levels

- **Advocating for** collaborative multisectoral approaches

- Leaders can connect across agencies to foster a **culture of collaboration**

- A **network of champions**

- **Building the capacity** to work intersectorally to act on social determinants of health equity

3. Ways of Working for HiAP Action

- The attitudes, mind-sets, behaviour and practices used **to collaborate** with partners.

- Using **co-design**

- **Trusting, respectful relationships**

- **Data and evidence**

- **Communities**

Fig. 4. Collaborative governance pathway

Increasing trust

Increasing Capability

Healthy public policy for health equity

Co-deliver actions

Co-create solution

Co-design process

Co-define issue

Commit to collaboration

Policy issue

Build readiness · Build relationships · Build capability

4.Resources, Financing and Capabilities

- **Dedicated HiAP human resource roles** are important.

- **HiAP budget linked to policy area functioning** rather than solely organizational structure or inputs.

- Solutions do not necessarily require removing budget from a particular agency but rather **improving coordination based on a common impact theory grounded in the SDH evidence**.

Defining successful HiAP

- **Effectiveness of the collaboration mechanism, often measured by inputs**
  - Does the process meet the expectations of all agencies and actors?
- **Policy processes**
  - Have governance decision-making processes and institutions themselves been impacted to consider equity and health?
- **Policy impacts**
  - Have the policy goals of other agencies and actors have been met?
  - Have social determinants / health impacts been positive?

Roles – central government

- Create a shared whole-of-government vision and goals
- Foster a culture of collaboration in government agencies
- Establish reporting and accountability processes to monitor cross-government collaboration and policy outcomes and impacts.

Roles – health authorities

- Understand other sectors' priorities and decision-making
- Facilitate joint policy development to deliver co-benefits
- Initiate regular, continuous dialogue with other sectors
- Identify health and health equity impacts
- Build knowledge and generate an evidence base.

Thank you
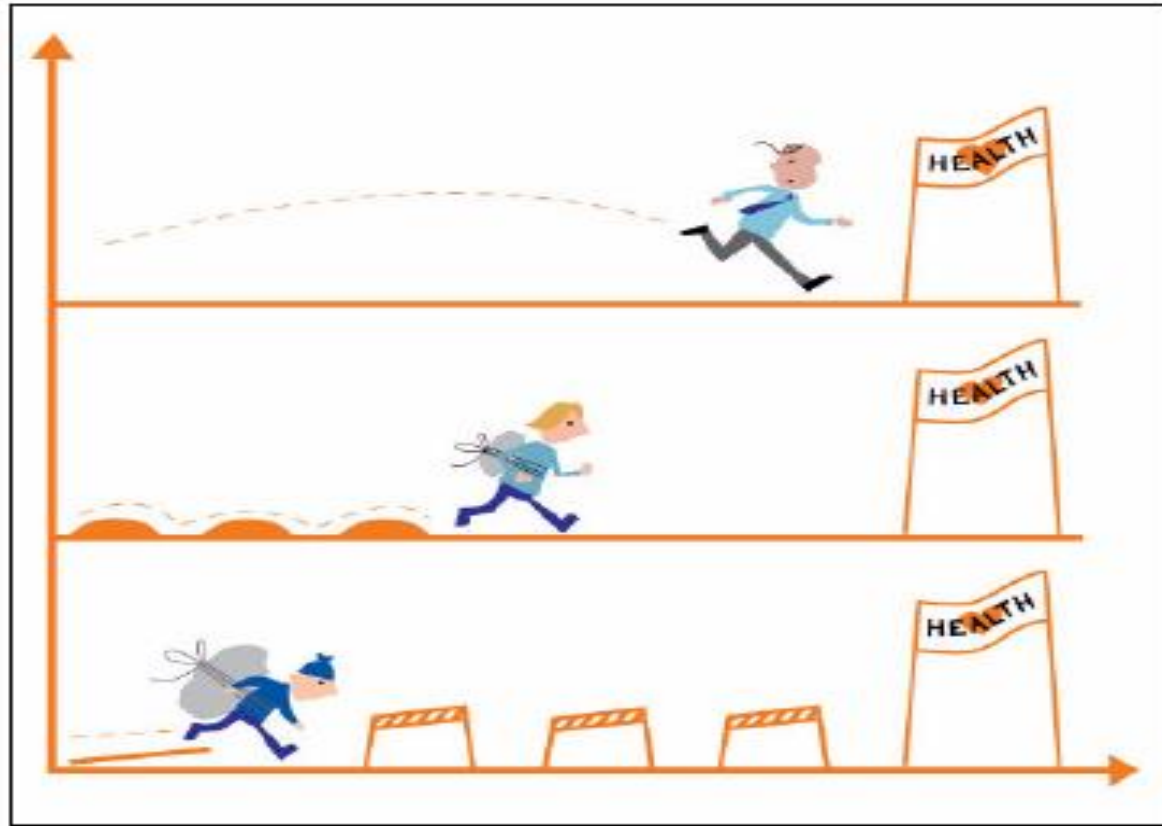
People will experience fewer barriers to health if we work together

World Health Organization