## Health in All Policies approaches

### Working together for equity and healthier populations

- sustainable multisectoral action based on Health in All Policies approaches

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

IMPACT: 45-50% OR MORE

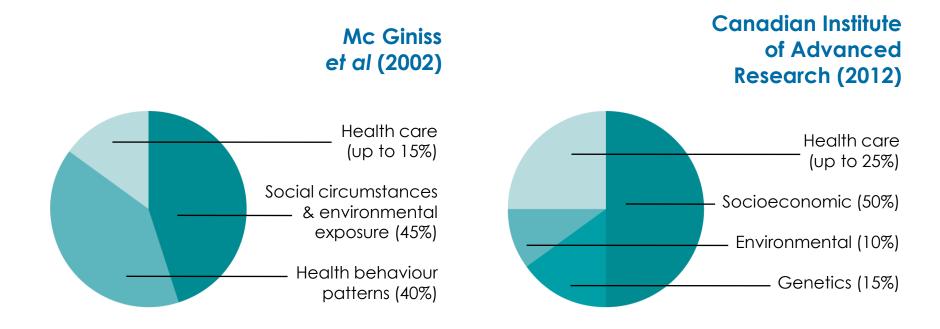


Figure: Estimates of the contribution of the main drivers of health status.

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.



#### 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.

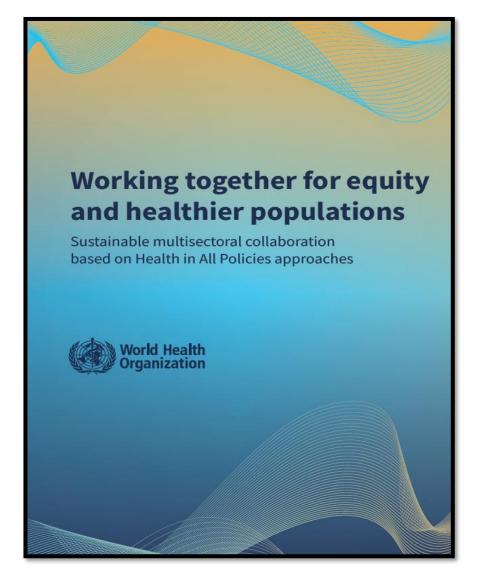
It is an approach that improves accountability of policy-makers for health impacts at all levels of policy-making.

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

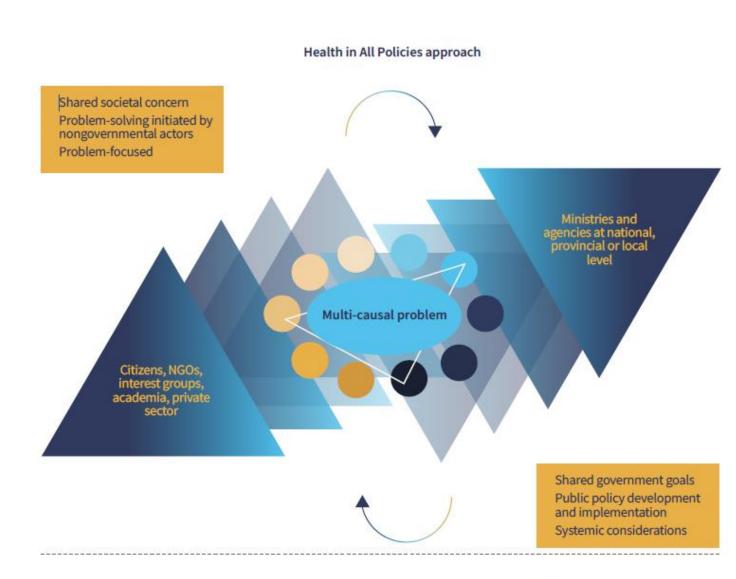
## Good practice in multisectoral collaboration



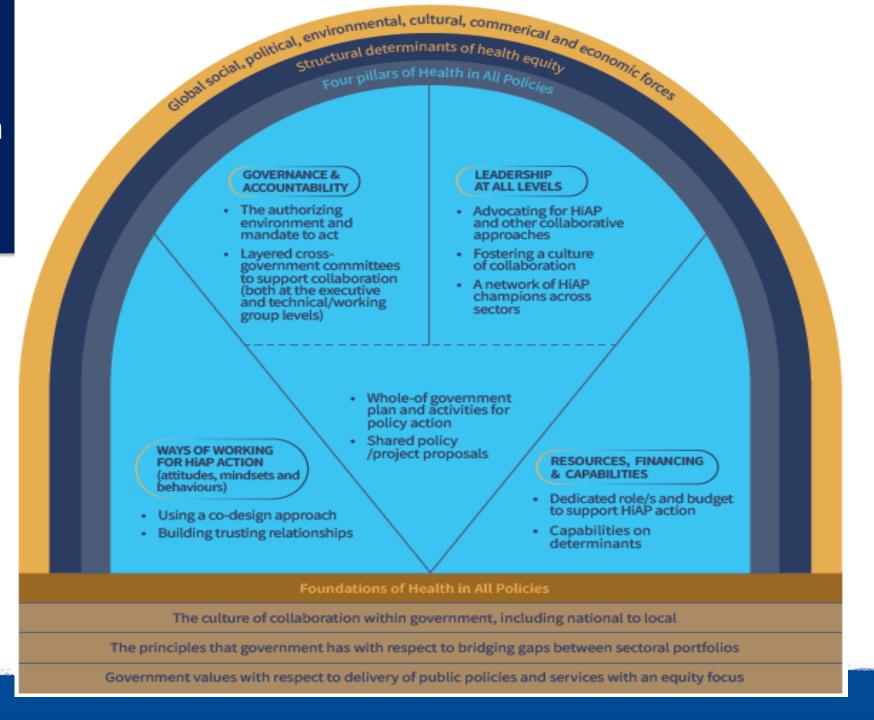
WHO (2023). Working together for Equity and Healthier Populations. <a href="https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/372714">https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/372714</a>

#### 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



# 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 Individual agency decision-making structures MINISTRY / AGENCY HEAD policy priorities of government 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

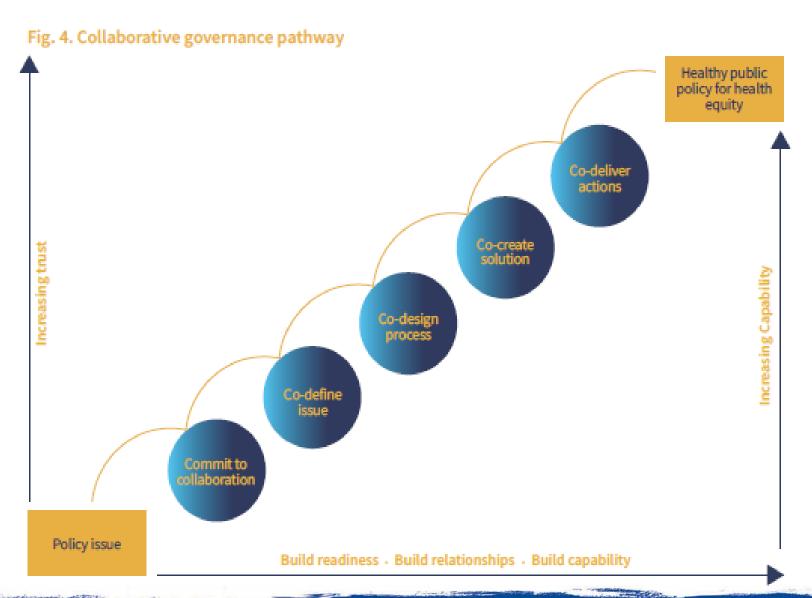
### 2.Leadership at all Levels

- 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.



#### 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.

#### Using data and evidence in Health in All Policies

**Domain 1**: Economic Security

**Domain 2**: Education

**Domain 3**: Physical Environment

**Domain 4**: Social and Community Context

**Domain 5**: Health Behaviours

Domain 6: Health Care

Operational framework for monitoring social determinants of health equity

Source: Operational Framework for Monitoring Social Determinants of Health Equity (WHO 2024) <a href="https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240088320">https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240088320</a>

#### 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?

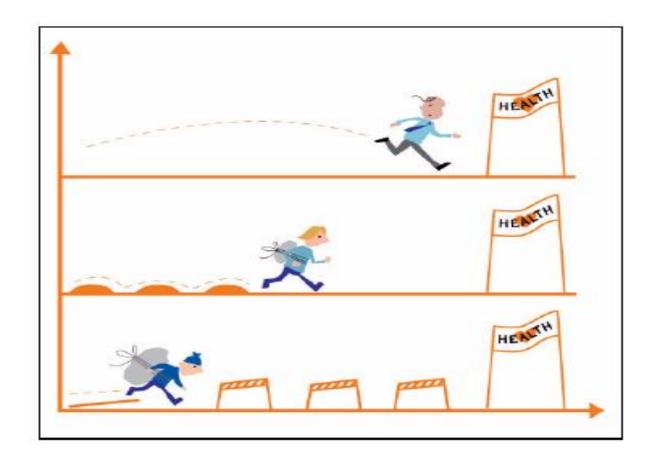
#### Roles – central government

- 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

