

INTERSECTORAL ACTION ON HEALTH

A PATH FOR POLICY-MAKERS TO IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ACTION ON HEALTH

WHO Centre for Health Development
- Kobe Centre-Japan

PROCESS LEADING TO "10 STEPS"

- Alma Ata (1978) and Adelaide (2010) Declarations
- Several analyses of international experiences on ISA
- Series of expert consultations hosted by WHO:
 - Kobe, June 2009
 - Helsinki, June 2010
 - Global Forum on Urbanization and Health in Kobe, November 2010

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WHO: 10 STEPS TO POLICY-MAKERS

- Published in 2011 by WHO
- Based on a series of Case-Studies, published evidence, and expert's advice.
- Presents a series of steps which policy-makers can take to promote multi-sector health initiatives in national level
- Aims to share lessons and encourage policy-makers to move towards intersectoral action on health
- Relevant to both an issue-centred approach to implementing ISA, and to a general strategy of achieving health in all policies at national level

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STEP 1: SELF-ASSESSMENT


- Assess the health sector's capabilities, readiness, existing relationships, and participation. E.g.:
 - Previous projects in the area?
 - Expertise?
 - Contacts?



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STEP 1: SELF-ASSESSMENT

- Strengthen the institution by improving staff capacity to interact with other sectors, to address and communicate potential **co-benefits**, and to contribute the debate with other sectors



Liverpool: the analysis of the local health profile before initiating intersectoral programme to increase levels of physical activity

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STEP 2: ASSESSMENT AND ENGAGEMENT OF OTHER SECTORS

- Achieve a better understanding of other sectors. E.g.:
 - Goals?
 - Language
 - Restrains
- Establish links and means of communication with them


Varde, Denmark:
Establishment of "health networks" (focal points under each sector) for information distribution



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STEP 2: ASSESSMENT AND ENGAGEMENT OF OTHER SECTORS

- Conduct a stakeholder and sector analysis
 - Influence?
 - Interest?
 - Conflicts?
- Use Health Impact Assessment
- Establish a common information system
 - Surveillance
 - Surveys
 - Census



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STEP 2: ASSESSMENT AND ENGAGEMENT OF OTHER SECTORS


- Identify existing intersectoral bodies, mandates and instruments
 - Cabinet
 - Tobacco control
 - Task forces
- Participate in activities led by other sectors



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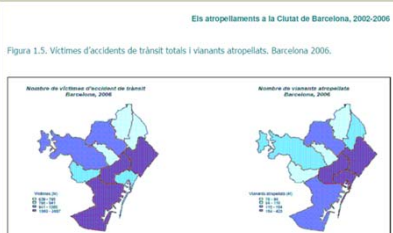
STEP 3: ANALYSE THE AREA OF CONCERN

- Define the area and the intervention needed
- Present sector-specific disaggregated data focusing on the impact of other sectors
- Analyse the feasibility of the intervention



STEP 3: ANALYSE THE AREA OF CONCERN


- Analyse the context regards to available mechanisms
- Build your case using disaggregated data



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STEP 3: ANALYSE THE AREA OF CONCERN

Viet Nam: the analysis of statistics illustrating that road traffic injury is a leading cause of death and injury in Viet Nam, and that 60 % of the accidents happened with motorcycles



STEP 4: SELECT AN ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

- Gauge the intensity of engagement with other sectors in terms of health impact, health priorities, public policy priorities etc.
- Select the approach:
 - 1) Issue approach
 - 2) Sector approach
 - 3) Opportunistic



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STEP 4: SELECT AN ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

Framework Convention on Tobacco Control: Address relations between tobacco, agriculture, taxation, and health.



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STEP 5: DEVELOP AN ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AND POLICY

- Develop a strategy to involve the relevant sectors.

Consider:

- 1) Long-term commitment
- 2) Time allocation
- 3) Supporting champions with tools and guidance



Abha City, Saudi Arabia: The Prince of Abha as a supporting champion to promote intersectoral activities

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STEP 5: DEVELOP AN ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AND POLICY

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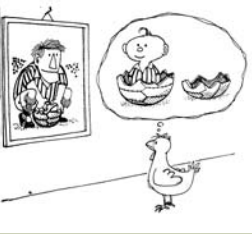
Consider:

- 4) Establishing common points of interest. E.g.:
 - City-wide goals
 - Political interests
 - Access to additional funds
- 5) Identifying strategies agreeable to all parties. E.g.:
 - Joint budgeting and reporting

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STEP 6: FOSTER COMMON UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN SECTORS

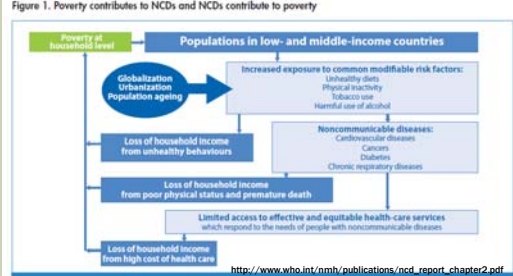
- Identify a common understanding of the key issues and required actions
- Use a common framework to facilitate a shared understanding of the pathways and key interventions



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STEP 6: FOSTER COMMON UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN SECTORS

Figure 1. Poverty contributes to NCDs and NCDs contribute to poverty



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STEP 7: STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES, POLITICAL WILL AND ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

- Assess the political route required to adopt the policy
- Use new or existing governance structures
Establishment of New York City Obesity Task Force (intersectoral coordination mechanism)
- Develop accountability mechanisms. E.g.:
 - Health Impact Assessment
 - Compulsory reporting



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STEP 7: STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES, POLITICAL WILL AND ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

- Take advantage of the treaties and reporting mechanisms mandated by international agreements to integrate health determinants across sectors



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STEP 8: ENHANCE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- Enhance participation in the policy development and implementation through:
 - 1) Public consultations and hearings
 - 2) Facilitating the involvement of NGO's from different sectors

Varde: Web-based consultation and a public dialogue meeting organized at policy formulation stage



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STEP 8: ENHANCE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- 3) Disseminating information using mass media
- 4) Web-based tools

Liverpool: the cooperation between the Liverpool Strategic Partnership and community-sector organizations



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STEP 9: CHOOSE OTHER GOOD PRACTICES TO FOSTER INTERSECTORAL ACTION


- Join other sectors in establishing common policies, programmes or initiatives
- Be an agent in other sectors' policies, and invite them to be agent in yours
- Provide required expertise
- Provide tools and techniques to include health in the policies of other sectors
- Allocate available resources to contribute to other sectors' policy implementation
- Share lessons

South Africa: the establishment of a Mental Health Directorate based on the recommendations from the South Africa Mental Health and Poverty Project

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STEP 10: MONITOR AND EVALUATE



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- Follow closely the implementation of intersectoral action through monitoring and evaluation processes
- Report regularly on the development of policies that protect and promote health

Liverpool: the verification of the positive effects of the Liverpool Active City programme by two national surveys

Several studies: partner with research institutes and universities for evaluation support

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THANK YOU!



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