



22nd IUHPE WORLD CONFERENCE
ON HEALTH PROMOTION
22-26 MAY 2016
CURITIBA-BRAZIL

PROMOTING HEALTH AND EQUITY

HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES AND AUSTERITY

Louise St-Pierre,
National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy,
Institut national de santé publique du Québec.
Réseau francophone international pour la promotion de la santé, Section des Amériques
Louise.st-pierre@inspq.qc.ca

Translated from the French sub-plenary

Institut national
de santé publique
Québec 



Centre de collaboration nationale
sur les politiques publiques et la santé

National Collaborating Centre
for Healthy Public Policy



RÉFIPS

Réseau francophone international
pour la promotion de la santé

HiAP

WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?

HiAP is ...

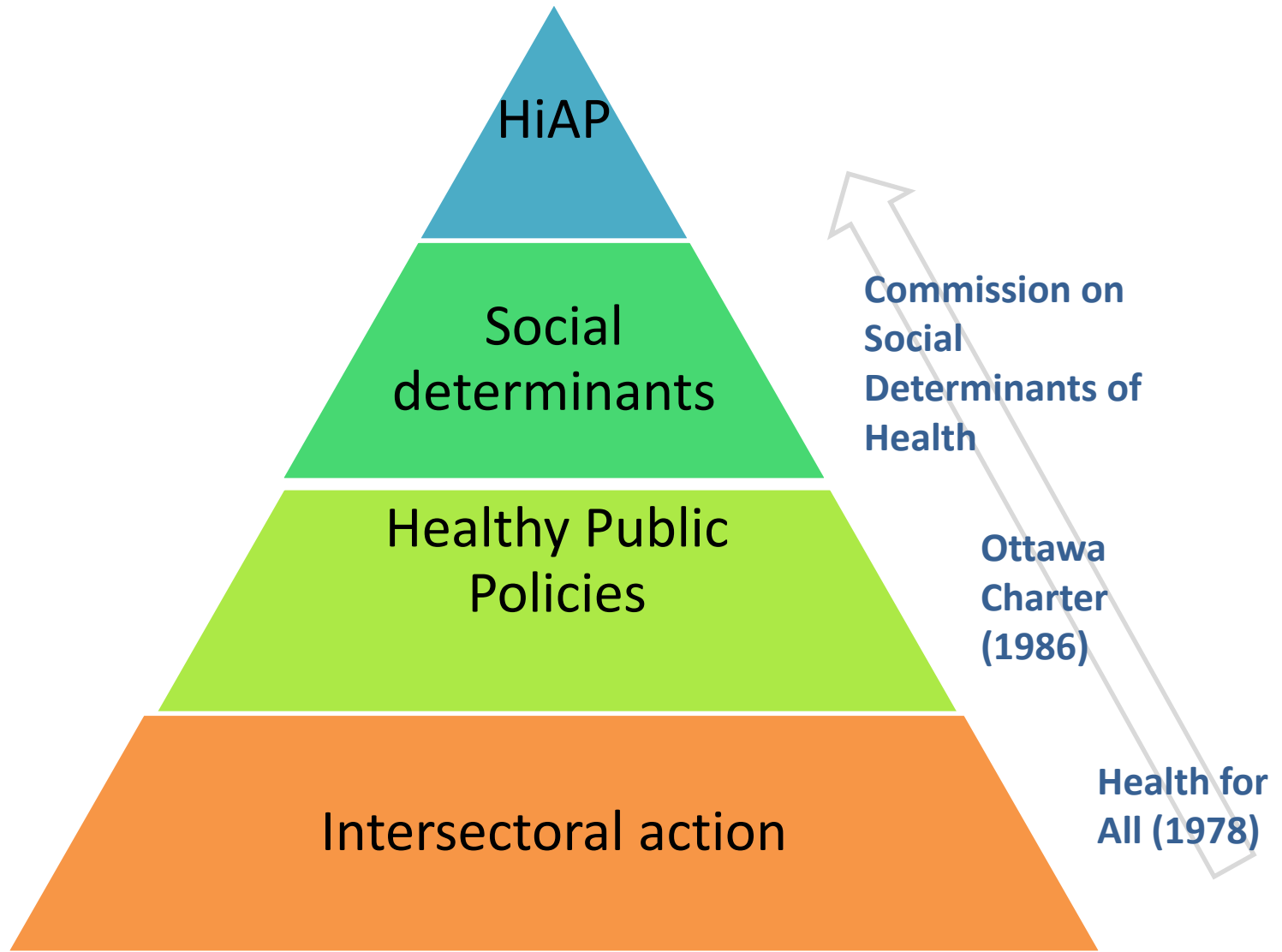
- A policy approach attuned to the challenges of the 21st century
- Which aims especially at the structural determinants of health (social determinants)
- Whose implementation requires a new governance approach: it is difficult, but possible
- Austerity contexts increase its vulnerability, but can also provide new opportunities.



What you need to know about Health in All Policies

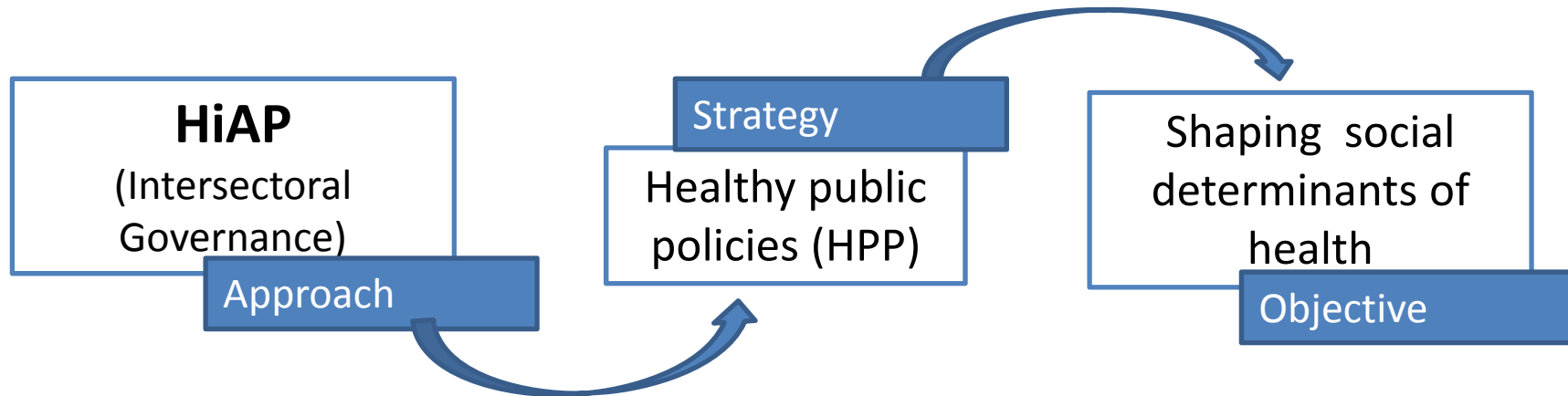
Health in All Policies is an approach to public policy across sectors that **systematically** takes into account the health implications of decisions, seeks **synergies**, and avoids harmful health impacts in order to improve population health and health equity

Helsinki Statement on Health in All Policies 2013; WHO (WHA67.12) 2014. Contributing to social and economic development: sustainable action across sectors to improve health and health equity. http://who.int/social_determinants/publications/health-policies-manual/key-messages-en.pdf?ua=1



An idea built upon a long story in health promotion

In a nutshell



What is new in this approach?

- Stronger call to integrate population health in broad societal goals
- Institutionalization of health considerations and equity in government decision-making processes
- Need changes in the current policy development and implementation systems
- New role for the health sector (developing win-win approach; health sector involvement viewed as an added value; ...).

TIMELINE

eu2006.fi

2006

Health in All Policies
Prospects

Edited by
Timo Ståhl, Matti E...

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

EN

27th EMPLOYMENT, SOCIAL POLICY, HEALTH AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS Council Meeting

Report 24 November 2006

2008

Closing the gap in a

Adelaide Statement on Health in All Policies
moving towards a shared governance for health and well-being

Taking account of health means more effective government

More effective government means improved health

Report from the International Meeting on Health in All Policies, Adelaide 2010

2010

The Adelaide Statement on government—local, regional, national—action where all sectors and because the causes of health are shared. Although many sectors are involved, the Statement is a statement of government where there is a shared responsibility across government.

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

Regional Committee for Europe
Sixty-first session
Baku, Azerbaijan, 12–15 September 2011
Provisional agenda item 6(a)

EUR/RC61/Inf.Doc./6
18 August 2011
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

2011

Governance for health in the 21st century: a study conducted for the WHO Regional Office for Europe

EQUITY ACTION
POLICY • REGION • KNOWLEDGE • STANDARDS • DEPS

2012

Health review 2012

Rob Howard & Stuart Specialty Registrars
Final Version May 2012

This work is part of EQUITY ACTION in the framework of the health

2013

Summary of Experiences from the Americas
The 8th Global Conference on Health Promotion 2013, Helsinki, Finland, 10 to 14 June 2013

2013

Health in All Policies
Seizing the moment for implementation

Edited by
Kimmo Leppänen, Eeva Ollila, Sebastián Peñalosa, Matthias Wiseman, Sarah Cook

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND HEALTH

2014

Health

53rd DIRECTING COUNCIL 2014
66th SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF WHO FOR THE AMERICAS
Washington, D.C., USA, 29 September–3 October 2014

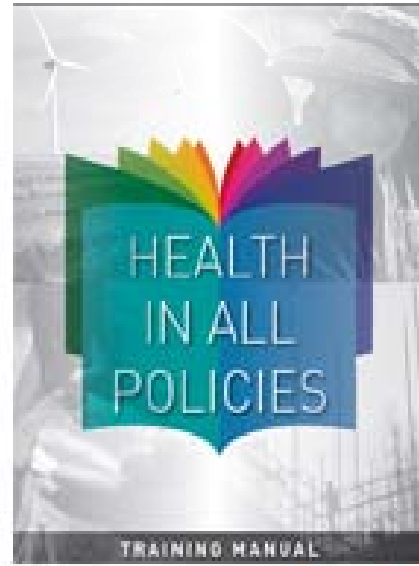
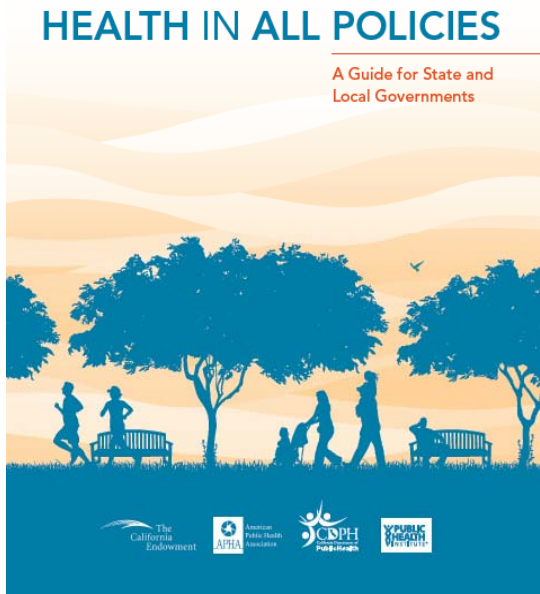
Provisional Agenda Item 4.8

CD53/10, Rev. 1
8 September 2014
Original: English

PLAN OF ACTION ON HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES

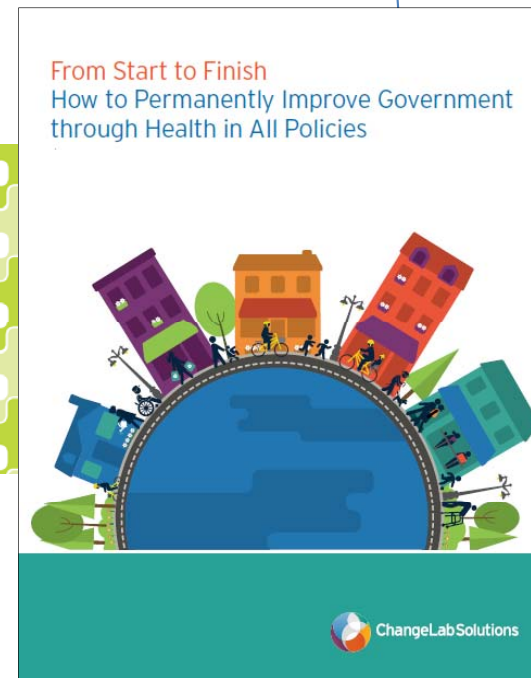
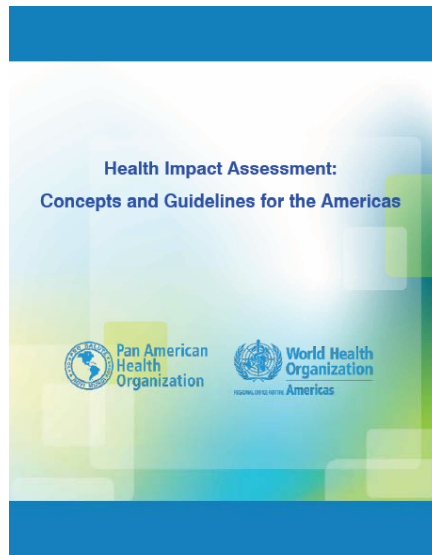
Introduction

1. The purpose of this document is to define clear steps for implementation of the Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach in the countries of the Region of the Americas. This Plan of Action responds to the World Health Organization (WHO) Health in All



Guides

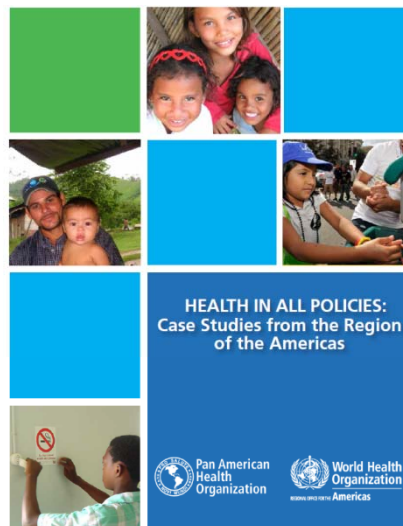
Health in All Policies (HiAP)
Framework for Country Action
January 2014





Considerable efforts from PAHO



http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9361&Itemid=40258&lang=en



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**SEVERAL TYPES OF IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE HiAP APPROACH ACCORDING
TO THE DEGREE OF APPROPRIATION OF
THE CONCEPT**

1st type of implementation:
Systematic model (desired)

“... that *systematically* takes into account the health implications of decisions ...”

Where mechanisms facilitating the integration of health considerations into policy are integrated in institutional decision-making processes

Examples

South Australia (Australia): *Health Lens*

Québec (Canada): HIA within public health law

El Salvador: Intersectoral Health Commission with 50 agencies.

2nd type of implementation: Policy integration

“... , seeks **synergies** ...”

Integrated policy to tackle a specific complex public health problem

E.g., Air pollution
Obesity (Mexico;).



Infographic: World Health Organization. (2015). What is Health in All Policies. Retrieved from:
http://who.int/social_determinants/publications/health-policies-manual/HiAP_Infographic.pdf?ua=1

3rd type of implementation: Coordination

- Intersectoral coordination to foster better coherence and complementarity of actions (usually for service delivery)

E.g., Cholera (Haiti)

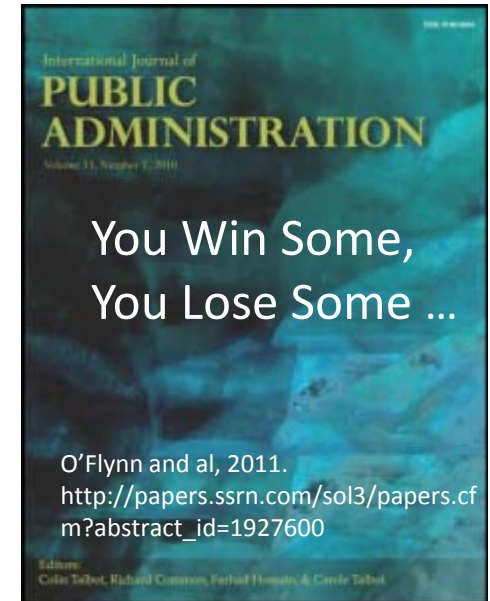
Healthy Child (Manitoba, Canada).

 This type does not fully meet criteria of HiAP, but it helps to pave the way. 

THE CHALLENGES OF INTERSECTORAL GOVERNANCE

Success conditions for intersectoral governance

- Political and administrative will at the highest level
- Leadership across levels
- Strong and sustained leadership from the health sector toward authorities and other sectors
- Harmonization of horizontal management with vertical management structure within each sector
- New accountability system
- New management culture: to break the silos, develop trust, creativity and tolerance for the unexpected, and tolerance for ambiguity and risk.



Challenges for intersectoral governance for health (HiAP)

- Precedence given to policies with short term and visible effects vs long term and diffuse effects (politically profitable)
- Avoiding the perception of “imperialism” from the health sector
- Reluctance from economic policy sectors (which may have huge impacts on structural health determinants) (Rigby, 2013; Pinto et al., 2015).



http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/171707/Intersectoral-governance-for-health-in-all-policies.pdf

HiAP IN TIMES OF FISCAL RESTRAINT

In a position of vulnerability

- Government sectors tend to fall back on their own mandates (Greer & Lillvis, 2014; Pinto et al., 2015)
- The usual pattern in a fiscal restraint situation is to decrease resources for the works done “between the borders” (Fafard, 2013)
- Intersectoral gains are less visible in the short term than the costs they generate in the immediate term (Bert et al., 2015)
- Demonstrating economic benefits from intersectoral governance for health remains to be done (Bert et al., 2015; Greaves & Bialystok, 2013).

....but may also be an opportunity

- Other studies in the field of public administration have shown an increased tendency to develop intersectoral partnership in workforce cut-off period
- The impact of recession and financial crises on the health of the population depends on what governments do to respond (Karanikolos et al, 2013; Baumbach & Gulis, 2014; Quaglio et al., 2013).
- “As well as being a value in itself, health is a precondition for economic prosperity. Efficient spending on health can promote growth”

Source: European Commission website

http://ec.europa.eu/health/strategy/policy/index_en.htm

**SEVERAL STRATEGIES (PRACTICAL)
TO COPE WITH A DECLINING
BUDGET**

Strategies

Building on low cost strategies;

Building on the value added of health for the other sectors and the population;

Developing interdisciplinary alliances ;

Involving the population;

...

Examples

.Promote HiAP as a means to achieve governmental priorities (e.g., sustainable development, social equity, security, Millennium Development Goals, etc.)

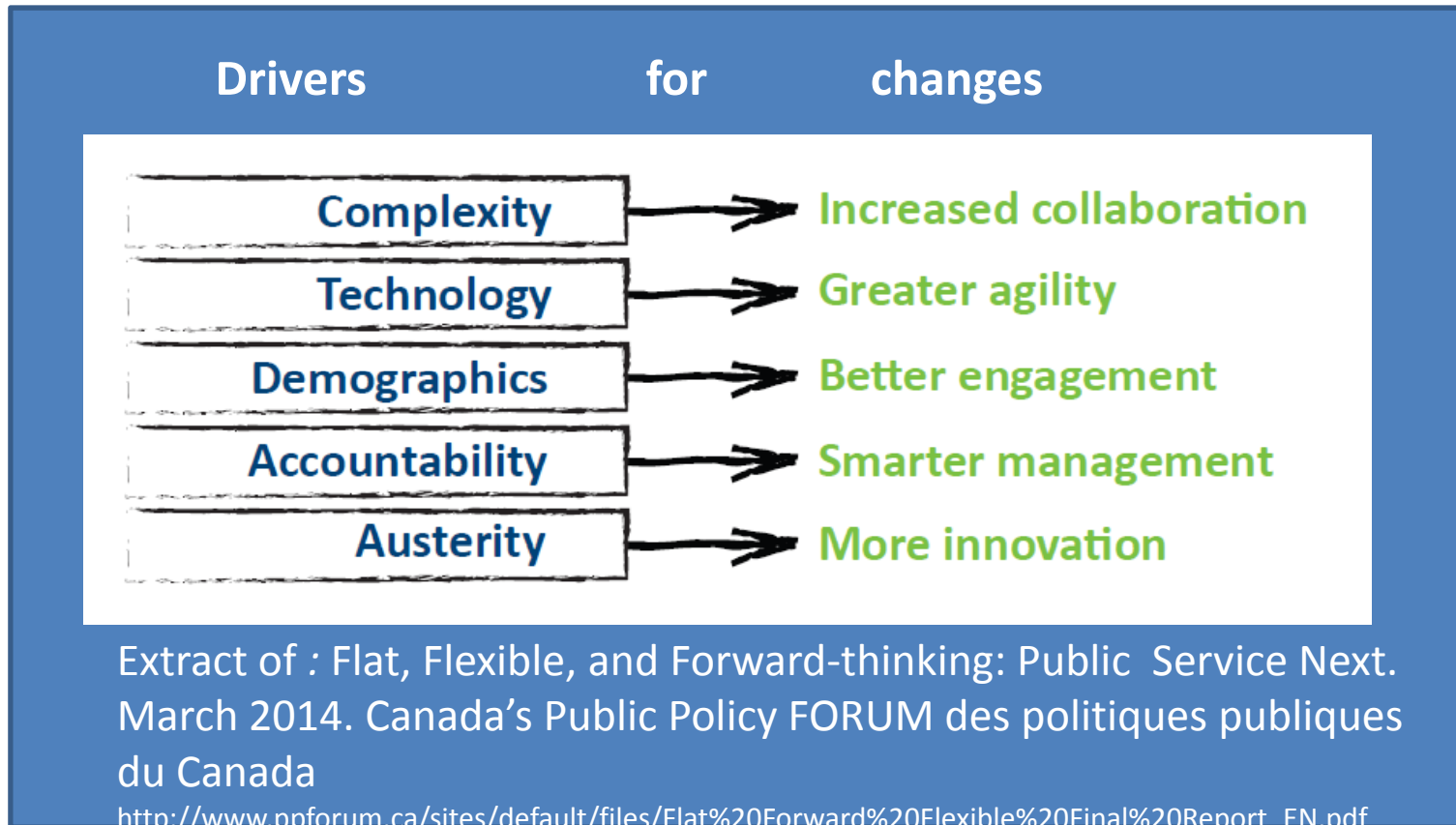
. Promote regulatory measures with double effects (on health and on the economy): increased taxes on tobacco, alcohol, sugary drinks (Karanikolos et al., 2013)

.Integrate HiAP approach and tools into existing structures (e.g., South Australia)

.Identify and support workers in other disciplines with impacts on determinants of health (e.g., architecture, land and urban planning, teachers, etc.).

Closing words: be open to the other areas with good opportunities for synergies

The HiAP approach is in tune with the movement to modernize public administration: a promising area of interactions



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