UHC2030
Working group on Multisectoral Action (MSA): building capacity

UNICEF, WHO, World Bank

Tokyo, 12 December work, N Valentine
Overview

• Background
  – Objectives UHC2030
  – History

• Rationale
  – Gains determinants
  – SDGs

• Health in All Policies
  – Definition
  – Inter/multi/sectoral action leadership, favourable conditions

• Capacities
  – Adelaide Statement 2010
  – Role of Health Sector
  – Role of Other Sectors
  – Which capacities?
Objectives

• Robust national health policies, strategies, plans

• Technical and institutional capacities and information

• International and national stakeholders alignment and adherence to aid effectiveness principles
History of MSA

2016 & 2010 Adelaide I
and 2011 Summer school

2017 Adelaide II
2017 May Launch Global Network

2016 International Health Partnership for UHC 2030

2016 Health and Climate Action Agenda Second Global Conference on Health and Climate

Source: Solar, Valentine (2013)
Gains from acting on determinants

Mortality reduction in child under-5 mortality between 1990 and 2010

Reducing inequalities in noncommunicable diseases requires substantial non-health sector investments to

50%
was attributed to non-health sector investments by the Success Factors study

50%
of inequalities in major NCDs, especially for cardiovascular diseases and lung cancer, are accounted by social inequalities in risk factors, as reported by the Lancet NCD Action Group Lancet article

10-fold
reductions in child mortality between treatment and control groups, as well as educational and employment co-benefits

Source: WHO Web Page March 2015 Launch of Training Manual on Health in All Policies
Universal health coverage and intersectoral action for health: key messages from Disease Control Priorities, 3rd edition
Intersectoral Interventions

• (1) taxes and subsidies (15 of 71 intersectoral policies);
• (2) regulations and related enforcement mechanisms (38 of 71 intersectoral policies);
• (3) built environment (11 of 71 intersectoral policies); and
• (4) informational (seven of 71 intersectoral policies).
Universal health coverage and intersectoral action for health: key messages from *Disease Control Priorities, 3rd edition*
Health Determinants

- Political
- Social
- Environmental
- Commercial
- Economic
- Behavioural
- Cultural

Source: Kickbusch ADELAIDE HIAP Conference 2017
Complexity: Sustainable production and consumption

Source: Kickbusch ADELAIDE HIAP Conference 2017
One Health

• Multisectoral approach in the monitoring and evaluation of country capacities and in supporting national planning processes and implementation

• Ensuring engagement of relevant sectors, disciplines and partners for the implementation of IHR capacities

Tools and Guidance

• Handbook for the assessment of capacities at the human-animal interface

• Standard procedures for OIE and FAO participation to JEE

• Guide for setting up intersectoral mechanisms for zoonoses
Mortality, greenhouse gas emissions and consumer cost impacts of diet and physical activity scenarios in the UK

| All car stages ≤ 5 miles replaced by cycling | 5000 | - 6 | High and medium SES (with greatest cost saving) |
| Everyone eats +5 portions of F&V per day    | 5500 | + 6 | Low SES (but suffer greatest cost impact) |

Source: Woodward citing BMJ Open ADELAIDE HIAP Conference 2017
Leverage international treaties on the environment

Paris Agreement on Climate Change
Health and Climate Action Agenda

Estimates are that integrated policies to meet targets for energy use, climate change, air quality and health could result in 40% of total costs savings, amounting to US$ 80 billion annually.

Source: Johansson et al. (2012 ), in WHO EB140/32, Dec 2016, Progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
Policies for health systems

Co-benefits, integrated policies

Linked to Development

Linked public health policies and sustained strategic health advice through Health in All Policies

Structural determinants in national settings

Health sector contributions to population-based policies addressing socio-economic problems (e.g. poverty).

Systems and global phenomena

World production, consumption and trade systems, and global phenomena like migration and climate change.

Settings-based focus

Health-promoting physical, economic and social environments in different ‘settings’ (e.g., Healthy cities)

Health in All Policies

“An approach to public policies 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”

2013 Helsinki Statement on Health in All Polices

Health equity

• The absence of unfair and avoidable or remediable differences in health among groups defined socially, economically, demographically or geographically

Population health interventions

• Aim to change the social context that influences health (Rose (in Frohlich) 2014)
Leadership in Intersectoral initiatives

- Programa Bolsa de Familia, Brasil
- Sistema Chile Solidario, Chile
- Chile Crece Contigo, Chile

Social Policy (not Health)

- Healthy municipalities and communities, Argentina
- Intersectoral and participatory Dengue control, Cuba
- Intersectoral School and Health program, México

Health sector

Local level

- Programa Belo Horizonte Ciudadanía, Brasil

Presidency

- Sistema Elige Vivir Sano, Chile
- Estrategia de Cero a Siempre, Colombia
- Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir 2009-2013, Ecuador
- Comisión Intersectorial de Salud, El Salvador

Source: Solar & Bernales (2014)
Common Social Objective

- Address a health problem
  - Programa Bolsa de Familia, Brasil
  - Sistema Chile Solidario, Chile
  - Estrategia de Cero a Siempre, Colombia

- Address an environmental problem
  - Programa Nacional de Municipios y Comunidades Saludables, Argentina
  - Estrategia Intersectorial y Participativa de Control del Dengue, Cuba

- Address a prioritized vulnerable group or territory
  - Programa Intersectorial Escuela y Salud, México
  - Comisión Intersectorial de Salud, El Salvador

- Address integral child development
  - Chile Crece Contigo: Sistema de Protección Integral de la Infancia, Chile

- Address integral social development
  - Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir 2009-2013, Ecuador
  - Programa Belo Horizonte Ciudadanía, Brasil

Source: Solar & Bernales 2014
Conditions that favour effective intersectoral collaboration

- Government supports and encourages intersectoral action
- Sectors have shared interests or both benefit from cooperation
- Issue has high political importance and requires urgent addressing

- Proposed policy has public support
- Strong, effective leaders in the bureaucracy (policy champions/entrepreneurs)
- Intersectoral action is well-planned with clear objectives, roles, and responsibilities

- Laws exists or are planned to support the proposed policy
- Sufficient dedicated resources for joint work are available
- There are plans to monitor multiple outcomes of relevance to different sectors and common outcomes
The role of government in MSA

- Engaging stakeholders within and beyond government
- Assess the impact of intersectoral policies and prioritize
- Commission research
- Formulate and implement inter-/multi-sectoral policies
Working across sectors: the health sector's role

• Budget and finance understanding supports realization of UHC
• Provide evidence for and raise awareness of determinants of health and UHC, and intersectoral interventions that increase health service coverage and address health determinants
• Promote inclusive intersectoral policies and action for health at local, national and international level
• Contribute generously to:
  • Multisectoral actions and partnerships through pooling resources and reciprocity (e.g. greening health).
  • Building capacity to develop, implement and evaluate policies for health and other impacts
Health in All Policies capacities

Adelaide I Health in All Policies

• understanding the political agendas and administrative imperatives of other sectors;
• building the knowledge and evidence base of policy options and strategies;
• assessing comparative health consequences of options within the policy development process;
• creating regular platforms for dialogue and problem solving with other sectors;
• evaluating the effectiveness of intersectoral work and integrated policy-making;
• building capacity through better mechanisms, resources, agency support and skilled and dedicated staff;
• working with other arms of government to achieve their goals and in so doing advance health and well-being.
Other sectors' roles

- Share information on their approaches and strategies
- Develop joint guidelines and standards
- Jointly evaluate their results
- High-level coordination mechanisms may be required for implementation.
- Importantly, win-win interventions should be identified that consider benefits across sectors rather than only sector-specific benefits (e.g.: transport – air quality – physical activity – social benefits).
- Planning systems need to recognize joint outcome and promote collaboration.
Which MSA capacities in UHC2030 are important to develop?

Interrelated policy areas

Financing
Services
Governance

Political agenda
Technical & science agenda
Administrative agenda
Which capacities?

**Political** – apply mechanisms to protect health and promote well-being and improve social accountability

- Health in All Policies technical support and country-led Global Network on HiAP
- Health and climate action agenda
  - Chemicals Roadmap
  - Minamata Convention
- Reporting on SDGs
- Health and pollution
  - 2018

**Technical - Healthy Cities** – prioritize policies that create co-benefits and support cities to promote equity

- Urban health Initiative and Children
- Breathe Life
- Housing

1. Current policies assessed and mapped
2. Health policymakers build competencies
3. Tools for assessing health and economic benefits
4. Alternative scenarios tested – vision for healthy urban future articulated
5. Communications intensely demands for change
6. Urban leaders act – changes in policies, air quality, climate & health indicators are tracked

**Organizational/administrative** – invest in literacy development

- Health in All Policies trainings, ebook on SDH, knowledge exchange platforms
- Health workforce education standards on Social Determinants of Health and HiAP

**2018**
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Thank you