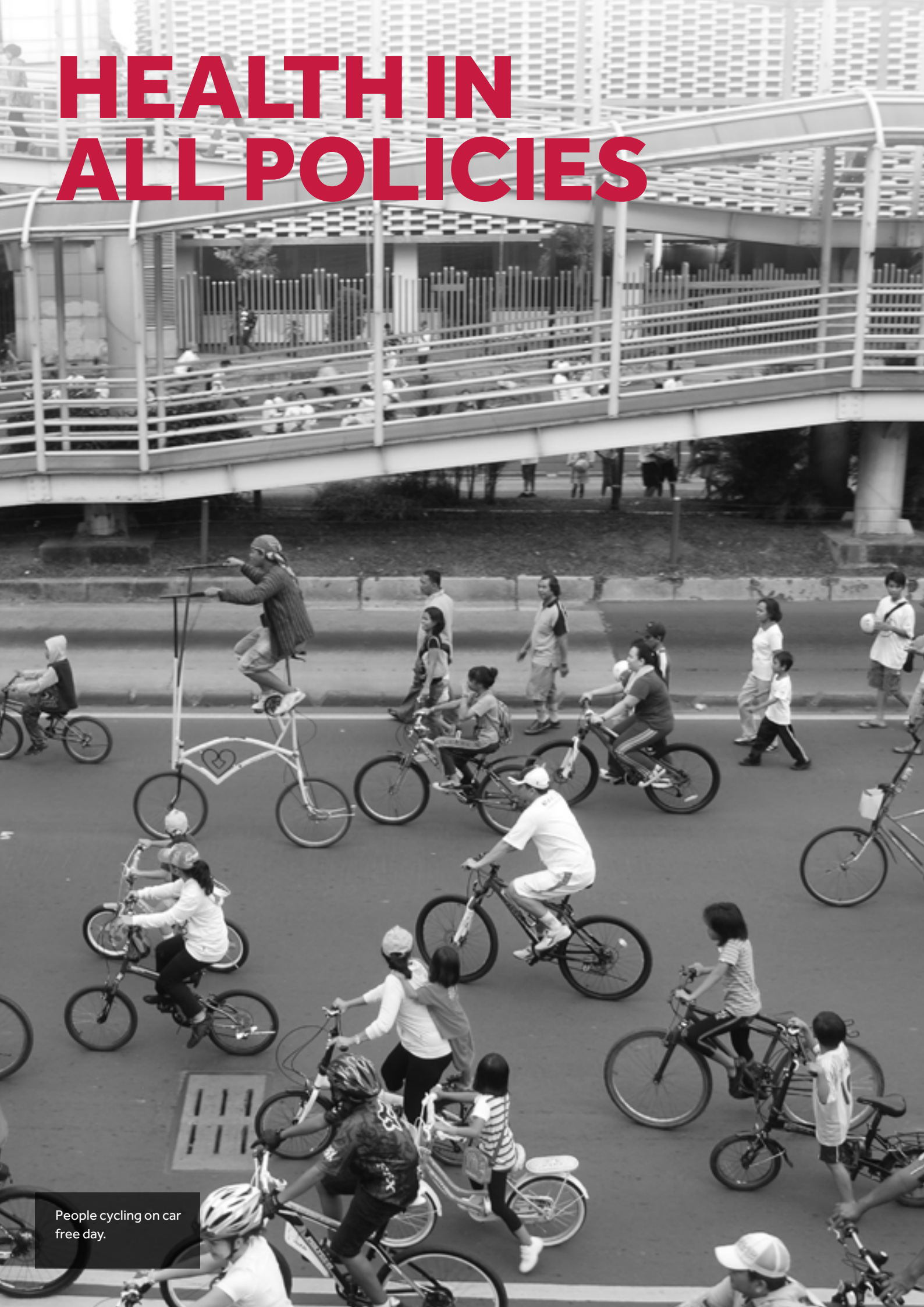


HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES



People cycling on car free day.

KEY COMPONENTS OF IMPLEMENTING HEALTH ACTION ACROSS SECTORS

In the context of health and environment, governments and other societal actors can make efficiency gains from coherent policies for health. The Global Energy Assessment in 2012 found that, if policies to meet targets for energy use, climate change, air quality and health were made together rather than separately, **40%** of total costs could be saved.



Source: WHO.

Health in All Policies is a framework for action with the aim of collaborating across sectors to achieve a goal.

→ **It is 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.

→ **Many risks to health** are influenced or even determined by policies in sectors other than the health sector, and need to be addressed by decision-making mechanisms that take health into account.



Slums of Kibera on 27 January
2004 in Nairobi, Kenya.

WHAT ARE KEY ACTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT?

Key actions on Health in All Policies include the following:

1.

Monitoring

Monitor determinants and inequalities in determinants and evaluate policies addressing health and health equity determinants at national level.

2.

Structures and mechanisms

Reinforce or create well resourced and mandated intersectoral structures and mechanisms for dialogue, joint work, decision-making and accountability for health, equity and well-being across government.

3.

Whole-of-society approach

Use a "whole-of-society approach" when reducing risks to health, which is one that involves all relevant stakeholders in society, and strengthens the coordination among relevant stakeholders.

4.

Work with other sectors

Give the health sector a policy mandate and space to work with other sectors to understand their constraints and interests, and to identify challenges and opportunities to include the health and co-benefit argument in relevant policies.

5.

Promotion and prevention

Address health promotion and primary prevention when evaluating the performance of health systems and policies.

6.

Knowledge

Support the growth of scientific knowledge on health determinants and policy impacts.

7.

Skills and competencies

Support the development of appropriate skills and competencies in the health workforce, education systems and across society.

MAIN WHO ACTIONS

WHO actions on Health in All Policies include the following:

Training

Together with partners, scale up training, education and competencies in Health in All Policies.

Tools

Together with partners, scale up the availability of practical tools for implementing Health in All Policies approaches.

Policy evaluation

Facilitate and support policy evaluation and the exchange of experience and lessons learned.

SECTORS OR GOVERNMENT MECHANISMS WITH POLICIES THAT INFLUENCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES (in addition to health authorities)

At the national level:

- Cabinet, President's office, Parliament.
- Ministries of planning, education, the interior, regional government, development (regional, sustainable, etc.), environment, infrastructure.

At the subnational level:

- Mayor's office; planning (land management), etc.

Further information: http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/.

Source: <http://www.who.int/phe/publications/healthy-environments/en/index.html>, WHO, 2019