Table 1: South-East Asia Intersectoral Action Experiences: Selected Case Studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Key themes</th>
<th>Building blocks</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Stage of implementation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Tobacco Control Policy and Clean National Regulations</td>
<td>Intersectoral action and policy experience</td>
<td>Prevention and control of global burden of disease</td>
<td>WHO-KTIC</td>
<td>Intersectoral action experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Multidimensional Health &amp; Public Policies</td>
<td>Legislative framework</td>
<td>Political will, public health responsibility</td>
<td>Health promotion, Information sharing, cooperation</td>
<td>Coordination, mediation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>Happiness Audits</td>
<td>Organizational culture</td>
<td>Social/behavioral change, governance, capacity building</td>
<td>Health promotion, health equity</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor Leste</td>
<td>Framework Convention for Tobacco Control</td>
<td>Public policies, institutional intersectoral mechanisms</td>
<td>Social/cultural change</td>
<td>Health promotion, health equity</td>
<td>Coordination, mediation</td>
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</tbody>
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Roles of Health and other sectors

- **Health Sector**
  - Recognize potential health impacts from policies and actions
  - Address shared visions on health and social equity
  - Enhance intersectoral actions and collaborations
  - Study contributions of health and development

- **Other Sectors**
  - Create evidence links with health and other sectors
  - Advocate for health
  - Dialogue with other sectors
  - Build capacity, better mechanisms and resources for ISA/MSA
  - Work with other governmental agencies to achieve their goals

 HIAP can be considered as a continuum or systematization of ISA, or as a complementary step to integration where intersectorality is present not only as a strategy to solve problems, but as an area of development and production of new policies and programmes with a strong focus on higher level aims, generally formulated in terms of quality of life.

**Roles & Responsibilities**

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**Monitoring Progress**

- Having explicit political commitments with overarching high level strategy that endorse the HIAP
- Having coordination mechanism that enhance and improve synergies between sectors, reduce fragmentation of action, and decrease duplication
- Having strong leadership, clear vision and initiative directing the team towards the goal that foster joined-up policies and their implementation
- Developing and/or maintaining health information systems across sectors incorporating health equity analysis
- Integrating advocacy actions for awareness-raising or agenda setting for governing health policies, laws and regulations
- Developing sensitive, rigorous and sophisticated evaluation models
- Having sufficient and appropriate human and financial resources.

(Source: WHO-SEARO. Regional Framework on Health in All Policies for South-East Asia. 2014.)

**What is HIAP?**

“Health in All Policies (HIAP) is an approach to public policies across sectors that systematically take into account the health and health systems implications of decisions, seeks synergies, and avoids harmful health impacts, in order to improve population health and health equity.” WHO HIAP Framework for Country Action, 2014. A HIAP approach is focused on health and health systems. As a concept, it reflects the principle of legitimacy, accountability, transparency, and access to information, participation, sustainability, and collaboration across sectors and levels of government. It emphasizes the consequences of public policies on health determinants, and aims to improve the accountability of policymakers for health impacts at all levels of policy-making.

World Health Assembly Resolution 67.12 (2014) Contributing to social and economic development: sustainable action across sector to improve health and health equity, and the Adelaide Statement on Health in All policies 2010, recognized that Health in All policies is a practice to be used by health sectors to emphasize that government objectives are best achieved when all sectors include health and well-being as a key component of policy.
development. Many of the main causes of health and well-being lie outside of the health sector and are socially and economically formed. HiAP is a collective approach to improve the health of all people by incorporating health considerations into decision making across sectors and policy areas. Although governments as a whole bear the ultimate responsibility for the health of their citizens, health authorities at all levels (national, regional, and local) are key actors in promoting health in all policy areas related to the environment, economic, and broader societal development.

Addressing Determinants of Health

The social determinants of health (SDH) are the circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems affecting these circumstances e.g. development policies, social norms, social policies, and political systems. The totality of public health provides many examples for an approach that addresses social and economic determinants of health.

Internationally, the Commission on SDH (CSDH) recommended that intersectoral/cross-sectoral action and whole-of-government approaches are keys to addressing health inequities. Health policy in many countries is characterized by an explicit concern for health and equity in all areas of policy and by accountability for health impact. The Adelaide Statement (2010) outlines the challenge of a new social contract between all sectors to advance human development, sustainability, and equity, as well as to improve health outcomes. This requires a new form of governance where there is joined-up leadership across governments, across all policy sectors and between levels of government and society. It recognizes that governance for health and wellbeing requires both Whole of Government approaches and Whole of Society approaches which allow for social participation in health.

WHO’s HiAP Framework for country action acknowledges that health and health equity are values in their own right, and have important priorities for achieving many other societal goals (WHO, 2014). Thus, public policies and decisions made in all sectors at different levels of governance can have significant impact on population health and health equity.

Regional HiAP Framework for South-East Asia

The framework is designed to provide strategic pathways to implement HiAP with appropriate tools/mechanisms; as well as serve as an advocacy tool for multi-stakeholders and partners.

Promoting Health in All Public Policies

The WHO’s Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion introduced ‘build healthy public policy’ as one of the five key action areas for health promotion, the others being ‘create supportive environments, strengthen community action, develop personal skills and reorient health services’. Healthy public policy was to be implemented in concert with the other four strategies of the charter in order to be fully effective (Ottawa Charter, 1986).

Healthy public policy is characterized by an explicit concern for health and equity in all areas of policy and by accountability for health impact (Adelaide Recommendations, 1998). The Adelaide Statement (2010) outlines the need for a new social contract between all sectors to advance human development, sustainability and equity, as well as to improve health outcomes. This requires a new form of governance where there is joined-up leadership across governments, across all policy sectors and between levels of government and society. It recognizes that governance for health and well-being requires both Whole of Government approaches and Whole of Society approaches which allow for social participation in health.

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