

Keynote 1

Creating new ecosystems for knowledge production and sharing

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Why?

Why new?

Why knowledge production and sharing?

Why ecosystems?

*Creating new ecosystems for knowledge
production and sharing*



Health promotion/health education/prevention/community health/critical health education...

First and foremost refer to social practices and not to a set of fixed paradigms, strategies and research methods.



Health promotion

Four practices

The practices of individuals and populations: both individual and group practices are linked to the determinants of health. These practices are anchored in different cultures, knowledge and social contexts.

The practices of professionals: professionals from different sectors intervene in health promotion to improve population health..

Health promotion

Four practices

The practices of policy makers and institutions: the implementation and advocacy of public health policies at the national, regional and local levels; not only in the health sector, but also in all sectors that influence the determinants of health.

The practices of « innovators »: the network of academic scholars and United Nation agencies through which a continued investment in research and the production of evidence-based guidelines are made.



Health promotion Four practices

There is a fundamental link between these four practices but what ultimately enables the success or failure of such endeavour is in the hands of the individuals and populations involved.

Why?

Why new?

Why ecosystems?

Why knowledge production and sharing?

A need for mapping...

Health promotion

A Strategy

A Vision

**An intersection of
knowledge**

**A consideration of
complex interactions**

A strategy

A strategy (a set of coordinated intersectoral actions) that aims to orient and support social change in order to improve health for all and reduce health inequalities of social change

Builds on knowledge gained from the determinants of health and socio-cultural practices

Translating into a systematic and balanced approach (environment and individuals)



Sociology, political science, epidemiology, anthropology, education, environmental science, psychology

A Vision

Emancipation/freedom/empowerment as objectives
Several ways to formulate the paradigms and values,
which support action in health promotion



Philosophy
Critique
Epistemology
History
Sociology

An Intersection of Knowledge

Health Promotion is a social practice rooted in different sources of knowledge:

- individual, community and population knowledge & knowhow
- professional and institutional expertise
- scientific knowledge



Health promotion is founded on set of social practices (what is recognized as the norm in one time and space) and embodied by governmental and research-based institutions.

An Intersection of Knowledge

Health Promotion is an area of interdependence between scientific and non-scientific knowledge, where intercultural translation is a key element of action.



An ecology of knowledge

Santos 2014



Interdisciplinary and collaborative
research methods

Taking complexity into account

Dimensions of health: physical, emotional, social, environmental, cultural, religious and spiritual

Cultural and social foundations, power, resources

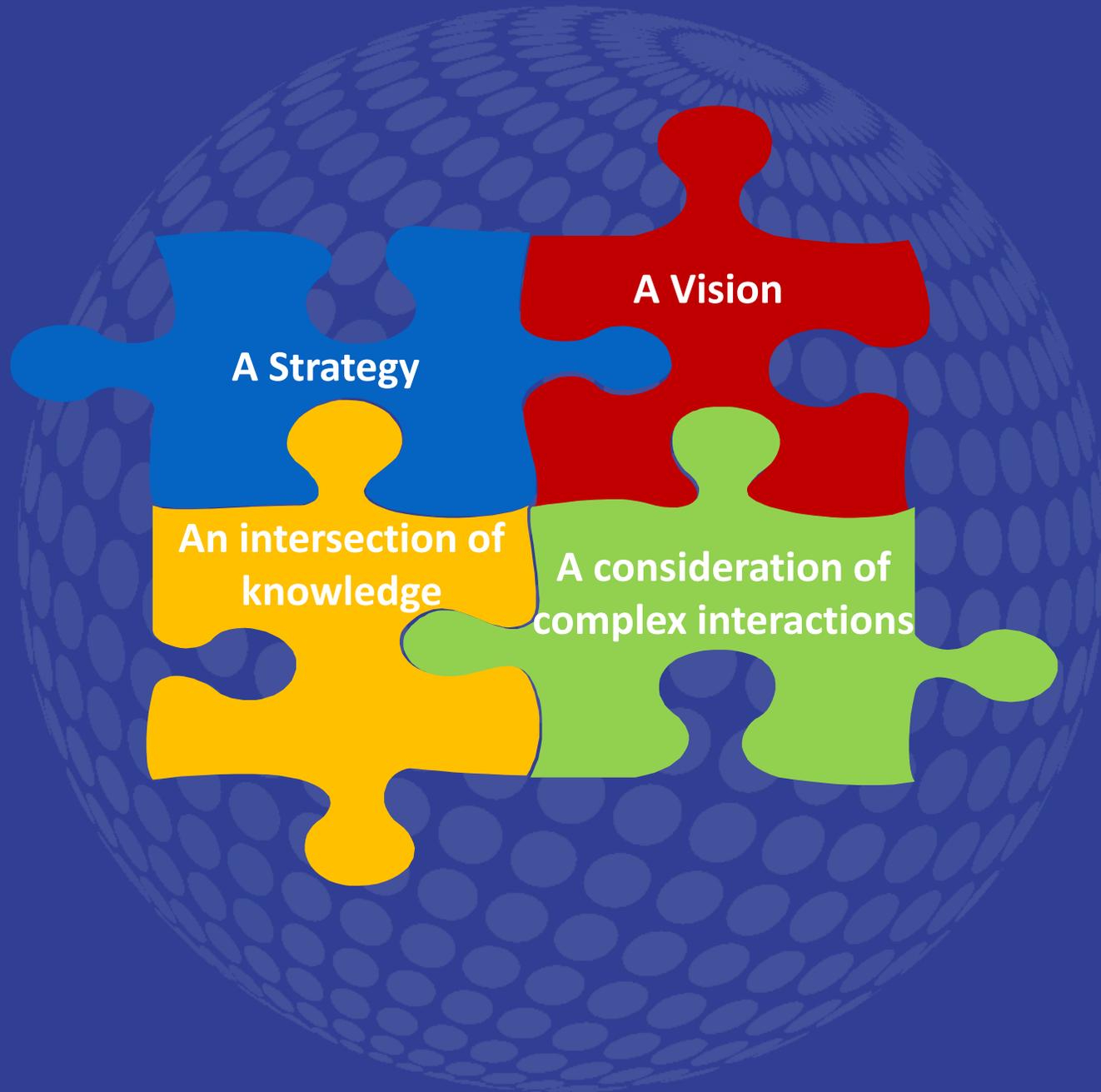
Question Western values, particularly neo-colonial ideologies of dominance/influence around the world

The life course, the shared environment, education, access to health care

...

Sociology, anthropology, political science,
education, environmental sciences,
psychology, philosophy





Why?

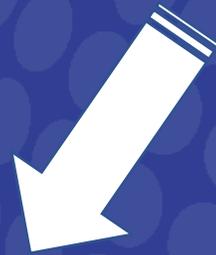
Why new?

Why knowledge production and sharing?

Why ecosystems?

A need for...
Shared understanding
Recognition
Visibility
Identity

A Dual Aim



Epistemic Aim

Produce knowledge

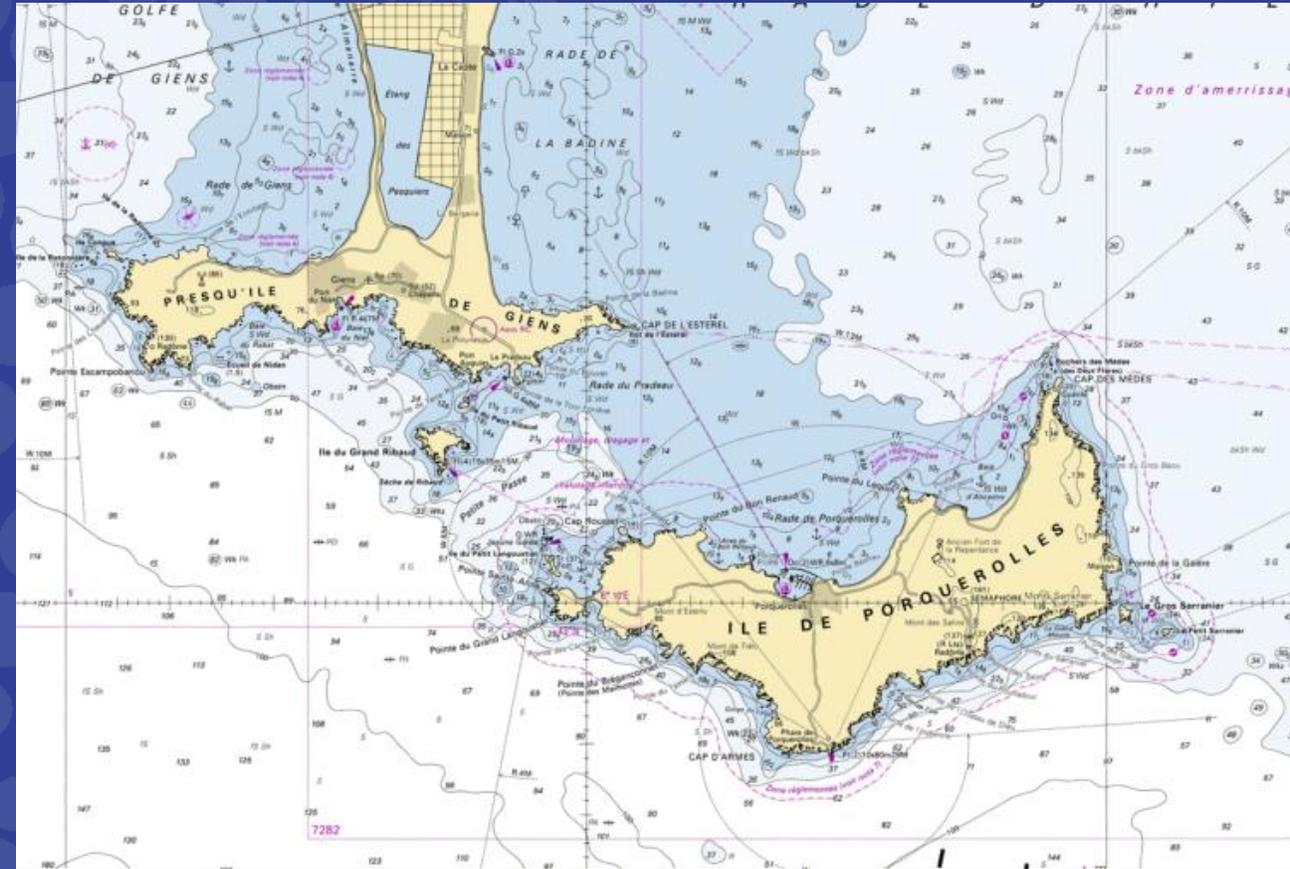


Transformative Aim

Participate in social changes

Knowledge Gained

A convergence of evidence
Beacons of knowledge...



Knowledge production & sharing in health promotion

By a multidisciplinary team of researchers and practitioners

By developing studies and interventions that take local knowledge into account

By working to articulate the results of research and the knowhow from different populations.



Why?

Why new?

Why knowledge production and sharing?

Why ecosystems?

Ways to produce relevant knowledge



How?

Recognized

Understandable

Visible

Culturally sensitive

Teams of researchers
and practitioners

Knowledge oriented
(production &
sharing)

Decentralized

Robust multidisciplinary
approaches

In a global dynamic

Playing the role of a “nest” for the young
generation of researchers and practitioners



Creating favorable ecosystems

North and South, West and East

Ecology of knowledge

Research practices

Knowledge hubs

→ **Many initiatives**

A Global Community for knowledge
production and sharing



Our meeting today...

