Keynote 1

Creating new ecosystems for knowledge production and sharing ... with intersectoral approach?

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Context

- “One Health” => main concept to be shared between people
  ... but difficult to include in the real life by every body!

- To fight against health inequalities, need for a framework that includes all actors who have an impact on health at some point
  ➔ Helsinki Statement on Health in All Policies (HiAP) (WHO, 2013)

  *to take into account the health implications of policy decisions across all sectors and levels of government*

Intersectoral actions and healthy public policy
Intersectorality: what is it?

Intersectorality / Intersectoral collaboration / Partnership ....

Any actions / organization in which people and/or organizations join together to promote health [Weiss et al, 2012]

Intersectoral action refers to actions affecting health outcomes undertaken by sectors outside the health sector, possibly, but not necessarily, in collaboration with the health sector [WHO]
Intersectorality: why?

Don't forget ....

➔ Major factors that impact the health of populations and the distribution of health inequities are located **outside the health sector**.

➔ Health sector / actors must to be engaged with **other sectors of activities** (education, urban building, industry, agriculture, ....) and **society** to address the determinants of health and well-being.

➔ **Transformations in living environments**
Intersectorality: for who?

- All people?

- Specific sub-groups defined on “specific” criteria:
  - Socio-demographic criteria: age, health status, educational level ... ?
  - Occupational criteria: level of the company, professional and/or inter-professional organization... ?
  - Geographical criteria (local, regional, national ... level ?)
Intersectorality: for which health problems?

- All the determinants of health and well-being?
- Determinants involved in cancer / chronic diseases?
- For diseases with a high societal and economic impact in terms of clinics and/or of health expenditure?
- Determinants involved in diseases of vulnerable populations (child, pregnant women, elderly ...)?
Intersectorality: which efficiency?

- Intersectoral actions and healthy public policy
  .... YES!
  .... but ....
  No international agreed-upon theory of health promotion partnership, collaborative networks and intersectorality efficiency

Farmanova et al. – International Journal of Integrated Care (2019)
Corbin et al. – Health Promotion International (2018)
Fiorati et al. – Gac Sanit (2018)
Bergen Model of Collaborative Functionning (BMCF)

(Corbin & Mittelmark. 2008)
Key points of dimension of partnership functioning

INPUTS
- Context
- Missions of partners
- Interaction between partners
- Partners resources

THROUGHPUTS
- Leadership / decision making
- Communication
- Formalization of partnership
- Organization
- Maintenance tasks

OUTPUTS
- Additive results
- Synergy / Antagony
Bringing together the health and education sectors in an intersectoral approach to reduce health inequalities

**Facilitating elements**
- Networking
- Educational skills
- Training in preventive medicine
- Integrated and health-oriented systems of care
- Social justice / Ethics

**Obstacles**
- Costs / Equitable education process
- Lack of evaluation / evidence of benefits?
- Evaluation ou Lack of evaluation (economic, clinic - effectiveness, cost-effectiveness) / evidence of benefits?
- Equity / goods
Intersectorality: with which actors?

“Leader engagement model”

- Policy
- Agriculture
- Governance
- Education
- Health
- Urban Building
- Transport
- Society
- ...

“Shared engagement model”

- Policy
- Agriculture
- Governance
- Industry
- Education
- Health
- Urban Building
- Transport
- Society
- ...

Shared engagement model
Conclusion

Intersectorality ....

... to track health inequalities
... to create a involved community

But not sufficiently evaluated.
Contributions of the UNESCO Chair “Global Health & Education”

Network creation and collaboration ++++ between all actors involved in health and education, through actions at all levels of the children’s life ecosystem, in order to reduce health inequalities.
Thank you for attention