



# Keynote 2



## Genuine intersectorality at the local level, what do we know?

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# Acknowledgement : Collaborators

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- Michel Roy Montreal (Coalition of Neighbourhood Committees)
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- Denis Sauvé (United Ways of Montreal)

# Plan

1. Local intersectoral action: a public health strategy to address social health inequalities
2. Local intersectoral action in Montréal: l'initiative montréalaise
3. A theoretical framework to study action systems: actor-network theory
4. Our study: Following the action
5. Conclusions



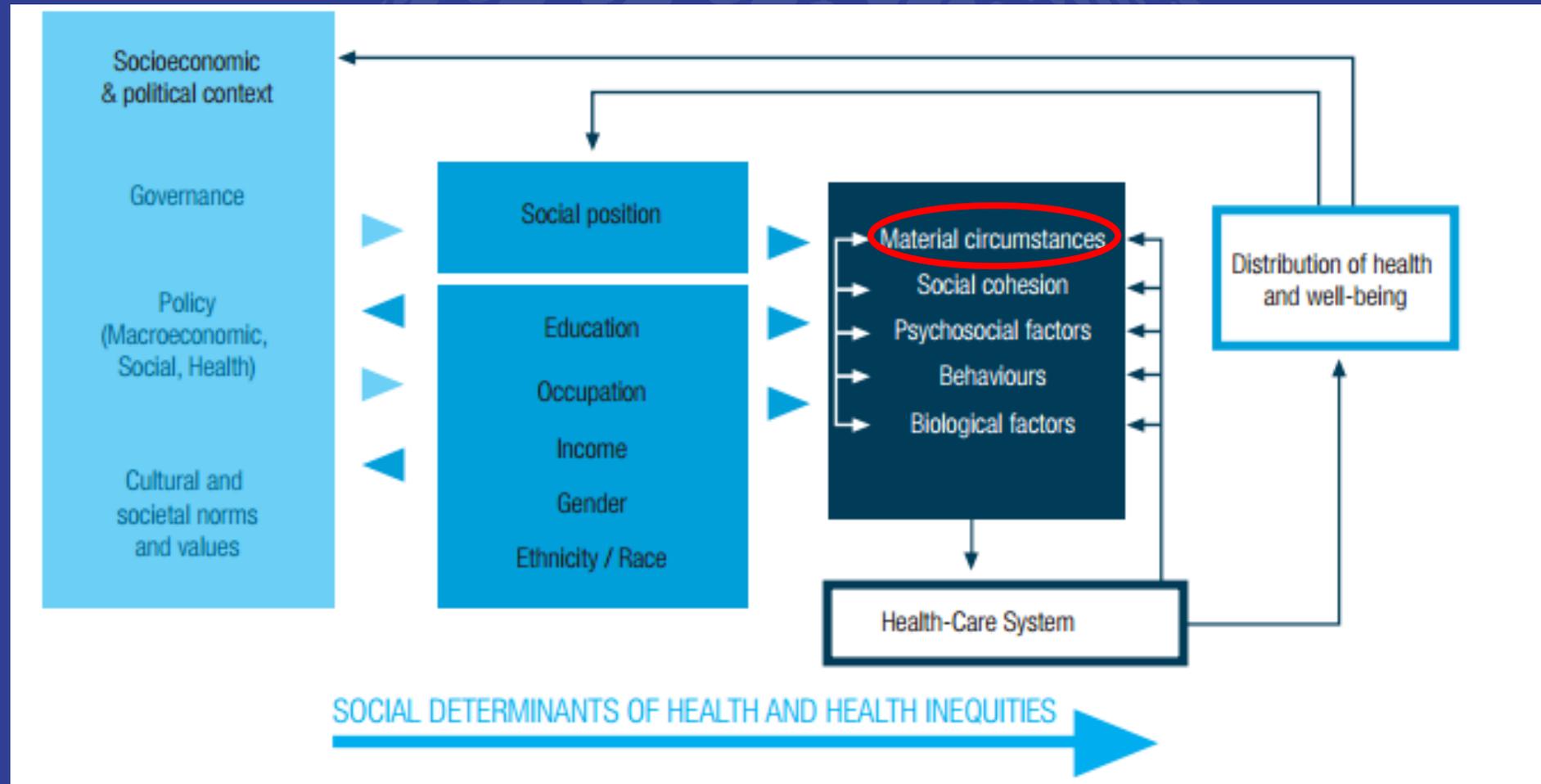
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# LOCAL INTERSECTORAL ACTION: A PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY TO ADDRESS SOCIAL HEALTH INEQUALITIES



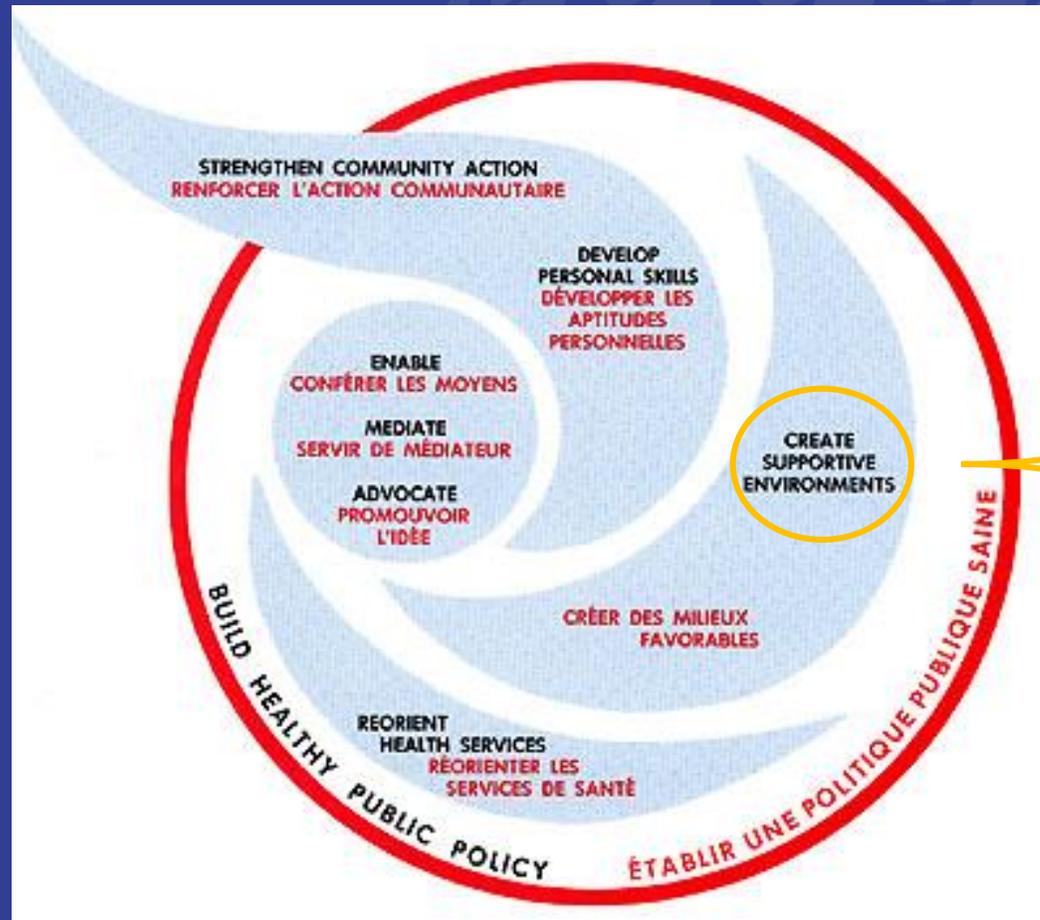
# WHO Model of Health Inequities



# CSDH's Recommendations

1. Improve daily living conditions
2. Tackle the inequitable distribution of power, money and resources
3. Measure and understand the problem and assess the impact of action

# Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion



- Resources for health are largely outside of control of the health sector
- Requires the creation of local alliances made of actors from various sectors and usually includes citizens
- Local intersectoral action

# What Is Known About Intersectoral Action?

- Little evidence of effects on health
- The quality of the partnership seems to influence the type and quality
- Little distinction between various forms of collaborative arrangements and types of partners involved
- No systematic distinction based on the scale at which intersectoral arrangements operate
- No study links processes and outcomes

# What Is Known About Intersectoral Action?

8 reviews, half of which in the past two years

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- Ndumbe-Eyoh S, Moffatt H, (2013). Intersectoral action for health equity: A rapid systematic review. *BMC Public Health*, 13, 1056.
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- Van der Kleij, R., et al., Implementation of intersectoral community approaches to targeting childhood obesity: A systematic review. *Obesity Review*, 16, 454-472.
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- Herdiana, H., Sari, J. F. K., Whittaker, M. (2018). Intersectoral collaboration for the prevention and control of vector borne diseases to support the implementation of a global strategy: A systematic review. *PLOS One*, 13, e204659.
- Bergeron, D. A., Talbot, L. R., Gaboury, I. (2019). Context and the mechanisms in intersectoral school-based health promotion interventions: A critical interpretative synthesis. *Health Education Journal*, 78, 713-727.
- Michelon Silva, L., et al. (2019). Intersectoral actions for mental health: An integrative review. *Revista Online de Pesquisa Cuidado é Fundamental*, 11, 763-770.



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# LOCAL INTERSECTORAL ACTION IN MONTRÉAL: L'INITIATIVE MONTRÉALAISE



# L'Initiative montréalaise: Supporting Local Intersectoral Action



# Neighbourhood Coalitions as Action Systems

- Neighbourhood committees are organisations wherein stakeholders from a local neighbourhood meet and address local issues (problem solving)
- Intersectoral and multi-network/all sectors and networks/citizens
- Structured, volunteered, somewhat flat and permanent
- Develop shared, comprehensive vision of local issues based on a needs/asset assessment and diagnoses pertaining to various areas of social development (e.g. diet, transportation, housing)
- Set 5-year priorities and work plan
- Facilitate and coordinate actions that produce local transformations to increase citizens' quality of life



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# A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK TO STUDY ACTION SYSTEMS: ACTOR-NETWORK THEORY



# Why Actor-Network Theory (ANT)

- Social theory developed by B. Latour and M. Callon to explain innovations
- Recognised usefulness to analyse how change is produced in complex action systems
- Provide theoretical and methodological tools to open the black box of complex interventions

# Principles of ANT Relevant for Studying Local Intersectoral Action (LIA)

Principles of ANT	Relevant for LIA
Emphasis on processes by which heterogeneous entities get connected in a network rather than on the stabilised form of the network	LIA involves groups of actors from diverse domains : ANT explains how alliances are formed, strengthen, stabilised or eventually dismantled
All human and non human entities that composed a sociotechnical network have performative capacities with regards to the collective action	ANT takes into account simultaneously the roles of human actors and that of the numerous material and immaterial resources mobilised by LIA to achieve local transformations
The sociotechnical network and the action (intervention) it supports shape one another	ANT proposes a mechanism to account for the dynamic nature of LIA

# Two Key Concepts from ANT

## Sociotechnical Network (structure):

- i. Non hierarchical arrangement of linked human and non-human entities
- ii. Suppose the dynamic alignment of each entity's role and interests vis-à-vis the network's shared purposes

## Translation (the work underlying a net-work)

- i. Process of linking disparate entities that form the sociotechnical network of a situation
- ii. Creation, reconfiguration, extension of networks allowing new actors and new roles as system and context evolve



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# OUR STUDY: FOLLOWING THE ACTION



Bilodeau, A., Galarneau, M., Lefebvre, C., & Potvin, L. Linking process and effects of intersectoral action on local neighbourhoods: Systemic modelling based on Actor-Network Theory. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, 2019, 41, 165-179. doi: [10.1111/1467-9566.12813](https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9566.12813)

# Study Design

## Study design

- i. Multiple qualitative nested case study
- ii. 4-year longitudinal follow up with continuous data collection (2013-2016)

## Case definition

- i. Projects developed and operated by a Montreal Neighbourhood Coalition in the pursuit of specific objectives related to priorities in the current work plan
- ii. Inclusion: projects had to be active for two years before the start of the study

# Sample and Data

## Two-stage case selection

- i. 3 volunteer Coalitions: 2 in the city center and 1 in what had been a suburb before 2002 (Metropolitan integration)
- ii. Within each Coalition, 1 project addressing a specific objective and 1 project related to the overall Coalition functioning and governance

## Data sources

- i. Committees and sub committees meeting minutes
- ii. Participant observations
- iii. Periodical interviews with key stake holders
- iv. Log book by Committee's coordinating person

# Analyses

Stage 1: Production of intra case ethnographies

- i. Validation with Neighbourhood Coalitions

Stage 2: Modeling the various forms taken by intra case action system through time

Stage 3: Cross cases analyses of the successive intra case models

- i. Discussion and interpretation with study regional study partnership committee made of researchers and stakeholders from the Initiative Montréalaise

[https://chairecacis.org/fichiers/publications/2017-11-29rapport\\_pat\\_final.pdf](https://chairecacis.org/fichiers/publications/2017-11-29rapport_pat_final.pdf)

[https://chairecacis.org/fichiers/publications/2017-11-29rapport\\_centre-sud\\_final.pdf](https://chairecacis.org/fichiers/publications/2017-11-29rapport_centre-sud_final.pdf)

[https://chairecacis.org/fichiers/publications/2017-11-29rapport\\_ltqhm\\_final\\_0.pdf](https://chairecacis.org/fichiers/publications/2017-11-29rapport_ltqhm_final_0.pdf)

# Main Results

- The social practices of Neighbourhood Round Table Coalitions lead to concrete and observable local transformations (greening, better housing, urban development)
- Transformations are related to:
  - Material resources mainly through the built environment
  - Social resources (new services, programs and activities)
- Solutions are not developed following a linear process
- Coalitions do not produce these transformations themselves but make them possible through the production of “transitory outcomes” which capture, format and carry the best local solutions to locally identified problems
- There are 12 transitory outcomes grouped into 3 broad categories. These are related to:
  - The mobilisation of relevant actors and resources
  - Work with intermediaries and spokespersons
  - Creation and support of local networks

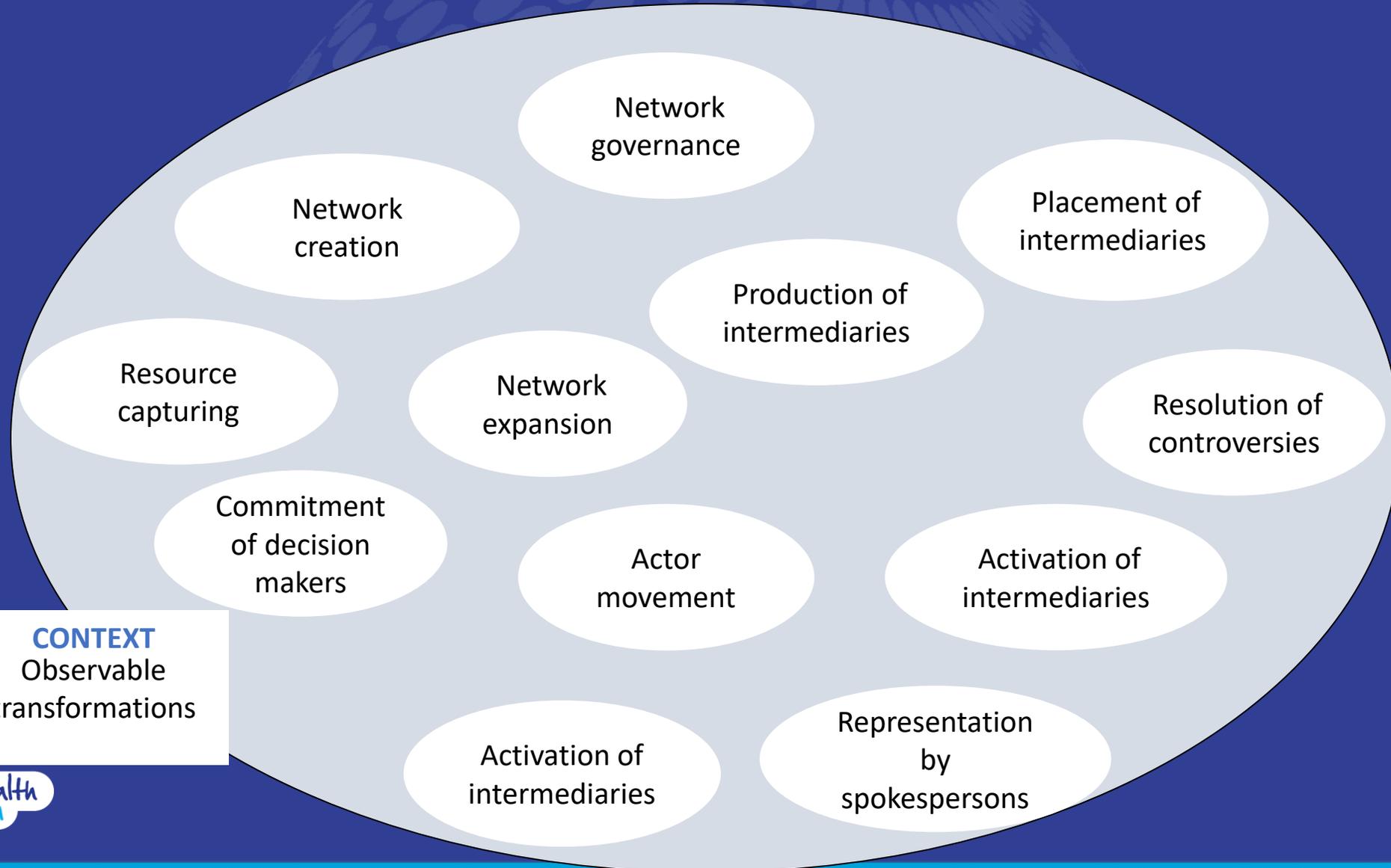
# Transitory Outcomes

- There are 12 transitory outcomes performing 3 functions:
  - Network set up and governance: refers to formation and governance of networks and to the resolution of controversies
  - Self-representing and influencing others: refers to actions and productions of network to communicate, influence and reach a critical mass of actors around a common purpose
  - Aligning and mobilising necessary actors and resources: refers to essential movements among the actors for the achievement of objectives

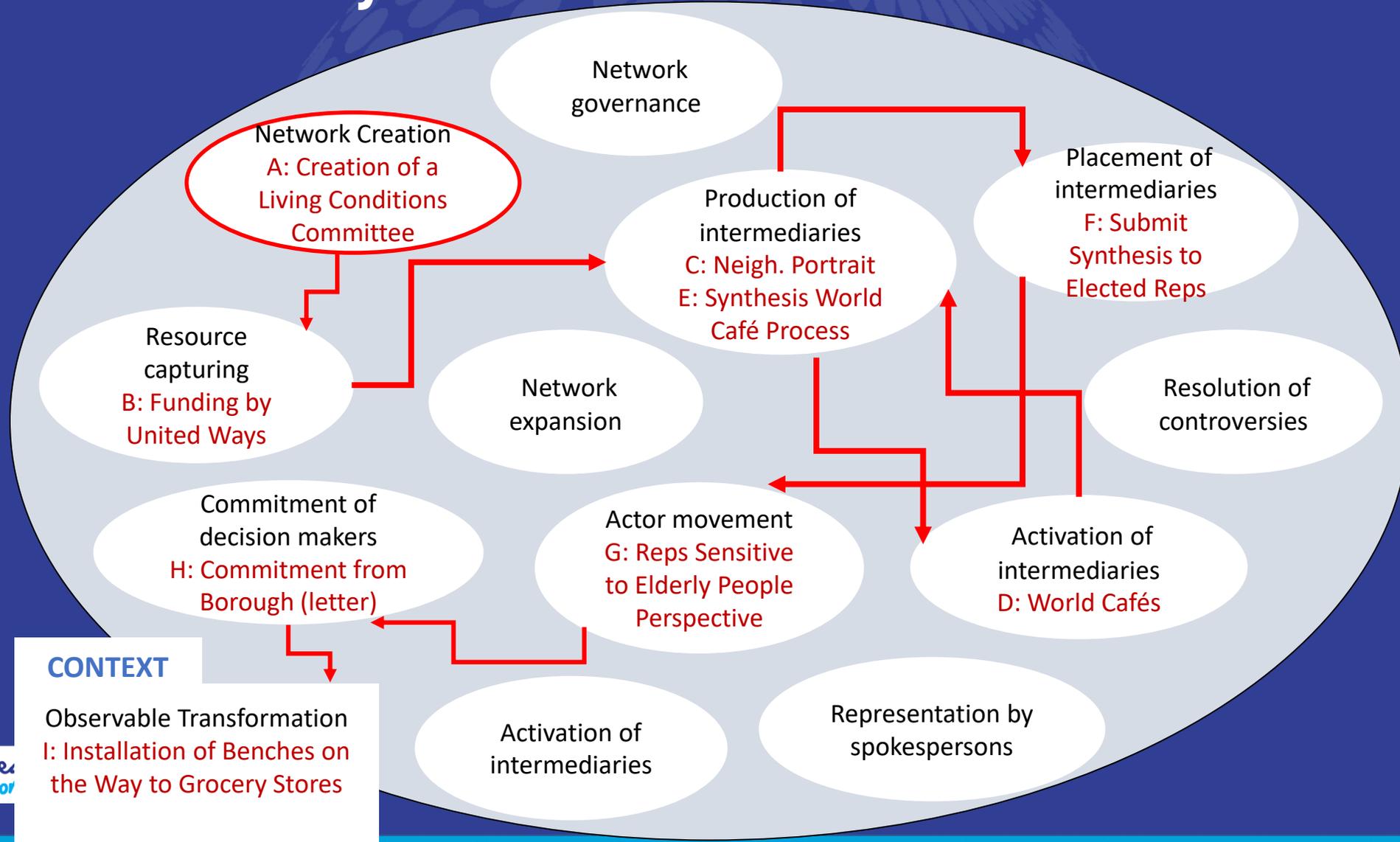
# Transitory Outcomes

Network set up and governance	Self representing and influencing others	Aligning necessary actors and resources
<b>Network creation:</b> connecting heterogeneous entities	<b>Production of intermediaries:</b> setting convergent ideas into material form	<b>Actor movement:</b> change in position
<b>Network governance:</b> structures and rules regulating the collective work	<b>Placement of intermediaries:</b> Introduction into other networks	<b>Resource capturing:</b> harnessing necessary resources
<b>Resolution of controversies:</b> elaborating solutions to lack of cooperation	<b>Activation of intermediaries:</b> Promotion and use of intermediaries	<b>Network expansion and strengthening:</b> recruiting new actors
	<b>Representation by spokespersons:</b> statements to communicate positions, generate interests	<b>Commitment of decision makers:</b> actors that can make things happen
	<b>Strengthening of spokespersons and intermediaries:</b> reinforcing their legitimacy and credibility	

# Transitory Outcomes



# Installation of Benches on the Way to the Grocery Store



**CONTEXT**  
 Observable Transformation  
**I: Installation of Benches on the Way to Grocery Stores**





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# CONCLUSIONS



# About Local Intersectoral Action

Local intersectoral action on the social determinants of health can lead to concrete transformations in people's living conditions.

These transformations are aligned with local needs/culture/history

Such coalitions operate through sequences of transitory outcomes that punctuate action progression

Programs such as l'Initiative Montréalaise constitute a model for public health to support local intersectoral action. This model has been adopted and adapted in two other urban areas in Québec and in France



## Marseille : les tables de quartier veulent remettre le couvert

Écrit par Catherine Walgenwitz | mardi 27 septembre 2016 07:44 | Imprimer



Les rencontres nationales des tables de quartier réunies durant trois jours à Marseille veulent renouveler la démocratie participative dans les banlieues. Photo C.W. L'utilisation de l'article, la reproduction, la diffusion est interdite - LMRS - (c)

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# Capturing Complexity in Population Health Interventions

Following the action through longitudinal design

- Inefficient signal /noise

Collaborative partnership with intersectoral coalitions

- Obtaining valid data
- Validating conclusion

Use of a robust theory of action

- Guidance for data collection and sorting
- Principles for generalization
- Need to operationalize abstract concepts

# Tools to Support Intersectoral Action

<http://chairecasis.org/fichiers/lea-roback-2018-4.pdf>

Février 2018

le point sur... l'action intersectorielle

NUMÉRO 4

LÉA-ROBACK  
CENTRE DE RECHERCHE  
SUR LES INÉGALITÉS SOCIALES  
DE SANTÉ DE MONTRÉAL

Quels sont les effets de l'action intersectorielle locale  
sur les milieux de vie et comment sont-ils produits?

<https://chairecasis-outilinteractif.org/>

Outil d'appréciation des  
effets de l'action  
intersectorielle locale