Intersectoral action for moving forward health equity

Experience on stakeholder engagement in the Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence

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Summary of the process and intersectoral action and social participation as key elements for health equity

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 - 2.1. Process of stakeholder engagement
 - 2.2. Analysing equity on the Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence: Working team on childhood of the Health Equity training process in Spain 2010-2011

Context:

National Strategy on Health Equity

- A. To develop Health Equity information systems to guide public policies
 - 1. National Health Equity Monitoring Network
 - 2. Health Impact Assessment of Public Policies
 - 3. Report on Health Inequities in Spain
- B. To promote and develop knowledge and tools for intersectoral work: Moving towards the concept of "Health and Equity in All Policies"
 - 4. Creation of intersectoral bodies
 - 5. Inclusion of specific [equity-relevant] objectives in health plans
 - 6. Training on Health Equity for health sector professionals
 - Actions to raise awareness on the importance of addressing social determinants of health and health inequities
- C. To develop a Comprehensive Plan for the Health of Children and Youth, that provides equal opportunities for all children's development, regardless of their parents'/caretakers' conditions
 - 8. Comprehensive Support to Childhood [Equity from the start]
- D. To develop a plan for increasing political awareness / visibility of the National Strategy on Health Equity and the Social Determinants of Health
 - 9. Plan for political awareness-raising / visibility

Integration of a focus on Social Determinants of Health and Equity into health strategies, programmes and activities (SPAs) at national and regional level

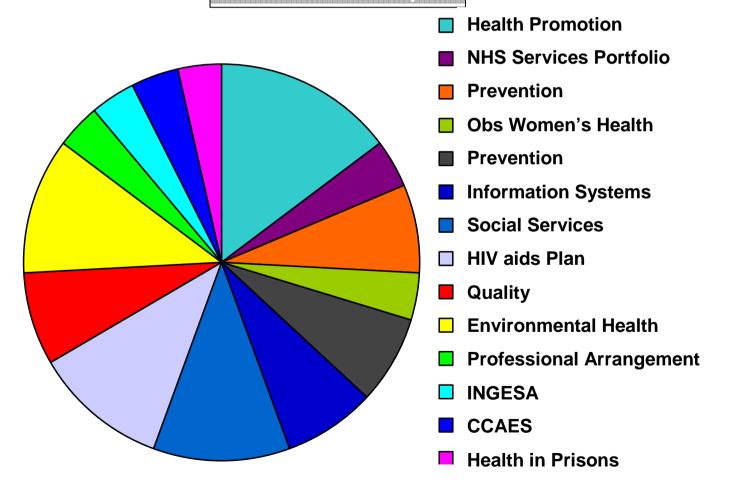
- General objective: analysis and redesign of health strategies, programmes and activities from the perspective of Health Equity and Social Determinants
- Participant profiles: Public Health professionals from the MoH, Regions and other key administration levels (60 participants)
- o **Teachers:** Dr J. Vega, Dr O. Solar
- Based on: the experience of the <u>Chilean Ministry of Health</u> for the review and redesign of health programmes within the framework of the work plan of the Social Determinants of Health Technical Secretariat
- Methodology: workshops + work through an online platform
- WHO Regional Office for Europe and PAHO support
- Participants organized in working teams, to analyse a specific strategy or programme

Health Equity national training process in Spain 2010-2011 Specific objectives

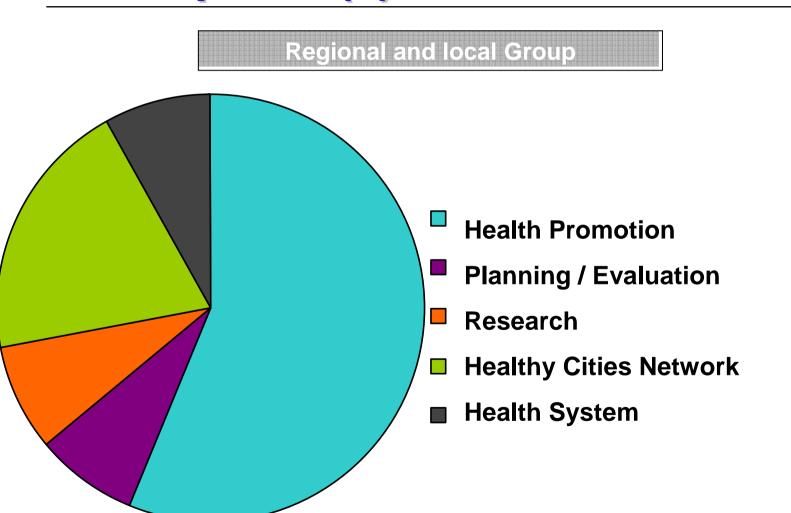
- To define a method to review and redesign SPAs
- To carry out a health equity analysis
- According to the analysis review of equity, social determinants and possible interventions, redesign the SPAs
- Promote collaborative work and knowledge management
- To consolidate a broad overview of public health, intersectoral action and participatory processes, strengthening competencies and skills for its realization
- To reinforce the exchange of experiences on intervention on SDH and promotion of equity

Health Equity national training process in Spain 2010-2011 Participants (I)

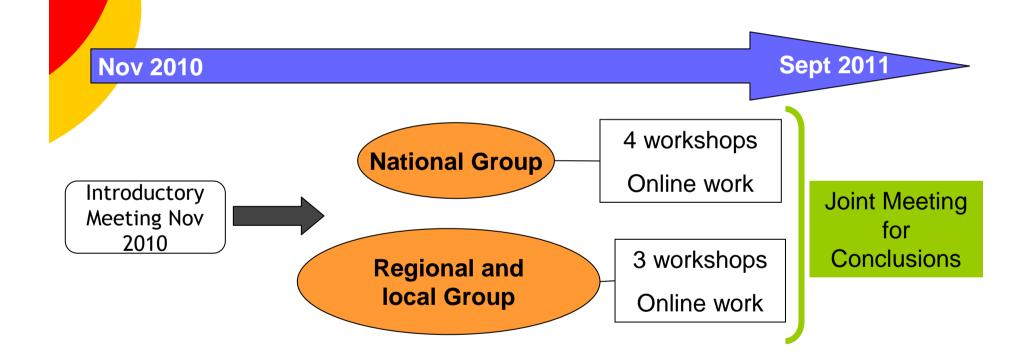




Health Equity national training process in Spain 2010-2011 Participants (II)



Process



Health Equity national training process in Spain 2010-2011 Process: working teams

Sexual and reproductive health

HIV

Tobacco

Drug abuse: prevention and treatment

Healthy Universities

Schools

Cancer prevention: tobacco

Screening of Colorectal cancer

Healthy eating and physical activity

High temperatures

Childhood

Youth

Vulnerable groups: immigrants

Results

Increased capacity of participants

Results for each working team and SPA

- Analysis of health equity
- Identification of SDH and intervention entry points
- Redesign proposal

Final product: Methodological Guide to integrate Equity into health SPAs

Methodological Guide to integrate Equity into Health Strategies, Programmes and Activities

Results: Methodological Guide to integrate Equity into health SPAs

- Carried out by the Health Promotion Area of the MoH based on:
 - Previous work of the <u>Chilean Ministry of Health</u> for revising health programs within the framework of the work plan of the Social Determinants of Health Technical Secretariat
 - Experience of the <u>Spanish Training Process</u>:
 "Integration of a focus on Social Determinants of Health and Equity into health strategies, programmes and activities" 2010-2011
 - WHO technical support
- Version 1 (Dynamic: future versions)

Methodological Guide to integrate Equity into Health Strategies, Programmes and Activities

Results: Methodological Guide to integrate Equity into health SPAs

Objectives

- To raise awareness of the approach of health equity and SDH among professionals in the health sector and in those employed in, sectors with the highest impact on the health of the population
- To provide a tool that eases the integration of equity into health Strategies, programmes and Activities (SPAs)

o Final goal:

 Make health equity a cross-cutting, explicit and practical axis of all public health activities and plans, of health services and of all other policies which have an impact on SDH

Methodological Guide to integrate Equity into Health Strategies, Programmes and Activities

Results: Methodological Guide to integrate Equity into health SPAs

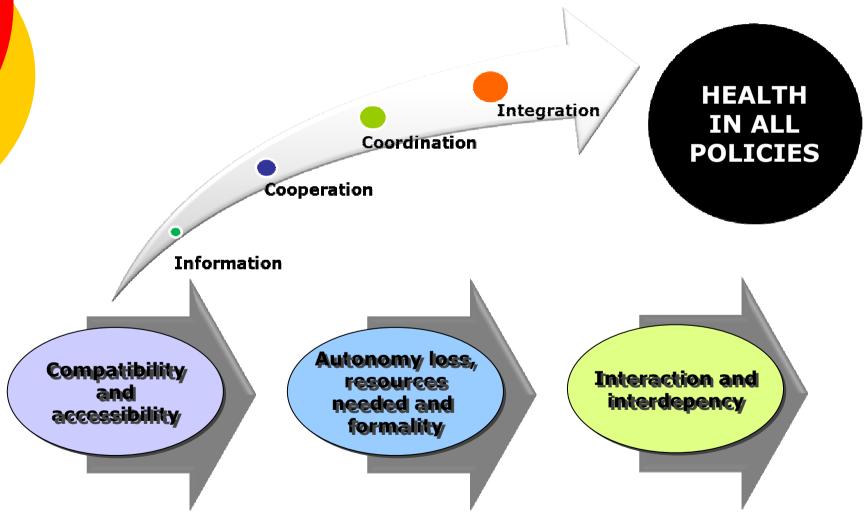
Process of integration of equity into health SPAs

Methodological Guide to integrate Equity into Health Strategies, Programmes and Activities



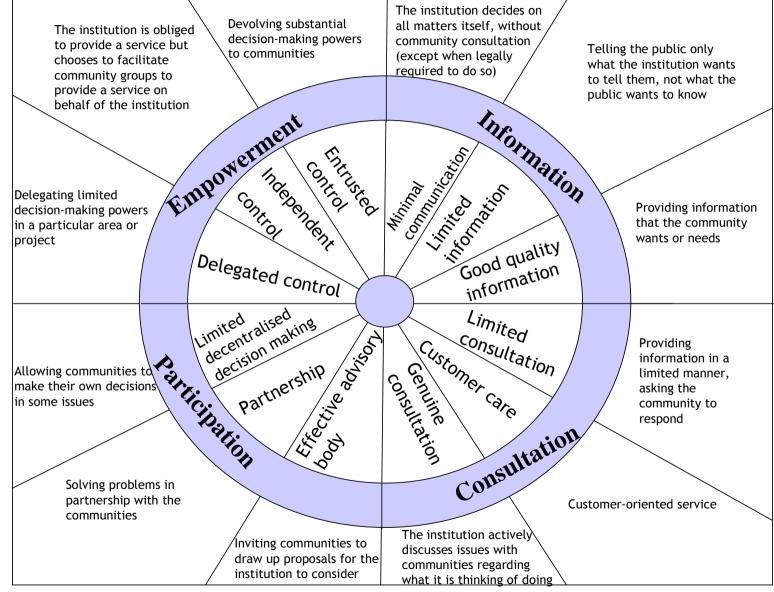
Intersectoral action and social participation are key elements of the whole process

Intersectoral action



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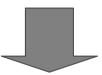
Social participation



Source: Davidson, S. Spinning the wheel of empowerment. Planning, 1998; 1262: 14–15.

Conclusions

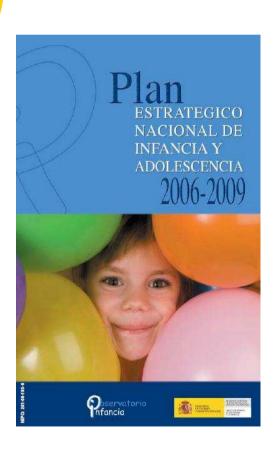
- Innovative experience:
 - **Transferable** process **but adaptation** to context is needed
- Systematic process of review, useful as a cycle of improvement and assessment
- Intersectoral action and social participation were analyzed as key elements of the process, but there were difficulties in managing a practical approach of both



There is a need to advance in intersectoral action and social participation methodologies

2.1 Process on stakeholder engagement

Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence (PENIA)



Consensual plan with strategic recommendations on childhood and adolescence

I: 2006-2009 (extended to 2010)
II: 2012-2015 (in final stages of approval)

The aim of the Plan is to promote the wellbeing of children and adolescents, taking into consideration their needs and interests in order to increase their quality of life and foster the full development of their capabilities as active subjects of their rights

Childhood Observatory

- Created in 1999 as a working group of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality
- Composed by:

 - Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality Representatives of all ministries with competence in the field of childhood: education, justice, foreign affairs and cooperation, interior affairs, economy and finance, migration
 - General Directorates of childhood of the Autonomous Communities
 - Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP)
 - UNICFF
 - Childhood NGOs and other social agents
 - Youth Council of Spain
 - Women Institute
 - National Institute of Statistics
 - Center of Sociological Research

Childhood Observatory

Groups of the Observatory:

- Intervention with foreign minors in Spain and their social integration
- Child mistreatment
- 3. Family fostering and adoption
- 4. Juvenile justice

5.

6 p g Adolescence

Key role in the elaboration, monitoring and evaluation of PENIA

Process of stakeholder engagement in the Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence

Convention of the rights of the child of the United Nations

Consultation to: Attorney General of the State, Autonomous Communities and Cities, Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, Ministries of Interior, Education, Culture and Sport, Presidency, Employment and Social Security, Industry, Energy and Tourism, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Finance and Public Administrations, Justice, different Departments of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality

Platform of Childhood Organizations (Spanish Child Rights Coalition, formed by 50 organizations)

NGOs and other social agents

Reports from scientific organizations and universities

National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence (PENIA) 2006-2009

2.1 Analysing equity on the Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence: Working team on childhood of the Health Equity training process in Spain 2010-2011

Health Equity training process in Spain 2010-2011 Focusing on Childhood's working team

Sexual and reproductive health

HIV

Tobacco

Drug abuse: prevention and treatment

Healthy Universities

Schools

Cancer prevention: tobacco

Screening of Colorectal cancer

Healthy eating and physical activity

Childhood

Youth

High temperatures

Vulnerable groups: immigrants

Analysing equity on the Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence: Working team on childhood of the Health Equity training process in Spain 2010-2011

Focusing the review and analysis

- The PENIA had 11 strategic goals. The working team focused on the strategic goal of health promotion, protection and prevention
- The working team prioritised the population group aged 0-3 years

Analysing equity on the Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence: Working team on childhood of the Health Equity training process in Spain 2010-2011

Main elements reviewed and analysed towards equity during the process

- 1. Objectives
- 2. Population
- 3. Population needs
- 4. Actions of the SPA
 - 5.Implementation

- 6. Links to SDH
- 7. Intersectoral work



8. Social participation



9. Outcomes and evaluation

Analysing equity on the Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence: Working team on childhood of the Health Equity training process in Spain 2010-2011 Reviewing intersectoral work and social participation: aspects identified by the working team – strategic goal on health promotion, protection and prevention

- Type of intersectoral work: Cooperation
- Type of social participation: Consultation
- Sectors identified that are more relevant to achieving healthy development during childhood: health, education, social services, employment

Strengths

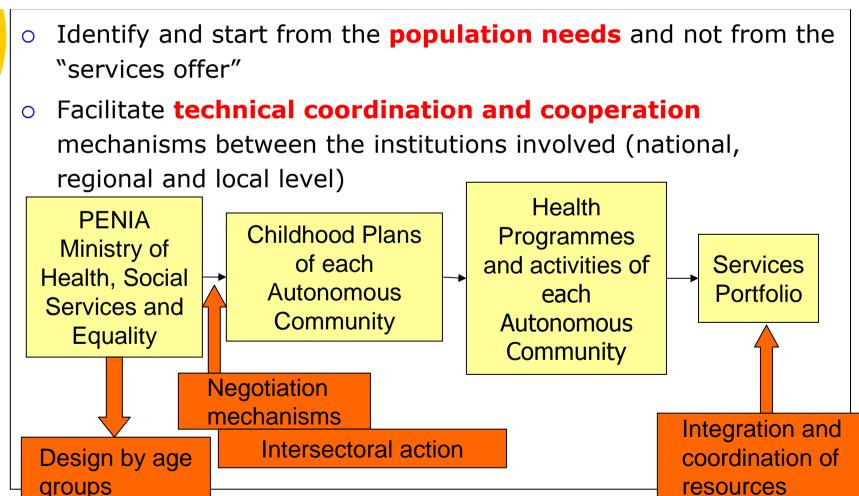
- Political commitment
- Takes into account inter-territorial equity
- Inter-regional and inter-ministerial cooperation
- Intersectoral work is present (Childhood Observatory)
- Participation (Platform of Childhood Organizations)

Weaknesses

- Improvement on intersectoral work towards more coordination
- Results from the social participation process are not always available to all professionals involved in the elaboration of the Plan
- Need to establish specific resources for social participation

Analysing equity on the Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence: Working team on childhood of the Health Equity training process in Spain 2010-2011

Recommendations on intersectoral work and social participation for the strategic goal on health promotion, protection and prevention (I)



Analysing equity on the Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence: Working team on childhood of the Health Equity training process in Spain 2010-2011

Recommendations on intersectoral work and social participation for the strategic goal on health promotion, protection and prevention (II)

- Encourage an effective intersectoral action towards integration and Health in All Policies approach, between health, social services, education and employment
- Facilitate participation with key actors of the development of the Plan, to help in the integration of the participation process in the design of the Plan
- Enhanced the participation of the population more exposed to health inequities
- Awareness-raising on health inequities

1st National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence (PENIA I)

PENIA I Evaluation

Recommendations to Spain of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child

Conclusions by the Special Commission for the Study of National Adoption and other issues of the Senate

Consultation to: Attorney General of the State, Autonomous Communities and Cities, Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, Ministries of Interior, Education, Culture and Sport, Presidency, Employment and Social Security, Industry, Energy and Tourism, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Finance and Public Administrations, Justice, different Departments of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality

Platform of Childhood Organizations (Spanish Child Rights Coalition, formed by 50 organizations)

NGOs and other social agents

Three Technical Seminars: 1. Childhood protection: abuse, residential and family foster care

- 2. Adolescence and childhood participation and information technologies
- 3. Childhood poverty and social inequalities in health and education

Reports from scientific organizations and universities

Draft of the 2nd National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence (PENIA II)

Analysing equity on the Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence: Working team on childhood of the Health Equity training process in Spain 2010-2011

Results on stakeholder engagement on the elaboration of the 2nd Spanish National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence (PENIA II)

- The PENIA II has improved on active participation of all agents and coordination of the different administrations and social agents, contributing in this sense to achieve equity
- Equity has been included in the principles and in other actions in health and education:
 - The 3rd Technical Seminar has contributed to the inclusion of equity in these areas of the new Plan
 - Specifically, the health strategic line includes now an objective of health equity from the start

POINTS TO DISCUSS AND DEBATE

- Intersectoral action and social participation are key elements in the social determinants of health approach, but their existence does not guarantee that equity is achieved
- Importance of raising awareness and advocacy on social determinants of health and equity, in all sectors
- Experience on stakeholder engagement: how did you overcome your difficulties and barriers?

POINTS TO DISCUSS AND DEBATE

SWOT analysis of intersectoral action: health sector, Spain*

STRENGTHS

- New legal framework: Public Health Act
- o Capacity building on HiAP
- o Intersectoral work is taken into account on planning phase

WEAKNESSES

- Weak coordination between national-regional-local levels
- No structure for intersectoral action
- No specific budget
- Person-dependent
- Weak presence in the implementation phase

OPPORTUNITIES

- Shift model towards social determinants of health approach
- Other sectors, as social policy, include health in their intersectoral work
- Agenda of international institutions
- Synergies with Health Impact Assessment

THREATS

- Current financial crisis:
 - Budget shortcuts
 - Worsening of social determinants of health
- Lack of thorough methodology
- Lack of applied know-how

^{*}Please note that this SWOT analysis is an exercise specifically conducted for this debate

Thank you for your attention



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