

**GOAL** By 2028, ensure health equity is integrated into social, economic and development policies, to improve the social determinants of health for at least **20 million** disadvantaged people in at least **eight** countries

## Barriers to equity

- Inadequate technical knowledge about co-benefits to inform integration of human development approaches and health equity
- Insufficient financing, data, capabilities and intersectoral mechanisms for addressing the social determinants of health equity
- Political reluctance to address equity as a policy priority through universal measures such as social protection, addressing commercial determinants, and adjusting governance to include community engagement and promote health equity

## Activities and resources

### Country and local action

- Capacity building for regional and country focal points (e.g. WHO staff, community health professionals) through in-person workshops and webinars
- Documentation of practices and models for addressing SDHE and supporting populations in conditions of vulnerability during and after COVID-19
- Meaningful community engagement in the development and implementation of national work plans
- Technical assistance for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of intersectoral health-promoting policies and programmes (e.g. healthy school meals)

### Regional roles in facilitating success

- Development of regional profiles and baselines for process, outcome and impact indicators
- Creation of tools and guides to enhance countries' COVID-19 preparedness and responses, focused on populations in conditions of vulnerability
- Facilitation of processes for intersectoral coordination and collaboration (e.g. between education and health)



## Outputs – building on the WHO *World report on social determinants of health equity (SDHE)*

### 1–2 Country/local strategies, models and experiences documented

- SDHE-related programmes mapped in two countries
- Technical tools and guidance created to revise COVID-19 preparedness and response strategies for groups in conditions of vulnerability
- Local governance tools and community engagement strategies on SDHE developed, piloted and institutionalized
- National baselines on multisectoral operations established
- Exchange visits held to support cross-country learning
- Capacity on SDHE enhanced among local stakeholders (e.g. governors, school principals, community nurses, community leaders, teachers)

### 3 Enhanced regional evidence and guidance for action

- Regional baselines on multisectoral operations established
- WPRO Health Equity Dashboard developed
- Regional policy dialogues held, aligning with recommendations from the world report on SDHE
- Intersectoral collaboration promoted and institutionalized for high-quality data informing SDHE action

### 4 Action and innovation platforms

- Multimedia packages developed, documenting success stories and community actions
- Regional SDHE monitoring workshops delivered
- Communities of practice and collaborative networks established
- Technical assistance provided for health-promoting policies and SDHE health-related indicators development

### 5 Mechanisms for coalition building, advocacy, and broader scale-up of action

- Regional courses and webinars on SDHE delivered
- Strategic dialogues held with stakeholders and communities
- Knowledge gathered and disseminated through intra- and inter-regional learning exchanges and events
- WHO Healthy Cities model and other international frameworks leveraged in regional and country-level SDHE initiatives
- Platforms for multisectoral collaboration on health equity established, including a regional intersectoral network for Healthy Cities and a network for Health Promoting Schools



## Outcomes for social determinants of health equity

### National and local

- ✓ Countries apply strengthened multistakeholder partnerships, engagement mechanisms and surveillance systems to advance SDHE
- ✓ Communities and governments demonstrate increased use of knowledge and innovation derived from community-led and multisectoral SDHE practices
- ✓ Community and intersectoral actors influence the design and delivery of inclusive, gender-responsive policies and services
- ✓ Institutionalized governance models for SDHE are adopted and scaled nationally (e.g. CONNECT in Lao People's Democratic Republic, integrated planning in the Philippines)

### Regional

- ✓ Regional experiences are highlighted and shared to guide collective learning and policy development
- ✓ New multisectoral SDHE models are recognized and applied across the region
- ✓ COVID-19 and policy impacts are analysed and used to inform regional and national action



## Re-enforced human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals



### Regional and national indicators

#### Extent of social determinants of health equity considerations included in major social, economic or development strategies.

Proportion of countries with capacity to measure and monitor health inequities and the SDH



### Regional goal

Member States have developed and are implementing intersectoral and community-engagement approaches and strategies to identify and reach, through health efforts, populations living in conditions of vulnerability



### Sustainable Development Goals and indicators



### Vision

A world where health equity is a shared societal value, ensuring all social groups enjoy healthy living and working conditions