

Public Health Institutes of the World

**IANPHI**

**2014 Annual Meeting  
Marrakech, Morocco**

Networking to address global health challenges

# SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

The role of NPHIs in monitoring health inequalities and devising strategies for assessing and evaluating progress.

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# RIO POLITICAL DECLARATION ON SDH

## RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, 21 OCTOBER 2011

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- ▶ To further reorient the health sector towards reducing health inequities:
  - ▶ Build, strengthen and maintain public health capacity, ...on social determinants of health
- ▶ To strengthen global governance and collaboration:
  - ▶ Support national governments, international organizations, nongovernmental entities and others to tackle social determinants of health
- ▶ To monitor progress and increase accountability:
  - ▶ Establish, strengthen and maintain monitoring systems that provide disaggregated data to assess inequities in health outcomes as well as in allocations and use of resources
  - ▶ To promote research on the relationships between social determinants and health equity outcomes with a particular focus on evaluation of effectiveness of interventions

# FOUR MAJOR METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

1. Social Determinants or Social Determination of Health: Sociologists claim that “Occupational Status” is a more potent analytical category (FIGUEIREDO SANTOS, José Alcides. (2011), Class Divisions and Health Chances in Brasil. International Journal of Health Services. Vol. 41, n. 4: 691-709). See also: Marmot M. “Fair Societies, Healthy Lives”.
2. “Paradigmatic Territories”: Socially determined spaces (slums and urban peripheries; extractive territories; agribusiness transformations; etc.); migrations (internal & international) Both: Exposure & Access.
3. Defining Health indicators that clearly reflect the social determination on a socially determined territory
4. Obtaining information allowing for the monitoring and control of Health inequities as a result of social inequalities.

# RINS-UNASUR / RINSP-CPLP JOINT WORKSHOP – SEMINAR. RJ MAY, 07 – 09, 2014

- ▶ **“The Role of National Institutes of (Public) Health in Monitoring and Research of Social Determinants of Health – SDH”. *Conclusions***
  - A. **Strengthening National Health Observatories focusing on SDH and Health Inequities**
    - ▶ The NIPH must get actively involved in systematic monitoring and evaluation of SDH.
    - ▶ Identify nationally available sources of data and information on SDH-HI
    - ▶ Give priority to the development of programs and projects that overcome the traditional biomedical vision, by evaluating and researching social, economic and environmental associated variables.

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## B. Strengthening field research on SDH and Health Inequities

- ▶ Mapping of all actors involved in SDH research at the NIPHS (Synergies)
- ▶ Validate a model of SDH using as a major analytic category the relation between social classes and territory.
- ▶ Basic protocol to validate “paradigmatic health territories”, at the local levels.
- ▶ Virtual space to share research experiences, protocols, joint publications, etc.
- ▶ Multicentric project, integrating local experiences on SDH research.
- ▶ Means to Policy brief decision makers at their national and sub-national levels.

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## C. STRATEGIC ALTERNATIVES TO IMPLEMENT THE SEMINAR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ **Strategic Planning:** NHO with relative autonomy / Independence; alliances with the Academy (Universities); formal links of the NIPHs with the national institutes of Statistics
- ▶ **Database and Dissemination:** obtain updated information on all activities, research projects and experiences on SDH / HI at the NIPHs, including information on existing portals and proposing links among them.
- ▶ **Cooperation Strategies**
- ▶ **Development of Human Resources**

## CURRENT ASSETS (NIPH)

- ▶ CEPI-DSS / National School of Public Health / Fiocruz: Social Determinants of Health – Portal and Observatory on Health Inequalities. <http://dssbr.org/site/>
- ▶ INS – Colombia: National Health Observatory [www.ins.gov.co](http://www.ins.gov.co)
- ▶ INS – Moçambique: National Health Observatory (organizing)
- ▶ Fiocruz / ANLIS / INMET (Argentina): CODEFRO (Border Commission) Project on SDH - HI (Agribusiness transformations)
- ▶ Fiocruz (Itaborai Palace): Field Research: Territory and Health Indicators in a Poor Community of Petropolis
- ▶ Moçambique: DHSS in Chokwé
- ▶ Moçambique: DHSS in Polana Caniço / Maputo.

## TWO SIMPLE QUESTIONS (EXAMPLES)

- ▶ How many new “Ebolas” might be avoided if the relations between “Natural Nidae of Transmissible Diseases” (Pavlovski, 1913) and social intervention on them are known? (Main economic sustainability; “development” processes in the area; access to public services – schooling, health, water, transportation; etc. – gender position; etc.)
- ▶ What is the weight of individual behaviors vis à vis economical and cultural (market) inductions in NCD including violence and injuries?

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**THANKS FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**

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