

Public Health Institutes of the World

IANPHI



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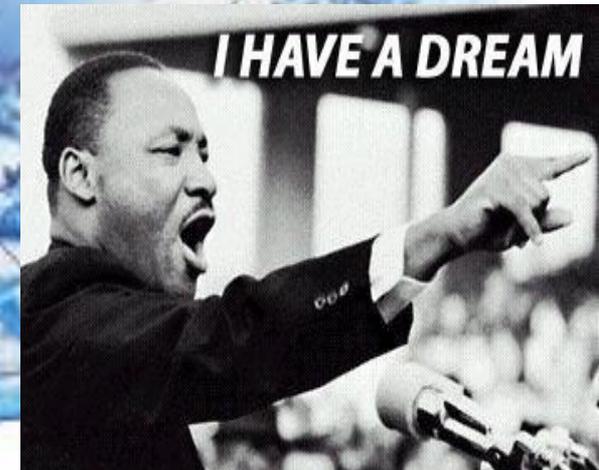
Social Determinants of Health Institution Building



**ONE WORLD
ONE CHALLENGE**

**“Social injustice is killing people
on a grand scale.”**

Michael Bloomberg



**Equal distribution
of health**

Social Determinants of Health

'The social conditions in which people live powerfully influence their chances to be healthy.'

Indeed factors such as poverty, food insecurity, social exclusion and discrimination, poor housing, unhealthy early childhood conditions and low occupational status are important determinants of most diseases, deaths and health inequalities between and within countries'(WHO 2004)

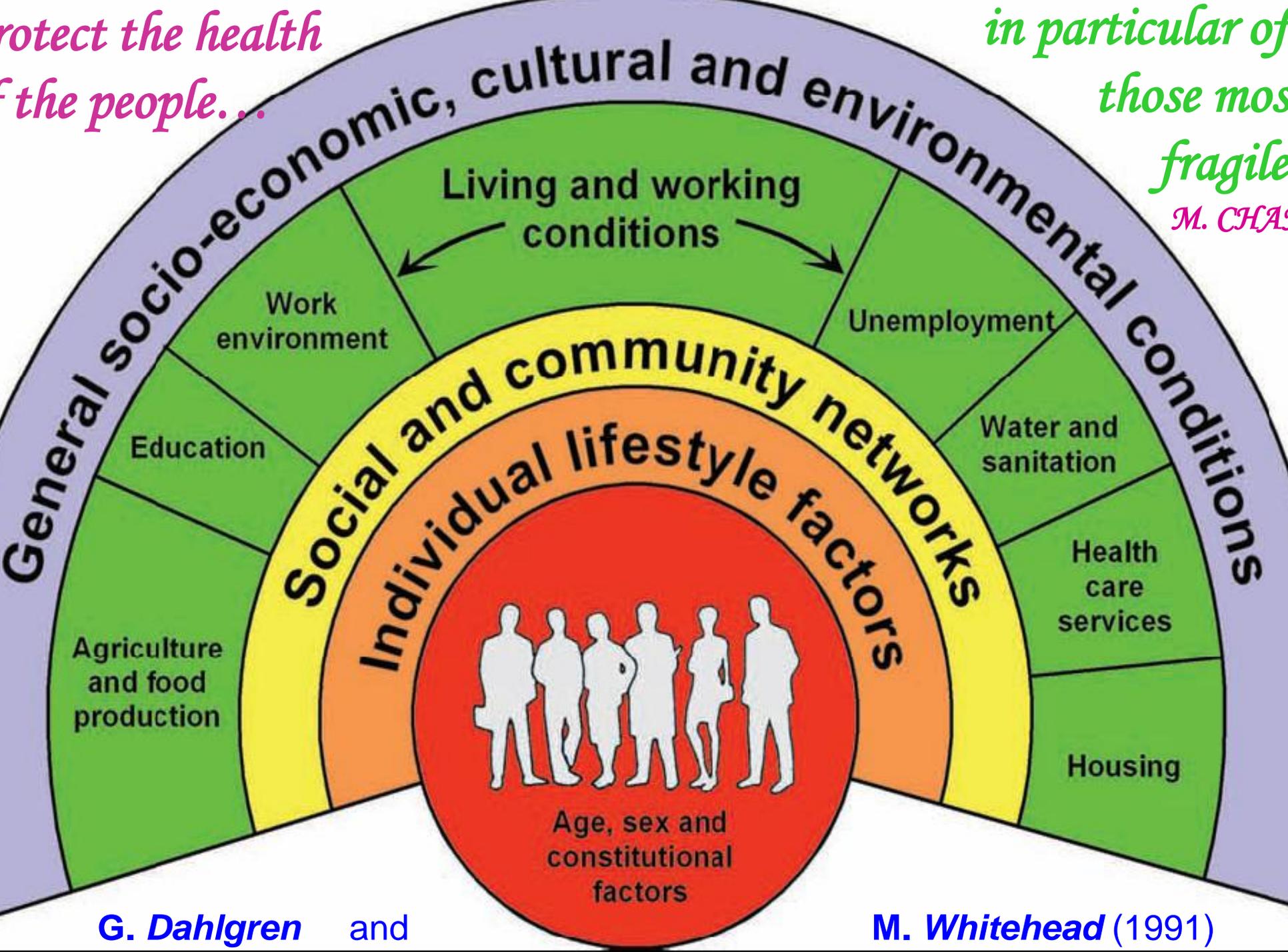
**A passion for social justice, a respect for evidence,
and a frustration that there appeared to be
far too little action on the social determinants of health.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "Michael Marmot".

*protect the health
of the people...*

*in particular of
those most
fragile*

M. CHAS



G. Dahlgren and

M. Whitehead (1991)

Health inequalities

- **Health inequalities:** differences in health status experienced by various individuals or groups in society. Can be the result of genetic and biological factors, choices made or by chance, but often because of unequal access to key factors that influence health like income, education, employment and social supports.
- **Health inequities:** inequalities in health that are a result of socially influenceable factors (e.g. poverty, barriers to education or health care). These types of inequalities are deemed to be unfair or unjust.

*Equal distribution of health:
an ideal worth fighting for*

AT THE HEART OF THE COMMISSION

Knowledge of what the health situation is,
globally, regionally, nationally, and locally;
of what can be done about that situation;
& of what works effectively to alter health
inequity through the social determinants of health.

Research, *but more than simply academic exercises,*
it is needed to generate new understanding and
to disseminate that understanding
in practical accessible ways to all the partners.

HEALTH AND SCIENCE ARE INTIMATELY LINKED

THE NEEDS

To measure health inequalities between social groups

- 1) Information about death, illness, health and health service use.
- 2) Information about how these health indicators are patterned across different demographic or socio-economic groups and across different geographical areas.

INFORMATION IS A CRITICAL IMPETUS FOR ACTION
WHAT GETS MEASURED GETS DONE

THE MEANS

NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE

- **Governments** enact laws, develop policies and provide resources to fund public health organizations.
- It takes the combined effort of **networks both within and outside the public health system** to address population-wide health challenges.

The NPHI provides a focal point in government for defining critical issues and providing the data that lead to solutions

SDH : ROLE OF THE INSTITUTES

**Deal with health issues in general,
and equity and social determinants in particular**

Ensure that routine monitoring systems for health equity and the social determinants of health are in place, locally, nationally, and internationally.

Invest in generating and sharing new evidence on the ways in which social determinants influence population health and health equity and on the effectiveness of measures to reduce health inequities through action on social determinants.

Provide training on the social determinants of health to policy actors, stakeholders, and practitioners and invest in raising public awareness.

FUNCTIONS OF NPHIs

Deal with health issues in general, and equity and social determinants in particular.

Equitable access to high-quality health services is a shared strategic objective for NPHIs.

- **Health protection**
- **Health surveillance**
- **Disease and injury prevention**
- **Population health assessment**
- **Health promotion**
- **Emergency Preparedness and response**

« Measure the problem, evaluate action, expand the knowledge base, develop a workforce that is trained in the social determinants of health, and raise public awareness about the social determinants of health »

MEMBERS 2011

Public Health Institutes of the World

IANPHI



**Framework for the Creation
& Development of National
Public Health Institutes**

Works in countries throughout Africa, Asia, and the Americas to strengthen public health globally by strengthening, linking, and advocating for the public health institutes of the world.

1) Evaluation and analysis of health status

- **Collect data to understand the health status of the population, set priorities, and suggest interventions.**
- **Gather or have access to data on vital statistics, potential threats to health, risk factors for disease and injury, and access to and use of personal health services**
- **Use the data to guide policies and programs**

For many NPHIs, this includes assessment of inequities, for example, health status by ethnic or racial group or geographic region, health status by income, etc.

It includes not only measures of health, but also risk factors (determinants of health).

2) Public health surveillance, problem investigation, and control of risks and threats to public health

- Collect data on an ongoing basis to monitor for public health problems, and, when problems are identified, take action to control them.**
- Conduct ongoing monitoring for outbreaks and other public health problems**
- Make sure that samples can be tested for organisms or chemicals that cause public health problems**
- Investigate outbreaks or other public health problems, and make sure that interventions are put in place to address them**

3) Prevention programs and health promotion

- **Take action to create the conditions that promote health in the population.**
- **Inform and educate people about how to improve their health**
- **Support legislation and regulations to promote health**
- **Support environmental changes to promote health**

Much of this work focuses on social determinants.

7) Evaluation and promotion of equitable access to necessary health services

In close collaboration with government and non government agencies:

- Monitor access to health care, including access for vulnerable populations**
- Identify barriers to care and strategies to overcome barriers**

One of the core functions

10) Public health research

Conduct research on high-priority issues

- **Characterize the country's most important health problems**
- **Provide other data important to decision-making**
- **Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions**
- **Ensure that research findings are translated into decisions, policies, and programs**

Of course, this would include research on social determinants

CF 4 Social participation and citizen empowerment

70% of NPHIs: substantial efforts to provide information or other resources to individuals and communities or provide technical assistance to community-based organizations.

CF 7 Evaluation and promotion of equitable access to necessary health services and CF 9 Quality assurance in personal and population-based health services

73% of NPHIs : substantial activities in the healthcare-related Core Functions,

47% :substantial activities related to *CF 7*

57%:activities related to *CF 9*.

40% do both, and 30% do not have substantial activities in either

2007 Percentage of NPHIs reporting substantial surveillance or epidemiologic investigations for various conditions

Condition	% with substantial activities in surveillance	% with substantial activities in epidemiologic
Any infectious disease	73%	80%
HIV/AIDS	70%	Not asked
Malaria	50%	Not asked
Tuberculosis	53%	Not asked
Immunizations	53%	57%
Any noncommunicable condition	53%	60%
Nutritional status	40%	30%
Tobacco use	37%	27%
Chronic diseases	37%	37%
Maternal and child health	33%	33%
Injuries	23%	27%
Mental health	17%	20%
Occupational health	7%	20%

ACTION



My top five, non infectious

- **Cancers**
- **Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases & HBP**
- **Nutrition & Eating disorders**
- **Genetic diseases**
- **Occupational health**

Food and Water Safety & Environmental Health are also high on the list

RECIPE FOR SUCCESS: FIVE PILLARS



Research, science and evidence
Local application of that research
Training
Local leaders
Global social network

Nothing is possible without people, but
nothing is sustainable without institutions

Institutions, if well conceived,
can accumulate and
transmit knowledge to generations

Jean Monnet

**We only accept change when necessary,
but we only see the necessity at times of crisis**

Many Thanks to SUE BINDER
Senior Advisor for Public Health Practice to IANPHI



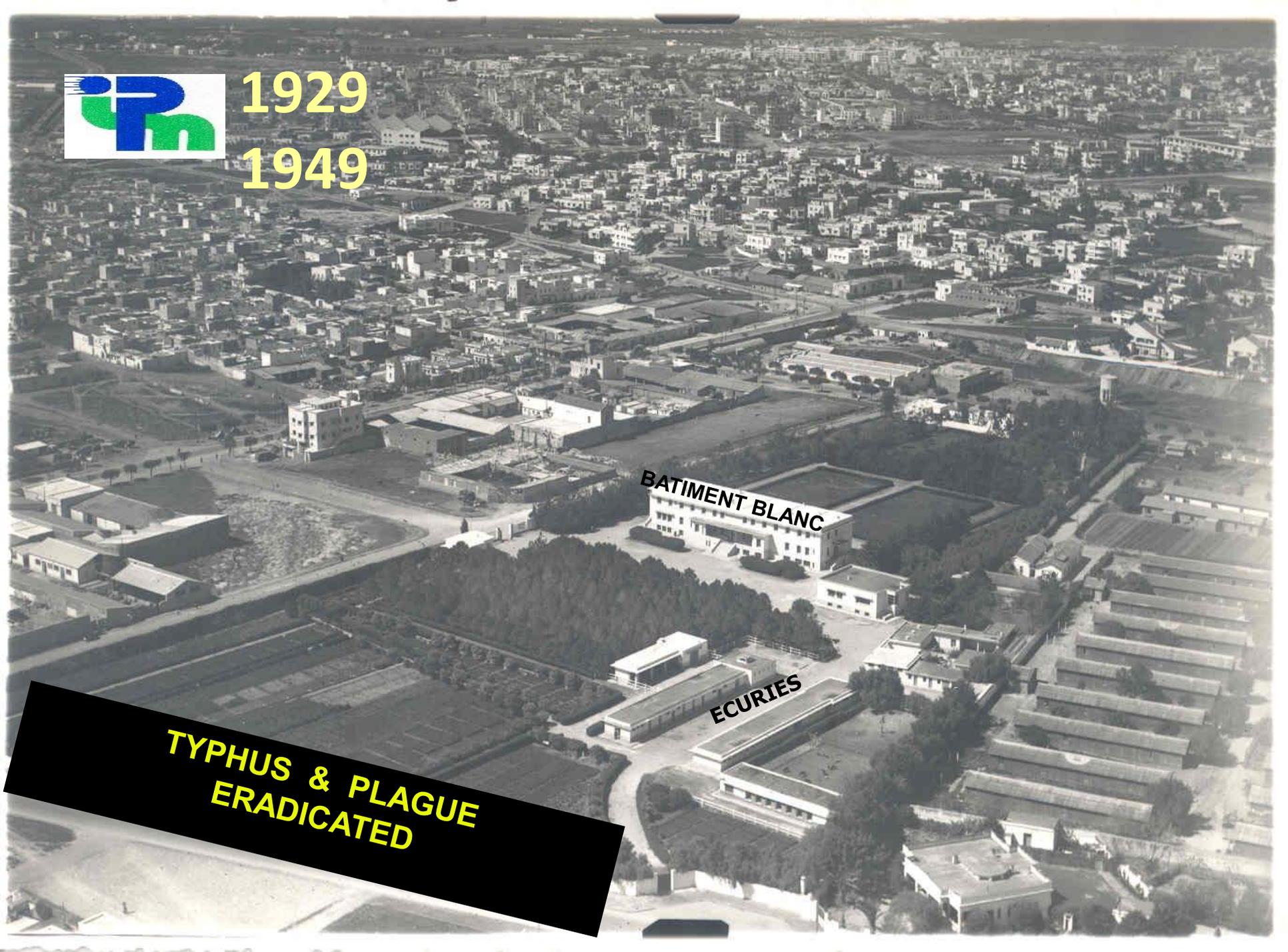
1929

1949

BATIMENT BLANC

ECURIES

**TYPHUS & PLAGUE
ERADICATED**





1989

THE RIGHT PERSONS AT THE RIGHT PLACES ???

OR DIFFERENT PRIORITIES ???





2005

SARS

B
S
L
3

VIROLOGY

**DISEASES ARE BEHIND US , WITH US
OR AHEAD OF US**

The institutions FDR built have proved
both durable and essential

Paul Krugman (IHT 11-11-08)



CHANGE

**Dr Margaret Chan: I am calling on all governments
and political leaders
to maintain their efforts to strengthen and improve
the performance of their health systems**