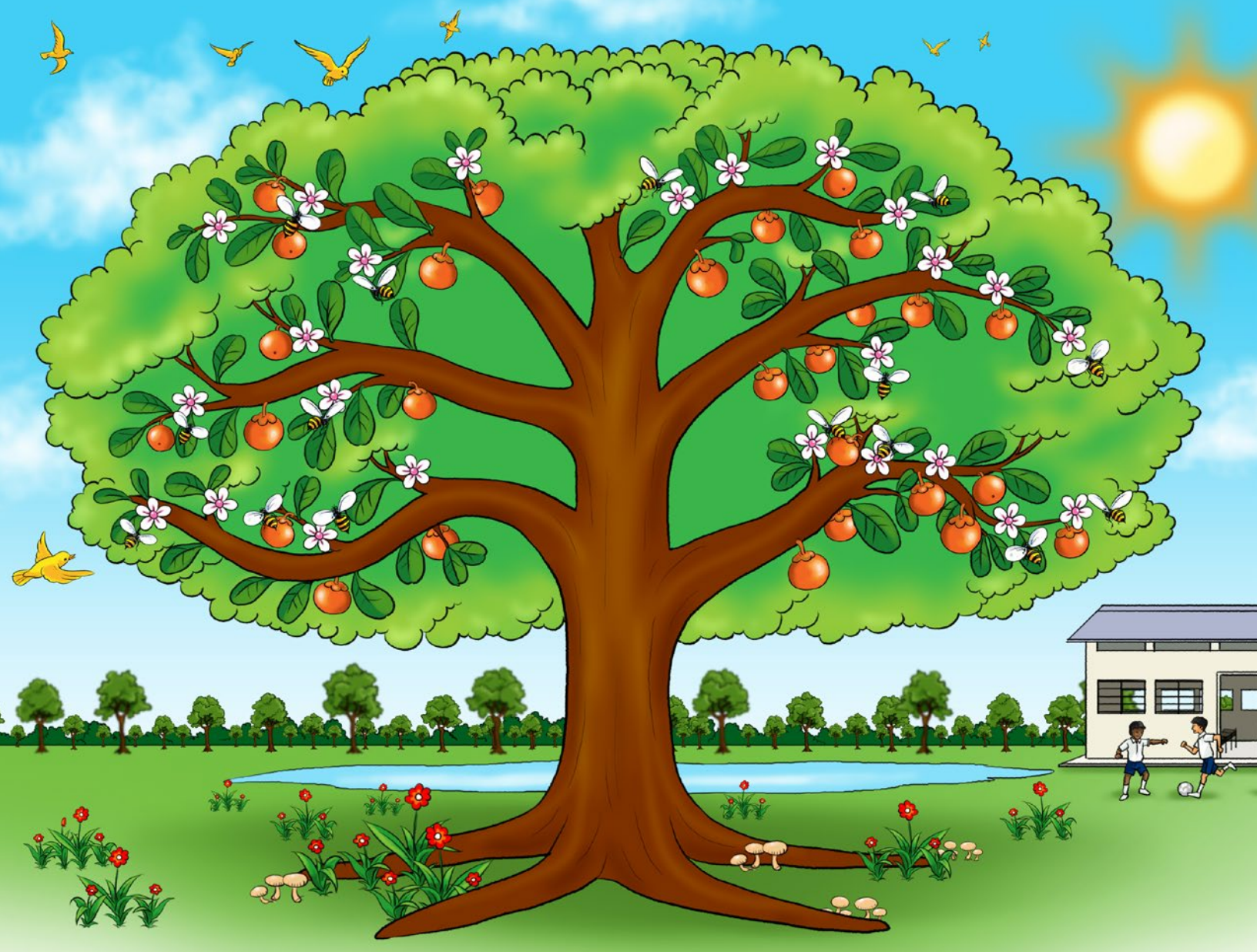


HEALTH PROMOTING SCHOOLS

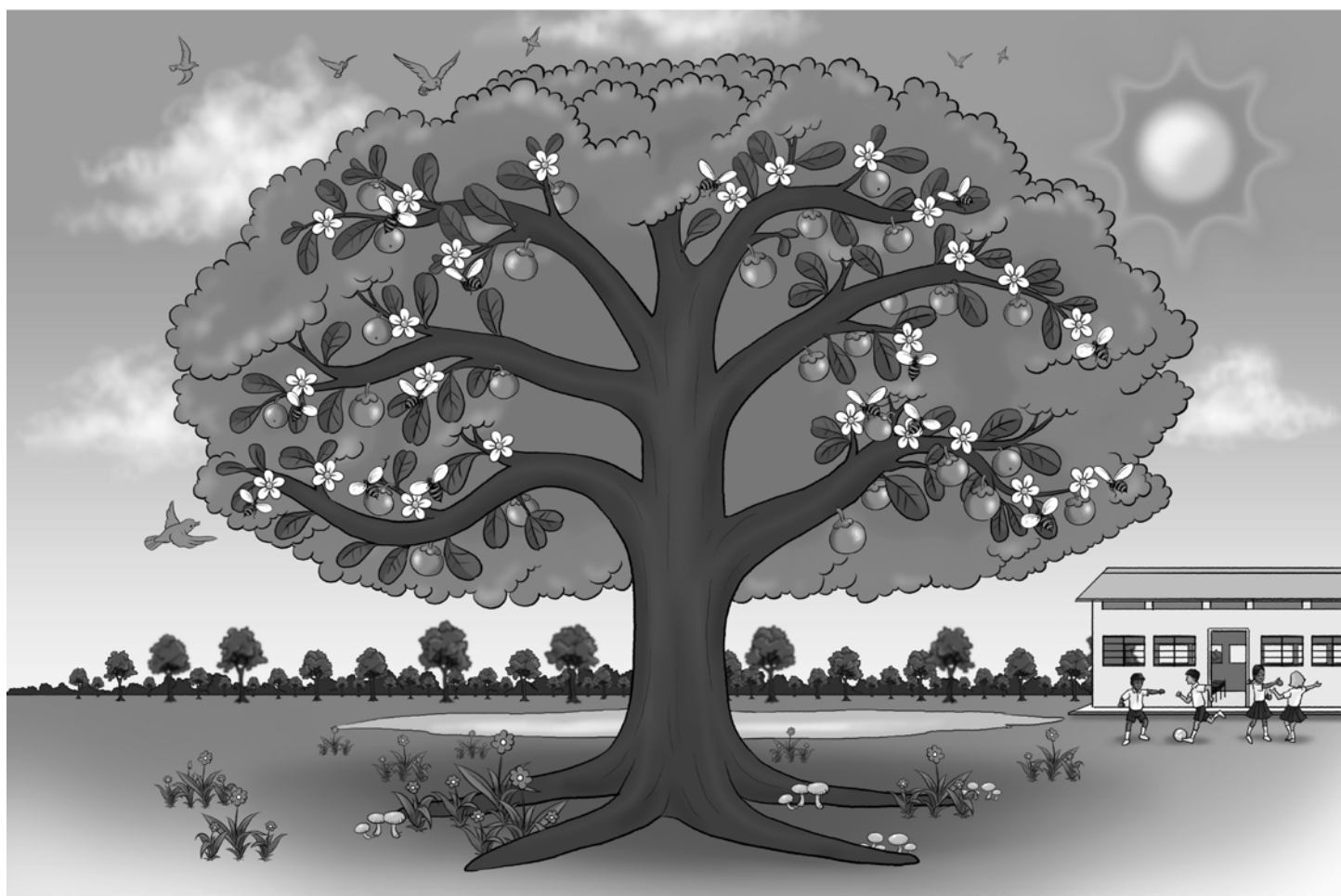
Experiences from the Western Pacific Region



World Health
Organization
Western Pacific Region

HEALTH PROMOTING SCHOOLS

Experiences from the Western Pacific Region



World Health
Organization

Western Pacific Region

© World Health Organization 2017

ISBN 978 92 9061 788 4

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WHO logo is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: "This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition".

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules>).

Suggested citation. Health promoting schools: experiences from the Western Pacific Region. World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific; 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. 1. Health promotion. 2. Schools. I. World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific.

Sales, rights and licensing. To purchase WHO publications, see <http://apps.who.int/bookorders>. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see <http://www.who.int/about/licensing>.

For WHO Western Pacific Regional Publications, request for permission to reproduce should be addressed to Publications Office, World Health Organization, Regional Office for the Western Pacific, P.O. Box 2932, 1000, Manila, Philippines, Fax. No. (632) 521-1036, email: wpropuballstaff@who.int

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

General disclaimers. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.

For inquiries and request for WHO Western Pacific Regional Publications, please contact the Publications Office, World Health Organization, Regional Office for the Western Pacific, P.O. Box 2932, 1000, Manila, Philippines, Fax. No. (632) 521-1036, email: wpropuballstaff@who.int

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEALTH PROMOTING SCHOOLS	1
IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROMOTING SCHOOLS IN THE REGION: LESSONS LEARNT	3
1. Leadership and management practices	4
2. Preparing and planning for school development	5
3. Policy and institutional anchoring	6
4. Student participation	7
5. Professional development and learning	8
6. Relational and organizational support context	9
7. Partnerships and networking	10
8. Quality assurance and sustainability	11
OVERCOMING COMMON CHALLENGES	12
WAY FORWARD	15
REFERENCES	16

HEALTH PROMOTING SCHOOLS

Experiences from the Western Pacific Region

Health Promoting Schools

At a health promoting school (HPS), all members of the school community work together to provide students with positive experiences and structures that promote and protect their health (1). Good health improves school attendance and cognition and positively influences the economic and social potential of children. Moreover, school health programmes have been shown to have a huge influence on the well-being of teachers, parents, school staff and the surrounding community (2, 3, 4, 5).

There are an estimated 1.8 billion children aged 5 to 19 years in the world today (6). Around 66% and 89% are estimated to be enrolled in secondary (7) and primary schools (8), respectively, thus giving schools considerable reach and potential to deliver targeted health messages and interventions to children, improving their health, well-being and academic performance. Such interventions can address the double burden of malnutrition. In many countries, undernutrition, stunting and wasting persist alongside a rise in overweight and obesity in children, which predisposes them in adulthood to life-threatening noncommunicable diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes and cancer (9). Schools can also build children's resilience and develop their life skills to reduce the risk of mental health disorders, violence and injuries, engagement in substance abuse and risky sexual behaviour, all of which can impact children's full development (10).

To address these public health issues, the HPS approach encourages both the health and education sectors to engage in intersectoral dialogue for the attainment of mutual goals: disease prevention, and improved health and educational outcomes.

A health promoting school is characterized by **six key factors** as indicated below (11).

A health promoting school:

1. establishes and documents **school policies** that promote health and well-being;
2. provides a safe, secure, clean, sustainable, conducive and **healthy physical environment** for learning;
3. builds a secure school **social environment** that fosters positive relationships among and between students, staff, parents and the wider community;
4. strengthens **community links** through connections and partnerships among families, the community, schools, organizations and other stakeholders;
5. includes **action competencies for healthy living** in the formal and informal curricula for development of students' knowledge and life skills; and
6. facilitates access to **health-care and health promotion services**.

To introduce the HPS approach to Member States in the Region, the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific published the *Regional guidelines: Development of health-promoting schools – A framework for action* in 1996, and updated these in 2009 (12). Based on the experiences shared by national agencies and schools involved in HPS initiatives across the Western Pacific Region, this document presents practical advice on the implementation of the key factors, as well as strategies to overcome common challenges encountered.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_26552

