Regional Framework on Health in All Policies for South-East Asia



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Acronyms

8GCHP Eighth Global Conference on Health Promotion

HiAP health in all policies

HIA health impact assessment

ILO International Labour Organization

OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

NCD noncommunicable diseases

SDH social determinants of health

UHC universal health coverage

UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

ECOSOC United Nations Economic and Social Council

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural

Organization

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

WHO World Health Organization

1. Background

Health is seen as a major resource for the whole society. When the health of people improves at the individual or societal level, the whole of society develops socially and economically. This development is within the family and across the wider community and is seen across generations.

Health in all policies (HiAP) is a renewal of healthy public policy, joined-up with the public policy approach, where health became a driving force for social and economic development.

The Ottawa Charter emphasizes: "Health promotion goes beyond health care. It puts health on the agenda of policy-makers in all sectors and at all levels, addressing them to be aware of the health consequences of their decisions and to accept their responsibilities for health." This concept is more developed in the Bangkok Charter on Health Promotion which calls for the participation of all stakeholders in developing healthy settings, namely schools, cities, communities and hospitals as a way of coordinating actions between health and other sectors.

The World Health Assembly Resolution WHA.62.14, Reducing health inequities through action on the social determinants of health (2009), urges

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