

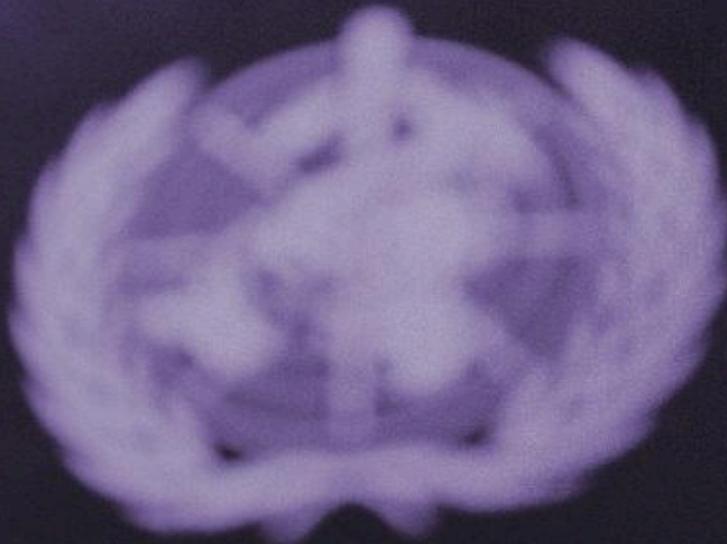


MUNIAL'26

WHO

Study Guide

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World
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Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Attendees,

It is an honor to welcome you all to the 7th annual session of İzmir Atatürk Lisesi Model United Nations Conference. I am Duru Kılıç, your Secretary-General. If you are reading this letter, you probably already know why you should be here, but let us remind you once more.

MUNIAL is a legacy preserved by generations, now bestowed upon us by our upperclassmen. Being entrusted with this conference was not an easy feat; so you can be sure that we are no amateurs when it comes to MUN, and that it isn't a coincidence you are attending the best. Our esteemed Director-General, Can Karadağ, and I have sacrificed months, if not years, working for our titles. But it wasn't just for MUNIAL; it was for the journey where we grew, improved, and found the best versions of ourselves. Now we stand proud, confident that this year will be no short of what our upperclassmen showed us, if not better.

MUN isn't just an academic achievement, though. This is a free space where you can improve your people skills, make new connections, have fun, and enhance your cultural knowledge. For me, this journey was one where I found family, and now I am honored to be the one creating the opportunity for others to do the same.

Sincerely,

Duru Kılıç

Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Honorable Delegates,

I am Eda Dora Aksular, your Under Secretary General, and I am extremely delighted to be part of this committee working on this agenda item. First and foremost, I would like to show my appreciation for the opportunity to welcome you to MUNIAL'26. May this time be productive.

My hope for you is that you create relationships, participate in debates, and develop diplomatic skills while having fun. I am convinced that you will excel in this committee, and I have created this study guide to help you. Please read it before the conference to gain an understanding of the issue. This study guide aims to provide important information before you start doing research.

Before you start, I want to wish you luck in your research and encourage you to go over the study guide. This guide provides an overview of the topic, but further research is necessary to fully understand the problem and develop appropriate solutions. This study guide will help you better understand the issue before researching your country's policy.

Best of luck,

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1. Introduction to the Committee and Agenda Item:

The World Health Organization (WHO) serves as the primary global authority on public health, working to improve health, ensure global health security, and safeguard at-risk populations worldwide. In a more interconnected world, health outcomes are increasingly influenced not only by medical care and health systems but also by diverse social, economic, environmental, and political factors. Consequently, this committee focuses on addressing health determinants and the underlying causes of poor health through coordinated, multisectoral policies involving governments and institutions.

The agenda item, “Tackling Health Determinants and the Underlying Causes of Poor Health in Major Policies Across Sectors,” underscores the need for cohesive policy strategies that recognize health as a collective responsibility extending beyond the health sector. Delegates should assess how policies across sectors such as education, housing, employment, food systems, urban planning, and climate action affect population health outcomes, both directly and indirectly. With this agenda, the committee aims to advance fair, sustainable, and preventive health strategies in accordance with WHO guidelines and international development objectives.

a. The Function of the World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Organization (WHO), a specialized agency within the United Nations, oversees and coordinates global health initiatives. Its responsibilities include providing guidance on international health issues, influencing the health research agenda, establishing norms and standards, and assisting nations in strengthening their health systems, in addition to preventing and treating diseases. The WHO is pivotal in advocating for policies that address the broader factors influencing health.

The WHO promotes Health in All Policies (HiAP) and intersectoral collaboration, urging governments to integrate health considerations into cross-sector decision-making. By providing technical advice, establishing policy frameworks, gathering data, and implementing capacity-building initiatives, the WHO helps Member States address social and structural disparities that lead to negative health outcomes. Through promoting international collaboration and data-driven policy development, WHO aims to decrease health inequities and enhance public health throughout the lifespan.

b. Significance of Tackling the Fundamental Causes of Poor Health

Addressing the underlying factors of poor health is vital to achieving lasting, equitable, and sustainable health outcomes. Numerous urgent health issues globally—like non-communicable diseases, mental health disorders, susceptibility to infectious diseases, and health disparities—are influenced by fundamental factors such as poverty, lack of education, unsafe living conditions, food scarcity, environmental harm, and unequal resource distribution.

Focusing exclusively on medical treatments while neglecting these fundamental factors reduces the effectiveness of health systems and increases preventable disease burden. By addressing root causes, governments can shift from reactive healthcare systems to preventive and promotive strategies that reduce costs, enhance resilience, and improve overall health. Additionally, addressing these factors is essential to promoting health equity, safeguarding vulnerable groups, and fulfilling international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By fostering collaboration across sectors and incorporating diverse perspectives into policymaking, we can effectively address the underlying factors of poor health and build healthier, more equitable communities.

2. Understanding Health Determinants

Health determinants encompass the various factors that affect the health of individuals or populations beyond just direct medical treatment. These factors influence vulnerability to health hazards, resource availability, and overall quality of life. Understanding health determinants is crucial for developing effective public health strategies, as it clarifies the drivers of significant variations in health outcomes domestically and internationally. Tackling these elements enables governments and global entities to shift from treatment-centered methods to focus on prevention, fairness, and sustainability.

a. Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health are the circumstances in which individuals are born, develop, live, work, and age. These include education, housing conditions, social inclusion, access to clean water and sanitation, gender equality, and community safety. Social settings are essential in shaping health behaviors, healthcare service availability, and risk exposure, ultimately affecting life expectancy and disease incidence.

Disparities in social determinants frequently lead to significant health inequities across population groups. For instance, people with lower educational attainment are more predisposed to face negative health outcomes because of restricted health literacy and diminished access to job opportunities. Inadequate housing and unsafe living conditions increase the risk of exposure to infectious diseases and environmental hazards. Tackling social determinants requires collaboration among sectors such as education, urban development, social services, and public health to foster equity and improve population health.

b. Economic Determinants

Economic determinants of health relate to the financial and material conditions that influence health outcomes, including income level, employment status, job security, and access to social protection systems. Economic stability affects an individual's ability to afford nutritious food, safe housing, healthcare services, and education, all of which are essential for maintaining good health.

Poverty and economic inequality are strongly associated with higher rates of illness, disability, and premature mortality. Unemployment and informal or unsafe work conditions contribute to stress, mental health challenges, and increased vulnerability to disease. Conversely, inclusive economic policies—such as minimum wage laws, social safety nets, and fair employment practices—can significantly improve health outcomes. Addressing economic determinants, therefore, requires collaboration between health authorities, labor ministries, finance institutions, and social protection agencies to ensure that economic growth translates into improved health and well-being for all populations.

c. Environmental Determinants

Environmental health determinants are the physical, chemical, and biological elements present in the environment that affect human health. These include air and water quality, exposure to pollutants and hazardous materials, climate change, waste disposal, the availability of green spaces, and overall environmental sustainability. Environmental factors significantly influence patterns of both communicable and non-communicable diseases across populations.

Unfavorable environmental factors significantly increase the risk of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular conditions, waterborne infections, and heat-related health effects. Climate change has exacerbated these risks by increasing the frequency of extreme weather events, food and water shortages, and vector-borne disease outbreaks. Tackling environmental challenges requires integrated policies across sectors such as the environment, energy, transportation, urban development, and public health. By encouraging clean energy, sustainable urban development, climate-resilient infrastructure, and environmental conservation, governments can mitigate health risks and strengthen community resilience.

d. Political and Structural Determinants

Political and structural factors shaping health pertain to the broader governance systems, power distribution, legislation, and institutional structures that shape social and economic conditions. These factors affect the distribution of resources, the prioritization of needs, and the fairness of health-related policy implementation. Political stability, transparency, legal safeguards, and inclusive decision-making processes directly and indirectly affect health outcomes.

Structural inequities—like bias related to gender, ethnicity, economic standing, or immigration status—frequently lead to disparities in access to healthcare, education, and social services. Ineffective governance and disjointed policymaking can hinder the success of health initiatives, even with sufficient resources. Tackling political and structural factors necessitates effective leadership, responsibility, and rights-oriented strategies that prioritize equity in policy development. Through enhancing governance structures and promoting inclusive engagement, governments can establish frameworks that foster sustained health equity and social justice.

3. WHO Frameworks and Approaches

To effectively address health determinants and the fundamental causes of poor health, the World Health Organization (WHO) advocates comprehensive frameworks that emphasize prevention, equity, and collaboration across sectors. These strategies acknowledge that policies outside the health sector influence health results and necessitate collaborative efforts among governments, institutions, and stakeholders. WHO frameworks assist Member States in incorporating health factors into policymaking to attain equitable and sustainable health results.

a. Health in All Policies (HiAP)

Health in All Policies (HiAP) is a strategic framework advocated by the WHO that aims to systematically integrate health considerations into decision-making across all areas of government. The HiAP framework recognizes that choices in sectors such as transportation, education, housing, energy, and agriculture have significant effects on public health. By incorporating a health perspective into these policies, governments can recognize possible health hazards and co-benefits while reducing adverse health effects.

HiAP promotes collaboration across sectors, collective responsibility, and the application of health impact assessments to guide decision-making. This method enhances policy alignment and supports disease prevention by addressing health threats at their source. By using HiAP, governments can foster healthier environments, reduce health disparities, and ensure that public policies enhance overall well-being.

b. Intersectoral Action for Health

Intersectoral action for health involves coordinated initiatives across sectors to improve health outcomes by addressing the complex factors that affect health. The WHO stresses that no single sector can address health issues alone, especially those related to non-communicable diseases, environmental hazards, and social disparities.

This method requires cooperation among health authorities and sectors such as education, finance, labor, housing, the environment, and social protection. Intersectoral collaboration encourages common objectives, collective planning, and cohesive execution of policies and initiatives. Through the alignment of priorities and the sharing of resources, governments can tackle the underlying issues of

c. Equity, Human Rights, and Sustainability

Equity, human rights, and sustainability are fundamental principles that underpin the WHO's global health strategy. The WHO emphasizes that every person is entitled to the highest possible level of health, regardless of socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity, or geographic area. Tackling health disparities necessitates policies that focus on at-risk and marginalized groups while actively seeking to remove discrimination and systemic obstacles.

A human rights-centered approach guarantees that health policies are inclusive, participatory, transparent, and accountable. Sustainability, therefore, emphasizes developing enduring solutions that harmonize health, social progress, and environmental conservation. By incorporating equity, human rights, and sustainability into health policies across sectors, governments can build robust health systems, foster social justice, and ensure that health gains are preserved for future generations.

4. Key Policy Sectors Influencing Health

Health outcomes are influenced by policy areas that extend well beyond healthcare systems. Choices made in fields such as education, housing, employment, food production, and

environmental conservation directly affect exposure to health hazards, resource availability, and overall well-being. Acknowledging the importance of these sectors is crucial to addressing the underlying causes of poor health and to fostering sustainable, equitable health outcomes. WHO stresses the importance of synchronized efforts among these essential policy sectors to guarantee that health factors are incorporated into all aspects of governance

a. Health Systems and Public Health

Health systems and public health policies are the cornerstone of population health, delivering crucial services such as disease prevention, health promotion, diagnosis, and treatment. Robust and inclusive health systems ensure timely intervention, ongoing care, and protection against financial hardship associated with illness. Public health measures, such as vaccination initiatives, disease monitoring, and health education, are essential for curbing disease transmission and reducing health risks.

Health systems should be equitable, resilient, and attuned to population needs. The WHO advocates universal health coverage as a fundamental approach to ensure that everyone can access quality healthcare services without financial barriers. Enhancing health systems necessitates sufficient funding, skilled health professionals, and coordinated service provision.

b. Education Sector

The education sector significantly influences health, as educational attainment is closely linked to health literacy, job prospects, and overall well-being throughout life. Education shapes people's capacity to make informed health decisions, use healthcare services, and adopt healthy habits. Educational institutions also serve as vital environments for promoting health through nutrition initiatives, physical activity, and mental well-being support.

Policies that encourage inclusive, high-quality education help reduce health disparities and improve long-term health outcomes. WHO emphasizes the significance of health initiatives in schools and the partnership between the health and education sectors to promote healthy development from early childhood to adolescence

c. Housing and Urban Planning

Housing and urban development policies significantly influence health by shaping living conditions, environmental factors, and service availability. Secure, affordable, and adequate housing reduces the risk of infectious diseases, accidents, and mental health issues. Decisions in urban planning affect air quality, transportation safety, access to green spaces, and opportunities for physical activity.

Substandard housing and overcrowding are strongly linked to heightened health risks, especially among low-income and at-risk groups. Incorporating health factors into housing and urban planning policies fosters healthier cities and more sustainable communities, in alignment with the WHO's Healthy Cities framework.

d. Employment and Social Protection

Employment conditions and social protection systems are crucial economic factors influencing health. Consistent employment, equitable pay, secure work environments, and availability of social security enhance both physical and mental health. On the other hand, unemployment, job instability, and hazardous working conditions increase stress, illness, and susceptibility to adverse health effects.

Policies for social protection, including unemployment assistance, maternity leave, pensions, and disability benefits, mitigate health risks associated with financial difficulties. WHO highlights the significance of inclusive employment policies and robust social safety nets to safeguard individuals and families throughout their lives.

e. Food Systems and Nutrition

Nutrition policies and food systems significantly influence health outcomes and dietary habits. Access to affordable, nutritious, and safe food is vital to preventing malnutrition, obesity, and diet-related non-communicable diseases. Farming methods, food production, sales, and pricing all affect food accessibility and consumption.

The WHO urges governments to adopt policies that support healthy diets, such as food labeling, regulation of harmful substances, school nutrition initiatives, and financial measures targeting unhealthy foods. Enhancing food systems not only promotes improved health but also supports environmental sustainability and food security.

f. Environment and Climate Change

Environmental and climate policies are increasingly recognized as vital to safeguarding public health. Environmental deterioration, air and water contamination, and climate change pose serious threats to human health, including respiratory diseases, heat-related illnesses, and the transmission of infectious diseases.

Climate change has intensified pre-existing health disparities by unevenly impacting at-risk groups. WHO supports health systems that can withstand climate change and encourages environmentally sustainable policies to reduce emissions, safeguard natural resources, and foster clean energy. Incorporating health into environmental and climate initiatives is crucial for protecting both current and future generations.

5. Country-Level Implementation and Best Practices

Although international frameworks and policy recommendations offer a solid base, successful action on health determinants ultimately relies on implementation at the national level. Governments are key to adapting WHO frameworks into national strategies aligned with local contexts, capabilities, and priorities. Effective approaches show that collaboration across sectors, robust governance, and data-driven policymaking can effectively tackle the underlying factors of poor health. This section emphasizes regional patterns, describes the standards utilized for choosing case studies, and summarizes typical national strategies embraced by various countries.

a. Regional Overview

Methods for addressing health determinants vary by region due to differences in socioeconomic conditions, governance frameworks, and health care system capabilities. In affluent regions such as Europe and certain parts of the Western Pacific, governments often prioritize Health in All Policies (HiAP), social safety nets, and regulatory measures targeting non-communicable diseases and environmental hazards. These areas typically benefit from robust institutions and information systems that facilitate cross-sector collaboration.

In low- and middle-income regions, such as parts of Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, governments often prioritize improving access to basic services such as clean water, nutrition, education, and primary healthcare. Many countries in these regions incorporate health goals into their development, poverty alleviation, and climate adaptation strategies. Even with limited resources, creative, community-focused initiatives and collaborations have demonstrated notable progress in addressing social and environmental factors that affect health.

b. Selection Criteria for Case Studies

The nations selected for this analysis were chosen for their alignment with WHO priorities and their proven initiatives to address health determinants through multisectoral policies. Criteria for selection include the presence of national or subnational strategies aligned with WHO frameworks, evidence of intersectoral collaboration, and demonstrable effects on health equity or population health outcomes.

Other factors to consider include geographic variation, income distribution, and policy innovation. Nations were selected for documented examples that showcase successful execution, obstacles encountered, and insights gained. This method provides a fair, comparative view of how different contexts affect policy efficiency.

c. Summary of National Strategies

Across nations, similar approaches are used to address health determinants. Numerous governments have implemented comprehensive national health strategies that

harmonize health goals with education, housing, employment, and environmental policies. Some have established formal governance structures, such as interdepartmental committees or collaborative budgeting, to enhance coordination across sectors.

National strategies often emphasize equity by focusing on at-risk groups through social protection programs, nutrition projects, and community-focused health services. Moreover, nations are increasingly integrating sustainability and climate resilience into health strategies, recognizing the long-term effects of environmental factors. Collectively, these strategies indicate that addressing the underlying factors of poor health requires comprehensive, inclusive, and context-sensitive policy approaches supported by robust political backing.

6. 25-Country Comparative Matrix

The 25-Country Comparative Matrix provides a structured overview of how selected countries address health determinants and the underlying causes of poor health through policies across sectors. This matrix facilitates a methodical comparison of national strategies, showcasing similarities, differences, and effective practices. By analyzing policy structures, governance systems, and sectoral cohesion, the matrix supports evidence-driven dialogue and informed policy development within the committee.

a. Methodology and Indicators

The comparative matrix was created using a qualitative policy analysis method aligned with WHO frameworks on social determinants of health and Health in All Policies (HiAP). Countries were evaluated using publicly accessible policy documents, WHO reports, and strategies showcasing multisectoral efforts for health.

The matrix utilizes the following key indicators:

- Incorporating health factors into policies outside the health sector
- Presence of Health in All Policies or cross-sectoral governance frameworks
- Concentrate on social, economic, environmental, and structural factors
- Policies focused on equity aimed at at-risk groups

These indicators enable a thorough assessment of how well nations tackle the underlying causes of poor health beyond just healthcare provision.

b. Country Matrix Overview

The country matrix displays the 25 chosen countries with their primary policy frameworks, relevant sectors, and instances of actions carried out. The matrix demonstrates the variety of national situations while preserving a uniform analytical framework to ease comparison.

Throughout the matrix, nations exhibit different degrees of policy cohesion and institutional capability. Certain countries demonstrate sophisticated multisectoral collaboration through established frameworks and oversight mechanisms, whereas others focus on specific interventions addressing priority areas such as nutrition, housing, and environmental health.

c. Cross-Country Policy Comparisons

Comparative analysis across countries uncovers multiple common trends and insights. Many countries view intersectoral cooperation as an essential strategy for improving health outcomes, particularly in areas such as education, food systems, and environmental conservation. Policies targeting non-communicable diseases, health risks linked to climate change, and social disparities are prevalent across various income brackets and areas.

Simultaneously, variations arise in governance systems and resource distribution. Wealthy nations often rely on regulatory frameworks and institutional collaboration, whereas low- and middle-income nations focus on community-based approaches and alignment with development initiatives.

7. Challenges and Gaps in Addressing Health Determinants

Although there is growing awareness of the need to address health determinants, many countries still face significant obstacles in translating multisectoral frameworks into effective action. Structural, institutional, and socioeconomic obstacles frequently hinder the effectiveness of well-crafted policies. Recognizing these gaps is crucial to improving governance, enhancing policy coherence, and ensuring that initiatives targeting the fundamental causes of poor health are inclusive and sustainable.

a. Governance and Coordination Barriers

A key challenge in addressing health determinants is the lack of effective governance and cross-sector collaboration. Health-related responsibilities are often distributed across multiple ministries and institutions, leading to overlapping roles, inconsistent policies, and limited accountability. In the absence of defined leadership and coordination systems, health factors may be overlooked in policies unrelated to health.

Moreover, brief political terms and conflicting priorities may weaken long-term commitments to preventive and multisectoral health approaches. In certain situations, inadequate political commitment and fragile institutional frameworks further hinder the execution of Health in All Policies and intersectoral actions. Enhancing governance requires clear mandates, collective accountability, and sustained political leadership at every level of government.

b. Resource and Capacity Limitations

Insufficient financial, human, and technical resources present significant obstacles to tackling health determinants, especially in low- and middle-income nations. A lack of financial support for public health, social protection, and environmental efforts can limit the scope and sustainability of multisectoral actions. Health systems may also be unable to collect data, track outcomes, and assess the effects of policies beyond the health sector.

Human resource limitations, such as a shortage of qualified health professionals and policy specialists, complicate implementation initiatives. Capacity constraints can also affect local governments and communities, reducing their ability to tailor national policies to local needs. Filling these gaps necessitates funding for workforce training, data systems, and sustainable funding strategies.

c. Inequalities and Vulnerable Populations

Health determinants have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as low-income communities, women, children, migrants, ethnic minorities, and individuals residing in fragile or conflict-impacted areas. Structural inequalities and discrimination frequently restrict access to education, jobs, housing, and healthcare, perpetuating cycles of poor health and poverty.

Often, policies do not adequately account for the needs and perspectives of these groups, leading to disparities in health outcomes despite overall improvements. Geographic inequalities, such as those between urban and rural areas, further intensify disparities. Tackling these issues requires equity-centered, rights-based strategies that emphasize inclusive policymaking, community engagement, and targeted interventions to ensure no demographic group is overlooked.

8. Policy Recommendations

To effectively address health determinants and the fundamental causes of poor health, governments and global stakeholders must move beyond disjointed approaches and implement coordinated, evidence-informed strategies. The subsequent policy recommendations align with WHO frameworks and emphasize governance, accountability, and sustainability to promote fair and sustainable health outcomes.

a. Strengthening Multisectoral Governance

Governments need to create and strengthen official multisectoral governance frameworks that guarantee health factors are incorporated into every policy domain. This encompasses establishing interministerial committees, designating clear leadership roles, and outlining common goals across health and non-health sectors, such as education, housing, labor, and the environment.

It is crucial to have political commitment from the highest authorities to maintain these initiatives. Governments must integrate Health in All Policies into national development strategies and legal structures to enhance accountability and ensure policy consistency.

b. Enhancing Data, Monitoring, and Accountability

Strong data systems are essential for identifying health factors, tracking progress, and assessing policy impacts across sectors. Governments should allocate resources to cohesive data-gathering and information-sharing systems that link health metrics with social, economic, and environmental data.

Consistent monitoring and evaluation systems need to be established to assess policy outcomes and identify execution gaps. Public reporting, stakeholder engagement, and the use of evidence-based indicators aligned with WHO and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets can enhance transparency and accountability.

c. Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Policies

Policies targeting health determinants should emphasize equity, inclusion, and sustainable long-term outcomes. Governments should implement rights-oriented strategies that account for the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups, ensuring policies reduce rather than exacerbate health disparities.

Sustainability must be incorporated into every policy decision by aligning health goals with environmental preservation, climate adaptability, and societal advancement.

Funding preventive initiatives, community-driven programs, and robust systems enhances public health while reducing long-term financial and social costs.

9. Conclusion

Addressing health determinants and the underlying factors of poor health is crucial to improving population health outcomes and reducing global health disparities. This report shows that health is influenced not only by healthcare systems but also by social, economic, environmental, and political factors across various policy areas. Consequently, successful action necessitates coordinated, multisectoral strategies informed by WHO frameworks and rooted in equity, sustainability, and human rights.

a. Key Findings

The analysis emphasizes that nations employing integrated policy approaches—such as Health in All Policies and intersectoral governance frameworks—are better equipped to address the root causes of poor health. Factors such as education, employment, housing, and social protection significantly influence health outcomes and health equity.

The comparative analysis of national strategies shows that, although country contexts vary, effective programs share similar characteristics: robust political commitment, intersectoral cooperation, equity-centered approaches, and alignment with sustainability and climate resilience objectives. Nonetheless, ongoing issues such as governance deficiencies, resource constraints, and systemic inequalities continue to impede progress, particularly for at-risk groups.

b. The Way Forward for Global Health Equity

To achieve global health equity, it is essential to have ongoing political leadership and shared accountability across all sectors of society. Governments need to enhance multisectoral governance, allocate resources for data and accountability systems, and

ensure that health factors are integrated into national development and policy planning processes.

Global collaboration, spearheaded by the World Health Organization, remains essential in supporting countries through technical advice, skills development, and knowledge exchange. By emphasizing inclusive, rights-oriented, and sustainable policies, Member States can tackle the underlying factors of poor health and establish environments that allow every individual to reach the best possible level of health. Promoting health equity is essential for public health and a crucial move toward creating fairer, more resilient, and sustainable communities.

Questions to Ponder

1. How can governments successfully embed Health in All Policies (HiAP) into national decision-making without overwhelming non-health sectors?
2. What methods can guarantee accountability and collaboration among ministries when tackling health determinants across different sectors?
3. How can nations with scarce resources focus on addressing health determinants while ensuring critical healthcare services remain available?
4. How can education systems be utilized to enhance long-term health results and decrease health disparities?
5. What strategies can be implemented in economic and labor policies to safeguard health while ensuring economic growth and competitiveness remain unaffected?
6. What function should local governments and communities serve in tackling social and environmental factors affecting health?
7. In what ways can health policies more effectively meet the needs of marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as migrants, women, and low-income populations?
8. To what degree ought climate and environmental policies to be regarded as priorities for public health?
9. In what ways can data collection and monitoring systems be enhanced to evaluate the effects of non-health sector policies on health outcomes?
10. What role ought the World Health Organization to have in assisting nations to adopt multisectoral strategies for health determinants?

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