



Wilton Park



Report

Healthy societies and healthy populations

Wednesday 17–Thursday 18 November 2021 | WP1982V

In association with:



Government Offices of Sweden



Alliance
for Health Policy
and Systems Research



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Background

In February 2020, Wilton Park and partners held a dialogue to explore the social, economic, and environmental determinants of healthy societies, the promotion of cross-sectoral approaches for better health and the prioritization of health in other sectoral policies and settings. The World Health Organization's goal of improving the health and well-being of one billion people around the globe by 2023 provided the framing for the discussions, with the group exploring how to apply a proper response to building healthier societies.

In partnership with the Government of Sweden and the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research (WHO), Wilton Park are hosting a series of follow-up dialogues. The series aims to provide space and opportunities for groups and individuals with common interests to come together and explore what is needed to advance the healthy societies agenda, how this can be achieved, and the structures, networks and communities needed to lead this agenda in the years ahead.

The first dialogues, held in April 2021, focused on the urgent actions and lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic. This was followed by four regional workshops with participants from Africa, Latin American and Caribbean, Asia-Pacific, and Europe and North America, exploring how to develop collective visions and narratives around healthy societies. The aim was to create space to hear voices from different regions, disciplines, and levels, and to promote a circulation of ideas. The regional workshops were followed by a dialogue in June 2021, which built on prior discussions to explore the actions needed to achieve healthy futures through multi-sectoral approaches to sustainable health and well-being.

Based on the discussions across the series, five workstreams were identified to draw together the critical themes and ideas and develop a structured approach which can deliver tangible outcomes that add value to the healthy societies' agenda. The workstreams are:

- Creating healthy societies narratives and visions for collective action
- Supporting and enabling social movements, community engagement and leadership
- Achieving whole of society action on healthy societies
- Expanding the focus on political economy, governance, and accountability
- Setting the research and data gathering agenda.

During a virtual dialogue held over two days in November, a group discussed these workstreams with the aim of outlining critical steps to advance these discussions, and the outputs to be developed ahead of a final in-person dialogue in the series to be held in 2022. This report provides a summary of those discussions.

“This is an organic, co-created process.”

Key points

- The world is at a critical moment in time being in the middle of a public health crisis as a result of COVID-19, a biodiversity and environmental crisis as a result of climate change, and a global economic crisis. This has made people more aware of their health and that of their communities, and there are increased understandings that health goes beyond a narrowly framed bio-medical model. How do those seeking to improve the health of societies harness this opportunity effectively to promote the healthy societies agenda across different sectors and levels?
- The importance of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary thinking and collaboration for the healthy societies agenda cannot be underestimated. It is increasingly urgent to co-construct a common understanding and common language around healthy societies in order to build a coherent action agenda.
- Focusing on practical implementation of the healthy societies agenda and learning from action is now crucial, with people-focused and bottom-up approaches at the centre.
- A practical step is to create a political narrative and vision for the healthy societies agenda that is as inclusive as possible so the agenda can be adopted and advocated by different sectors. It is important to avoid trying to put health at the centre of other sectors (and risk being perceived as health imperialists) but to engage and identify the co-benefits of health and other sectors working together.
- The healthy societies agenda must tackle complexity across the whole of society and connect with multiple stakeholders, sectors and social movements while acknowledging the context of governance, politics and various interests. Co-producing a set of principles, rather than imposing specific actions, may help to bring stakeholders and sectors together.

Suggestions for immediate action

- I. To work with a strategist who can help clearly define pathways for action for the healthy societies agenda with short-, medium- and long term goals;
- II. To co-develop and finalise a short overarching narrative document to clearly define the healthy societies agenda and articulate the co-benefits across sectors;
- III. To co-produce an op-ed or manifesto to be published within the global health sector;
- IV. To write a two-page briefing that can be presented to political actors now and in the future.

“The lesson from Ebola was that we need resilient health systems, the lesson from COVID-19 is that we need resilient societies.”

Healthy Societies for Healthy Populations: where are we now and where are we going?

Summary of discussion

1. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted major social, economic, political and health inequities in the world and that social, political and economic determinants of health are the foundation of healthy societies.
2. The pandemic has however also given the world an opportunity for governments to think about the future and reorganise their societies. As history has demonstrated, some of the world's greatest health systems emerged from crises. Emerging lessons from the pandemic show that societies need to become more resilient than before, with a focus on people's physical, social and mental wellbeing.

“We must give enough space to recognising the vast range of contexts in which we do this work and the whole range of associated power dynamics.”

“We should be anchoring this agenda in lived realities.”

“So many of the world’s great health systems have come out of crisis. We see heads of state thinking about the

3. The world’s focus on vaccinating populations in order to stop the pandemic is crucial, but is not enough; healthy societies are required to enable people to live long and healthy lives. Looking at underlying structural factors, and engaging different actors, sectors and parts of society will support building healthier societies.
4. The planet is ‘one planet’ with actions in one part of the world having consequences globally; issues such as economic growth, food systems, deforestation and climate change should therefore be everyone’s concern. Political summits and global agreements on planetary issues such as these are not binding, and do not allow the world to move fast enough. With a lack of systemic perspectives, where are the incentives for political leaders to make change happen?
5. The complexity of global discussion and the reality of local and national politics is diverse, with the changing nature of populations, intergenerational differences and political discourse. The healthy societies agenda, from a global health perspective, will need to have a clear sense and engagement with politics at national levels, as the power dynamics in these spaces will have a strong impact on the work to strive for equity, especially when there are trade-offs in other areas.
6. The healthy societies agenda goes well beyond the health sector, and it is vital to bring together multiple disciplines and thematic areas. Identifying and engaging key stakeholders to co-create products will enable the agenda to find greater purchase for action.
7. Engaging youth in the healthy societies agenda is crucial, but it is important to recognise that youth is very diverse multi-faceted entity, and the age spectrum is large.
8. While the health sector plays a crucial role, reform for the governance of health seems concerned with reform for health care and development assistance and does not consider reforming governance for the determinants of health. What can the healthy societies agenda contribute to reforming the governance of health?

Priorities for the healthy societies agenda

Participants discussed what are the most pressing short-term priorities for the healthy societies agenda? How can this series of dialogues contribute towards achieve these? What outcomes would you like to see from this process?

9. A positive way forward is to practically implement the healthy societies agenda and learn from action through work engaging with reality and trying to transform it. People-focused and bottom-up approaches to solutions will be useful.
10. There is a need to create a broader understanding of the healthy societies agenda by creating a shared language among different actors; for example, how can people working on climate change be encouraged to include healthy societies in their narratives and action.
11. Communicating and advocating the healthy societies agenda to a range of different audiences outside the health sector is critical; communicators and the media may be key stakeholders to engage at this stage.
12. Putting health at the centre of other people’s agendas is potentially threatening, so there is a need for careful positioning of the healthy societies agenda. Bringing together a few sectors, rather than all sectors, for discussion and getting behind social movements and local government where health is not pushed to the front and centre but where goals for healthy and resilient societies are shared, may be options to pursue.
13. Voices from countries and regions at the heart of existential threats must be elevated to promote the healthy societies agenda. Champions such as leading political actors,

future and re-organising their societies; we should use this as an opportunity.”

heads of governments and mayors provide excellent opportunities to promote the healthy societies agenda.

14. Engaging Ministers of Finance, making connections with macro-economics and arguing that addressing health and social inequities is an investment not a cost could help shift the agenda forward.
15. How can this healthy societies agenda actively engage with the private sector? When a government will not take a leadership role in promote healthy societies, who and what are the alternatives?

Healthy society narratives and visions for collective action

The healthy societies agenda requires a broadening of perspectives with new paradigms and narratives focused on equity, rights, and gender equality. Participants discussed a range of questions. What narratives and visions can help to unify groups and constituencies around common goals supporting healthy societies? Is there a highest common aspiration that transcends social, political and cultural contexts and if so what is it? What are the socio-political drivers that incentivise decision-makers to take positive action for healthy societies? What enabling environments need to exist?

16. The workstream’s objectives are to:

- Explore existing healthy societies and related visions and narratives, building on earlier discussions
- Draft goals and principles for new narratives and visions that can provide a unifying vision for this agenda that can be tested on different groups of stakeholders
- Define example narratives embodying these goals and principles
- Identify and engage key groups and organisations for taking the narratives and visions forward.

17. Many of the frameworks that have informed thinking on health have been developed through global north and west lenses and have supported/entrenched a narrow conceptualisation based around a bio-medical model. The prevailing bio-medical paradigm has positioned health as a predominantly individual matter; there is need to redefine this to recognise the relational dimension of health as relationships with others, with community and society and with the planet.

18. Space is needed for a plurality of visions and narratives on healthy societies, but unifying ideas and concepts based on common goals are needed to drive collective action across different groups and sectors. Forming such a unifying vision will require a process of engaging different constituencies and groups to create a shared language that has meaning to people’s lives. There are some shared concepts around health equity; planetary and indigenous health; social determinants of health, including and overlapping with political, economic, commercial, ecological and digital determinants of health; intersectoral or multisectoral action for health; health in all policies; and health promotion and population health.

19. The pathway to healthy societies requires thinking about a kind of governance and policy response that is committed to addressing gender and intersectional inequalities and differential impact of the crises in the context of social, economic and ecological justice.

20. A common governance agenda is needed with policies, approaches and investments that aim to transform structural gender inequalities and power dynamics; a common global and public health agenda that is underpinned by social, economic and ecological justice and cognisant of planetary pressures.

21. The pathways to healthy societies call for a re-imagination, a systemic response to the complexity of the realities individual and communities face, amplifying less heard

“The world is currently faced with a convergence of forces with impoverishing impact.”

“It’s about taking action where you live and knowing there is a connection with the global level.”

“The complexity of the global crises we face certainly deserves a more robust participatory governance response.”

“Should we adjust our sail to tap into the climate winds and what would this mean for healthy societies?”

voices with their new and alternative narratives and stories of how it is possible to change certain power dynamics for a more inclusive society with governance that makes a meaningful difference in people’s lives.

22. The principles are to:

- Move beyond dominant lenses and narrow conceptualisation based on bio-medical model towards the determinants of health
- Reject positioning of health as a predominantly individual matter, and instead emphasize the relational dimension of health - with others, community, society, and planet
- Place equity, gender equality and human rights as foundational for healthy societies – which are not utopian or abstract
- A realist political economy frame which confronts the inequalities in power and divergence of interests, and how to overcome these injustices, needs to be central to these narratives
- Space is needed for a plurality of visions and narratives on healthy societies, but unifying ideas and concepts based on common goals are needed to drive collective action across different groups, levels and sectors
- Forming such a unifying vision will require a process of engaging different constituencies and groups to create a shared language that has meaning to people’s lives.

Small groups discussed the issues arising from this workstream to critique and enrich the analysis and presented some key points for consideration including:

23. A place-based approach is a good methodology for engaging actors and reaching a convergence of agendas, with knowledge sharing among different stakeholders and sectors that builds on existing practice. For example, urban spaces can bring climate change dialogue and health together, with Nationally Determined Contributions for climate action as a focus. Dialogue in affected communities and cross-dialogue with policy makers is important.
24. A methodological approach is needed to understand how different social movements have achieved impact and success in various ways, including examples that have not been captured before, to see how the healthy societies agenda fits into this bigger picture. The question was asked: are we trying to build a movement of movements or trying to influence existing movements with a healthy societies agenda?
25. It is challenging to maintain intersectionality while avoiding parts of the agenda and different sectors and stakeholders becoming siloed. One task is to put together a political narrative that is as inclusive as possible and reflect unheard voices so that the agenda can be advocated by different sectors.
26. Some areas that are missing and could be explored further include: how to use legal means and legal professions (for example in fossil fuels and air pollution); whether there are opportunities in the space of pandemic preparedness and response to bring together universal health coverage and healthy societies; the role of multilateralism in the agenda, while appreciating the important role of empowered communities; adjusting the scope to tap into the climate change agenda; and ensuring a transformative action agenda coming out of the political vision.

Building movements for healthy societies: the case of urban and planetary health

The focus of this workstream is engaging with, listen to, and supporting social movements for healthy societies including linking to other social movements.

“We need to think not just about being persuasive but about sometimes being confrontational.”

“The AIDS movement was not led by medics or technocrats, but was led by civil society and those living with HIV, so how do we mobilise those who are more vulnerable?”

“How can communities and cities be empowered? How do we empower people in communities?”

“We need a transformative action agenda.”

27. Five key messages about social movements:

- Social movements and community engagement are critical to the success of the healthy societies agenda. This is a political agenda and social movements can lead to social change, through multiple pathways including advocating for policy change, programme implementation and community development. Action on healthy societies spans all levels of society and social movements from local to global need to be engaged in this agenda.
- There is a tendency to say that there is a need to create a new movement for healthy societies but vibrant movements already exist. It is perhaps less coordinated, less supported financially with fewer seats around the decision-making table. For example, the People’s Health Movement comprising grassroots organisations around the world has existed since 2000, keeping the spirit of Alma Ata alive. In addition, the healthy societies agenda goes beyond the health sector and other sectors must be included such as the climate, environmental justice, women, youth, and labour movements.
- Building the movement of movements is deeply intertwined with an understanding of the political economy of health. Social movements around the world are challenging the current political economy and yet are also constrained by this. They are offering alternative visions of what should be the new political economy which will lead to healthy societies.
- The existing ‘health for all’ movement has experienced myriad challenges, such as limited or vertical funding, which prevents it from pushing broad-based transformative agendas, and means it is forced to focus on single issues. However, the ‘health for all’ movement has been a positive space for good and creative ideas and strategies. Social movements have also brought the conversations to local communities where governments have failed to do so.
- There is a need to ensure that the process through the remainder of this series, and any subsequent follow-up meaningfully engages social movements and defines clear outcomes. New actors and stakeholders need to be included and involved.

28. Taking a place-based approach is helpful to understand the interface between theory and practice. The urban health space is interesting as there is a tight interaction between process and content- between theory and practice. Urban areas very sharply display the disconnection and the deficits that undermine healthy societies. These areas are also sites of innovation and ideas, and of social connection, debate and activism. A place-based approach allows for convergence across different realities, intersecting drivers and priorities while challenging upstream drivers of unhealthy societies. A socially-centred approach enables debate and convergence between different constituencies.

29. In the urban health space, experiences during COVID-19 show how solidarity networks and food security networks have grown and social protests against the status quo, especially from youth groups, have become stronger. Protest and conflict can be an asset for healthy societies in the same way it has been an asset for climate change.

30. Across communities, societies, nations and transnational groups, there are different ideas about what needs to be done, at what level and how deeply. Knowledge, narratives and institutional processes are embedded very deeply in contexts, histories and values. Choices about how evidence is used are political. If narratives are embedded in institutions that already control the structural power and economic agenda, at what level are we able to affect change?

31. In order to deal with complex power issues, learning from action is essential. This does not happen as a result of a project or piece of research; it happens as a result of engaging with reality and the growth of evidence, ideas, innovations and insights from it. Movement building is not disconnected from field building, which depends on a

bottom-up, reflexive process to engage, exchange and connect across different affected and active constituencies.

32. A place-based approach allows for convergence across different realities, intersecting drivers and priorities while challenging upstream drivers of unhealthy societies. A socially-centred approach enables debate and convergence between different constituencies. A well-being lens enables us to converge across disciplines. Having a theory of change driven approach moves from problems to pathways for action, and enables more reflexive participatory, course-correcting knowledge circulation. This is an iterative process.

Small groups discussed the issues arising from this workstream to critique and enrich the analysis and presented some key points for consideration including:

33. A place-based approach offers a convergence of agendas with a focus on taking action where you live, and knowing there is a connection with the global. Building the field of urban health and healthy societies will engage different stakeholders and learn from actions and intersections of actions.
34. Urban spaces may offer a good place to connect with the climate change movement; for example, during COP26 there was a 'cities day' and the Nationally Determined Contributions offered opportunities to consider health.
35. Beyond dialogue that happens in affected communities, there needs to be cross-dialogue with decision-makers. City networks are not inventing new agendas, or things to discuss; they are sharing knowledge and building on existing practice.
36. Regarding social movements, it is important to better understand the strengths of various existing social movements, capturing lessons through a meaningful methodological approach.
37. The question was asked, should there be a movement of movements? Or is this more about influencing existing movements with a healthy societies agenda? The task is to put together a political narrative that is as inclusive as possible with many unheard voices so that the agenda can be advocated by different sectors.

Achieving whole of society action on healthy societies

Achieving healthy societies will require moving beyond the health sector to engage the whole of society, with climate change, urbanisation and food systems as three major areas for engagement. What are the opportunities and mutual benefits of multi-sectoral and inter-sectoral collaboration with the climate agenda? How can those in health better engage the climate community to embed these agendas with each other? What are the lessons from COP26?

38. For healthy societies, a crucial question is how are sectors going to work together and what are the cross-cutting issues? For example, to ensure healthy societies in the area of technology, how do we have clean energy and fewer carbon emissions? In agriculture and food systems, what technologies will be innovative for healthy societies?
39. Three concrete proposals are firstly, to find a way of weaving discussions on health care system decarbonisation into broader discussions on healthy societies; secondly to position healthy societies within pandemic preparedness discussions including within the forthcoming pandemic treaty; and thirdly to support and accelerate the work of others such as youth campaigners who are advocating for better commercial determinants of health, for example, getting rid of adverts for unhealthy food and drinks.
40. Maximising resources and outputs is very important. In terms of pooling financial resources, while there are lots of arguments to do so, none are compelling or mandatory so better policy is required. In terms of pooling non-financial resources, countries with progressive areas of work and methods of research could share

"We can't change eating habits without changing what is being produced and marketed. We need to work with private sector."

"The higher socio political context is climate. We cannot have healthy societies with climate change as it is."

"For those of us bio-medically trained we need to learn and listen and get uncomfortable."

knowledge and experiences. Most governments are aiming to respond to the pandemic within their Nationally Determined Contributions for climate action, and this is therefore an opportunity to maximise the use of resources to build healthy societies.

41. In terms of implementing strategies for multisectoral engagement, it is important to identify the various siloed approaches for implementing activities that actually have mutual benefits. For example, some of the outcomes of various climate meetings including COP26 have benefits to healthy societies so how can we work together and maximise outputs?
42. Multisectoral work is challenging, especially when other sectoral agendas take people out of their professional comfort zones. The climate agenda and the food systems agenda present huge opportunities to identify the co-benefits for healthy societies; cooperating and using each other's platforms, narratives and agendas for mutual benefits is a positive step for whole-of-society action.
43. A key question is how to engage directly with people on the ground, to see how the healthy societies narratives, tools and frameworks can accelerate their own work? This could ensure integrated interventions, for example, holistic approaches that tackle food procurement, climate change and healthy societies all at the same time.
44. Despite a number of health-focused meetings at COP26, the final statement had only one mention of health as a human right in the context of action. The healthy societies agenda should be bolder in articulating the positive concrete health benefits of climate action, and discuss health and climate co-benefits with the climate community. It would be good to identify our health targets and how to measure them.
45. It is vital to cross-reference and appreciate that the same conversations are happening in different sectors. For example, work on access to finance undertaken in the lead up to COP26 highlighted that lessons learnt in the development sector about embedding support for capacity building were not being applied in the climate sector. How do we join up these conversations and identify co-benefits and mutual opportunities for gain?
46. In moving forward it is necessary to acknowledge that there is a deep mistrust of elites, including governments, and the media, which has a lot of political force. How this healthy societies agenda moves forward needs to be different and unexpected, otherwise it will have no impact and the messages will land on deaf ears.
47. It is important to acknowledge the diversity of lenses through which different actors and sectors operate in both global north and global south. It is necessary to move our focus towards broad systems, which can take a deeper lens on healthy societies and help think through the tensions between regions, sectors, disciplines and actors acknowledging the dimensions of ecology, social, economic and political power.

Small groups discussed the issues arising from this workstream to critique and enrich the analysis and presented some key points for consideration including:

48. The likelihood of creating a big healthy societies movement is very low, so how do we be realistic and connect with other popular and successful agendas and movements to harness the 'people power' that exists, to promote healthy societies?
49. It is necessary to tackle complexity, and a coherent set of principles might help bring all stakeholders and sectors together. Working in a multisectoral way is about governance and politics, and it is important to be clear about interests.
50. Creating and strengthening trust among different stakeholders is crucial, especially within institutions. For example, the private sector is the largest player in the health, agricultural and food systems sector. When industry takes action that is helpful and valuable for social good, they often do not get due credit which undermines trust.
51. A critical policy window for healthy societies is early childhood development, and it is important to focus on this. Children need to understand that healthy societies is both a common good and an individual good. Young people, of all ages, need to be part of

"The elites are not trusted and this lack of trust is impeding us about how to do social good."

"We need a basic architecture of governance to take the healthy societies agenda forward."

"Address the roots of where disconnection appears. In institutions, we need to overcome distrust."

decision-making processes.

52. The notion of staying healthy is often well understood by young people, especially young women, and the 'wellbeing industry' is good at promoting the concept; however the notion of health being promoted is based on individualism rather than the concept of social change for health. It is a challenge to move health from a personal issue to a political, public and societal issue.
53. It is important to address the disconnection with global aspirations and national policies. Sub-national governments are more in tune with the needs of their constituents, and this is an important realm of a whole-of-society approach to healthy societies.

"It is important that research is not an academic exercise."

Setting the research and data gathering agenda

What are the critical gaps, including in the production, dissemination and use of healthy societies research? What are the healthy society research blind spots? What does a future research agenda look like? Who must be involved in shaping this? What are the immediate priorities?

54. The idea behind this workstream is to build a research agenda that supports the activities of the other workstreams, identifying tangible research questions to help move from theory to action. This includes developing knowledge-based policy with focus on context specific research on different areas of commercial determinants of health, understanding and filling knowledge gaps.
55. The research and the healthy societies agenda is complex and there is a need to invest in an inclusive and co-produced multidisciplinary and multisectoral research agenda, making sure that when in collaborating with disciplines, tangible health benefits are identified, along with the costs and benefits of investing in healthy society. It is important to work with social scientists to communicate results and identify a road map on how research efforts can promote a policy agenda.
56. The research and data gathering agenda faces a range of challenges and questions to address including: how do define and conceptualise healthy societies, and how to create a shared understanding and language among stakeholders; how to grapple with the needs of different disciplines and their operational approaches leading to different policy interventions and ways to track progress; how to address complexity challenging and contesting power and political forces, including with the academia and how to overcome resource constraints; and how to co-produce and engage with social movements and communities?
57. Some suggestions for ways forward are to focus on policy and programmatic implementation research, building build upon and link the existing knowledge base to policy, and focus on context-specific research; make the case to invest in multi-disciplinary, complex systems research beyond healthcare including but not limited to urban planning, climate change and environment, education, food systems, and housing; and to develop inclusive, co-produced research agendas creating a shared understanding of the challenges.

"What do policy makers want? What do they need to know? How do we use evidence to make decisions?"

Small groups discussed the issues arising from this workstream to critique and enrich the analysis and presented some key points for consideration including:

58. With the existence of so many different research agendas relating to healthy societies, it is difficult to select which to focus on. It is also challenging to identify a unified research agenda, as imposing a single perspective on healthy societies is not possible.
59. Most traditional research evidence does not address multisectoral issues. Engaging with other sectors and multidisciplinary groups in participatory ways and finding out ways to work together on this agenda is crucial.
60. It is important for the research agenda to understand its purpose; for example, to inform action or to create a resource centre? New research is resource intensive so is

"We do need to get stronger at the political marketing of this type of research, emphasising the political, economic and health benefits."

it better to synthesise and repackage existing research, draw attention to key areas, and operationalise findings for advocacy purposes?

61. It is necessary to understand the needs of each audience in terms of how they are able to take up the research and put it into action (including policy makers, private sector, civil society, governments). This can be done through conducting market research and then respond to what policy makers need to support the healthy societies agenda.
62. The research agenda needs to respond to the articulation of the vision and agenda for collective action and engage with a range of different audiences.

Conclusion

63. The Wilton Park process to stimulate action on the healthy societies agenda through multi-stakeholder dialogue and discussion will come to an end in mid 2022. The group of stakeholders and workstreams now have the opportunity, over the coming months, to bring in additional actors, refine plans and ambitions and to develop outputs that will help to advance the healthy societies agenda.

64. As the series comes to a close in 2022, consideration should be given to how the outputs and the momentum built through this process can be sustained, including furthering the networks, and the resources required to do this.

65. Some suggestions for immediate action by the workstreams and broader group included:

- I. To work with a strategist who can help clearly define pathways for action for the healthy societies agenda with short-, medium- and long term goals
- II. To co-develop and finalise a short overarching narrative document to clearly define the healthy societies agenda and articulate the co-benefits to other sectors
- III. To co-produce an op-ed or manifesto to be published across the global health sector
- IV. To write a two-page briefing that can be presented to political actors now and in the future highlighting the benefits of a healthy societies agenda.

Resources shared during the meeting

- [International panel on social progress](#)
- [Imran pledges to transform Pakistan into a model welfare state](#)
- [Mariana Mazzucatto on macroeconomic council and missions and their governance](#) (NB. link to recording at bottom of page; starting at 57 minutes)
- [Interesting youth led and directed interventions](#)
- Policy change for the social determinants of health: the strange irrelevance of social epidemiology [Crammond & Carey, 2017](#)

Alison Dunn

Wilton Park | December 2021

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"It would be a mistake to put out the same dialogue on healthy societies that doesn't land with different groups."