Round table Mapping Hia institutionalisation in Europe

Chair: : Ben Cave, founder at BCA Ltd (UK & Ireland) & Honorary Professor, University of Liverpool (Manchester, UK)

Co-Chair: Sofia Ribeiro, president of EUPHA-PHPP section (Lisbon, Portugal)





HIA seeks to inform decision-makers as to the potential consequences that health and non-health sectors can have on the overall community health. It aims at maximizing health gains and contributing to reducing negative impacts and health inequalities.

This session aims to share and discuss about:

- Experiences on HIA implementation in Europe
- Type of legal framework applied for implementing HIA
- Options for improving HIA institutionalization in Europe
- Role of public health workforce in HIA

SPEAKERS

- Scott Burris, Center for Public Health Law Research. Temple University (Philadelphia, USA)
- Nicola Evans, Health of Health Inequalities, Public Health Division, Welsh Government (UK)
- Gabriele Gruber, project coordinator in HIA, HiAP and health equity at the Austrian National Public Health Institute (Österreich)
- Nia Giuashvili, National Center for Disease Control and Public Health (Georgia)

SLIDO Questions

- 1. What type of legal framework applies in your region to the practical application of the HIA?
 - a. Voluntary
 - b. Compulsory
- 2. What elements do you consider would help in facilitating a broader HIA institutionalization in your region? (multiple answers possible)
 - a. Making HIA compulsory
 - b. Providing resources and training on HIA to public health and other consultants
 - c. Setting a HIA unit at national levelTraining at a conference
 - d. Other



Center for Public Health Law Research

HIA in Context: Thinking from Policy Development through Evaluation

Scott Burris, JD





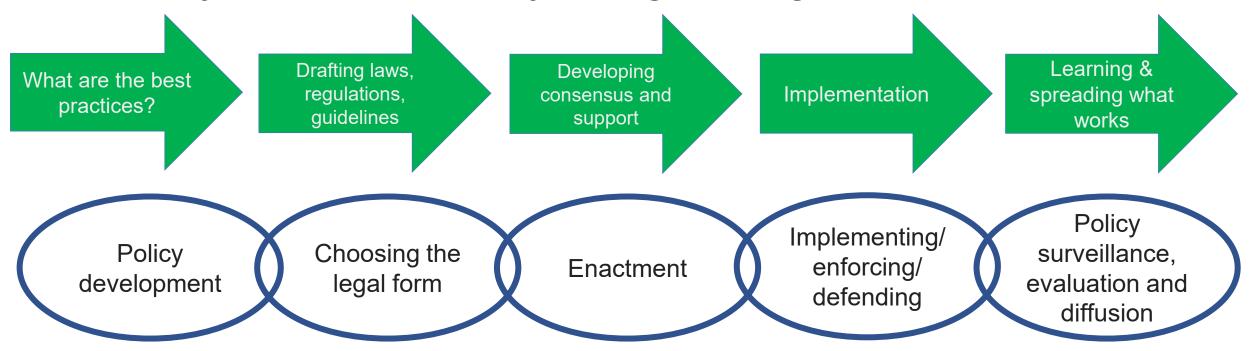
My main aim today is to offer perspectives from law and legal evaluation ("legal epidemiology")

HIA Instituionalization and Evaluation from a Public Health Law Perspective

- Devising rules and governance structures for HIA is itself a policy process
- HIA is one form of knowledge process that can inform policy development and implementation decisions

My remarks place HIA in both these aspects within a public health law framework to inform strategic thinking

The Five Essential Public Health Law Services A Chain of Considerations for Legislating HIA



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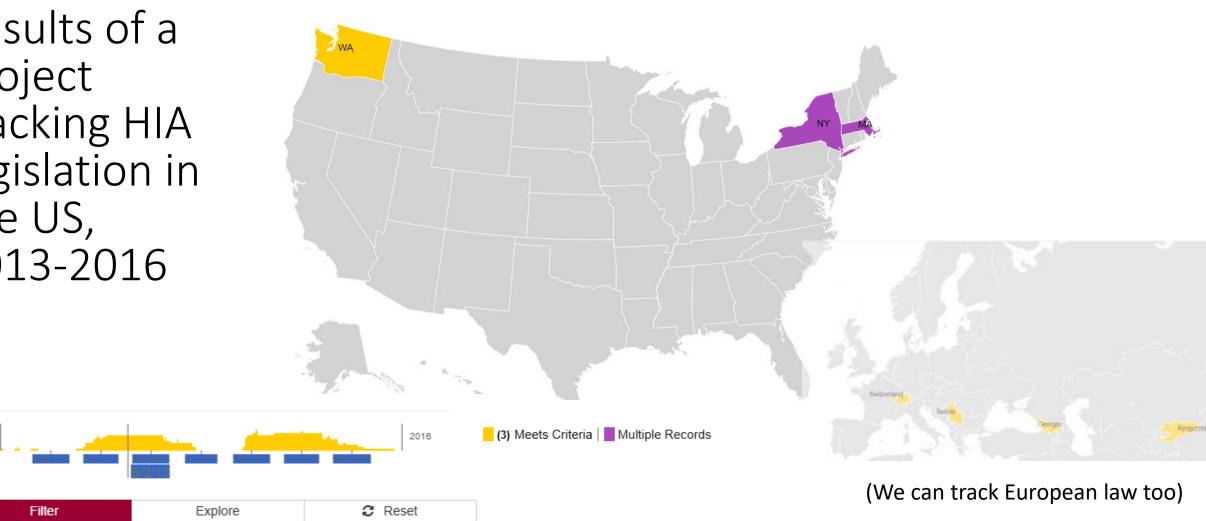
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Public Health Law Datasets

High-quality, open source legal data developed or curated by the Center for Public Health Law Research at the Temple University Beasley School of Law.



Results of a project tracking HIA legislation in the US, 2013-2016



Criteria:

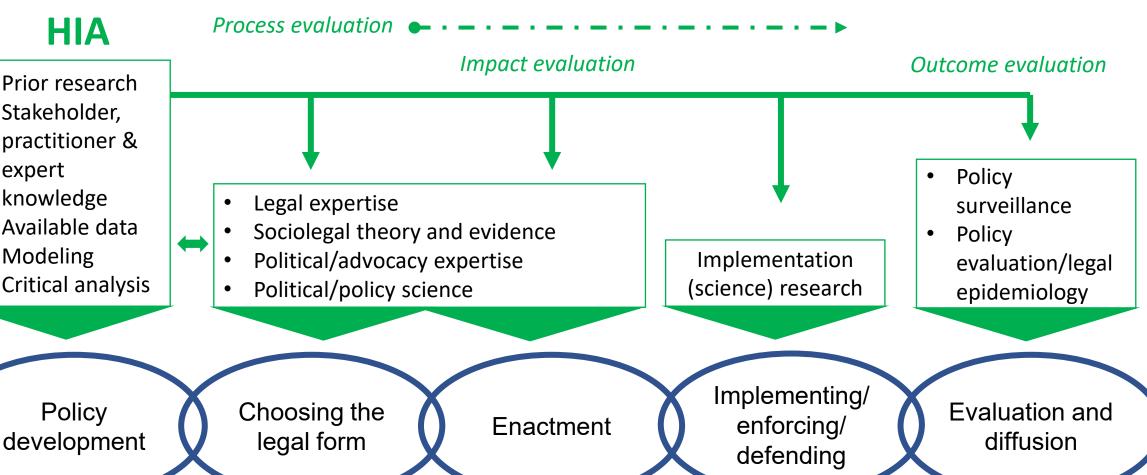
1. Has a health impact assessment (HIA) bill been introduced in the jurisdiction? Yes | x

The Five Essential Public Health Law Services A Chain of Learning Processes and Knowledge Products

HIA

- Prior research
- Stakeholder, practitioner & expert knowledge
- Available data
- Modeling
- Critical analysis

Policy



Development of HIA Regulations in Wales

Nicola Evans

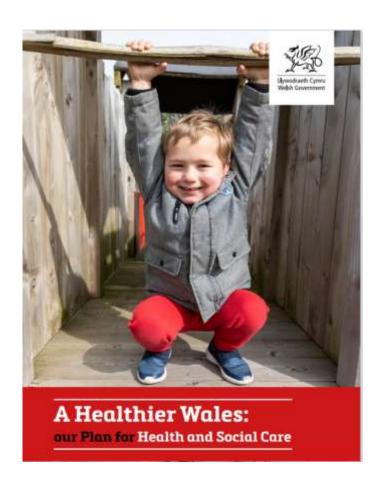
Head of Health inequalities & Healthy communities Welsh Government





Legislative and Strategic Framework

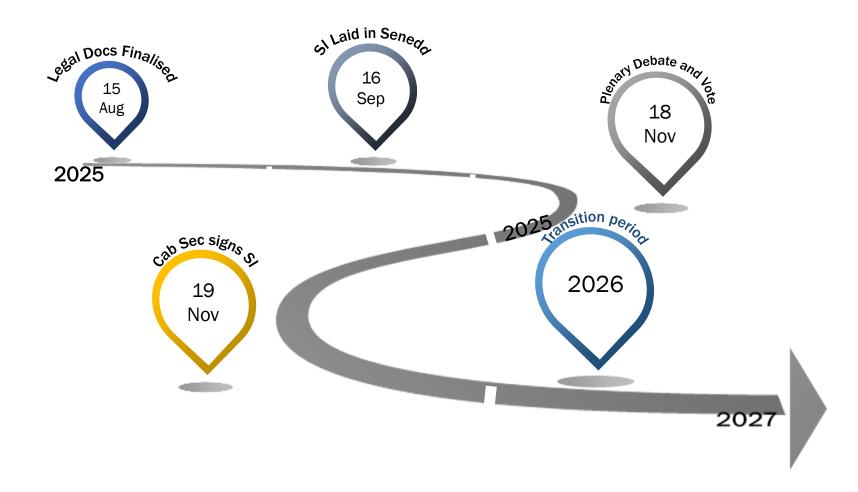




Scope of the HIA Regulations

- The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 requires Welsh Ministers to develop regulations about public bodies carrying out Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) in certain circumstances.
 - Regulation 1 Title and commencement
 - Regulation 2 Interpretation
 - Regulation 3 Circumstances in which a HIA is required
 - Regulation 4 How to carry out a HIA
 - Regulation 5 Assistance by Public Health Wales
 - Regulation 6 Publishing a HIA
 - Regulation 7 Amendment of section 110(1) of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017

Legislative Timescales and Milestones

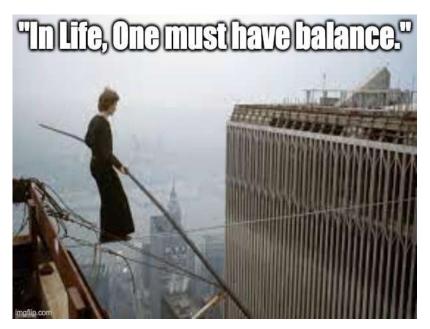


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Some reflections!







ROUND TABLE: Mapping legal frameworks for HIA institutionalisation in Europe

The experience of Austria regarding HIA

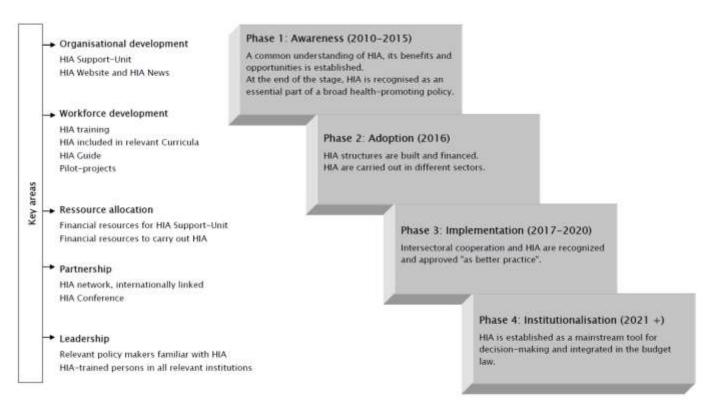
Gabriele Gruber, project coordinator in HIA, HiAP and health equity at the Austrian National Public Health Institute (Österreich)



HIA in Austria

- Development of concept for implementing HIA in Austria had been commissioned by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Health in 2009
- Research and analysis of theory, international (implementation) experiences and initial position in Austria was conducted
- Concept was developed by following the Capacity-Building-Model (organizational development, development of human resources, resource assignment, leadership, partnership) + was extended by four implementation phases (awareness, adoption, implementation, institutionalization)

Phases for HIA in Austria and corresponding timeframes



Source: Horvath et al. 2010

HIA in Austria

- Establishment of HIA Support Unit at Austrian National Public Health Institute
- Establishment of an **HIA network** of interested Public Health experts, HIA users and interested civil servants from national + state level
- Establishment of an intersectoral HIA steering committee
- Capacity Building Events like Train-the-Trainer Workshops, HIA summer school and HIA conferences took place
- (Pilot) HIAs were conducted from different institutions (voluntary)
- In **2018** we had to **end** the **systematic HIA implementation** (Ministry shifted their resources) without reaching a legal obligation for HIA

BUT:

- HIA experiences were gained and stayed in Public Health Community
- Standalone HIAs have been commissioned after 2018 at the Public Health Institute, e.g.:
 - HIA on 1st lockdown and social distancing to contain the COVID-19 pandemic in Austria (2020)
 - HIA on a modified risk assessment on sexual behaviour for the admission to donate blood in Austria (2021)
- International Collaborations allow new opportunities, e. g. EU Joint Action Prevent NCD task 9.5 "Review and redesign/strengthen the use of Health (in) impact assessments"





HIA Guidelines in Georgia: Practical Application of Health in Environmental Assessment

Nia Giuashvili MD, MPH, PhDc, Adviser to the Director General National Center for Disease Control and Public Health/NCDC Ministry of IDP from Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social affairs of Georgia





Human Health Impact Assessment in Georgia

+11+





- New and mandatory process (introduced in the Environmental Assessment Code in 2017 and a specific resolution in 2019 on Human Health Impact Assessment) in line with EU Directives SEA (DIRECTIVE 2001/42/EC) and EIA (Directive 2014/52/EU)
- Within SEA → on strategic plans/programs/projects (mostly land-use and urban plans)
- In SEA, MOH and NCDC as a health authority to make recommendations to the planning authority in parralel with the Ministry of Environment:
 - 1) screening (HIA: Yes or No?), 2) scoping (which determinant? which methodology for assessment?), 3) assessment (with mitigation measures and alternatives + public hearing), 4) final recommendations and opinion and 5) monitoring
- Ensuring transparency, public participation and communication: public hearing as credibility of decision-making; can mobilize public support for the implementation of the plan/programme/project.

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Part I:

Sharing a common language on HIA and related concepts



Part II:

Practical implementation of health impact assessment



Part III:

5 main steps + Horizontal

- E1 SCREENING
- E2 SCOPIN
- E3 REPORT + PUBLIC HEARING
- ASSESSMENT OF EA REPORT + ISSUING RECOMMENDATIONS
- 5 MONITORING 8 FOLLOW UP

+ Horizontal issues

Public

participation

Annexes

the tools and support sheets







HIA Guidelines in Georgia: Practical Application of Health in Environmental Assessment

Key points

- Give a broad understanding of HIA within SEA
- Applicable to health in EIA and SEA and standalone HIA
- Direct answer to the request of practitioners NCDC Georgia, Planning Authorities & Consultants - on how to integrate health within SEA with specific and detailed tools and methodologies
- Structured in 3 parts, 284 pages; Provide tools (17) and methodologies (incl. WHO recommended)
- The development of the guidelines was iterative, involving numerous exchanges between the team of experts and future users
- Result of work carried out as part of the EU
 Twinning project from Feb-2022 to April 2024 & draws on French and Finnish expertise in HIA



- The guidelines provide a strong basis for health in Environmental Assessment.
- They provide an excellent example for the European Commission and for Member States.
- Challenge: make the results sustainable
 - Disseminate the guidelines.
 - Continue the support
 - Develop a strategic plan and budget
- These guidelines are very good. They are also unique.