

# Round table on HIA institutionalisation in Spain

Chair: Piedad Martín-Olmedo, President of EUPHA-HIA section; professor at EASP (Granada, Spain)

Co-Chair: Rosina M. Olaso, Technical Officer- Spanish Ministry of Health (Madrid, Spain)





Institutionalization of HIA implies the systematic integration of HIA into the decision-making process. Four major elements are proposed in order to analyse the diverse forms for attaining HIA institutionalization across Europe: stewardship, financing, resource generation, and technical leadership for delivering it.

## This session aims at:

- To share experiences of HIA in different regions of Spain
- To debate about future challenges to advance the implementation of HIA in Spain

## **SPEAKERS**

- Francisco Vargas, Technical Officer-Ministry of Health (Madrid, Spain)
- Francisco J. Falo, Head of the HIA Unit. Regional Ministry of Health of Government of Aragon (Zaragoza, Spain)
- Mercedes Castillo, Technical Officer in Environmental health- Regional Ministry of health of Generalitat Valenciana (Valencia, Spain)
- Elena Cabeza, Head of Health Promotion Area- Public Health Directorate. Governs de les Illes Baleares (Mallorca, Spain)
- Luis Moya, Expert in HIA, Public Health Directorate. Regional Ministry of Health of Andalusia (Seville, Spain)

# **Microsoft Forms Questions**

- 1. In what type of fields have you worked with or had contact with HIA (Health Impact Assessment)? (multiple answers possible)
  - a. Never
  - b. Only in projects subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
  - c. Quantification of impacts in research
  - d. HIA in the Regulatory Impact Analysis Report (MAIN Memoria de Análisis de Impacto Normativo)
  - e. Other

# **Microsoft Forms Questions**

- 2. Would you be in favor of a legislative development of Article 35 of Law 33/2011, the General Public Health Law, so that HIA would be mandatory throughout the national territory?
  - a. Yes
  - b. Yes, but only in projects subject to EIA
  - c. No

# **Microsoft Forms Questions**

- 3. Based on your experience, what do you believe are the main barriers to a more systematic use of HIA? (multiple answers possible)
  - a. Lack of knowledge/training
  - b. Lack of resources (time, funding, staff)
  - c. Lack of a legal framework
  - d. Methodological complexity
  - e. HIA results not always considered in decision-making
  - f. Other

# THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND THE APPLICATION OF THE HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN SPAIN.

Vargas, Francisco<sup>1</sup>, Olaso Rosina<sup>1</sup>, Pastor, Andrea<sup>2</sup>, Palau, Margarita<sup>1</sup>, García. Matilde<sup>2</sup>; González Santiago<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Sub-Directorate-General for Environmental Health and Occupational Health. General Directorate of Public Health and Equity. Ministry of Health; <sup>2</sup>Tragsatec







HIA has been on the Public Health agenda since 2005. First draft of a health and environment plan.

- 2007-2008. MHS. Proposal to create a resource center on HIA (CREIS, in Spanish) and the first non-implemented Health and **Environment Plan.**
- 2011.
  - a. Publication of a methodological guide by the Spanish Society of Environmental Health (SESA).
  - a.MHS. Publication of Law 33/2011 on Public Health. One of the most advanced in the world.

- □ 2014 MHS. Publication of a screening tool for the Health Impact Assessment of national policies of the Ministry of Health, based on Social Determinants of Health (WHO).
- 2019 MHS and Ministry of Environment. "Policy Dialogue" within the framework of the European Joint Action CHRODIS+, to promote the development of Article 35 on HIA of the General Public Health Law and to develop proposals for an effective application of HIA in our country.
  - Line 1: Apply an HIA integrated into the Environmental Assessment (EA), with an individualized report that introduces elements of impact on health and equity.
  - Line 2: Apply a specific HIA, developing specific tools, procedures and legislation to evaluate those actions of the public administration, such as laws, policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects that are not subject to EA.
- **2020**. European Public Health Association (EUPHA), together with the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), prepared a background paper on the ways in which human health can be addressed within the EIA.

| <b>2021.</b> Ministry of Health approved the Strategic Plan for Health and Environment |
|--|
| (PESMA, in Spanish) includes HIA as a cross-cutting intervention aimed at protecting   |
| health.  |

Several autonomous communities have included the HIA in their legislation.

☐ 2023, MHS publication of rapid HIA in Regulatory Development.

Currently, in compliance with the PESMA, the Ministry of Health is coordinating the development of a Methodological Guide on HIA, which is at a very advanced stage.

## Three essential requirements:

- 1. Political involvement and commitment.
- 2. Legislative development of Article 35 of Law 33711 on Public Health.
- 3. Implementation of a good Epidemiological Information and Surveillance system on Environmental factors that affect health.
- 4. We need good evidence....

# Round Table two:

HIA Institutionalisation in Spain.

The (limited) experience in Aragón.

Francisco Javier Falo Forniés.
Public health Directorate
Regional Ministry of Health of Government of Aragon
(Zaragoza, Spain)

https://www.aragon.es/-/evaluacion-del-impacto-en-salud-eis-





2020-23 pandemi a

2014 Ley de salud pública de Aragon

2021. EIS estrategia de la bicicleta. 2022. EIS Ley participación Educación 2024. Informe Ley de Vivienda. 2025. EIS integral derechos personas mayores (en proceso)

#### La Evaluación de Impacto en Salud en Aragón

2011
Primera iniciativa
de formación. Se
forma un grupo de
trabajo

2018 Plan de Salud de Aragón en 2030

2019.

- ✓ Se retoma proceso de formación y grupo de trabajo.
- ✓ Se pone a punto una herramienta EIS adaptada.
- ✓ Se valida.
- ✓ Se crea el Servicio de Salud en Todas las Políticas.

2023-24.

- ✓ Se crea la unidad de evaluación dentro del servicio de salud en todas las políticas.
- ✓ Se crea una comisión Intersectorial que implica a todo el gobierno.
- ✓ Se diseña una estrategia a corto y medio plazo.
- ✓ Se plantea la institucionalización de la EIS para normas y estrategias

# Aprendizajes.

La EIS debe entenderse como una herramienta, al servicio de la ciudadanía, eficaz para incorporar el enfoque de bienestar y salud y para la reducción de inequidades cuando se puede aplicar a políticas, planes o proyectos.

Requiere decisión y acuerdo político/institucional. Cómo y cuándo es fundamental

Necesita medios recursos, posibilidades

Necesita un entorno social, económico, que lo entienda y lo facilite.

No debe competir n imponerse

No funciona sin la participación de otros sectores ni la participación de la ciudadanía.

# **Experience of HIA in Generalitat Valenciana**

## **Mercedes Castillo**

Technical Officer in Environmental health-Regional Ministry of health of Generalitat Valenciana, Spain





#### HIA IN THE VALENCIAN COMMUNITY

Subdirección General de Promoción de la Salud y Prevención



HIA applicable to PPPP (regulations, plans, programs, and projects) that significantly affect health



Health in All Policies (HiAP)

Intersectoral work

Citizen participation

Scientific evidence



#### IV Health Plan 2016-2020: Decreto 86/2016

- Health Impact Assessment Commission
  - Intersectoral and coordinated work between administrations
- > HIA implementation procedure in CV
  - Instrument to incorporate Health in All non-health policies
  - Screening tool for HIA

HIA adapted to the local level in projects associated with the Xarxa Salut

Citizen participation: a key issue in the HiAP framework









Más equidad, más bienestar, más saluc

#### V Health Plan 2022-2030:

- Advance in the implementation of the EIS and equity in sectoral and local policies
- Integrate HIA into the Environmental Assessment

#### PARTICIPATION IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

DGSP/SGEVSSA/SSA

**Environmental assessment:** Analyzes the significant effects of plans, projects, programs, and activities on the environment, including population and human health.

Ley 21/2013: plans y projects

D. Ley 1/2021: plans y programs

Ley 6/2014: activities

**Public Consultation** 



EsIA

**EsATE** 

**Documentary** assessment



Population

Sensitive environments are identified.

The importance of local participation and social acceptance is highlighted.

#### Objetives

- Include HiAP with a comprehensive One Health approach.
- Prospective Assessment: Climate Projections
- Generate knowledge and raise awareness about environmental impacts on health, providing recommendations:
  - To minimize environmental risks to health
  - climate change adaptation and mitigation measures
- Focus on vulnerable populations.
- Promote attitudes that support the protection and improvement of public health.

#### **Environmental Determinants**

- Availability and quality of drinking water
- · Effects on ecosystems and water resources.
- Waste management
- Sanitation and wastewater
- Air quality
- GHG emissions, heat islands, green areas, mobility/traffic
- Noise pollution and radiation (EMF, radon)
- Risks from extreme weather events
- Emerging risks: vector proliferation, microplastics, antimicrobial resistance, etc....







#### PARTICIPATION IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

DGSP/SGEVSSA/SSA





#### Plans:

drought, forest fire prevention, acoustics, air quality improvement, urban planning, minimizing territorial impact, integrated national energy and climate plan

#### Projects:

renewable energy generation (photovoltaic, wind), energy storage (batteries and green hydrogen), desalination, wastewater treatment and regeneration, beach regeneration, etc.

Authorization of polluting business activities, crematoria.

#### OTHER: Responses to queries from other regional administrations

Location of educational plots (Decree 104/2014), requires a public health assessment if there are health risk factors Allegations to regulations from other administrations: climate change law, climate shelters, etc..

#### **Needs**

- Political commitment with an interdepartmental and intersectoral approach
- Agile communication channels
- Awareness raising and training on HiAP, social determinants, and health equity
- Interdepartmental HIA working group within Public Health
- Increased professional resources for the development and implementation of integrated HIA
- Training and specialization, including the use of GIS tools, AirQ+
- Repository of scientific evidence and epidemiological data

Environmental problems demand a holistic, integrated, and multisectoral approach.

Nearly 25% of morbidity and mortality are linked to environmental factors, and climate change will further exacerbate these impacts.

Public Health must allocate more resources to mitigate these risks, enhance monitoring and assessment of their effects on health, and implement the HiAP concept, integrating HIA into Environmental Assessment procedures.



# **HIA in the Balearic Islands**

## **Elena Cabeza**

Head of Health Promotion Area-Public Health Directorate. Governs de les Illes Baleares, Spain





| •    | HIA not mandator<br>Playa de Palma HI<br>Hiatool (suport to<br>Participation in CI<br>Adaptation on Mi<br>Elements and Sta<br>Bhatia, SF PHD) | ry<br>IA project<br>pol)<br>REIS<br>Inimum | Social Strategy<br>for Health<br>Promotion<br>2016-26 | Einasalut<br>Digital support<br>tool Strategy                |   |  | SDoH<br>Observatory (in<br>process) |
|------|---|--|---|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| 2008 | 2010  | <b>2011</b> General Public Health Law      | 2016  | Working Group for the Development of                         | 2022<br>Strategic Health<br>and Environment<br>Plan (PESMA) | <b>2023</b> Guide for rapid health impact assessment in regulatory |                                     |
|      |   |  |   | the Equity and SDoH Surveillance System (Ministry of Health) |   | development. Ministry of Hea                                       | alth                                |

## **Golden Age? Memory chest**

Gaceta Sanitaria versión impresa ISSN 0213-9111

Gac Sanit vol.23 no.5 Barcelona sep./oct. 2009

ARTÍCULO ESPECIAL

La reforma de la salud pública Public health reform

Margarita Buades<sup>a</sup>, Antoni Plasència<sup>b</sup>, Elena Cabeza<sup>a</sup> y José Luis De Peray<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Dirección General de Salud Pública, Conselleria de Salut i Consum, Govern de les Illes Balears, España

bDirección General e Salud Pública, Departament de Salut, Generalitat o Catalunya, Barron Español

"8. In its regard, Health in All Policies is not only an idea but a necessary strategy which, together with Health Impact Assessment, can help demonstrate real examples of how public health values contribute to specific cases. This allows for the transition from ideas to practice and helps visualize the methods and differences involved."

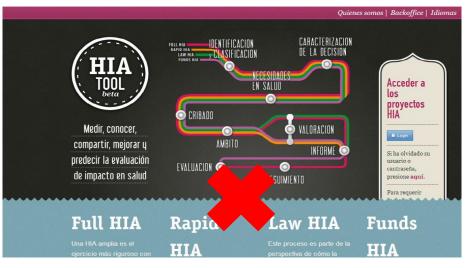


Evaluación del Impacto en Salud del Proyecto de reconversión de la Playa de Palma:

Un ejemplo extrapolable









And then....



AYUDAR?

**DE LES ILLES BALEARS** 

#### ANTES DE EMPEZAR

La Estrategia Europa 2020 propone lograr una economía de la UE inteligente, sostenible e integradora promoviendo el crecimiento para todos y, para ello, uno de los requisitos básicos es el buen estado de salud de la población.

I Tratado de la UE obliga a todas las políticas europeas a adoptar el enfoque de la iniciativa «Salust en Todas las Políticas» (SET) para lograr el mayor grado de eficacia posible, considera necesario aplicar este enfoque a las políticas nacionales, regionales y tealés.

A fin de lograr la másima repercusión, debará desarrollar estrechas sinergias con otros sectores de ámbitos no sanitarios como educación, medio ambiente, urbanismo, agricultura, ocupación, tejido empresarial, movilidad, etc., así como con los fondos de cohesión o la política de desarrollo rural y otras instituciones locales.

#### LA ESTRATEGIA SETP EN 9 PREGUNTAS

e resumimos los principales puntos de la iniciativa Salud en Todas las Políticas.

las claves de la SeTP

#### EN QUÉ TE PODEMOS AYUDAR

#### QUIERO SABER MÁS PARA DECIDIR MEJOR

as condiciones del área donde trabajas influyen en la salud de la clu quiero más información

#### QUIERO MEJORAR MIS ACTUACIONES

Para poder mejorar las actuaciones en tu área de trabajo es necesaria una Evaluación de Impacto de Salud. Te contamos cómo cómo majorar

#### ¿INFLUYEN LAS CONDICIONES DEL ÁREA DONDE TRABAJO EN LA SALUD DE LA CIUDADANÍA?

















social

#### MEDIO AMBIENTE: FACTORES DETERMINANTES EN SALUD

1. CONTAMINACIÓN DEL AIRE EXTERIOR —

cto en equidad:

v recomendaciones

#### Impacto en salut:

La contaminación del aire exterior afecta fundamentalmente a la población que vive en las grandes ciudades. Contaminantes como cono, los doidos de nitrógeno y de azufre y las particulas en suspensión (PM <sub>32</sub> y PM <sub>23</sub>) plantesa graves riesgos pare la salud.

En la Unión Europea, se ha estimado que la contaminación atmosférica reduce la esperanza de vida en más de 8 meses. Es una de las principales causeas de muerte prematera. La Agencia internacional para la investigación sobre el Cáncer clasificó en 2013 las contaminación de air es exterior como cancerismano.

Además, la contaminación del aire exterior puede producir una reducción de la función pulmonar, infecciones respiratorias, asma y bronquisis crónica tanto en población infantil como adulha, y se asocia a una mayor prevalencia de hospitalizaciones por enfermedad caradiovascular orepitatoria. Tambén se ha vistro que tiene efectos negativos en la refittidad embarazo y babels reción nacidos, al

quiero saber más

# LA EVALUACIÓN DEL IMPACTO EN SALUD



¿ C Ó M O R E A L I Z O L A E V A L U A C I Ó N D E L I M P A C T O E N S A L U D

#### 5 PASOS PARA PONER EN MARCHA UNA EIS

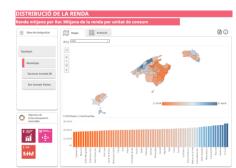


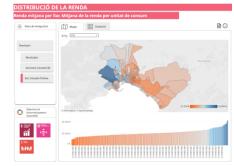
de impactos y resultados

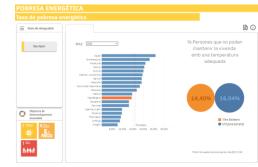
### OBSERVATORI d'Equitat en Salut (DSS)











# Institutionalising HIA in Europe for better supporting decision-making processes

Luis Moya

Expert in HIA, Public Health Directorate.
Regional Ministry of Health of Andalusia, Spain





- I. Needs assessment & priorities
- II. Benchmarking of existing approaches
- III. Collaborative sessions with key actors
- IV. Design and drafting of documents
- V. Action implementation and scaling
- VI. Tracking, evaluation and refinement

| III Andalusian Health Plan (entry into force)   |
|---|
| Workshop on a new public health model for Andalusia<br>Qualitative analysis of public health in Andalusia   |
| Report on new approach to public health in Andalusia, using HIA   |
| Report on public rights proposed for inclusion in new public health strategy<br>Workshop on new public rights in public health<br>HIA of the Granada underground<br>First Andalusian Public Health Conference |
| Andalusian Environmental Health Plan 2008–2012 Drafting of Act on Public Health in Andalusia (APHA) Development of APHA included in Government agenda Workshop to discuss draft APHA                          |
| Seminar on the potential of HIA   |
| Start of APHA legislative procedure   |
| APHA published in OGGA<br>HIA Conference held in Granada  |
| First training course on HIA procedures   |
| IV Andalusian Health Plan (entry into force)  |
| HIA Decree published in Official Journal of Government of Andalusia.  |
| HIA handbooks and supporting documents published  |
| HIA Decree (entry into force)   |
|   |

Note: OGGA = Official Journal of the Government of Andalusia.



# **Main Challenges**

## **Developers & Economic Aut**

Undue disadvantage to local firms
Administrative barriers
Delays in business oportunities

## **Substantive Aut (Env, Local)**

Indirect criticism of their work
Coordination issues
Lack of consistency in decisions

## **Public Health professionals**

Increase of expenses & workload Unfamiliar & complex topics Uncertainties in health outcomes

## **Global Worries & Issues**

No examples to draw from Credibility: health-washing Few obvious impacts on health



#### >>>

# **Successful Solutions**

## Political leadership & allies

Health as a government priority Foster strategic relationships Negotiate and reach agreements

# **Internal Strategic Planning**

Multidisciplinary working groups Emphasis on training and upkeep Network & information repository

## **Administrative coordination**

Multilevel meetings w everybody
Joint Instructions
Direct comm. at technical levels

## **Advocacy and cooperation**

Focus on dissemination activities
Draft of supporting documents
Creation pre-consultat procedure



# Thank you for attention

# **Learn more:**

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https://www.who.int/europe/publications/i/item/9789289054560

