

We will start at
2 p.m.

The Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach

What's new?

Teleconference:
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Healthy Public Policy
With the participation of Sharon
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Services
September 24, 2014 Webinar



Centre de collaboration nationale
sur les politiques publiques et la santé
National Collaborating Centre
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To ask questions during the presentation

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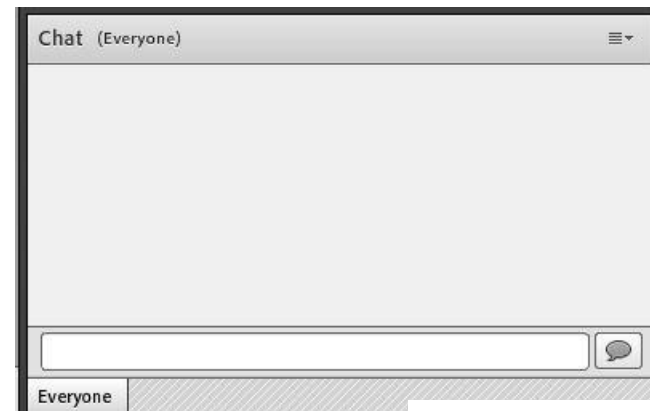
At the end, we will have a discussion period. To ask your question(s)...

You can “raise your hand”

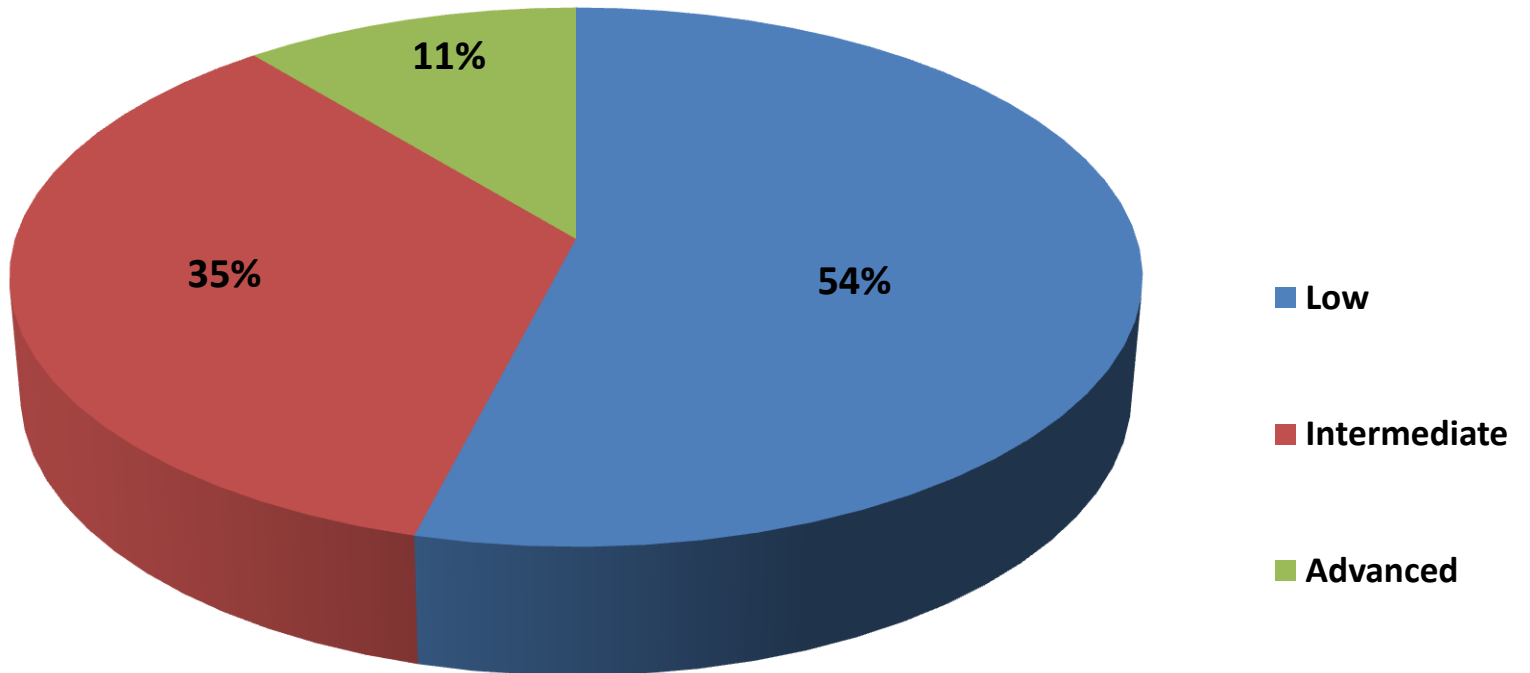


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**Knowledge Level of the participants
according to the survey done prior to the webinar**



Plan

- Origin and goals of the HiAP approach
 - A new idea?
- Main characteristics and issues
 - New role for public health
- Taking action
 - A reversed course of action
 - Some of the tools: HIA and Health Lens
 - A concrete example (Ontario)

Definition

*“Health in All Policies is an approach to public policies across sectors that **systematically** takes into account the health implications of decisions, **seeks synergies**, and avoids harmful health impacts in order to improve population health and health equity. It improves **accountability** of policymakers for health impacts at all levels of policy-making. It includes an emphasis on the **consequences** of public policies on health systems, determinants of health and well-being”*

Helsinki Statement (WHO, 2013).

http://www.who.int/healthpromotion/conferences/8gchp/statement_2013/en/

Goals

- **Support** decision makers from all sectors and all levels to integrate health and health equity in their policies (programs, projects)
- Contribute to **coherence** between governmental decisions and to the achievement of global governmental goals related to human, social and economic development
- Contribute to **evidence-based** policy making
- Promote the establishment of health-promoting conditions (**health determinants**)

An added approach for healthy public policy (HPP)

Some traditional approaches	Type of action
Advocacy	Promoting one policy solution to a specific health issue (e.g., Law on tobacco) -lobby, media, coalition, etc. -
Public health reports	Diffusion of evidence on health issues and possible policy solutions (e.g., Injuries and speed limits) -publication, parliamentary committee, public consultation, etc. -
Intersectoral action , coordination	Working together with other sectors on health projects (e.g., Healthy school, reducing road trauma)
HiAP	Supporting the other sectors in achieving their goals while taking population health into consideration

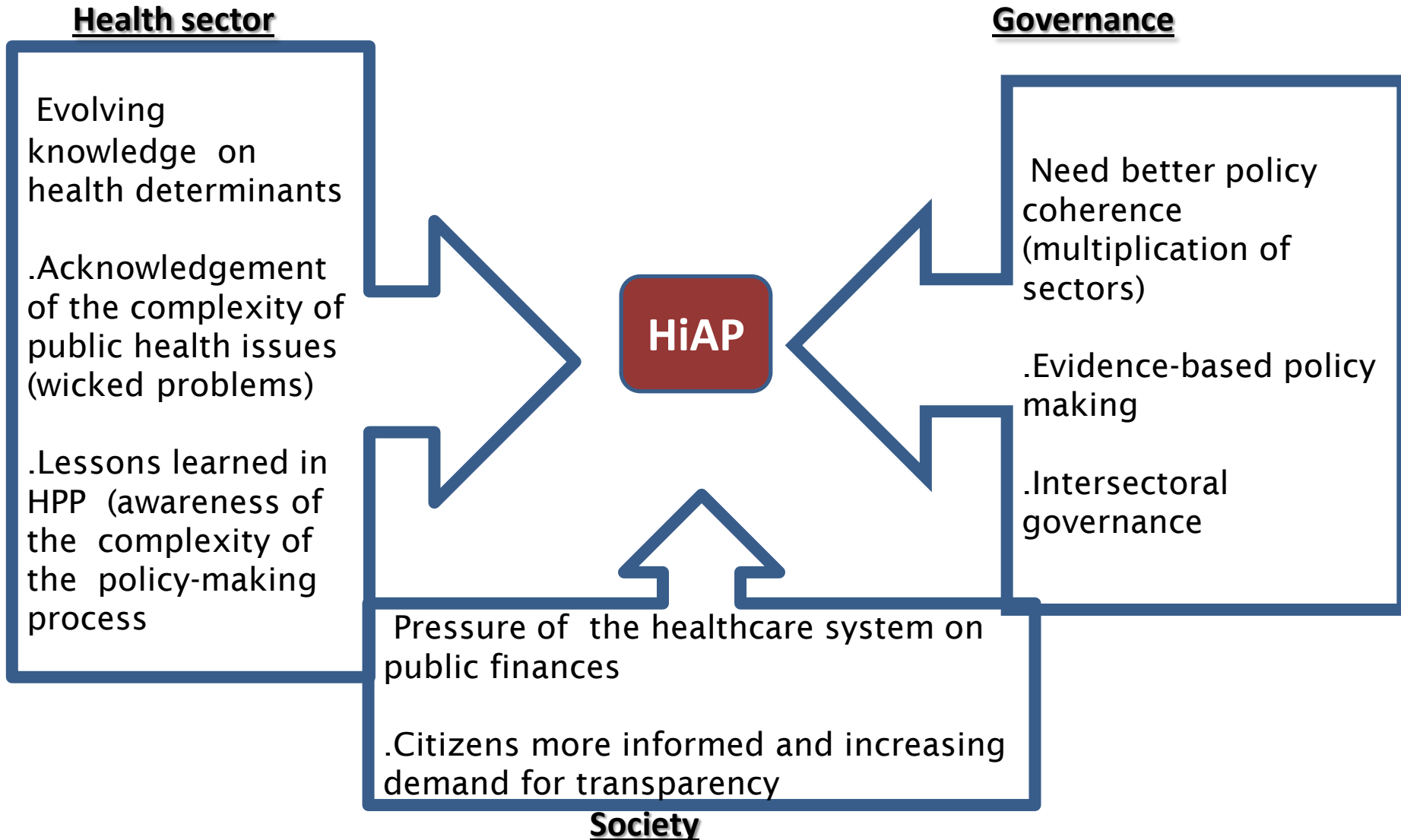
The HiAP approach: what's new

- It is in line with the intersectorial governance movement
- The health sector positions itself in coherence and solidarity with other sectors **not in opposition**
- Health is presented as an added value to sectoral policies **not as a burden**
- Taking better account of the complexity of the decision-making process **good data and health value are not enough**
- A new role for public health **a reversed course of action**

Origin : historical evolution

1974	Lalonde report	➔	Health determinants
1978	Health for All (WHO)	➔	Intersectoral action
1986	Ottawa Charter (1st International Conference on Health Promotion , WHO)	➔	HPP, working upstream
2006	Publication of Health in All Policies: Prospects and potentials (European Union)	➔	Inception of the Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach concept
2008	Commission on Social Determinants of Health (WHO)	➔	Structural determinants, Recall of health gradient , Health equity impact assessment
2010	Adelaide Statement on HiAP (S.Aus. Gov't and WHO)	➔	A call for a new way of developing HPP
2013	The Helsinki Statement on Health in All Policies (8 th International Conference on Health Promotion, WHO)	➔	Publication of Health in All Policies: Framework for Country Action for Member States

Origin : convergence of current trends



Implications for action

- Be ready to be part of another sector's policy-making process
- Be on the lookout for opportunities where health can be a value-added for the policy and for the effects on the determinants
- Seek win-win situations and collaborative approaches
- Agree to adhere to common goals
- Work toward a mechanism that allows for the systematic consideration of health and health equity in policies of all sectors

going outside of our comfort zone

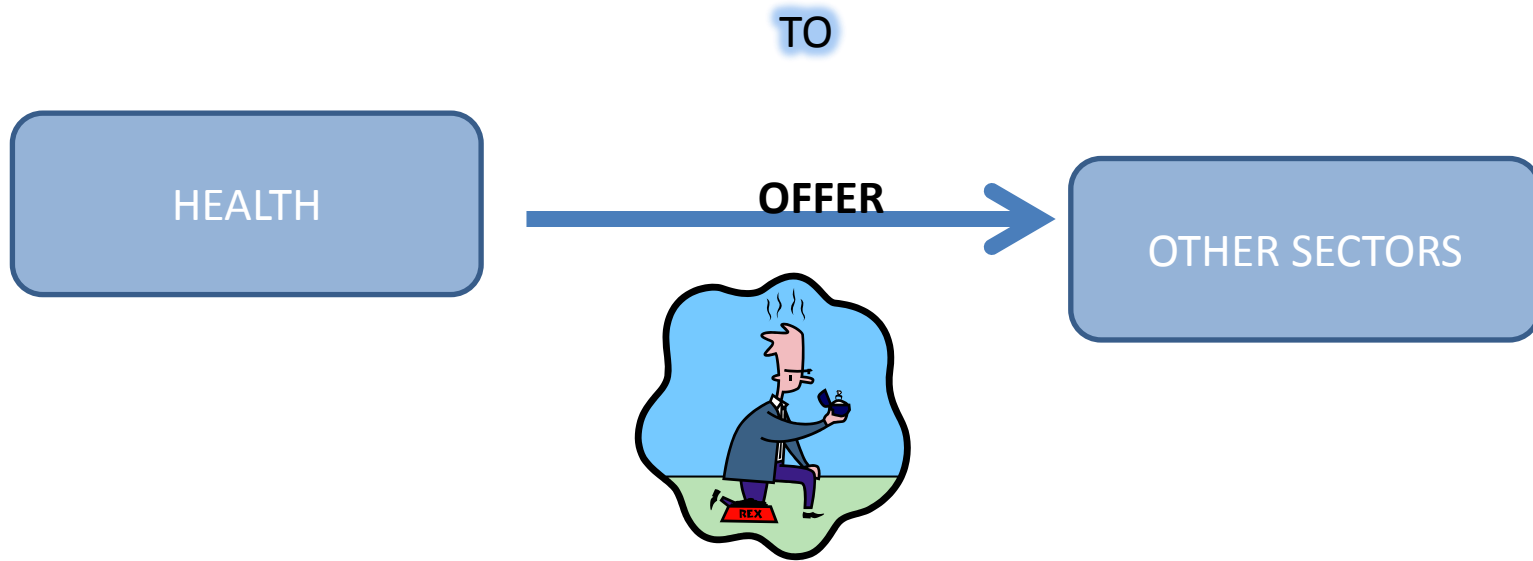
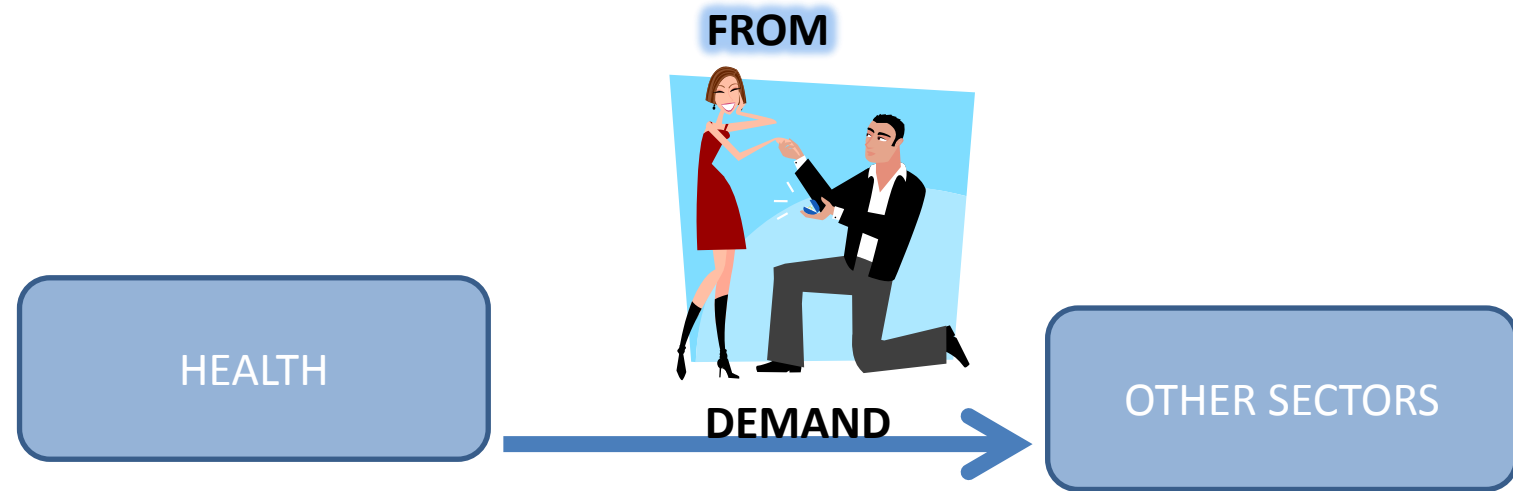
being proactive

getting negotiation skills

developing a comprehensive view on societal issues

seeking sustainability and change in organizational culture

Reversed logical course of action



HiAP according to the decision-making levels

- For central governments
(federal, provincial)
 - These are the main levels targeted by HiAP discourse
 - Decisions with structural effects on health
 - Intersectoral work is more difficult
- For local governments
(regional and local authorities)
 - Intersectoral work is easier
 - Decisions with proximal effects on health

Questions ????

Please use the chatbox





Quick Survey - Check box

Which benefits do you see?

1. Building trust between sectors
2. Increasing opportunities for the use of evidence by policy makers
3. Gaining a better understanding of other sectors' processes and goals
4. Increasing opportunities to raise awareness of determinants of health
5. Other

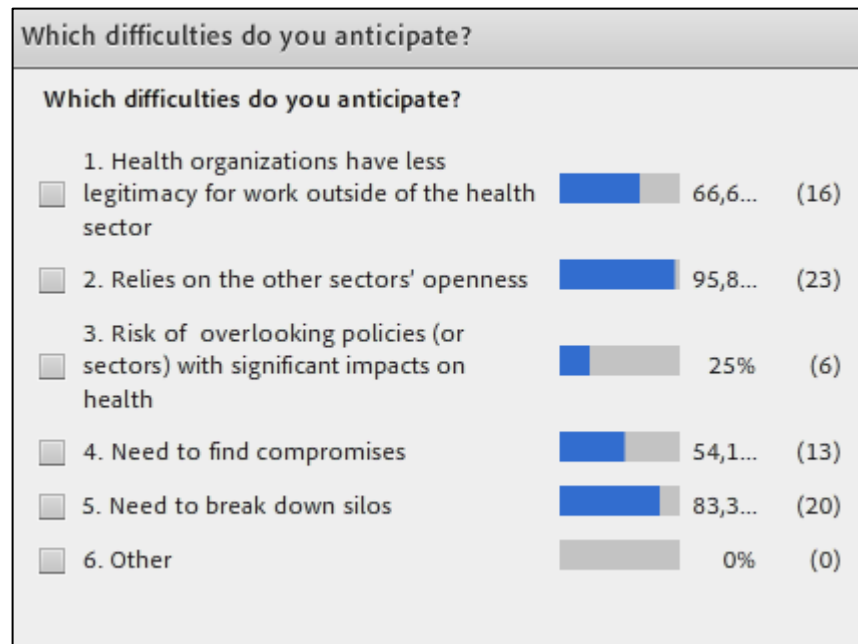


Quick Survey - Check box



Which difficulties do you anticipate ?

1. Health organizations have less legitimacy for work outside of the health sector
2. Relies on the other sectors' openness
3. Risk of overlooking policies (or sectors) with significant impacts on health
4. Need to find compromises
5. Need to break down silos
6. Other



Conditions and challenges

New roles for public health actors



From prescriptive to supportive approach

Holistic vision of health



Interdisciplinarity

Negotiation skills



Compromises are inevitable

Balanced approach of health



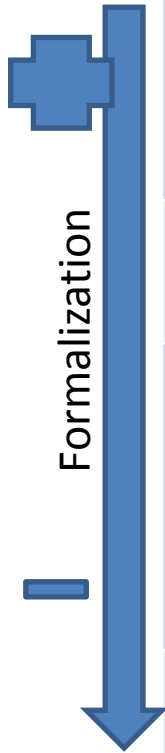
Negative AND positive health impacts

Finding the balance point



Win-win situation is not always possible

Tools to support the HiAP approach



Tools	Examples
Regulatory or administrative requirements which have links with health determinants	Urban planning approval; Environmental impact statements; Sustainable development impacts, etc.
Health impact assessment	Systematic use of HIA for London's (UK) strategies
Health lens	Health Lens applied to governmental policies in South Australia; Health determinants checklist used in Integrated Impact Assessment in the UK
Healthy cities (communities) approach	Development of an age-friendly city project
Intersectoral action	Intersectoral committee on food security

Concrete example

Working with the municipality of Hamilton (Ontario)

Sharon Mackinnon



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Background

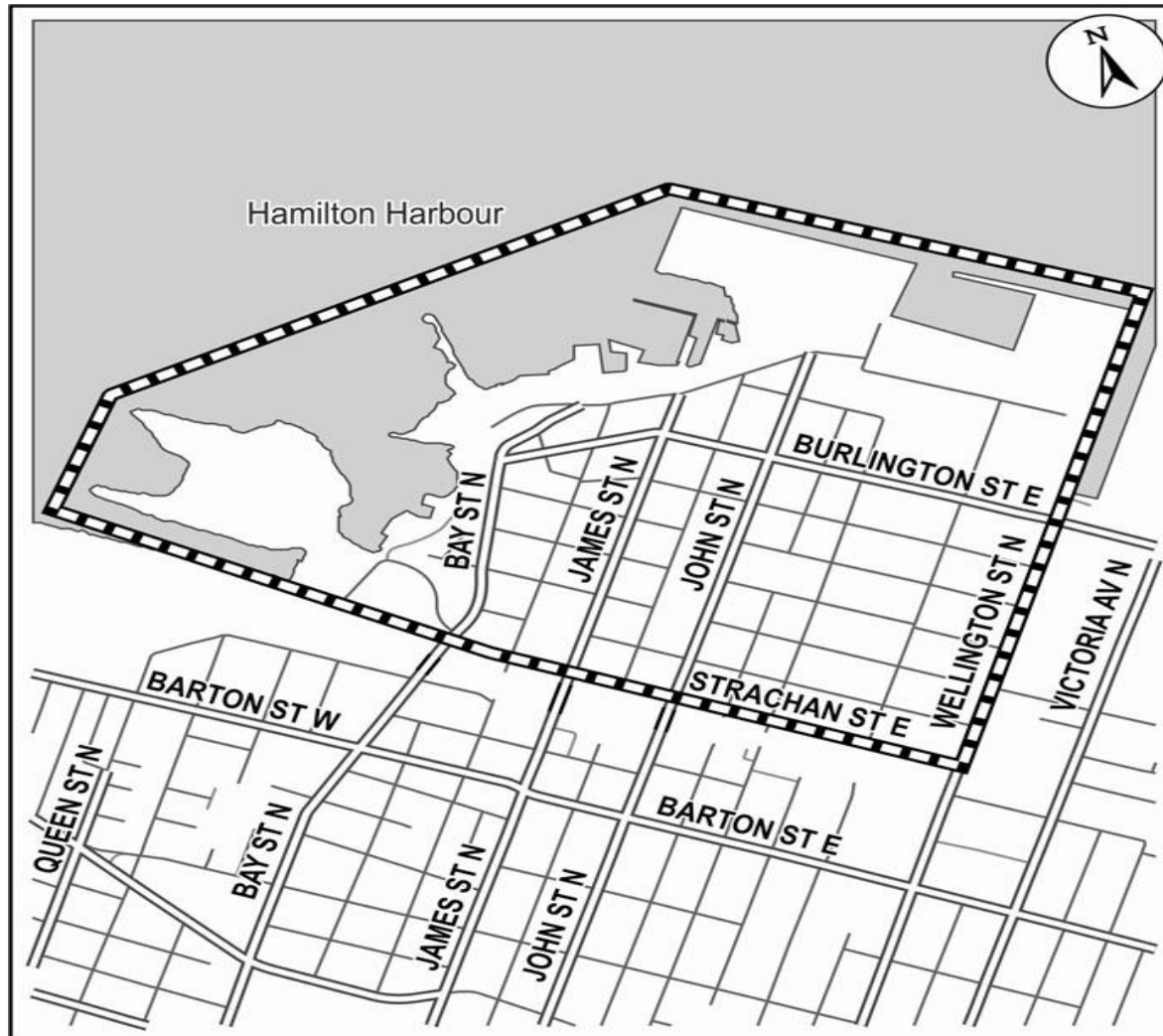
North End Neighbourhood (NEN)

- Traffic and safety concerns in NEN
 - cut through; ↑speed; ↑volume
- Population of NEN 5189
- NETMP to address issues
 - ↓ speed limit to 30km/h; traffic calming

NETMP

- Public Works lead on NETMP
 - -multidisciplinary/intersectoral committee
 - -Public Health included
- August 2013 speed limit set at 30km/h
- Traffic calming measures to be implemented
- Indicators to be monitored
- Assess effectiveness
- Evidence used to inform future decisions

NETMP Area (Hamilton Harbour to north and west; downtown to south; industrialized area to north east)



HiAP approach

- **Opportunity with NETMP** - conduct modified HIA to assess prospective health impacts
- **Assessing** - community health impacts of ↓ in speed to 30km/h
- **Collaborating** - with interdisciplinary city partners and community representatives
- **Integrating** - health considerations with other sector issues including determinants of health

Opportunities

- ◆ Build on existing relationships with key partners and foster new ones
 - understand other sector roles
 - supporting other sectors goals while considering population health
- ◆ Build capacity with key stakeholders
 - knowledge transfer
 - supportive role
- ◆ Health considerations at the table
 - part of planning process
 - health lens
 - value added

Key Lessons

- Health at the table in the planning stages
 - before decisions are made
- Public health can play a supportive role to other sectors
 - balanced approach to health
- Leverage opportunities to educate key stakeholders on HiAP approach
 - health can be an added value to policies

For more information contact:

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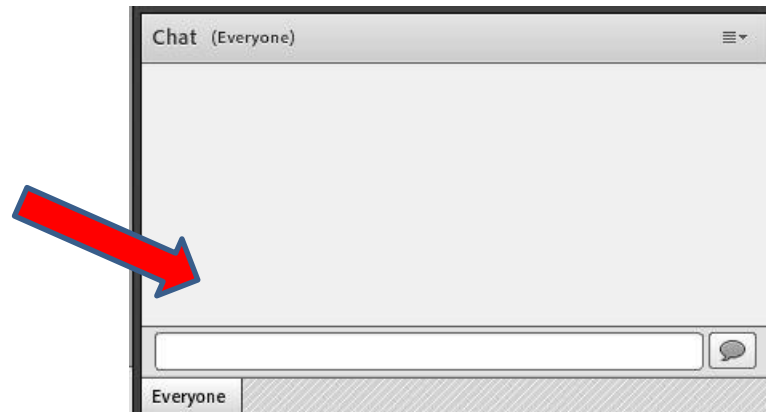
Questions and discussion

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Bibliography and other readings

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You're interested in this topic?
Visit us at www.ncchpp.ca for more resources

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