

Participatory and Equity Focussed Health Impact Assessment Webinar

5th March 2020

10:45 – 12:30 GMT, 11:45 – 13:30 CET



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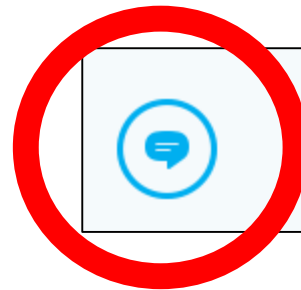
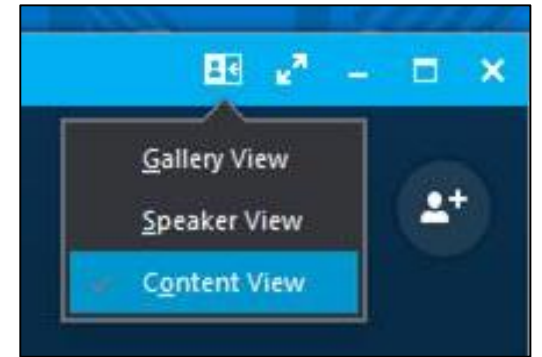


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Welcome and instructions

- Thank you for joining us for this webinar.
- Select 'Content View' using the button in the top right hand corner of your screen
- Recording? Yes
- Questions? Yes
- Slides



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AGENDA

10:45 GMT	Attendees join webinar and instructions
11:00 GMT	Introductions
11:05 GMT	WHO CC - TBC
11:10 GMT	Introducing WHIASU and its approach to Health in All Policies, HIA and Sustainable Development
11:20 GMT	WHIASU Training and Capacity Building Strategy
11:30 GMT	WHIASU Quality Assurance Review Framework for HIA
11:40 GMT	Case study 1: HIA in Land Use Planning
11:50 GMT	Case study 2: HIA on Brexit
12:00 GMT	Responding to questions and feedback
12:15 GMT	Identifying opportunities for future engagement
12:30 GMT	Close



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Introductions

Presenters:

Liz Green

Programme Director for Health Impact Assessment, WHIASU, Public Health Wales

Nerys Edmonds

Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer, WHIASU, Public Health Wales

Lee Parry-Williams

Senior Public Health Practitioner (Policy and Impact Assessment), WHIASU, Public Health Wales

Tatjana Buzeti

Policy Officer, Multisectoral Approaches for Health Equity, WHO European Office for Investment for Health and Development, Venice, Italy

Laura Evans

Public Health Practitioner, WHIASU, Public Health Wales



Healthy, Prosperous Lives for All

The WHO European Health Equity Status Report initiative

Tatjana Buzeti

Policy Officer for Multi Sectoral Approaches for Health Equity
WHO European Office for Investment for Health and Development



WHIASU and HIA Approach in Wales

Liz Green, Programme Director for HIA,
Public Health Wales / WHIASU



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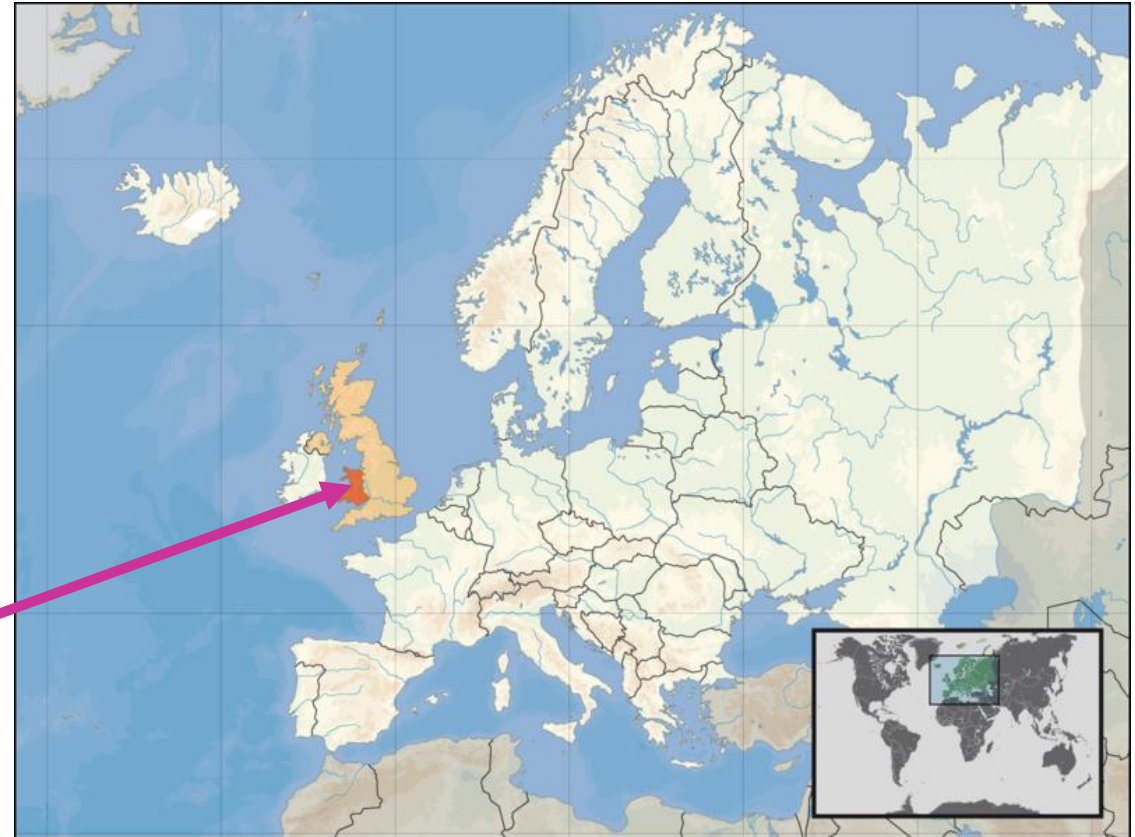
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Locating Wales – Devolved nation in the United Kingdom (UK)



Population: Just over 3 million people

1998 – A new devolved nation and government

Better Health, Better Wales – advocates the use of HIA to address wider determinants of health and leads to establishment of WHIASU

1. SETTING OUT A NEW APPROACH

This chapter sets out aims for sustainable health through collaborative action.

1.1. The Government wishes to tackle the underlying causes of ill-health through a new approach which recognises and addresses the factors which impact on health. We are pledged to improve the health and well-being of the people of Wales. *Better Health - Better Wales* sets out the basis of our new approach and seeks views on how this can be taken forward.



Importance of considering health and wellbeing

- Wales exhibits high levels of poor health
- Increasing rates of obesity and associated illness i.e. diabetes, heart disease and respiratory diseases
- Smoking and alcohol
- Inequalities in health – deprived communities exhibit higher levels of ill health and have shorter life expectancy than more affluent communities
- Not just physical health - wider determinants of health and mental wellbeing
- Strategic Drivers for 'Health in All Policies' and HIA i.e. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 / 'Prosperity for All'. 2019

Definition of HIA

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a **policy, program or project** may be judged as to its **potential effects** on the **health** of a population, and the **distribution of those effects** within the population

(The Gothenburg Consensus, WHO Europe 1999)

Alternative definition of HIA developed in Wales...

`...a process through which evidence (of different kinds), interests, values, and meanings are brought **into dialogue between relevant stakeholders (politicians, professionals and citizens)** in order imaginatively to understand and anticipate the effects of **change on health and health inequalities** in a given population’.

Elliott E, Harrop E, and Williams GH (2010) Contesting the science: public health knowledge and action in controversial land-use developments, in P. Bennett, K Calman, S Curtis and D Fischbacher-Smith (eds) *Risk Communication and Public Health (second edition)*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Shared principles: HIA can help apply and demonstrate the ways of working in practice

Open	Transparent	Ethical
Democratic	Values and principles of HIA	Equitable
Sustainable	Participatory	Robust



Long term -
Sustainable



Prevention -
Equity



Integration



Collaboration
– **wider
determinants**



Involvement -
Participation

Wales HIA Support Unit

- Created 2004

Provides:

- Training, advice and guidance
- Resources and tools

Focus on:

- Stakeholder Participation
- Wider determinants of Health and mental well-being
- Addressing inequality and equity in population



www.whiasu.wales.nhs.uk



INDY/PULSE

WALES IS LEADING THE WORLD WITH ITS NEW PUBLIC HEALTH LAW

A Training and Capacity Building Framework for HIA

Nerys Edmonds

WHO CC Webinar

March 5th 2020



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Training and Capacity Building Framework for HIA

Health Impact Assessment Training and Capacity Building Framework

Technical Document

Nerys Edmonds

Lee Parry-Williams

Liz Green

Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (WHIASU),
Public Health Wales, Cardiff.

June 2019



Developed to inform a strategic approach to capacity building across sectors. Includes:

- Literature review on institutionalising HIA
- New role descriptors for HIA practice
- New knowledge and skills framework for HIA
- New HIA development pathway
- New skills audit tool

Key messages

- Conducting HIAs requires core transferable skills and knowledge that many disciplines involved in public services, governance and policy development hold, along with a few more specific areas of knowledge
- Advocates a collaborative approach to HIA implementation – recognising that a range of people and roles have a contribution to make - moves away from a focus on training “HIA experts” in isolation.
- Recognised that HIA is implemented effectively by an approach that embeds it into systems, processes and thinking.
- A focus on “learning by doing”
- A HIA development pathway that distinguishes between discrete project level HIAs, and complex and contentious scenarios.



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Seven Roles in HIA

- Created to enable people to clearly identify where their work role(s) are relevant and transferable to the practice of HIA, 'Health in all Policies' and the expectations and outcomes of the roles.
- Developed from reflection on our practice, teaching, literature on institutionalising HIA and adult learning theory.
- Aim is to target and tailor capacity building and training to make it more effective and system wide.

Role	Definition
Advocate	Advocates for Health in all Policies, champions the use of HIA, provides leadership and identifies opportunities to use HIA.
Authoriser	Commissions and/or allocates resources to HIA and integrates <u>HiAP</u> into organisational structures and work plans. Holds overall ownership and accountability for HIAs that they authorise or commission.
Stakeholder	Participates in a HIA as a key stakeholder, community member, lay representative etc.
Contributor	Contributes to a HIA with a particular skill set or knowledge.
Reviewer	Carries out quality assurance reviews, monitoring and evaluation of HIAs. Provides clear feedback to commissioners and decision makers.
Lead HIA Practitioner (Intermediate) Screening and Desktop HIAs	Leads the planning, design, delivery and evaluation of Desktop HIAs or HIA Screenings focused on a discrete project, policy or service area. Ensures that the HIA process follows guidance and benchmarks for high quality HIA.
Lead HIA Practitioner (Advanced) Comprehensive, complex and participatory HIAs	This role leads the planning, design, delivery and evaluation of participatory, complex, contentious and/or large scale comprehensive HIAs. Ensures that the HIA process follows guidance and benchmarks for high quality HIAs.

Skills and Knowledge Framework for HIA

Approach to development

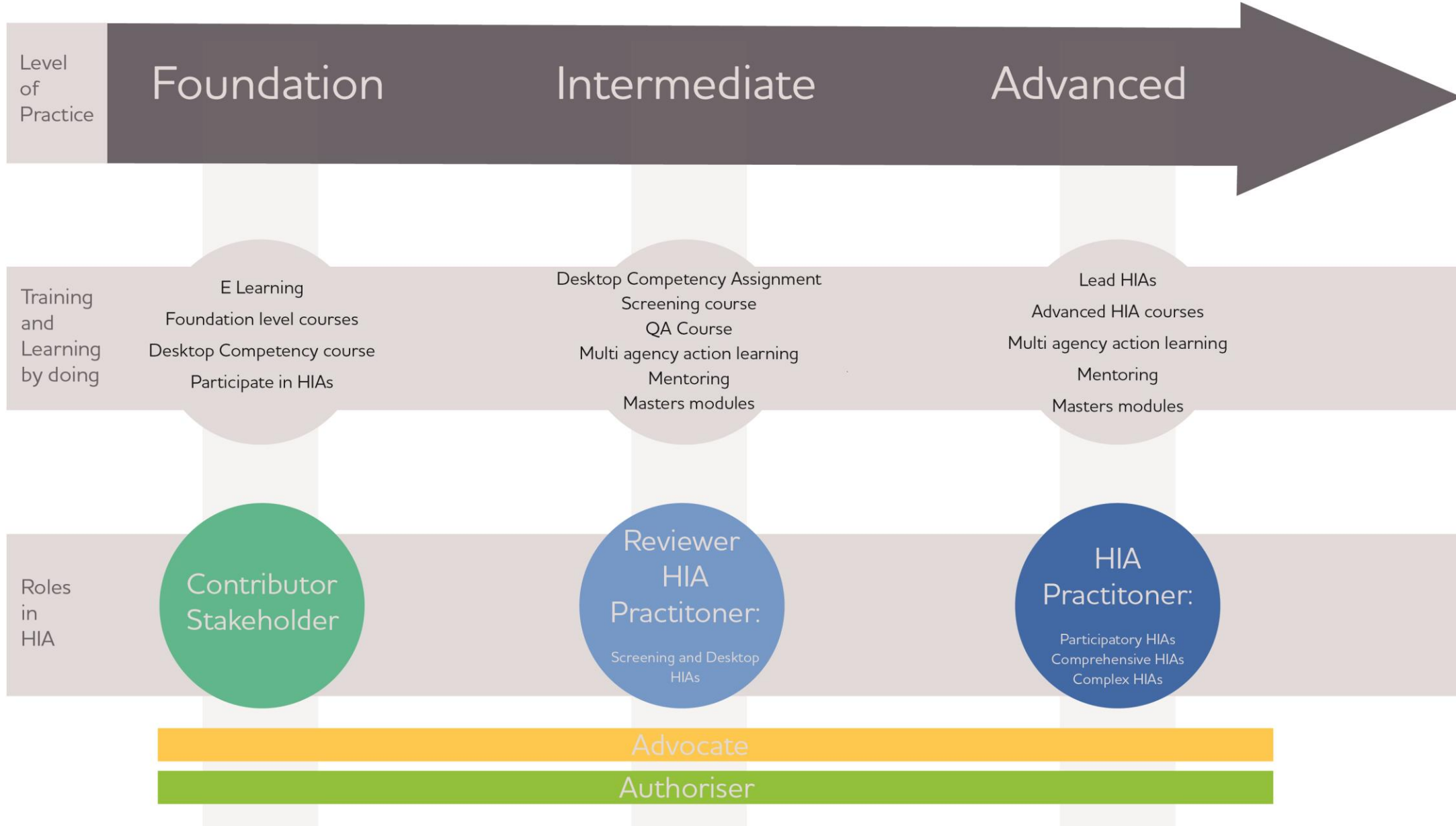
- WHIASU used the UK Public Health Skills and Knowledge Framework and Skills for Health National Occupational Standards for impact assessment for health and well-being to map areas of skills and knowledge relevant to HIA practice across seven key role descriptors.
- The Framework enables individuals, organisational leads and their officers and practitioners from all sectors to identify how their existing skills and knowledge are transferable to HIA practice and be able to highlight areas for development.
- The Framework also provides a clear set of learning outcomes for training and development opportunities in HIA..

Approach continued:

- The areas of knowledge and skills are those needed to be exhibited by a competent team of people engaged in a HIA.
- The lead HIA Practitioner for the HIA does not necessarily have to have expertise in carrying out each area but does need to understand what is required to complete a high quality HIA, be capable of drawing together and coordinating the requisite skill set, and be accountable for the final HIA and its recommendations.
- WHIASU hopes that this will enable a cross sector workforce to have the confidence to engage in HIA practice by highlighting that they have the relevant capabilities to contribute.



HIA Development Pathway



Values, Ethics and Professional Practice

Understanding of own professional role and responsibilities. Work within one's own level of competence. Know where specialist advice should be sought if necessary.
Understands the underpinning values and ethics of HIA and the ethical dilemmas that might need to be considered in a HIA.



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WHIASU – Quality Assurance Review Framework

Lee Parry-Williams



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Rational

- Limited quality assurance (QA) tools available
- Introduction of statutory regulations for HIA requires a strengthened focus on accountability and quality in HIA practise
- On going development of tools to support specific roles within HIA practise
- Recognition of the need for a critical rather than a procedural approach to QA was required

Approach

- Emphasis on both the **quality** of the **report** and the **process** the report describes
- The HIA has been carried out in a way that follows **recognised guidance** and is underpinned and informed by key **values** of HIA practise; equity and participation,
- A comprehensive framework that addresses the scale, flexibility and variability of HIA application across policies, projects, plans, services, developments and programmes.



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Aims

- Provide a common framework and understanding of what a high quality HIA looks like
- Raise the standard of HIAs carried out in Wales
- Ensure that the evidence used to inform decisions that affect health and wellbeing is robust and inclusive
- Aid a wide range of commissioners, practitioners and decision makers to form an opinion on any HIA and its output(s)

Application

- **Decision makers** eg planning officers/policy makers, wanting to be confident in the findings to inform their recommendations.
- **Commissioners** of a HIA needing to verify that the HIA has met practise criteria
- **HIA practitioners** seeking a peer review of a HIA
- **Community members** seeking an independent assessment of findings and methods of a HIA
- **Educators** for training purposes or the requirement for criteria on which to base conclusions about HIA assessments

The QA Framework

- Guidance on how to undertake a quality assurance review of a HIA using the framework
- A framework with criteria which need to be demonstrated in a high quality, credible and robust HIA
- Explanatory notes
- Signposts to useful resources and support

Review criteria sections

1. Information about project/plan
2. Methodology
3. Evidence
4. Appraisal – identification/interpretation
5. Recommendations/conclusion
6. Principles and governance



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Grading

each criterion is awarded a grade, no averaging of sections

- G = Good
- S – requires strengthening:
- I – inadequate

Comments are made against the criterion in the template and a reason/justification is given for the grading.

The comments are then used to provide the summary feedback to the relevant person/organisation

Criteria matrix

Appendix One – Review Criteria Matrix

	Criteria	Grading:	Comments
		Good(G) Requires Strengthening (S) Inadequate (I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's missing? • Are there any weaknesses? • What's helpful? • What's completed well?
1	Section 1: Information about the project, policy, plan or proposal		
1.1	<p>There is a clear description of the project or plan being assessed including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims and objectives • Organisational relationships (e.g. who "owns" the project? are there any key partnerships?) • Where is the funding coming from for the project and the HIA • The context in which the project or plan 'sits' (e.g. geographic, population, the physical location) • Timeframes (see Explanatory Note) • Links or distance to other neighbouring projects if 		



Multi Sectorial Working : HIA in Land Use Planning

Lee Parry-Williams



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Welsh Government recognised the role of HIA in raising awareness and understanding of HiAP. This includes within the land use planning sector. We all recognise HIA:

- Promotes an **integrated** approach to policy making and supports **collaboration**
- Requires active **participation** of all stakeholders
- Enables all sectors to identify and demonstrate their contribution to:
 - **reducing** health inequalities
 - **preventing/mitigating** unintended negative impacts on H&WB through their plans/policies.

How has this been achieved within land use planning?

Using the practise of HIA to first influence policy development through:

- Advocacy
- Practical application
- Research and resources
- Training and awareness raising

Resulting in:

- Transition from best practice, to mandatory to statutory

Progression

Policy or Guidance	Requirement for HIA
Welsh Transport Appraisal Guidance (WeITAG)(2008)	Screening for HIA a mandatory requirement
Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) 2: Coal (2009)	HIA to be included as part of EIA (where significant effects on human health may occur); 500m buffer zones
Ministerial Interim Minerals Planning Policy Statement (MIMPPS) (2009)	HIA required for all planning applications for opencast coal mining in Wales
Vibrant and Viable Places: New Regeneration Framework (2013)	Highlights HIA as a useful tool for assessing physical and mental health impacts of regeneration programmes
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste (2014)	Recognises HIA as a valuable tool to identify health and well-being concerns
NHS Wales Infrastructure Investment Guidance, 2015	The WG supports the use of HIA to justify infrastructure investment proposals.
Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 (2018)	Emphasises need for HIA.
LDP Ed. 3 consultation (2019)	Emphasises consideration of H&WB impacts

planning for better health and well-being in wales

A briefing on integrating planning and public health
for practitioners working in local planning authorities
and health

Public Health (Wales) Act 2017

Acts of the National Assembly for Wales ▶ 2017 anaw 2 ▶ Ta

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109. Health impact assessments: publication and taking into account

110. Meaning of "public body"

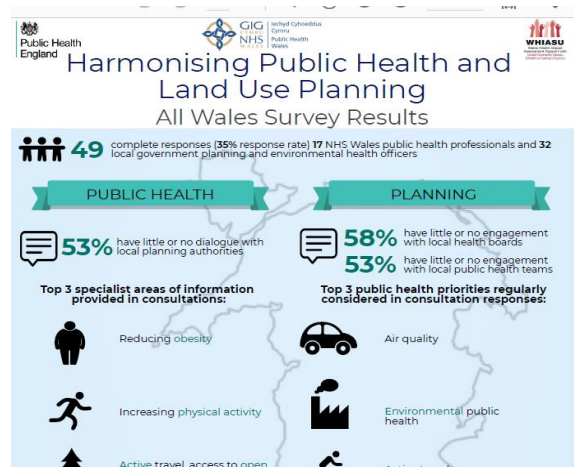
National Development Framework 2020-2040

Consultation Draft: 7 August – 1 November 2019



Planning Policy Wales

Edition 10 | December 2018



Recognition now:

- HIA makes a valuable contribution towards plan making
- Evidence on health impacts can help the planning system develop stronger and more coherent approaches towards maximising positive health and well-being outcomes.

Briefings, guidance, training and WG Policies

Application

- Local Development Plans including: Swansea, Cardiff, Wrexham, Flintshire and Bridgend
- Supplementary Planning Guidance – strategic development sites and topic based i.e. Recreational Public Open Space
- Housing initiatives – Housing Strategies, Extra Care Housing Developments, Additional Licensing Scheme for Homes of Multiple Occupancy
- Waste Management – i.e. Biomass Plants
- Power Generation – Wylfa B nuclear power station
- Economic and Structural Regeneration initiatives
- Road Improvement Schemes



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Case Study – Bridgend Local Development Plan – lead planners perspective

- Why HIA:
 - Planning Policy Wales - provides clear direction about assessing potential impacts on health through '*....integrated approaches to evidence gathering and assessments.....*'
 - Preparing for the statutory HIA regulations which will require – *HIAs to be carried out by public bodies to assess the likely effect, both short and long term on physical and mental health*'.
- A collaborative approach;
 - Embedding the '5 ways of working' from the WBFG Act
 - Bridgend Public Service Board – provides strategic support and leadership and access to key stakeholders
 - WHIASU/PHW – expertise, knowledge, advice and guidance
 - LDP lead team – technical input but also a capacity building opportunity for future HIAs
 - A screening workshop with the PSB representative stakeholders

What did we achieve?

- HIA Screening Report informed the development of the Preferred Strategy & strategic policies
- key health impacts are addressed
- identification of where key health impacts could be addressed in new policies within the LDP
- mapping other opportunities for health and well-being in the LDP process.

Reflections on the process:

- The Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a systematic yet flexible process that assesses the Replacement LDP's potential positive, detrimental and/or unintended consequences for the health and well-being of Bridgend County Borough's population.
- It has considered the potential inequalities and assessed the possible impacts on vulnerable groups within this population. The HIA will (when finalised) provide a set of evidence based recommendations and suggestions to be considered within the LDP development process.

- The screening workshop was designed to inform the content of the Preferred Strategy and the LDP at an early stage, aiming to ensure consideration and integration of health, well-being and inequalities throughout the preparation of the LDP via the use of HIA.
- Essentially we will have a development plan and policies that gives full consideration to health issues.
- **Conclusion** - the added value from this process was that using the HIA methodology enabled the full consideration of H&WB whilst at the same time providing the evidence that partners had collaborated and engaged with the process. Without the HIA process this could potentially been harder to achieve and demonstrate?

The public health implications of Brexit: A HIA Approach

Liz Green



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The Public Health Implications of Brexit in Wales: A Health Impact Assessment Approach

Main Findings



Overview

- Carried out July – December 2018. Short timeframe.
- Scope - Wales only; comprehensive/complex; **participatory**; assesses potential impact; unique; **inequalities focus**
- Methods: literature review guided by a detailed protocol, **stakeholder workshop and 25 interviews, population health profile**
- Publication - January 21st 2019
- Very positively received – Health Minister referred to it in Senedd Brexit debate 22nd January.
- Monitoring and evaluation taking place – Rapid Review and Update published October 11th 2019.



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▲ 'It must be stop Brexit or nothing; no deal or nothing. These are the loudest voices on both sides; the respective dissenters seen as traitors or useful idiots of the other camp.' Illustration: Eva Bee/The Guardian

Key Findings – Overview

- A wide range of direct **potential** impacts across the *determinants of health* – many of which affect the whole population.
- A wide range of **potential** *population groups* affected
- Probable moderate-major **negative impacts** in the short/med term
- Some possible moderate-major **opportunities** identified in the long term – all contingent on policy direction and investment
- Indirect impact on ***mental well-being*** possible due to uncertainty, economic impacts, community/family relationships, loss of rights
- **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015** (WFG Act) provides a *unique context* can maximise any positive impact
- ***Trade and trade agreements*** are a key determinant of health

Potential impacts on the determinants of health identified include

Potential direct impacts

- Economic conditions
- Working conditions
- Environmental regulations
- Supply chains – e.g. food
- Immigration - recruitment, skills
- Access to healthcare supplies and networks
- Funding for R & D

Potential indirect impacts

- Mental wellbeing – increased anxiety, reduced sense of control
- Family life - uncertainty
- Racism, hate crime
- Local authority budgets / local infrastructure
- Alcohol / drug use

Potential impacts identified: population groups

- Whole population
- Those at potential risk of increased negative impact:
 - Families impacted by uncertain / new immigration regulations
 - **EU citizens living** in Wales
 - People who are living on **low income**
 - People who are **unemployed** / at risk of unemployment
 - People living in **areas with poor economic and health** indicators
 - People living in areas where large employers may move
 - **Areas** of Wales that have been **significant beneficiaries of EU funding**
 - People in **need of health and social care services**
 - **Black and minority ethnic** groups
 - **Farmers / rural** communities
 - **Ports and Coastal** areas
 - **Men and Women**

Recommendations

1. Public Bodies should ensure *coordinated actions* are in place to address future areas of action
2. Policies and actions should be prioritised in order to address the *impacts on population groups*
3. *Leadership* needs to continue across all Brexit issues in order to provide overall direction to Wales' response in the short to long term
4. Public Bodies should establish a *joint organisational framework* to develop, co-ordinate and implement their response to Brexit
5. *Data and intelligence* across agencies relating to the potential impacts of Brexit should be combined

Recommendations - continued

6. *WFG Act* should provide a framework for response to Brexit
7. *Further research* is needed on the impact of Brexit on a number of areas e.g. mental health and well-being, community resilience and cohesion
8. The public health system should consider how to build knowledge, skills and capacity to influence and contribute to *trade agreements*
9. *Monitor and evaluate* the utilisation of the HIA

Brexit HIA – Rapid Review and Update

- Published on 11th October 2019
- All the impacts / groups identified in the HIA published in January remain valid
- Emerging evidence and policy has changed the likelihood and/or intensity of some impacts – food supply / safety; environmental regulations
- Some new areas of impact / groups identified – NHS Governance; mental health; economic impact; cumulative effect on population; disabilities; immigrants



Responding to comments and feedback



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Identifying opportunities for future engagement



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Closing remarks

Tatjana Buzeti



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σας ευχαριστώ obrigado tack děkuji grazzi Спасибо
hvala vam merci **Thank you** danke *diolch*
Благодаря ти grazie tak kiitos gracias



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Any questions?

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