

The HiAP Policy Making Process

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HEALTH-IN-ALL-POLICIES: AN
APPROACH TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE EASTERN
MEDITERRANEAN REGION

26 – 28 February 2017

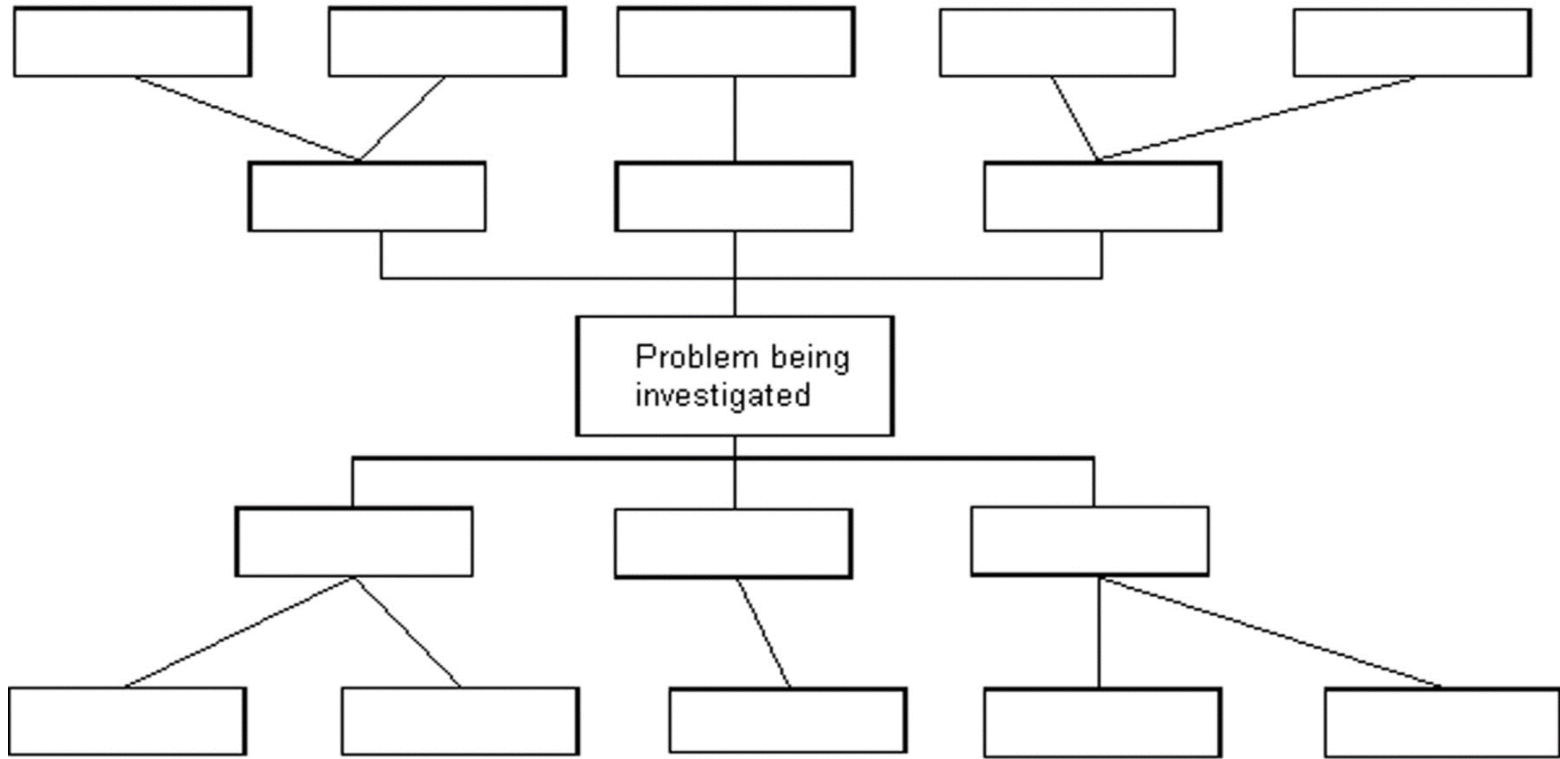


Types of Health Problems

Type of Problem	Cause and effect	Response
Simple	predictable	appropriate response to definable situations can be codified in standard Operating Procedures which then drive interventions
Complicated	unclear at the time, but can be inferred using data, analysis and expert knowledge	Once understood, rules for intervention can be defined and followed.
Complex	may be identifiable in retrospect. Interventions go beyond one sector	unlikely to conform with prior expectations how things work. Interventions must be flexible as outcomes may be unforeseen.
Chaotic	may be speculated in retrospect, but cannot be validated	Interventions must be approached as a learning exercise: act, sense, then revise if necessary

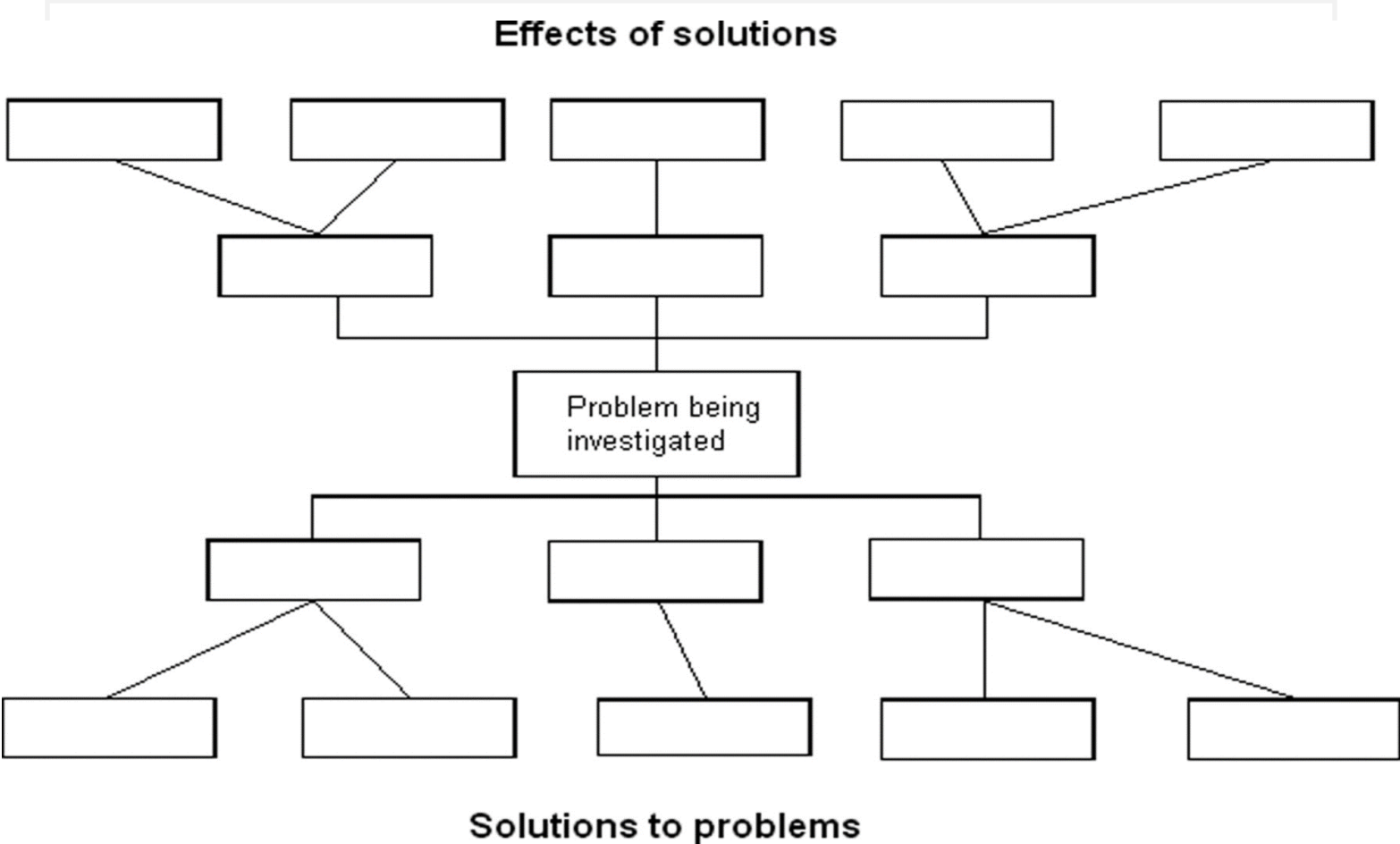
Problem tree

Effects of the problem



Causes of the problem

Solution tree



Why HiAP

Fact:

Sectors outside health account for 80-90% of health.

An example: 1 in 8 deaths due to air pollution

Action in following sectors

Household Energy

Energy

Transport

Urban Planning

Housing

Waste Management

Industry

International agencies

Local Self Government

NGOs, Civil Society

Min of Health

So How it can be done?

Development Policy

VS

HiAP Policy

Definition of HiAP

- 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`.
- Health in All policies provides a means **to maximize health benefits and avoid unintended impacts of public policy that can be detrimental to the health of population or subgroups of the population**

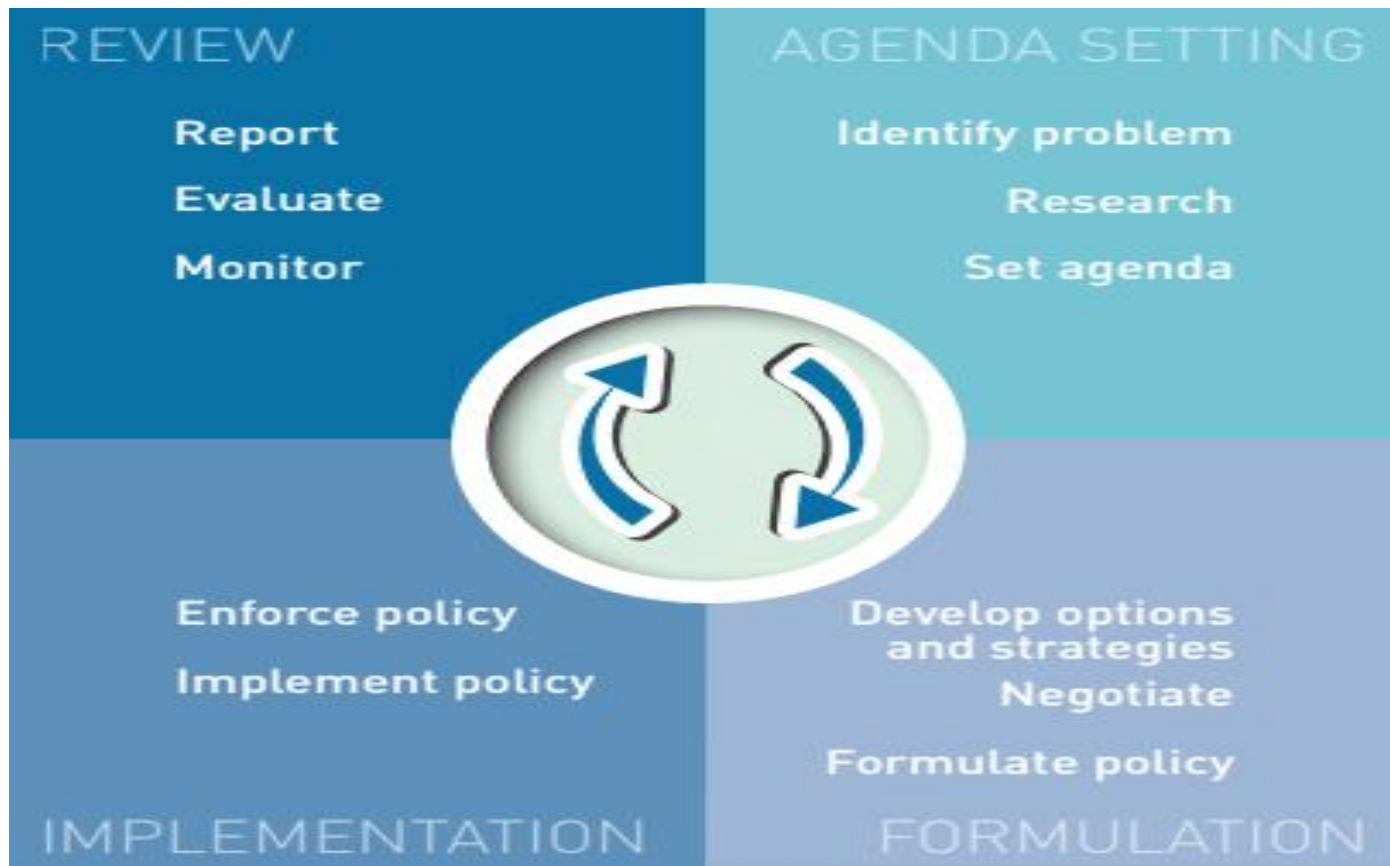
What are the arguments for encouraging incorporating taking health into account in public policies?

1. Health argument. Health and health equity are values in their own right.
2. Health-in relation to-other-sectors argument.
 - Improved health and equity can support realization of the mandates and goals of other government sectors.
 - Many of the determinants of health and health inequities in populations have social, environmental, and economic origins that extend beyond the direct influence of the health sector and health policies.
3. Health-in relation to-societal-goal argument.
 - Improved health and equity can also contribute to wider societal gain, including well-being, economic and social development and financial and environmental sustainability.
4. Finally, in support of all three arguments is economic evidence.

Strategies for HiAP

- Health strategies
 - Traditional
 - Invite other sectors to adopt policies and measure that serve the health strategy (intersectoral action)
- Win-Win Strategy (low hanging fruit)
 - Policies and actions that benefit all parties.
 - Mutual interests can be found and results can be achieved quickly
 - Usually found in education, sanitation, environment and hygiene
- Cooperation strategy
 - Systematic cooperation of health sector with other sectors
 - Health sector expertise available to other sectors
 - “What health sector could do for other sectors to achieve their goals”
 - Health sectors can further intervene to limit damage or enhance benefits of other sectors policies

Four Stages of Policy Cycle







The completion of one stage does not guarantee movement to the next. Nor is progress in one stage dependent on completion of all the tasks in the previous stage.

How can an issue be set on the policy agenda?



Setting Agenda

- Political will and commitment and leadership 
- Supportive evidence and information (research) 
- Advocacy coalition framework 
- Interplay between proponents and opponents of an issue and policy decision makers 
- Policy window 

Political will and commitment and leadership

- Information
- Case studies
- Good experiences
- Policy brief

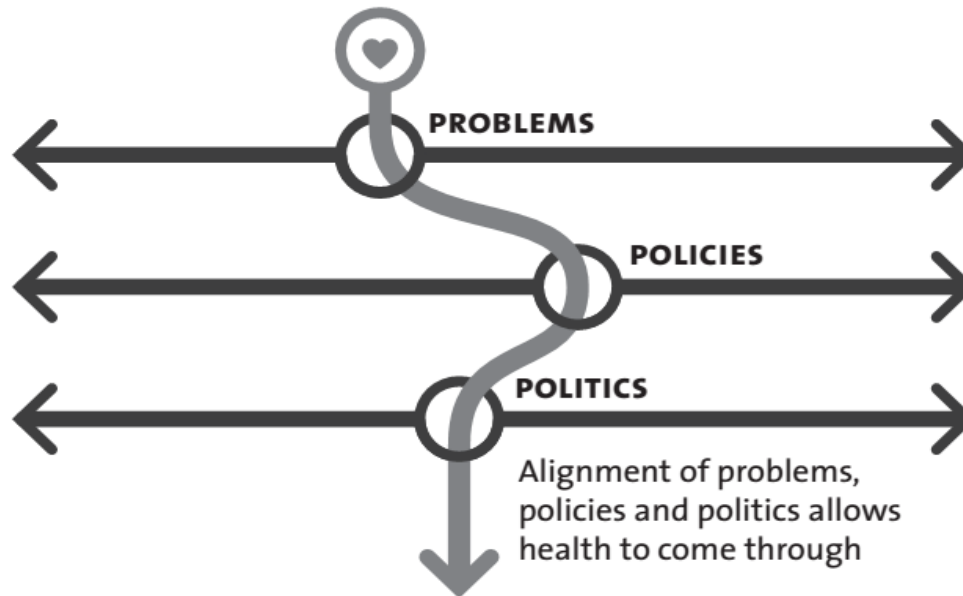
Group work

- Discuss in your group the three case studies and answer the following questions
 - What was contextual environment that supported the formulation of the policies in the case studies
 - What were the main barriers in formulating these policies
 - How the main players managed to deal with the barriers and seize the opportunities

Agenda Setting: Opportunities for HiAP

Opportunities	Requirements
Health problems and its determinants	Health data with indicators for health outcome and its determinants and their links with policies in other sectors. Policy analyses from health perspective
Policy trends, proposals and planned activities in policy area other than health	Knowledge of agendas, proposals and ideas discussed in the national and international policy making arena and the main actors involved
Accidental	

Policy Window



Source: Leppo K et al. (2013) *Health in All Policies: Seizing Opportunities, Implementing Policies*. Finland, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, p. 16.

Group work

- identify the main policy opportunities (national or international) for HiAP in your country
- for each opportunity, define how we can seize this opportunity

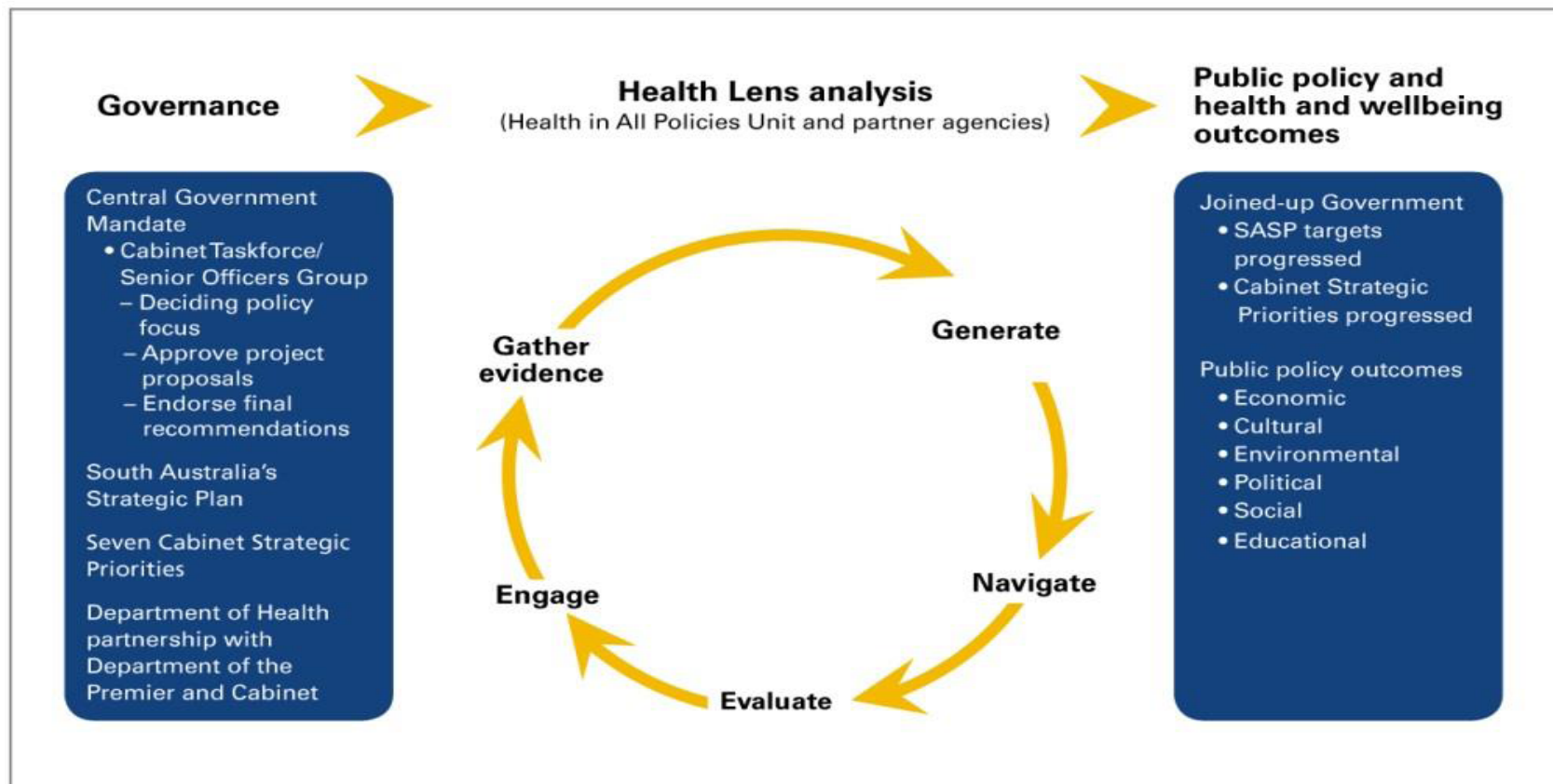


Health Lens analysis: The experience of South Australia

- Structure for HiAP
- Priority areas are defined in country strategy
- **Engage:** establishing and maintaining strong collaborative relationships with other sectors. Determine agreed policy focus.
- **Gather evidence:** establishing impacts between health and the policy area under focus, and identifying evidence-based solutions or policy options.
- **Generate:** producing a set of policy recommendations and a final report that are jointly owned by all partner agencies.
- **Navigate:** Helping to steer the recommendations through the decision-making process.
- **Evaluate:** Determining the effectiveness of the health lens.
- Setting action plans for the implementation



Health Lens Analysis



An affordable place to live



Key Messages

- Good health is a major resource for social, economic and personal development and an important dimension of quality of life.
- Having insufficient money to lead a healthy life is a highly significant cause of poor health outcomes. Employment and working conditions have powerful effects on health and wellbeing. When these are good, they can provide financial security, social status, personal development, social relations and self esteem, and protection from physical and mental illness.
- Affordable, liveable communities create opportunities to connect people and provide a source of resilience, a buffer against risks of poor health, through social support which is critical to physical and mental well-being, and through the networks that help people find work, or get through economic and other material difficulties.



- It is well known that health influences the participation of individuals in the labour force. Rates of unemployment and not being in the labour force are very high for both males and females in low socioeconomic groups and especially when they have problems with their health.
- Those who are most socio-economically disadvantaged are twice as likely to have a long-term health condition than those who are the least disadvantaged. Put another way, the most poor are twice as likely to suffer chronic illness and will die on average three years earlier than the most affluent.

Development and Formulation of Policies :

- Often carried out by policy communities (including public institutions, universities, think-tanks and/or private bodies).
- Refers to process of generation and debating alternative proposals for solutions and of accepting them for serious consideration

Health impact assessment

Supportive evidence and information

- Health impact assessment
 - HIA is a systematic process that uses an array of data sources and analytic methods and considers input from stakeholders to determine the potential effects of a proposed policy, plan, program, or project on the health of a population and whether the health effects are distributed evenly within the population.
- Community health assessment
 - Community Health Assessment is a systematic examination of the health status indicators for a given population that is used to identify key problems and assets in a community. The ultimate goal of a community health assessment is to develop strategies to address the community's health needs and identified issues

● Cost-Benefit Analysis

- Cost-benefit analysis is a type of economic evaluation that measures both costs and benefits (i.e., negative and positive consequences) associated with an intervention in dollar terms

● Environmental Impact Assessment

- (EIA) is the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social, and other relevant effects of proposed developments prior to major decisions being made. EIAs are currently a requirement in most countries.

● Human Health Risk Assessment

- A human health risk assessment is a quantitative, analytic process to estimate the nature and risk of adverse human health effects associated with exposure to specific chemical contaminants or other hazards in the environment, now or in the future.

● Public Health Assessment

- A public health assessment is formally defined as “The evaluation of data and information on the release of hazardous substances into the environment in order to assess any past, current, or future impact on public health, develop health advisories or other recommendations, and identify studies or actions needed to evaluate and mitigate or prevent human health effects”

Group Work

- What are the main criteria for alternative policy proposals?



- Main criteria for policy proposals
 - Responsive to the community needs
 - Technically sound,
 - Culturally and ethically acceptable
 - Receptiveness of politician
 - Enabling convergence of interests and facilitate building allies
 - Financially reasonable.
 - Incorporate grounds for negotiation

Stakeholders, Policy Champions and Negotiation

