Health in All Policies (HiAP)

A short overview of the approach and of initiatives related to HiAP in the Canadian context

Pan-Canadian Meeting on HiAP | October 9, 2019, Québec City

Thierno Diallo National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy



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Outline

• A short overview of the HiAP approach

• A short overview of the Canadian context



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National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy (NCCHPP)

Our mandate

Support public health actors in their efforts to promote healthy public policies

Our areas of expertise

- The effects of public policies on health
- Generating and using knowledge about policies
- Intersectoral actors and mechanisms
- Strategies to influence policy making

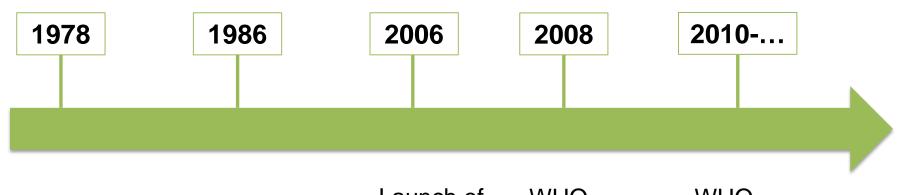


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HiAP: Build on Health Promotion Experiences



Health for All (WHO) – Intersectoral action Ottawa Charter Healthy Public Policy Launch of the HiAP approach - EU

WHO Commission on SDH WHO International conferences

" Although the principles of the HiAP are not new, the umbrella concept itself is new" (Ståhl, 2018)



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Adelaide Statement II 2017

Outcome Statement from the 2017 International Progressing the Sustainable Development Goals

Implementing the Sustainable Development Agenda through good governance for health and wellbeing: building on the experience of Health in All Policies

Preamble

We - 150 experts and practitioners of Health in All Policies (HIAP) from 31 countries - have come together in Adelaide at the invitation of the Government of South Australia and the World Health Organization, to occleate term years of Health in All Policies in South Australia. This meeting, on the traditional limits of the Kauma secole, offered the first major opportunity to explore the recommendations of the Shanghai Declaration in greater denth.

We commit to take forward the mandate of the Shanghai Declaration on Promoting Health in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to advancing the equitable achievement of the Sustainable Development Geski [SGs] through the mechanism of good governance. In this, we draw on our practical experience of working at different levels of government and in diverse contexts in countries around the world.

Our work has benefited from previous important policy documents such as the 2010 Adelaide and 2013 Helanki Statements on Health in All Policies, the report of the Commission on the Social Determinants of Health (SIOM) and the Rio Policical Declaration on SOCH.

Introduction

Action on the Sustainable Development Goals means acting on the determinants of health and wellbeing. These determinants are frequently shaped by political decisions and public policies: policies which can support health and wellbeing or can all to take account of their impacts on health and equity.

Health is a political choice. Policial decisions can impact on economic and social negatities, including through policies which shape unhealthy living and working environments, or which fail to address inequalities of gender, race and ethnoles, faced which the many complex execting and envirging challenges to health and weldening in countries and globally, including rapid unbanestore, ethnice drainage paraetemic iterasts and the poliferation of unbankly commodities, paraetemic paraetemic etheds.

The SDGs are indivisible and universal. They provide a road map for all countries to societal wellocing by integrating actions across the social, economic and ecological domains. Within the SDG context good health is a preconduction for, an outcome and indicator's rustainable development. Health is core to the SDGs with their focus on people, planer, peace, prosperity and partnerships.



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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".

Helsinki Statement (WHO, 2013).

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



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Objectives

- Assist decision-makers from all sectors and decision-making levels in taking health, equity and well-being issues into account during their policy development process
- Support the non-health sectors in achieving their goals while taking population health and health equity into consideration
- Promote shared responsibility among policy makers in all sectors and at all levels towards population health and health equity
- Contribute to improving evidence-based policy making



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Main characteristics

- An approach underpinned by a strong governance structure
- A systematic approach to achieve health and well-being not a single issue approach
- A strong partnership approach (co-benefits; win-win situations)
- A new role for the health sector a supportive role to other sectors
- An evidence-based approach



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Challenges for implementation

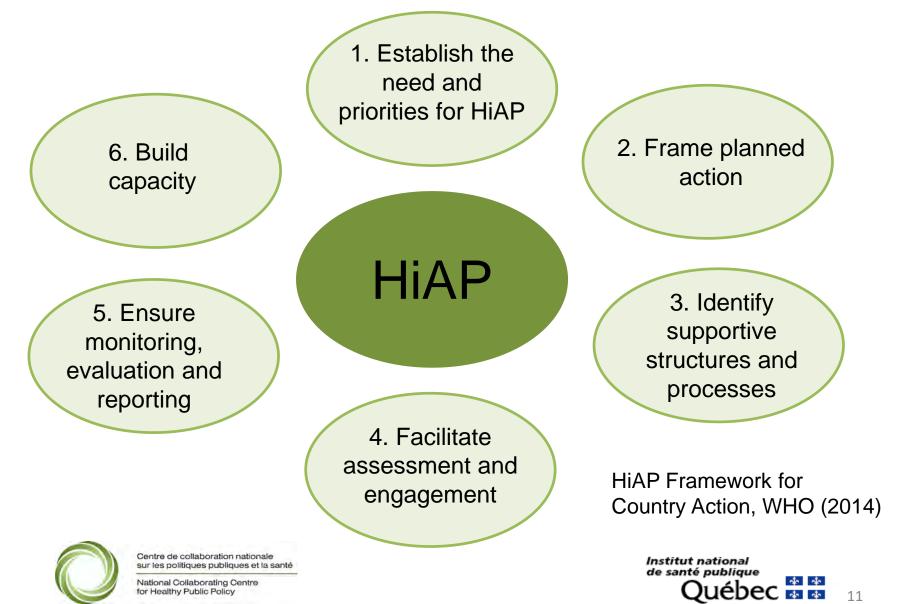
- Having political support for cross government action
- Understanding the holistic vision of health and the importance of health implications of other policies
- Developing shared language
- Managing conflict of interest between sectors
- Shifting from traditional government silos to joined-up government
- Ensuring sustainability (financial, political, conceptual) (Peña, 2018)



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Putting HiAP into action



Examples of implementation around the world

- South Australia (Australia): Health lens
- California: HiAP Task Force
- Finland: from HiAP to a Health and Well-being in All Policies (HWiAP) approach
- Wales (UK): The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
- Thailand: Law (National Health Act); New Governance (National Health Commission)
- Namibia: The National Health in All Policies Implementation Strategy



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National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy Government of South Australia & World Health Organization, 2017.



Tools to support the HiAP approach

Analyzing the health implications of proposed projects, programs or policies

Tools	Examples
Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	HIA has been applied in different countries including Canada (especially in Québec).
Health Equity Impact Assessment (HEIA)	HEIA is a form of HIA with an explicit focus on equity issues. The Ontario MOH has developed HEIA to support decision-makers consider health equity impacts of proposals before implementation.
Health Lens Analysis (HLA)	HLA is a core component of South Australia's HiAP approach. It has been conducted in this state on diverse issues.



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HiAP in Canada – A brief overview

Advocacy

- The AFN "recommends federal, provincial and territorial governments adopt a cross-ministerial Health in All Policies approach with specific attention to the impact on First Nations health " (AFN, 2017)
- The CMA "recommends that the federal government acknowledge the relationship of the social determinants of health on the health of the population as well as the demands of the health care system and that it implement a Health in All Policies approach for all cabinet decision-making" ... (CMA, 2015)
- The CAN calls for HiAP implementation through a HiAP National Action Plan



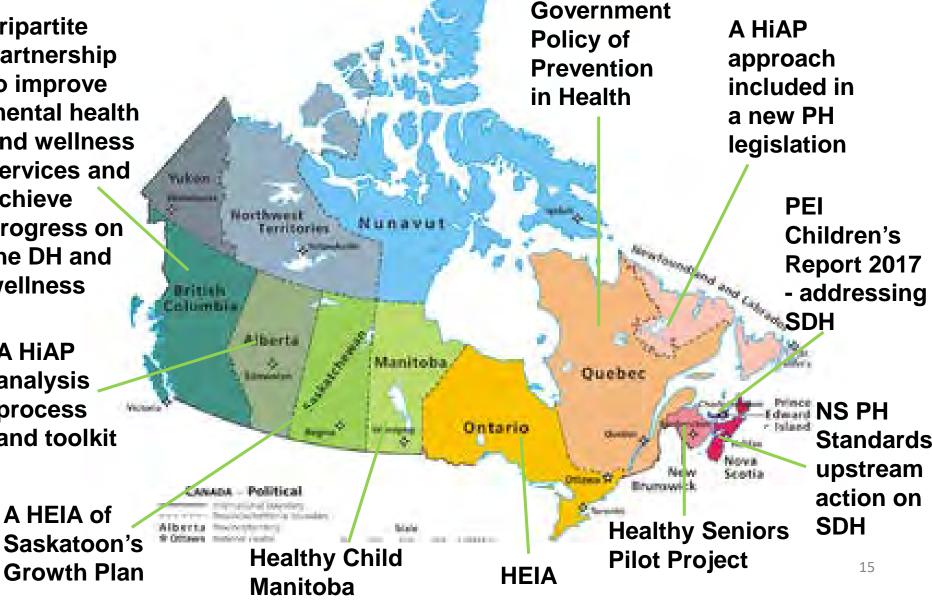
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Canadian initiatives related to HiAP – A brief overview

Tripartite partnership to improve mental health and wellness services and achieve progress on the DH and wellness

A HIAP analysis process and toolkit



Local / regional initiatives

- Healthy Communities Initiative Grey Bruce (ON)
- Building the evidence base
 - A research study aimed at documenting HiAP approaches implemented by local governments across Canada
 - A research on HiAP "Strengthening the implementation of Health in All Policies at the local level in Ontario and Quebec" aims to investigate the mechanisms for HiAP implementation at the local level



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Thank You !



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