

Healthy Futures Webinar Series

Webinar 2: Health in All Policies

March 13, 2020



RMA
RURAL MUNICIPALITIES
of ALBERTA



Part of the Healthy Futures Webinar Series

Webinar Outline

- Introduction: Alberta Policy Coalition for Chronic Disease Prevention
- Presentation: Alberta Public Health Association
- Conclusion and questions

The Alberta Policy Coalition for Chronic Disease Prevention (*APCCP*)





About Us

- A coalition of 16 organizations from across Alberta that work together to advocate for healthy public policy change to **reduce chronic disease**.

Objectives



- Increasing the **capacity** of policy makers and decision makers in Alberta to use policy as a strategy for chronic disease prevention.
- Providing **leadership** in the development, implementation, and evaluation of policy related activities for cancer and chronic disease prevention.
- Facilitating practitioners, policy-makers, researchers, and community organizations from various sectors **working together** to enhance public acceptance of policy-related activities.

Policy areas of focus

- Healthy eating
- Active living
- Tobacco reduction
- Alcohol related harm





Why focus on policy?

- Policy is an important tool for improving community quality of life and well-being.
- Policies that create environments where healthy choices are the “easy” choices can provide opportunities for all Alberta ***including the most vulnerable*** to improve health and reduce risk of chronic disease.

An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood, showing a grid of streets, numerous houses with varying roof colors, and a dense canopy of trees. The scene is captured from a high angle, looking down on the community. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is centered over the middle of the image, containing the word "Polling" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Polling



PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS





The importance and impact of a Health in All Policies Approach (HiAP) for Municipalities

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Director

Alberta Public Health Association

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President

Alberta Public Health Association



- About the APHA and what we do
- What is a HiAP approach
- Why embrace a HiAP approach
- How to implement a HiAP approach
- Examples of HiAP approach in Canadian municipalities and beyond

About the APHA



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APHA Vision

A vibrant public health community contributing to a healthy Alberta

APHA Mission

To be an independent, credible and fearless advocate for public health and health equity in Alberta

What we do

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- Through non-partisan, strategic collaborations with governments and stakeholders including NGO's, academic institutions, health system partners and people with lived experience, the APHA works to address and influence the broader elements of public health
- We advocate for policies that take action on primary prevention, the social determinants of health and health inequities by focusing on policies that improve the health of disadvantaged groups

What is HiAP?

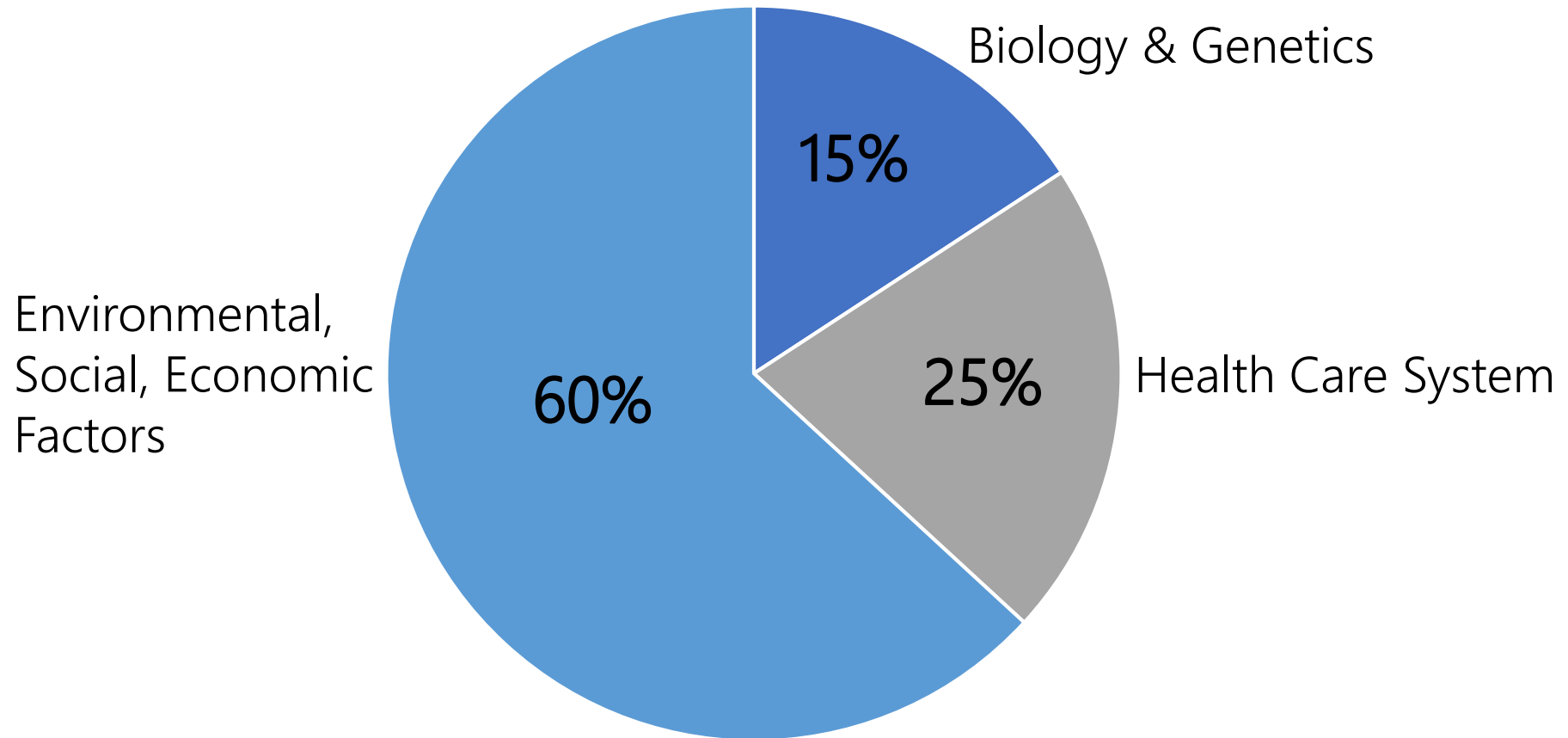


'an approach to public policies across sectors that systematically takes into account the health implications of decisions, seeks synergies, and avoids harmful impacts in order to improve population health and health equity'

What is HiAP?

- Considers the social determinants of health when developing and evaluating policies, programs and initiatives
- Intersectoral action – health and health equity
- Evidence-Informed decision making
- Midstream and upstream considerations
- Emphasizes the consequences of policies on health and wellbeing
- Focusing contributions to sustainable development

Why HiAP?



Why HiAP?

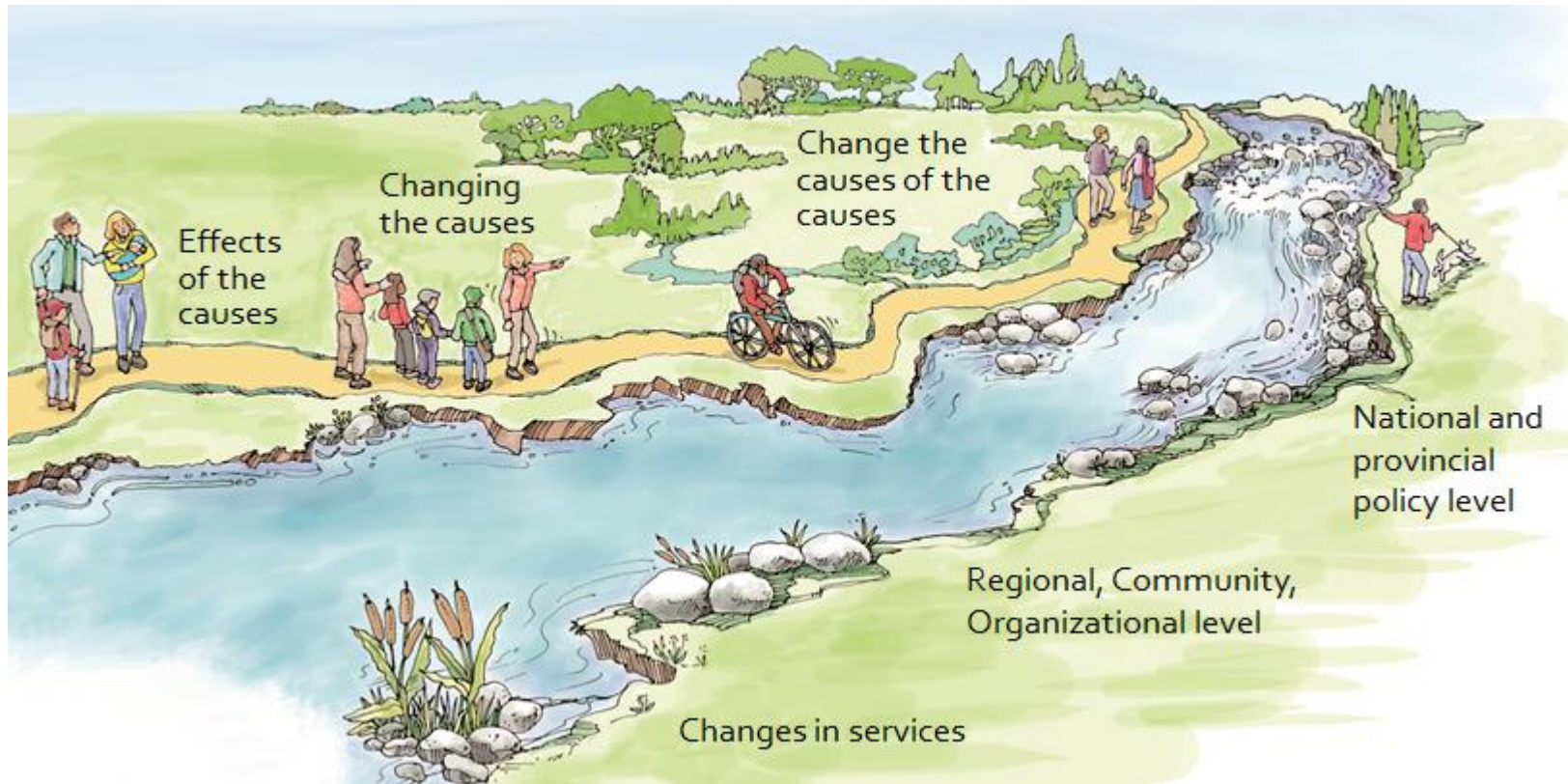
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- Every government agency and department affects health
- Everyone needs to work together to tackle our biggest challenges
- HiAP can impact everyone, especially those who are most vulnerable
- HiAP can be a vehicle for improving government efficiency
- HiAP can improve the economic and well-being of a community
- HiAP can sustain success over the long term

Why HiAP at the municipal level?

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Why HiAP at the municipal level?

- Health happens where people live, work, go to school and recreate
- Municipalities have a responsibility and ability to impact population health
- Municipal Government Act:

Division 1 General Jurisdiction

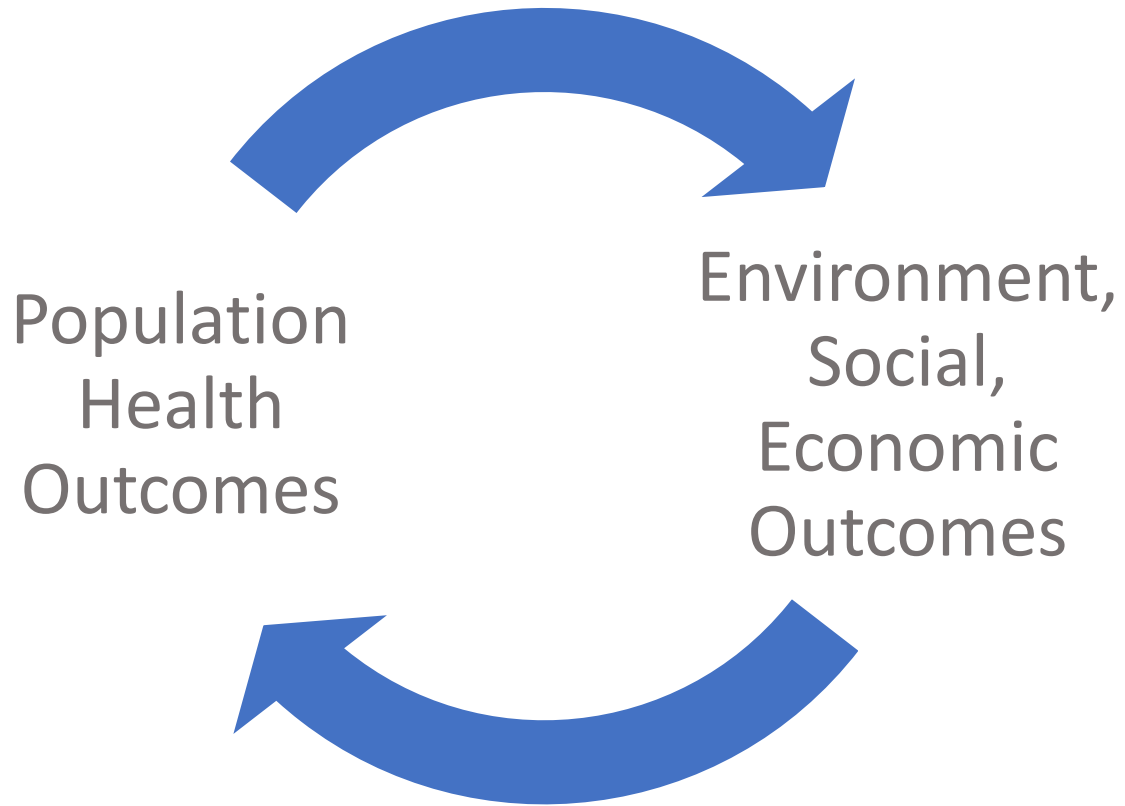
General jurisdiction to pass bylaws

7 A council may pass bylaws for municipal purposes respecting the following matters:

- (a) the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property;

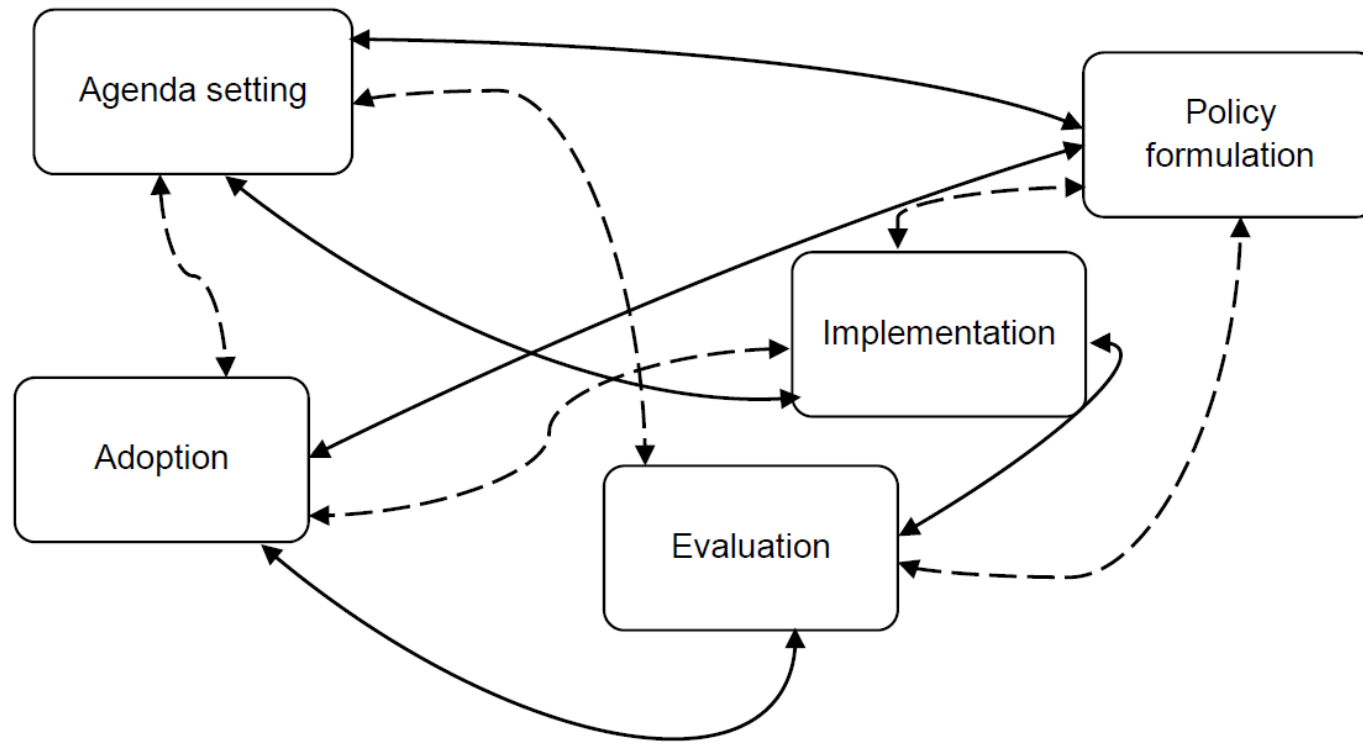
Why HiAP?

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It can be a positive or negative feedback loop

HiAP approach – fundamental foundation



HiAP
conceptualization
must be inherent in
decision making



1. Creates an ongoing collaborative forum to help government agencies work together to improve public health;
2. Advances specific government projects, programs, and policies that enhance public health while furthering sector agencies' core missions; and
3. Embeds health-promoting practices in participating sectors.

Elements of HiAP

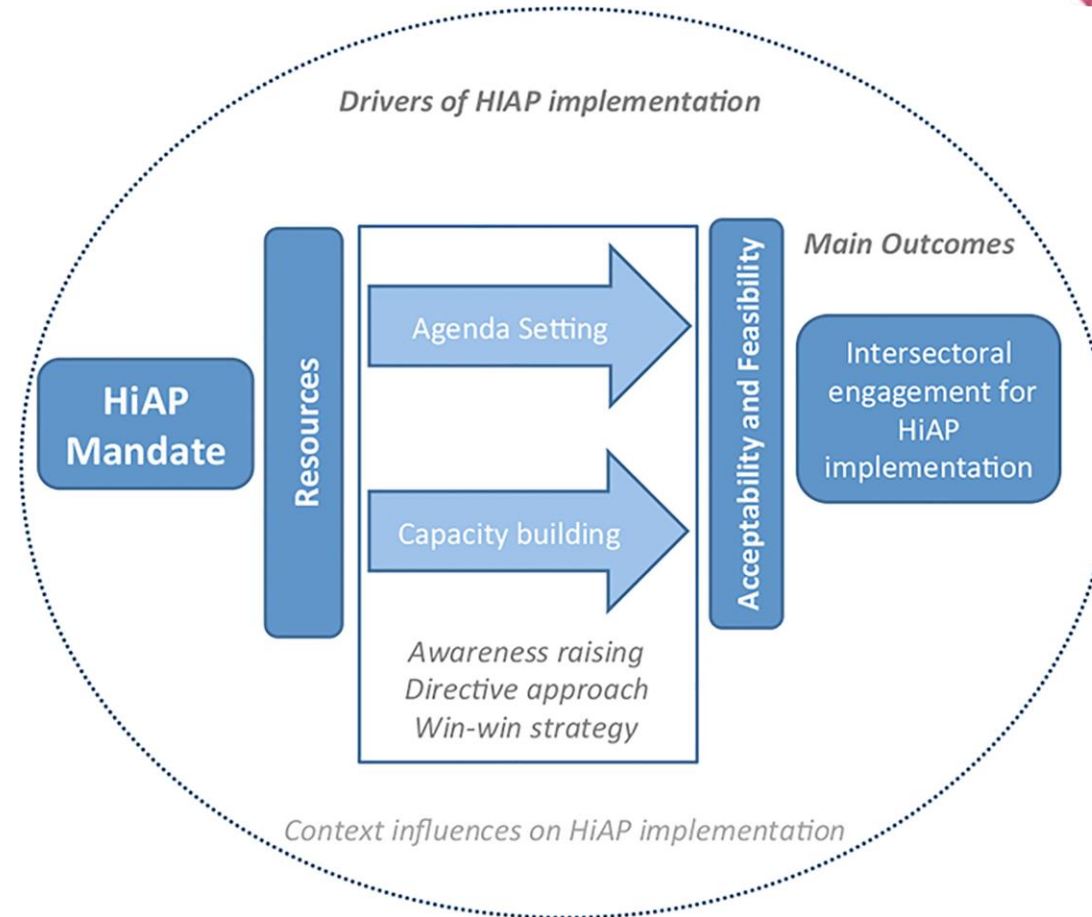


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- Promotes health, equity, and sustainability;
- Supports intersectoral collaboration;
- Benefits multiple partners;
- Engages stakeholders; and
- Creates structural or process change;

Implementation of HiAP



HiAP Implementation¹

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1) Getting started:

- a) Finding opportunities for change
 - Finding an opportunity to introduce a HiAP approach by having a broad vision
 - The activities in which governments already engage and the roles they take on can provide opportunities for HiAP

- b) Exploring benefits of collaboration
 - HiAP can be used across the whole of government and can also be applied to specific policies, programs, and strategies.



2) Partnerships and roles:

- a) Government partners, champions and staff
 - Thinking strategically about which agencies to work with
 - HiAP initiatives depend on champions who use their relationships, visibility, and organizational power to enlist the support of other key players
 - Collaborative processes cannot work in the long term without staff to help plan, manage, and support the initiative

- b) Engaging stakeholders
 - Stakeholders ensure that your HiAP work is responsive and accountable to community needs
 - Approaches to stakeholder engagement will vary



3) Working together across sectors:

a) Spectrum of collaboration

- Working together across sectors can take many forms, ranging from simply sharing information all the way to collaborating on new projects or adopting shared goals that are integrated throughout each other's work

b) Building intersectoral relationships

- Interagency collaboration requires strong relationships that are built on a foundation of trust, mutuality, and reciprocity

c) Decision-making

- Interdepartmental partnerships will benefit from reaching agreement about an overall approach to collaborative decision-making



4) Structure to support HiAP:

- a) Embedding health into government practices
 - Key element of HiAP is creating structural or procedural changes that support the consideration of health and equity in decision-making processes across policy areas and over the long term

- b) Structure and formality
 - The goal of embedding health in governmental decision-making is best supported by formal structures that are stable and foster long-term change

- c) Resources
 - HiAP initiatives require resources, and may necessitate thinking creatively about sources of support



5) Creating healthy public policy

- a) Choosing what to work on and identifying potential solutions
 - Each HiAP effort will need to focus on a manageable number of areas
- b) Looking through a health equity lens
 - Using a “health lens” is a systematic way of finding opportunities to improve health and equity and embed these principles in decision-making
- c) Evidence and data
 - Provide evidence of the links between health, equity, and policy areas outside public health, and to identify intersectoral policy approaches that have been shown to work
- d) Evaluating collaborative efforts
 - An effective evaluation of a HiAP initiative will likely require participation by partners and stakeholders, and may consider a wide variety of impacts including improving health, embedding health considerations into government decision-making processes, and fostering more integrated, collaborative, and synergistic government



6) Talking about HiAP

a) How to talk about HiAP and sharing successes

- In order to set the stage for understanding why HiAP is a valuable approach, it is important to establish an “environmental frame” that demonstrates that the places people live, work, and play affects their health and decisions
- Commonly held values such as fairness, efficiency, opportunity, and collaboration can be good starting points for helping people connect to HiAP
- Messages can support individual policy changes, as well as the overall concept of embedding health into government processes and decision-making

HiAP Implementation Outcomes



- Increased understanding of mission and culture of other sectors through the development of shared language
- Integration of health into the sustainability agenda
- Use of scientific evidence to demonstrate effectiveness of HiAP
- Policy coordination for public health outcomes to strengthen other policy proposals
- Implementation of community engagement strategies
- Resources applied and dedicated teams
- Increased capacity of internal and external stakeholders
- Maintained support from high-level leadership

Example of municipal HiAP in Canada



City of Calgary

Health YYC



Nose Creek Project

Using a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) in Area Structure Plans

HIA's

- Provide evidence-based predictions about changes in population
- Allow for intersectoral discussion and collaboration
- Responsive and measurable tool to determine impact of a change to a plan, policy or initiative
- Brings equity to front

HIA Process:

1. Screening
2. Scoping
3. Assessment
4. Recommendations
5. Reporting
6. Evaluation
7. Monitoring

Example of municipal HiAP in Canada



Kelowna's Healthy City Strategy

- City and Health Authority partnered to develop the Healthy City Strategy
 - Long term integrative plan that focuses on healthy places and spaces, community health and quality of life for all residents
 - Implementable actions in six theme areas



Example of municipal HiAP in Canada

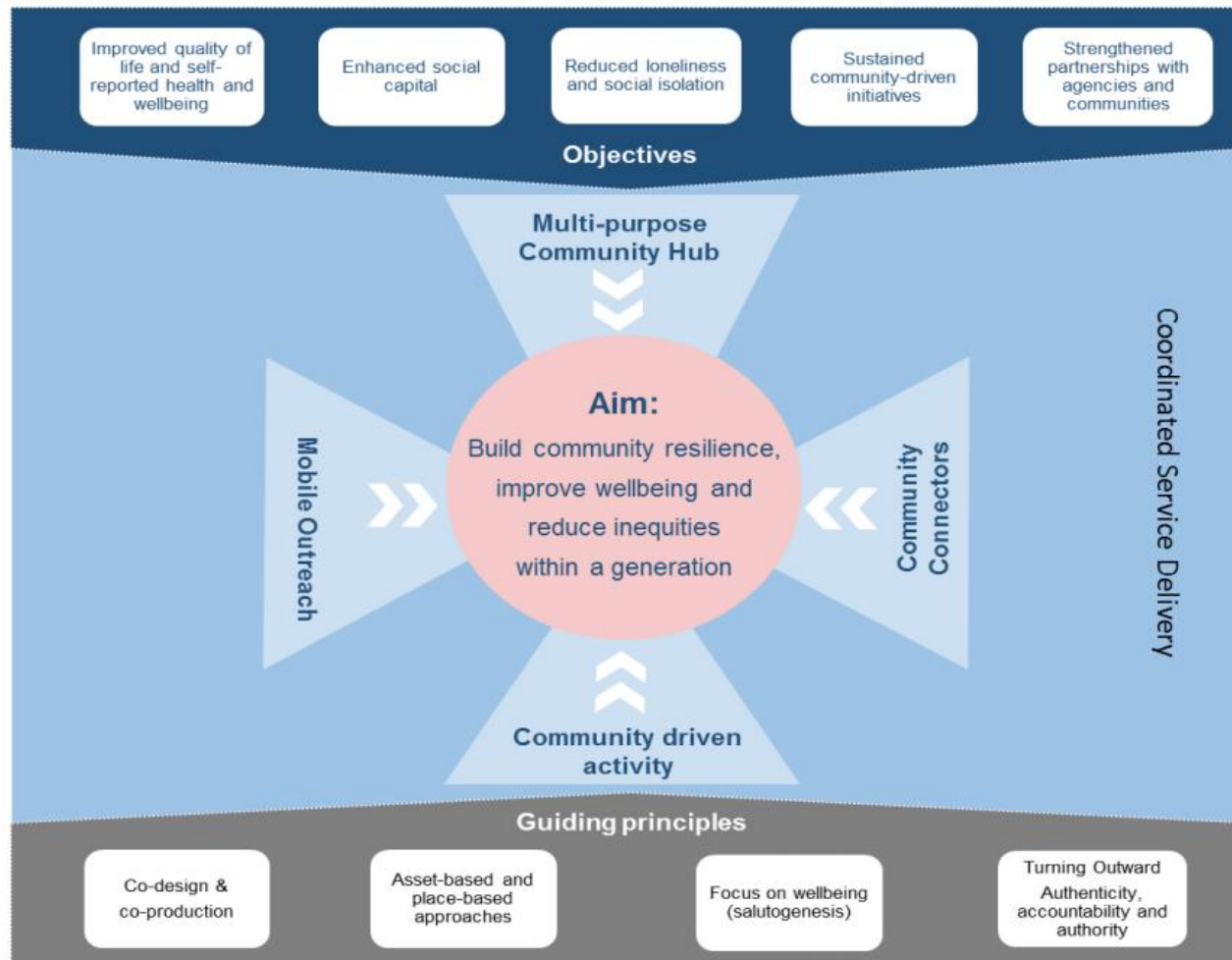


Growing healthier: A Health Equity Impact Assessment for Saskatoon's Growth Plan

- Movement to create a healthy society through evidence-based, people-centred ideas
- Emphasize how changes at the municipal level can have a direct effect on the health and wellbeing of all residents
- Recommendations focus - public transit, infill development and active transportation:
 - Mixed housing, green spaces, proportional discounts on bus passes, integration of public transit and active transportation



Example of municipal HiAP in Australia



Maroubra, Australia Equity-Focused Health Impact Assessment

- Identify the positive and negative impacts & their distribution of proposed initiative
- Offer recommendations that maximizes positive impacts and minimizes negative impacts

Description of a healthy community



Meets the basic needs of all

- Safe, sustainable, accessible, and affordable transportation options
- Affordable, accessible, and nutritious foods and safe, drinkable water
- Affordable, high-quality, socially integrated, safe and location-efficient housing
- Able to adapt to changing environments, resilient, and prepared for emergencies
- Opportunities for engagement with arts, music, and culture
- Opportunities for high-quality and accessible education

Description of a healthy community



Provides quality and sustainability of environment

- Clean air/soil/water and environments free of excessive noise
- Tobacco and smoke-free spaces
- Green, open and safe spaces
- Minimized toxins, greenhouse gas emissions, and waste
- Affordable and sustainable energy use
- Aesthetically pleasing and safe

Description of a healthy community



Adequate levels of economic and social development

- Living wage, safe and healthy job opportunities for all, and a thriving economy
- Support for healthy development of children and adolescents

Description of a healthy community



Social relationship that are supportive and respectful

- Robust social and civic engagement
- Socially cohesive and supportive relationships, families, homes and neighborhoods
- Safe communities, free of crime and violence



HiAP Tools and Resources

Tool	Description	Example
Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	A process for assessing potential health impacts of strategies, initiatives, programs, plans and policies	Multiple countries/ CAN (especially Quebec)
Health Equity Impact Assessment (HEIA)	A tool to identify unintended potential health impacts (positive or negative) of a plan, policy or program on vulnerable or marginalized groups within the general population	Ontario MOH
Health Lens Analysis (HLA)	Key feature of the Health in All Policies (HiAP) model that includes five essential elements: engage, gather evidence, generate, navigate, evaluate	South Australia
Health Equity Assessment Tool (HEAT)	A flexible tool that consists of ten questions that enable assessment of policy, program or service interventions for their current or future impact on health inequalities	New Zealand / WHO



- Rudolph, L., Caplan, J., Ben-Moshe, K., & Dillon, L. (2013). *Health in all policies. A guide for state and local governments*. Washington, DC and Oakland, CA : American Public Health Association and Public Health Institute. Available online at: <https://www.phi.org/uploads/files/Four Pager Health in All Policies- A Guide for State and Local Governments.pdf>
- ChangeLab Solutions. (2015). *From start to finish. How to permanently improve government through health in all policies*. Oakland, CA. Available online at: <https://www.changelabsolutions.org/product/start-finish-health-all-policies>



- World Health Organization [WHO]. (2015). *Health in all policies. Training manual*. Geneva, Switzerland. Available online at: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/151788/9789241507981_eng.pdf;jsessionid=74AB944B0DEAA425FFC480C8AA6D4E3A?sequence=1
- National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy. (2019). Health in All Policies (HiAP): A short overview of the approach and of initiatives related to HiAP in the Canadian context <http://www.ncchpp.ca/docs/2019-GouvIntGov-GNHiAP-RencontreMeeting-Overview-EN.pdf>
- National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy [http://www.ncchpp.ca/41/What's New .ccnpps?id_article=1986](http://www.ncchpp.ca/41/What's%20New/.ccnpps?id_article=1986)



Thank you

For more information or support please contact:

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APCCP Resources (www.apccp.ca)

We have compiled tools and resources to help make healthy public policy change easier in your community. Check them out below!

Policy Readiness Tool

Build local capacity for healthy policy change

Model for Community Capacity Building Tool

A resource for capacity building in health promotion practice

Resource Hub

Explore APCCP tools and resources, all in one place!

An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood with many houses and trees. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is centered over the image, containing the word "Polling" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The background shows a mix of green and yellow trees, suggesting an autumn setting. In the bottom right corner, there is a logo for APCCP (Alberta Policy Coalition for Chronic Disease Prevention) with a stylized orange and green icon.

Polling



Next Webinar:

**Walk, Bike, Wheel: Helping communities thrive
through active travel policy**

Alberta Health Services, Sustainable Calgary

Wednesday, April 8 @ 2:00 pm