



Health Impact Assessment in New Member States and Accession Countries HIA-NMAC

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Basic content information – work package overview

WP 1 – Coordination of the project

WP 2 – Capacity building

WP 3 – HIA of CAP - wine production; a case study

WP 4 – HIA of CAP – dietary fiber; a case study

WP 5 – HIA of tourism and recreational water; a case study

WP 6 – Addressing socio-economic determinants of health within HIA

WP 7 – HIA on policies related to vulnerable populations; a case study

WP 8 – Introducing HIA on local level

WP 9 – Dissemination of results





Work package 2: Capacity building -SDU Denmark

■ Identification of professionals with need for training

- Public health
- Decision makers
 - Politicians
 - Administrators

■ Development and pilot testing of training modules by professional groups

- “in-class” teaching – 7 workshops conducted in 2006 in Esbjerg, Ankara, Vilnius, Katowice, Sofia, Bratislava and Debrecen reaching about 350 participants (38 % out of health sector)
- Second workshop on principles of risk appraisal within HIA conducted in Sofia in September 2007 based on request of the country, 2 workshops conducted in Sonderborg, Denmark in November 2007
- Lithuania – additional training lead by national representative in project using the work package training documents
- Poland – launched a national website on HIA in Polish language
- E-learning – Esbjerg, 2 meetings out of 4 conducted online via Internet based Elluminate system



Work package 3+4: HIA of wine production, IVZ Slovenia

- The selected policy is called Wine Act: This law deals with geographical origin, production, labelling, estimation and marketing of grapes, wine, must and other products. It also determines authorized organisations, that perform analytic, professional and administrative duties.
- Steering group members except IVZ staff came from various areas, all in connection to wine production;
 - director of Commercial union for viticulture and wine of Slovenia,
 - representative of the University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical faculty, Zootechnical department, Chair for agricultural economics, policy and law, researcher,
 - director of Vinakoper as representative of producers





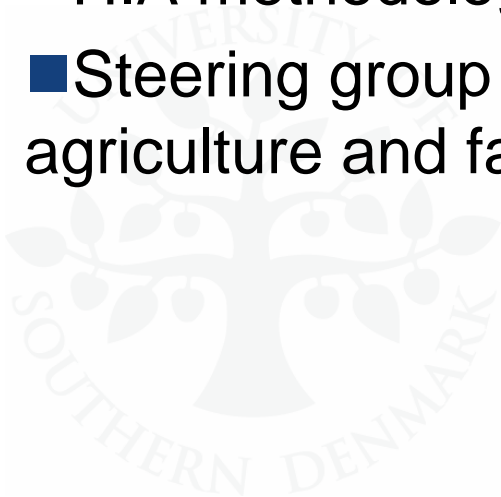
Work package 3+4: HIA of wine production, IVZ Slovenia

- Slovenia is a net exporter of wine since 1997. The volume of trade in wine has been on the decline, dropping for the first time to below 10 million litres in 2004.
- Slovene wine producers are concerned about the loss of national export promotion subsidies which have reduced both the total spending on wine export promotion and, in consequence, the volume of wine exported in 2005.
- Viticulture is a part of a tradition
- Local wines promote area and country
- Use of alcohol is decreasing, except of beer
- Abuse of alcohol consumption is a problem of society
- Changes in income, employment, housing and issues of social capital in rural areas (for example, Vinakoper employs 120 people)
- Occupational health of farm workers and wine processors
- Capacity of local services and institutions including employment, education, health and social services
- Environmental issues: farm intensification leading to soil and water pollution
- Use of pesticides as low as possible
- Commercial union for viticulture and wine of Slovenia believes, moderate consumption is good
- Health sector is against alcohol consumption



Work package 3+4: HIA dietary fiber production SDU Denmark

- Identification of national policy documents - how do we select it?
- A pre-screening tool
- Denmark – Tax regulations and dietary fibre
- HIA methodology and impact indicators
- Steering group involved a farmer, national policy makers from agriculture and farming association representatives





Work package 3+4: HIA dietary fiber production IVZ Ljubljana, Slovenija

- The policy called **Rules concerning the quality of cereal products** has been selected for assessment process. This policy regulates conditions for minimum quality, classification and marking, that cereals products must fulfil. It also determines tests to confirm cereals quality.
- Steering group consisted of experts of IVZ and
 - researcher from the University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical faculty, Zootehnickal department, Chair for agricultural economics, policy and law,
 - senior consultant of the Chamber of commerce and industry of Slovenia, Food industries association



Work package 3+4: HIA dietary fiber production

IVZ Ljubljana, Slovenija

- Domestic production of cereals is not sufficient for the industry's needs
- The quality is depending on the weather and other agronomic conditions
- Trend to consume more unrefined cereals
- Healthy food is more expensive than unhealthy
- Average daily meal in Slovenia contains only 1,7g/MJ, instead of 3g/MJ, as recommended.
- Slovenian food- processing industry employed 18.141 people in year 2004, which represents about 4% less than a year before and 7% less than in the year 2000.
- Government intended special means for quickening of marketing of quality agricultural crops or foodstuffs, which are arranged by agricultural structural policy and policy of agricultural development for years 2003- 2006.



Work package 5: HIA of tourism and recreational water policies

Trnava University, Slovak Republic

- National program of tourism development in Slovakia – being implemented through Strategic plans for tourism development
- Strategic plan for tourism development in Slovakia for the years 2007-2013 chosen for the case study
- Steering group included a person working within the national decision-making level for tourism development, a stakeholder from a touristically exposed region in SK and a public health professional
- Economical and development issues were considered in the scoping process and impacts on the health of the different populations affected by the document were derived



Work package 5: HIA of tourism and recreational water policies

Trnava University, Slovak Republic

■ Economical development – the document focuses on several aspects:

- PR activities towards countries and groups of interests
- capacity building – promoting education of professionals
- shift of competencies and resources from national to regional and local level
- statement of administrative, managerial and financial responsibilities

■ If properly implemented – these will support the development of better economical environment for tourism providers, will improve services provided and will improve the quality of professionals working in the field

■ Mainly the providers and population living in tourism exposed areas will be affected (scoring 4 and 3 of 4, respectively)

■ Environmental, social and economical determinants will be the most affected by the implementation of the strategy.

- Environmental determinants may be affected in a negative way- increased pollution, use of land, etc. although more resources and capacities can help eliminating these by improving the infrastructure. There are several modes how improving infrastructure can improve health: no smoking facilities, safe roads, sport facilities etc.
- Social and economical determinants will be affected through increase of income for the region and stakeholders, improvement of education, housing and services.

■ The Strategy will have a positive impact on the health of the affected populations. However, it is difficult to quantify these effects.



Work package 5: HIA of tourism and recreational water policies

IVZ Ljubljana, Slovenija

- The selected policy is called **Rules on the quality of bathing waters**: This policy determines minimal hygienic demands that bathing waters must fulfil and methods of establishing them.
- Steering group members were president of Tourist association of Slovenia and a researcher from the Department of environmental health of the Institute of public health of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana





Work package 5: HIA of tourism and recreational water policies

IVZ Ljubljana, Slovenija

- Slovenian richness in water is basis for life and also tourism development. Water protection is contribution to tourism growth, but tourism growth must not be based upon water devaluation.
- Natural beauties for tourists in Slovenia, linked to water are surface and subterranean karst phenomena, subterranean caves, gorges, glaciers, waterfalls, wells, lakes, sea coast, brooks and rivers. There is over 8000 natural biological valuablenesses that represent exceptional experiences for tourists.
- Strategy of Slovenian tourism is unfortunately touching waters and their real meaning for tourism just partly, and focuses too little attention on development on this area. There is no tourist tender in Slovenia, that is not in connection to water, which has some advantages and also some weaknesses. In case we don't take care of water, we reduce tourism development.
- Importance of clean bathing natural waters: Taking care of nature has a lot of benefits, such as tourism, socio- economical effects and also promotion of our country



Work package 7: HIA of policies related to vulnerable populations

SPH Debrecen, Hungary

- Evaluation of an implemented housing project at municipal level
 - Qualitative, short-term quality of life outcome
 - Comparison with governmental evaluation (quantitative, process & short-term material outcome)
- Implemented housing project in a village of 1400 in Hencida, Hungary
- 1 year, €216 000, 46 houses remodeled outside, 12 demolished/families moved in low-rent houses
- Qualitative outcome: enduring conflicts due to lack of involvement of the community in the project; no subjective improvement in quality of life or health
- Quantitative evaluation: short-term employment, better-looking houses, improved quality of public spaces



Work package 7: HIA of policies related to vulnerable populations

SPH Debrecen, Hungary

- Participation and empowerment are major issues in housing projects aimed at Roma and other disadvantaged communities.
- A number of issues in relation to housing projects should be addressed in advance:
 - discrimination
 - sustainability
 - continuous support of beneficiaries
- HIA is strongly recommended before decisionmaking on housing projects.
- Evaluation of projects is an imperative.



Thank you for your questions!

