



# Session 5 Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment

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Second Subregional Workshop on the Practical Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment and Transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment















# The 2003 (Kiev) Protocol on **Strategic Environmental Assessment** states that

"environmental, including health, considerations are thoroughly taken into account in the development of plans and programmes". (art. 1(a))

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Provides for "Consultation with environmental and health authorities" (art.9)

#### **Guidance and draft documents**

2020

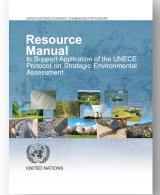


Draft guidance on assessing health impacts in strategic environmental assessment (SEA)

https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/eia/doc uments/WG.9 2020/Final documents/2004508E.pdf

2011

https://unece.org/environm entpolicy/publications/resourc e-manual-supportapplication-sea-protocol

















## Headline good practice recommendations

- Consider WHO definition of health (use, as appropriate, on a voluntary basis)
- Aim at a good health alignment
- Consider bio-physical environmental and, as appropriate, associated economic and community / social determinants of health
- Use assessment questions based on health objectives
- Be clear about trade-offs
- Build public health capacity and inter-sectoral working













According to its article 1, the objective of the Protocol is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment, including health.

Appropriate consideration of the overlapping activities of health protection, health promotion, disease prevention and health services.













With regards to, environment, including health, the Protocol's art.7 and annex IV require the inclusion into the environmental report of the relevant

- baseline and its likely evolution;
- characteristics, problems and objectives;
- measures to prevent, reduce or mitigate any significant adverse effects;
- monitoring measures; and
- likely significant transboundary effects













## Key questions to guide the consideration of health

In the long-term (without short-term detriment), which option is best in terms of:

- Creating (bio-physical) environmental conditions that support good health in people
- Supporting people to lead healthy lifestyles
- Narrowing health inequalities
- Creating safe and cohesive communities
- Increasing socio-economic conditions for good health
- Enabling people to access good quality health care

















Article 11 (2) of the Protocol requires that, when reaching a decision on a plan or programme, a statement be provided, summarizing how environmental, including health, considerations have been taken into account, including the consultation responses from environmental and health authorities and the public













### Public participation (art. 8)

early, timely and effective

Consultation with environmental and health authorities (art. 9) regarding (as appropriate):

- Health protection, health promotion, disease prevention and health services
- Health information systems
- Social participation and health communication
- Preparedness for public health emergencies
- Governance
- Research

#### **Decision making**





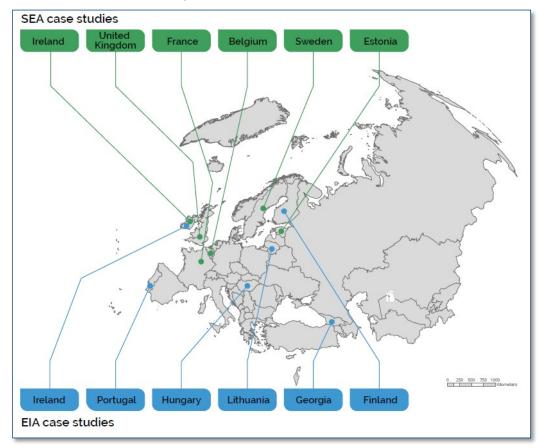


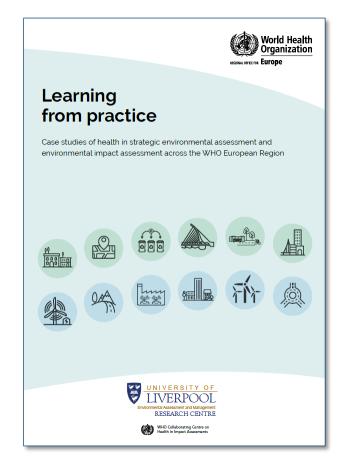






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This systematically conducted review of over 333 SEA and EIA cases in the WHO European Region shows that while about 80% of assessments pursue a narrow, biophysical interpretation of health, around 10% consider wider determinants when defining health, and another 10% consider wider determinants of health in the actual assessment.

https://apps.who.int/iris/handle /10665/353810

Data Source: World Health Organization.

Map Production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), World Health Organization















## The case studies

**SEAs** 



Belgium



Estonia



France



Ireland



Sweden



UK

**EIAs** 



**Finland** 



Georgia



Hungary



Ireland



Lithuania



Portugal















Title of assessment	Strategic Environmental Assessment of Põlva municipality master plan - 2017
Country/region	Estonia
Administrative level	Municipal
Assessment level	Plan
Sector	Urban development
Assessment done by	A private sector consultancy
Main health determinants	Radon, air quality, noise, climate change, walking and cycling, social aspects of the
discussed	green network, recreation and healthy lifestyles
Signatory to Protocol on SEA	21 May 2003
Ratification of Protocol on SEA	12 April 2010
<b>EU ratification of Protocol on SEA</b>	12 November 2008
Protocol on SEA in force	11 July 2010
<b>EU SEA Directive implementation</b>	21 July 2004















### An example of health in *Environmental Impact Assessment*

Title of assessment	E60 Highway - 2019
Country/region	Georgia
Administrative level	Municipal
Assessment level	Project
Sector	Transport
Assessment done by	A private sector consultancy
Main health determinants discussed	Air quality, noise, occupational health and safety, worker—community interactions, in- migration, lifestyles and behaviours, health-care resources, community severance, road safety, emergency response times and economic benefits
EU EIA Directive implementation	Not applicable because Georgia is not an EU member state. EIA is required by Georgia's Environmental Assessment Code (aligned with the EU EIA and SEA Directives, UNECE Protocol on SEA and the Espoo Convention) as well as the Safeguard Policy Statement of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).  Action implemented by:















# Questions from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova ...















## Methodologies to assess impacts on human health

- Depends on contextual aspects:
  - Requirements and assessment traditions of a country /region
  - Sector of application (e.g. spatial / land use, transport, energy, waste)
  - Decision tier (i.e. policy, plan or programme)
  - Administrative level (e.g. national, regional, local)
- Institutional capacity to deliver suitable methodologies effectively depends on the skills, resources and time available















## Methodologies to assess impacts on human health

#### The methods can be

- descriptive: indicator-based, checklists [e.g. health hazards based], impact matrices;
- analytical: scenario analyses, overlay maps, multi-criteria analyses, modelling, analogues / case comparisons, trend analyses, qualitative and quantitative risk assessments, use of causal pathways
- involvement (consultation) based: visioning exercises, workshops and expert surveys, collective expert judgements, surveys of health risk assessments.















# Coordination between health and environmental authorities

### Spain

• Two regions with HIA requirements (Basque country and Andalucía); here health authorities 'naturally' engage with SEA; in other regions (e.g. Catalunya), there is political will, hence co-ordination is wanted and is pushed, with the help of e.g. public health research institutes

#### Wales

• Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (WHIASU) plays pivotal role











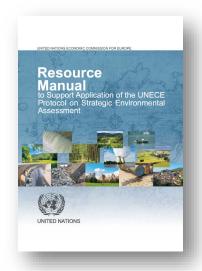




# Documents prepared/being prepared under the Protocol on SEA for the assessment of health and involvement of health authorities in SEA

2011

https://unece.org/environmentpolicy/publications/resourcemanual-support-application-seaprotocol



2020



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https://www.unece.org/filead min/DAM/env/eia/documents /WG.9\_2020/Final\_documents /2004508E.pdf















## Thank you!









