



Health Impact Assessment in the Framework of the EIA

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- It is important to develop a legal basis to ensure that possible health effects will be assessed
- The health professionals or trained experts have to be involved in the assessment procedures from the beginning
- The health authorities have to take part in the decisions
- The practical application needs rules for the institutional mechanisms and procedures
- Both the negative effects and possible benefits



All health aspects have to be dealing with, the environmental health, occupational health

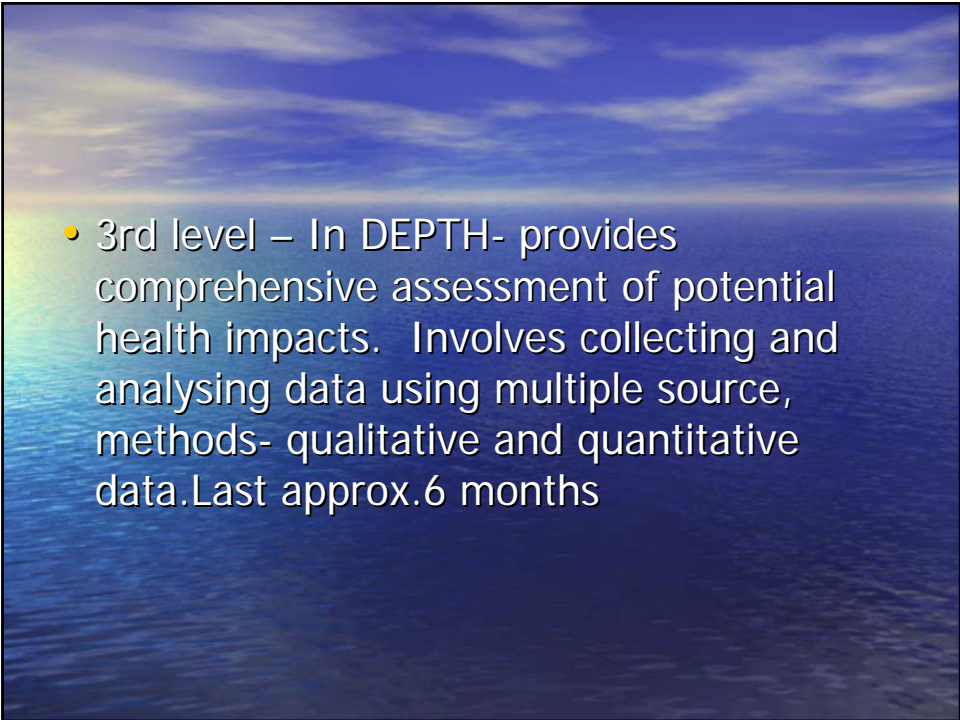
- Socio- economic, psycho- social aspects to be addressed
- Only important intentions, investment to be under the requirement for HIA
- The existing legislation is able to protect human health in ordinary small range intentions

Proposal of the public health act HIA definition

- Complex set of tools and methods appropriate to judge the impact of decisions, specific policies, programmes projects, and activities on the public health
- **The responsibilities** – the proposer to provide all needed information and the assessors- the public health authority – early identification of the potential health effects

The proposed levels of HIA

- 1st level- BASIC – screening, overview of potential health impacts. Collecting and analysing existing ,accessible data. List of criteria. Duration of the assessment 2-6 weeks
- 2nd level – RAPID- more detailed, more thorough investigation, higher reliability of impacts. Collecting and analysing existing data, plus new qualitative data from stakeholders and the key informants. Lasts approx 12 weeks

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- 3rd level – In DEPTH- provides comprehensive assessment of potential health impacts. Involves collecting and analysing data using multiple source, methods- qualitative and quantitative data. Last approx. 6 months

The procedures and methods proposed in the HIA

- The organisational steps- screening, conduct assessment, report on health impacts and policy options, monitoring, impact, outcome evaluation
- Steps and methods within the actual assessment- analysis, profiling of communities, qualitative and quantitative data coll., priority impacts, recommendations, process evaluation