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Asian Development Bank the Business Case for HIA

Emma Marsden
Senior Environment Specialist

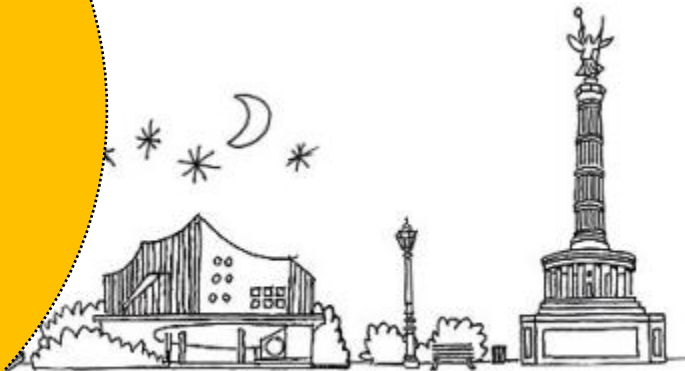
Michiko Suga
Senior Social Development Specialist





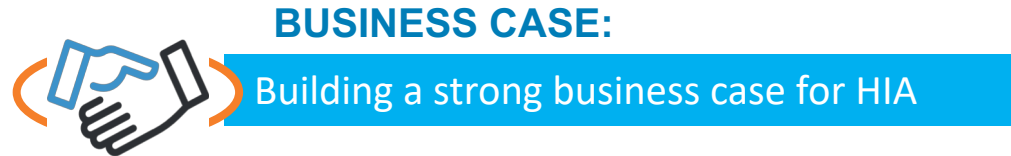
HIA is a structured process that combines scientific evidence and community engagement to inform decision-makers about how they can increase the positive health benefits and reduce the negative health impacts of new infrastructure development. It also looks at how the benefits of development can be shared equitably and fairly across all affected communities.

ADB, 2016





ADB strengthened HIA through a three pronged approach:





BUSINESS CASE:



Building a strong business case for HIA

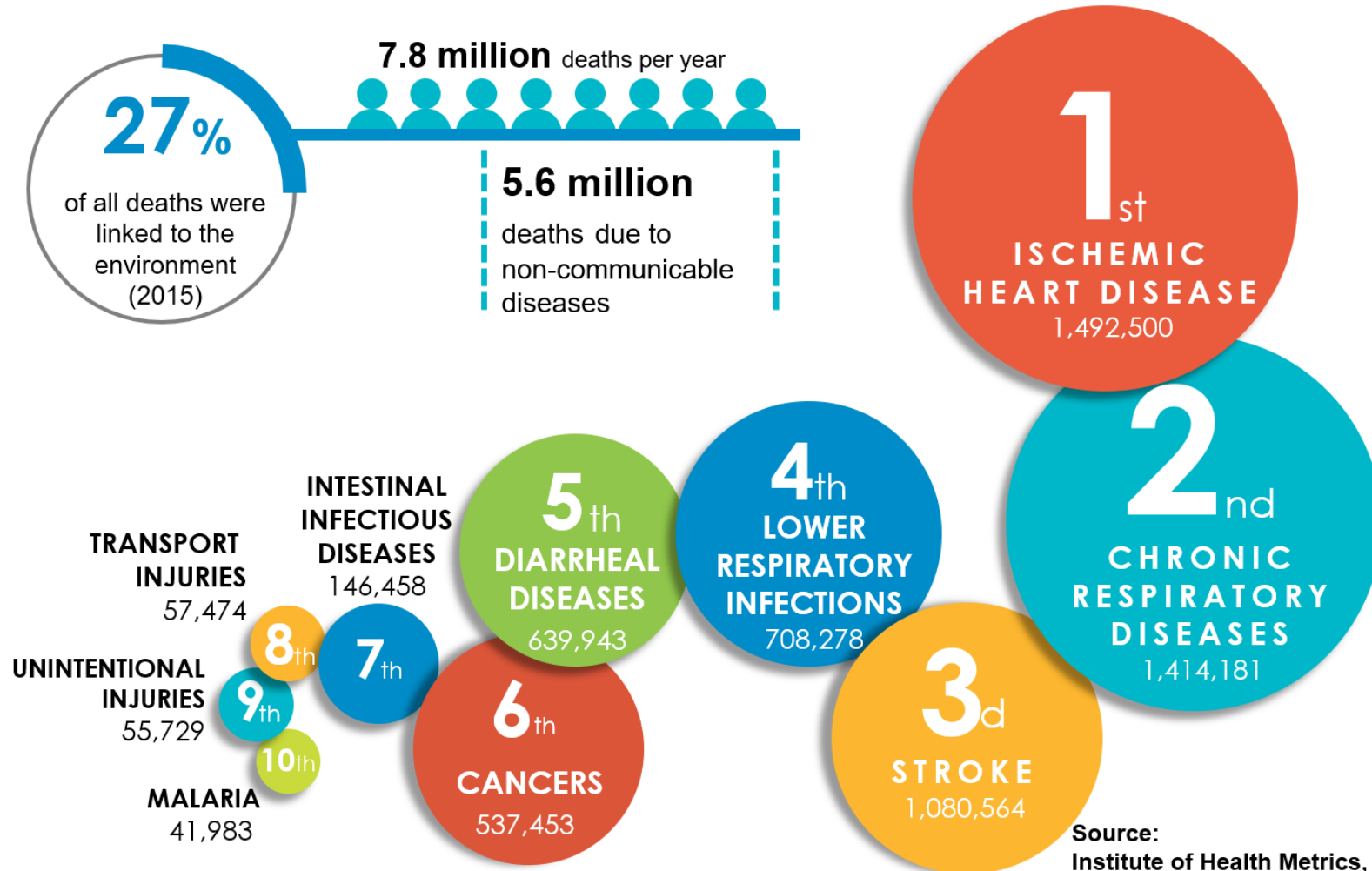
Benefit for better project design;
improved occupational,
community health and safety
impact and risk management;
and, improved economic
outcomes of development
projects



BUSINESS CASE:



Building a strong business case for HIA



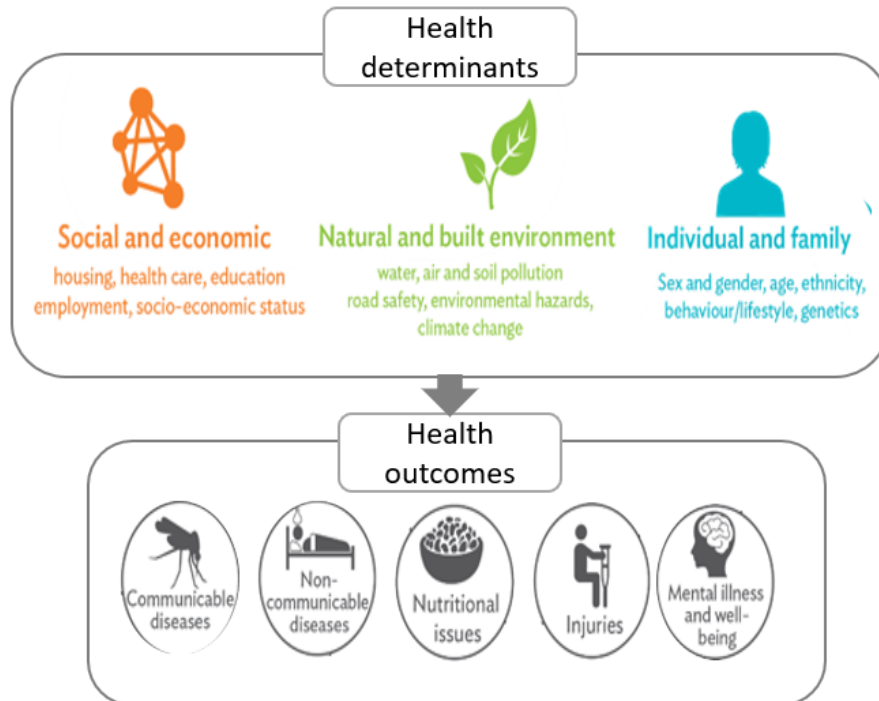
Source:
Institute of Health Metrics, 2015



BUSINESS CASE:



Building a strong business case for HIA



Investing in Health

Prevention:

+ \$1.60-2.50 rate of return

International SOS, 2016

- Paying attention to health can improve revenue opportunities for governments, business and communities
- Reactive health management is really expensive... major businesses do not operate this way any longer
- Poor health conditions risk international businesses not being able to achieve their social and environmental performance commitments

Operational Plan for Health, 2015–2020

Strategy 2020

2008

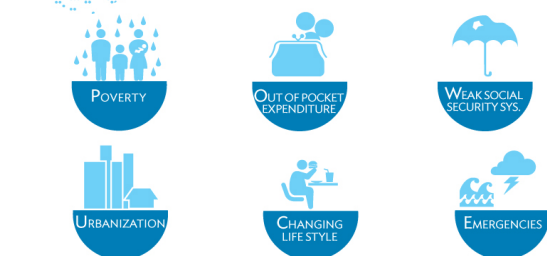
health sector investments
1%–2%

Midterm Review

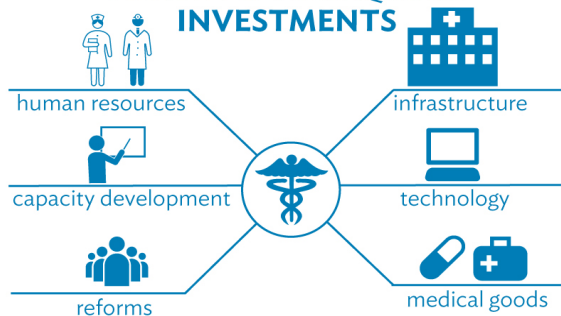
health sector investments 2020

3%–5%

Every country faces challenges
providing and financing health care.



HEALTH CARE REQUIRES
INVESTMENTS



Achieving better health outcomes demands
innovative approaches
for managing health care more effectively,
and improving quality at a lower cost.

Support developing member
countries in meeting the
post-2015 sustainable
development goal of
universal health coverage

Continue leveraging
successful health
outcomes from
infrastructure projects

Support improvements in the
regional public goods
of the health sector

--- ADB health team ---
3 FOCUS AREAS

infrastructure

hospitals • clinics • human resources •
management systems

health governance

accreditation • regulation • regional public goods

health financing

insurance • private sector • public budgets

The initial health sector support efforts of ADB
will focus on 8–12 interested developing member
countries with existing health operations.

efficiency

quality

cost-
effectiveness



BUSINESS CASE:



Building a strong business case for HIA

Safeguards Operational Review

ADB Processes, Portfolio, Country Systems,
and Financial Intermediaries



Independent
Evaluation



Review of ADB safeguards implementation recognized that the assessment of health impacts and risks could be strengthened:

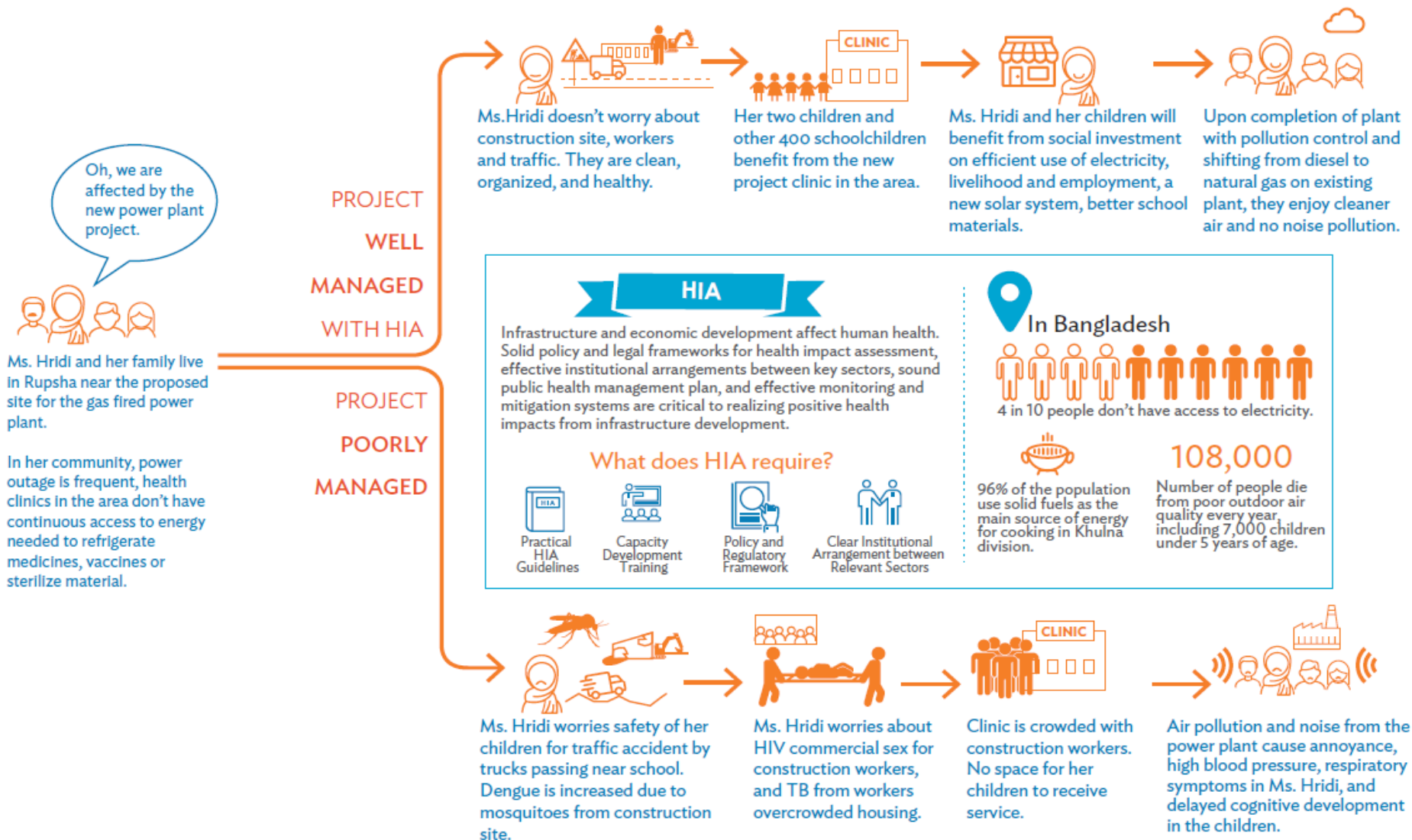
“For environmental safeguards, the review’s analysis identified (...) shortfalls in relation to the identification of potential construction, operational, and other impacts [including] information on risks to (...) community health and safety.”





HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Bangladesh: Rupsha 800-Megawatt Combined Cycle Power Plant Project





HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

PHILIPPINES: PROJECT INDUCED RESETTLEMENT



Esmerelda Lopez and her family are informal settlers along the right of way for a new railway line.

In her community they are constantly worried about being evicted as they lack legal tenure. As a result they also lack equal access to local services and empowerment to access them.

RESETTLEMENT WELL MANAGED WITH HIA



Esmerelda does not unduly worry about the relocation. The process is open and transparent. They are informed regularly about where they will go, when and how.



Her two children and their friends benefit from the well resourced health clinic located right in their resettlement site.



Esmerelda has legal tenure and is supported by the government to set up a small business after she receives livelihoods training.



When resettlement is fully complete, she enjoys a cohesive social environment. She has access to sufficiently resourced services and the financial means to fulfil her family's needs.

RESETTLEMENT POORLY MANAGED WITHOUT HIA



Esmerelda worries about where she is being moved to, the risks the location poses and her family's access to services there. She does not know how to prepare.



Esmerelda worries about HIV and commercial sex as neighbors begin to practice risky behaviors due to lack of work and presence of construction workers. She worries about TB due to overcrowding.



There is an increase in illness due to a lack of capacity for the host community to handle the influx of resettled families.



There are poor services at the resettlement site, community participation is poor, there are no economic opportunities. Everyone's mental and physical health suffers.

HIA

Infrastructure and economic development affect human health. Solid policy and legal frameworks for health impact assessment, effective institutional arrangements between key sectors, sound public health management plan, and effective monitoring and mitigation systems are critical to realizing positive health impacts from infrastructure development.

What does HIA require?



Practical
HIA
Guidelines



Capacity
Development
Training



Policy and
Regulatory
Framework



Clear Institutional
Arrangement between
Relevant Sectors

Health Challenges and Impacts of Resettlement

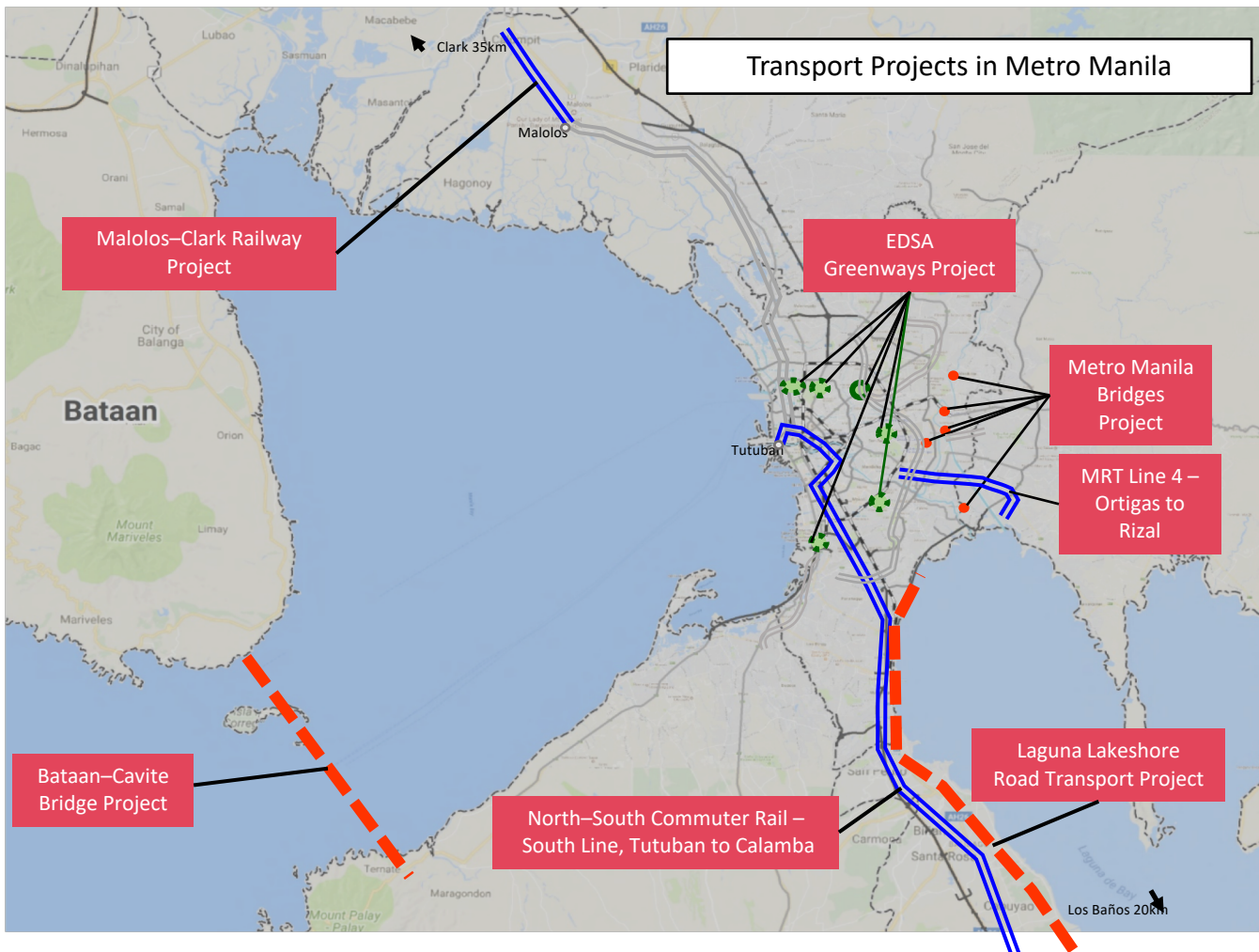
HEALTH CHALLENGES

- Poor location of new settlement
- Loss of livelihood
- Loss of community cohesion
- Loss of spiritual links to ancestral land

HEALTH IMPACTS

- Malaria epidemic
- Malnutrition
- Communal and domestic violence and injury
- Substance abuse and gambling
- Depression and anxiety

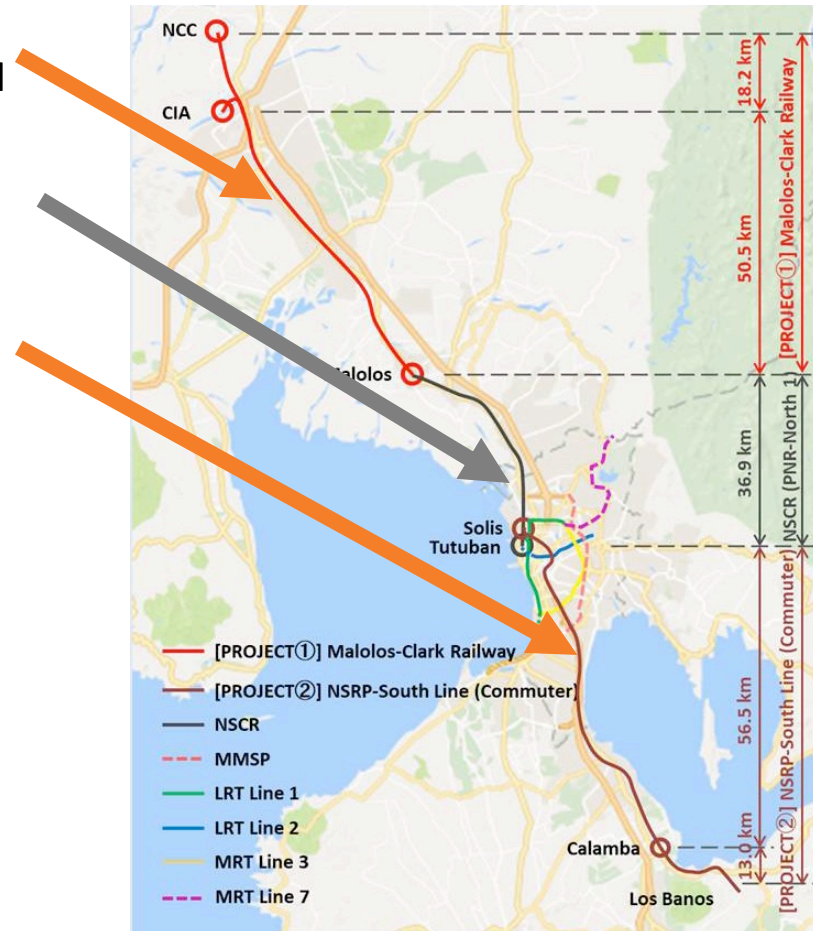
Source: ADB. 2018. *Health Impact Assessment: A Good Practice Sourcebook*.





Philippine Railway Development

- **Malolos–Clark Railway Project** (ADB approval anticipated 2019, cofinanced by JICA)
- Tutuban–Malolos Line (JICA-financed)
- **North-South Commuter Rail – Tutuban to Calamba** (ADB approval anticipated 2020, cofinanced by JICA)





RESETTLEMENT DETERMINANTS

COHESION



- ✓ **Community participation, social networks, trust, access to and quality of services, support networks**
 - Personal and community resilience to shocks
 - Trust
- ✓ **Community action and participation**
 - Quality of and access to services (health/market)
 - Control in community (development/safety...)

LIVELIHOODS



- ✓ **Livelihoods, access to opportunities, income, socio-economic status, Income**
 - Stability
 - Social status
 - Housing
 - Access to services
 - Resilience
- ✓ **Access to services**
 - Transport
- Training and assets
- ✓ **Social Cohesion**
 - Community participation

AGE:



Children and Youth:

- ✓ **Parents' access to services/income, School**
- ✓ **Household income/ livelihoods** (child labor, food security...)
- ✓ **Community social cohesion** (safety, freedom from violence)
 - ✓ **Participation**
- ✓ **Coping mechanisms**



FINDINGS AND RISKS

**Resettlement SITE SELECTION and IMPLEMENTATION
TIMELINE *may impact*
EFFICACY OF SERVICES and LIVELIHOODS OPPORTUNITIES
which may impact
ACCESS TO school, health services, income
and ALL HEALTH OUTCOMES
E.g. nutrition and hygiene, communicable and
non-communicable diseases, mental health and well-being**



FINDINGS AND RISKS

- **Resettlement Risks:** in-city < out-of-city
- **COHESION:**
 - RISKS:** Support networks and social capital: inevitably broken and reduced
 - ✓ **MITIGATION:** Transparency, participation and community support
- **LIVELIHOODS:**
 - RISK:** Loss of income & livelihoods/no opportunities at resettlement site
 - ✓ **MITIGATION:** Detailed and contextualized market assessment necessary
- **CHILDREN/YOUTH:**
 - RISK:** increased out of school youth/child labor
 - MITIGATION:** Children consulted and considered in resettlement planning

RISK EXAMPLES

RISK: increased out of school youth/child labor

RISK: increased risky behavior leading to teen pregnancy, STIs/HIV, substance abuse, heightened vulnerability to disease



DEVELOP SKILLS:

Providing capacity development, tools and resources:

Raising capacity by supporting the development of national HIA guidelines, a sourcebook for use in training and project preparation, establishing a network of HIA academics and practitioners, and providing a range of training opportunities



DEVELOP SKILLS:

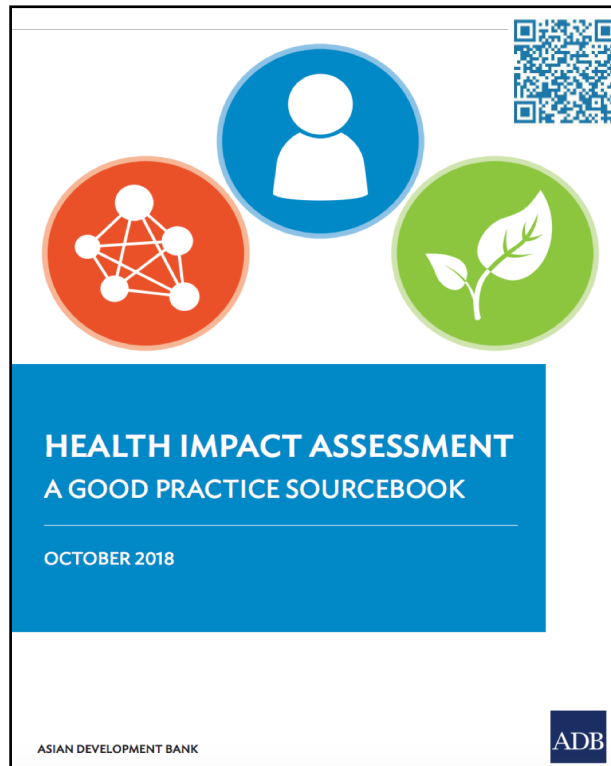
Developing sound regulatory and policy frameworks in the GMS:

- Myanmar and Viet Nam governments completed draft HIA guidelines
- Integration of health into the EIA process was initiated in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Viet Nam
- Lao PDR held national consultations on updating their existing HIA guidelines



DEVELOP SKILLS:

Developing tools and resources for HIA practitioners:



HIA Network
ASIA PACIFIC





DEVELOP SKILLS:

Raising capacity at developing country level in the GMS:

6

universities in the GMS
offered a HIA certificate course,
targeting 240 future HIA practitioners



600

government and
non-government participants
trained to meet the needs for effective HIAs



- Developing a HIA curriculum in collaboration with the WHO Collaborating Centre for Environmental HIA at Curtin University
- Offering HIA certificate courses in partnership with universities in the GMS
- Training of government staff working in ministries of health and ministries of environment in 5 languages



DEVELOP SKILLS:



Raising capacity within the ADB:



HIA TRAINING IN ADB

Integrated into:

- regular poverty and social analysis training
- regular social and environmental safeguards training
- technical training on labor, health and safety in ADB projects
- technical training on air quality management

- Training provided to project officers, environment and social safeguards staff in collaboration with existing training programs
- Capacity development of ADB staff is critical to mainstreaming HIA in the region and investment projects



DEMONSTRATE BENEFITS:

Undertaking HIAs for infrastructure developments as demonstration projects:

HIAs for various infrastructure
development projects,
providing demonstration projects
to show the benefits of HIA
to ADB staff and
government counterparts



DEMONSTRATE BENEFITS:



Undertaking HIAs for infrastructure developments as demonstration projects:



Hongsa Power Plant
(Lao PDR)



Savannakhet SEZ (Lao PDR)
Mukdahan SEZ (Thailand)
Thilawa SEZ (Myanmar)



Second Rural Water Supply
and Sanitation Sector Project
(Cambodia)
Ho Chi Minh City Wastewater
and Drainage System
(Viet Nam)



Mandalay Urban Services
Improvement (Myanmar)
Yunnan Lincang Border
Economic Cooperation Zone
Development Project
(People's Republic of China)
Jilin Yanji Low-Carbon Climate
Resilient Healthy City Project
(People's Republic of China)



Second Human Resource
Development Project
(Viet Nam)



GMS East-West Economic Corridor
Eindu to Kawkareik Road Development
(Myanmar)

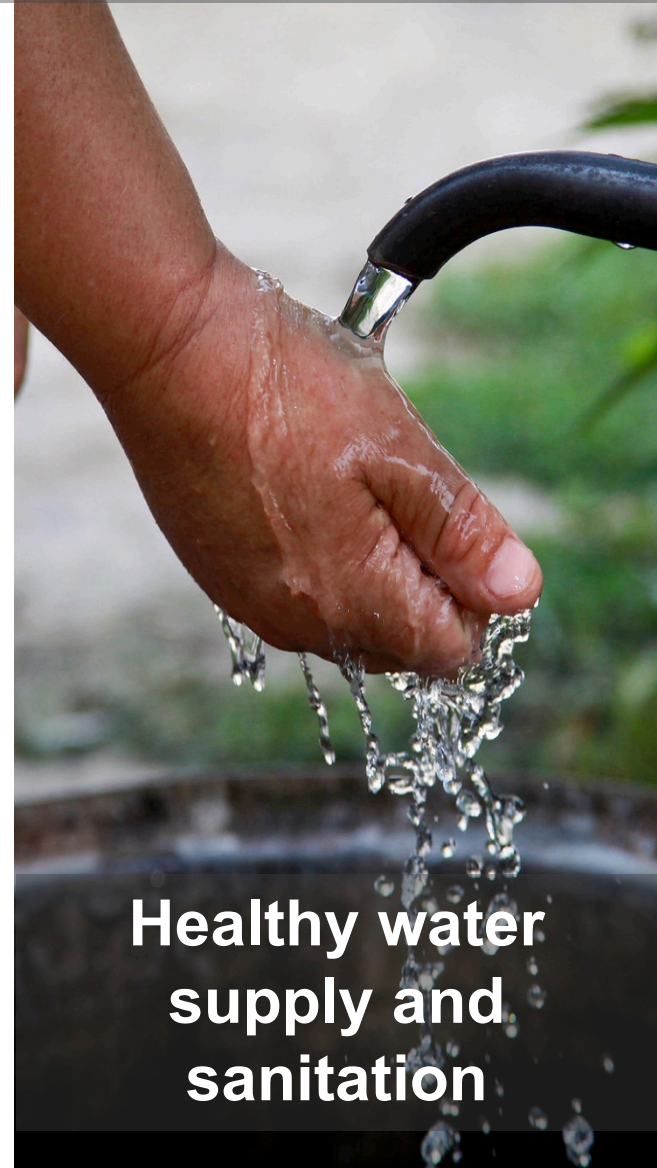
BEST PRACTICE IN HEALTHY INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGN



**Healthy
urban
development**



**Healthy
energy supply**



**Healthy water
supply and
sanitation**



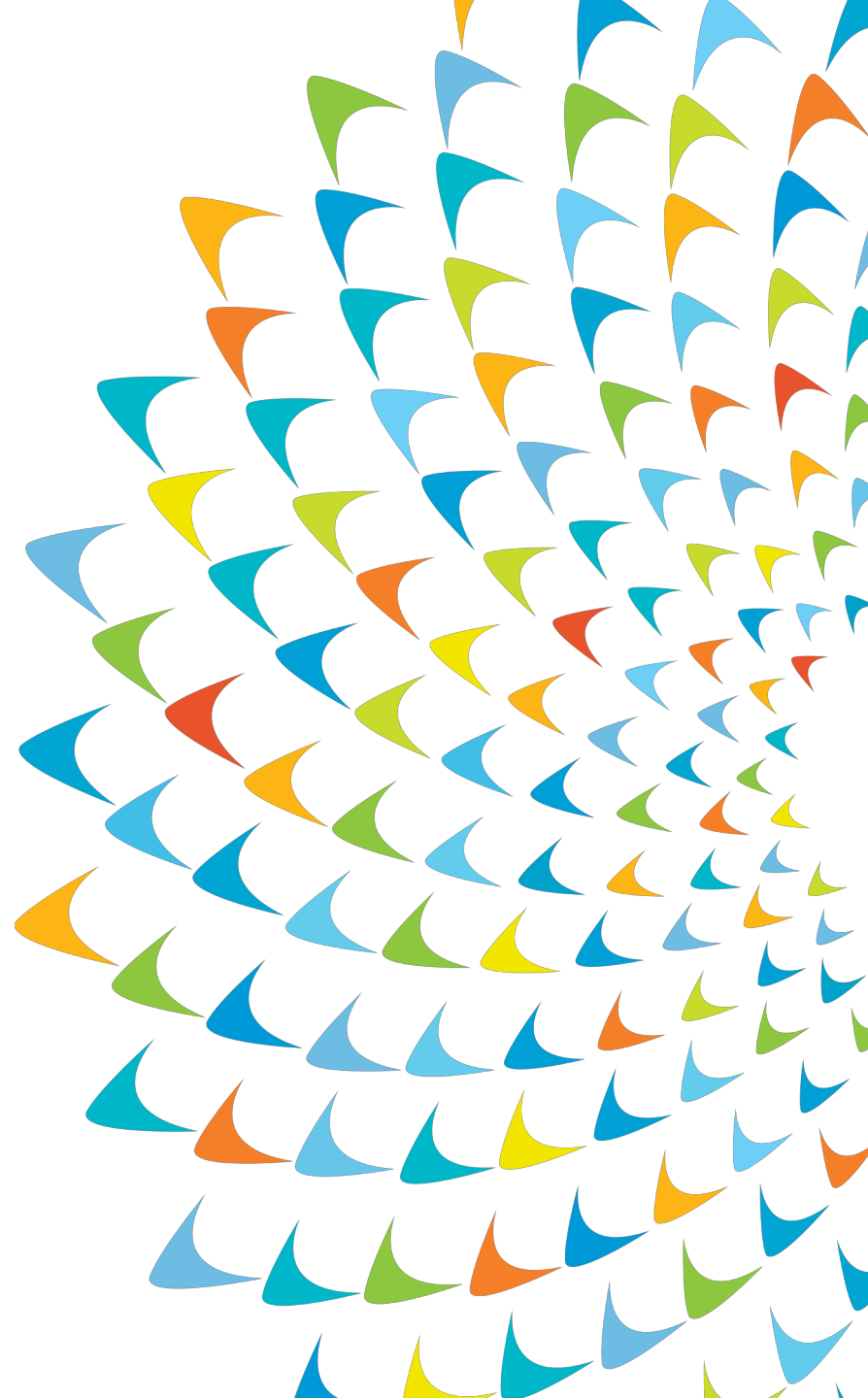
**“Health isn’t everything,
but without it, everything
else is nothing.”**

Schopenhauer





Thank you!





Now choose your caravan sessions:

TITLE	PRESENTER
HIA Case Studies And Transboundary Health Issues	Filipe Silva
HIA For Economic Zones in the GMS	Janis Shandro
Hazardous Material Management in Thilawa SEZ, Myanmar	Gene Peralta
Advancing HIA in Lao PDR	Tayphasavanh Fengthong
Thai Experiences on HIA From Policy To Practice	Jittima Rodsawad
Towards the Establishment of the HIA Network Asia	Helen Brown

