



Health Impact Assessment in (Special) Economic Zones

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Outline

1. Issues
2. Business case
3. Health Impact assessment Framework

1.

SEZs are economic growth engines



500 economic, industrial and border zones across GMS alone

~ 50 million people affected

~ 10 million workers

Goal: Sustainable communities with sustainable businesses

Economic Zones need to manage negative externalities

- EZs successfully **attract investments** and production
- EZs enable **structural change**: linkages with local communities
- Need to manage **negative externalities**
- **Crucial inputs for surrounding communities**: safe water, waste disposal, services



SEZs can have many health issues

Environmental pollution

- Respiratory diseases, hypertension, diabetes, cancer, infections, vector-borne diseases (malaria, dengue)

Weak health services

- Limited health promotion, prevention and chronic care

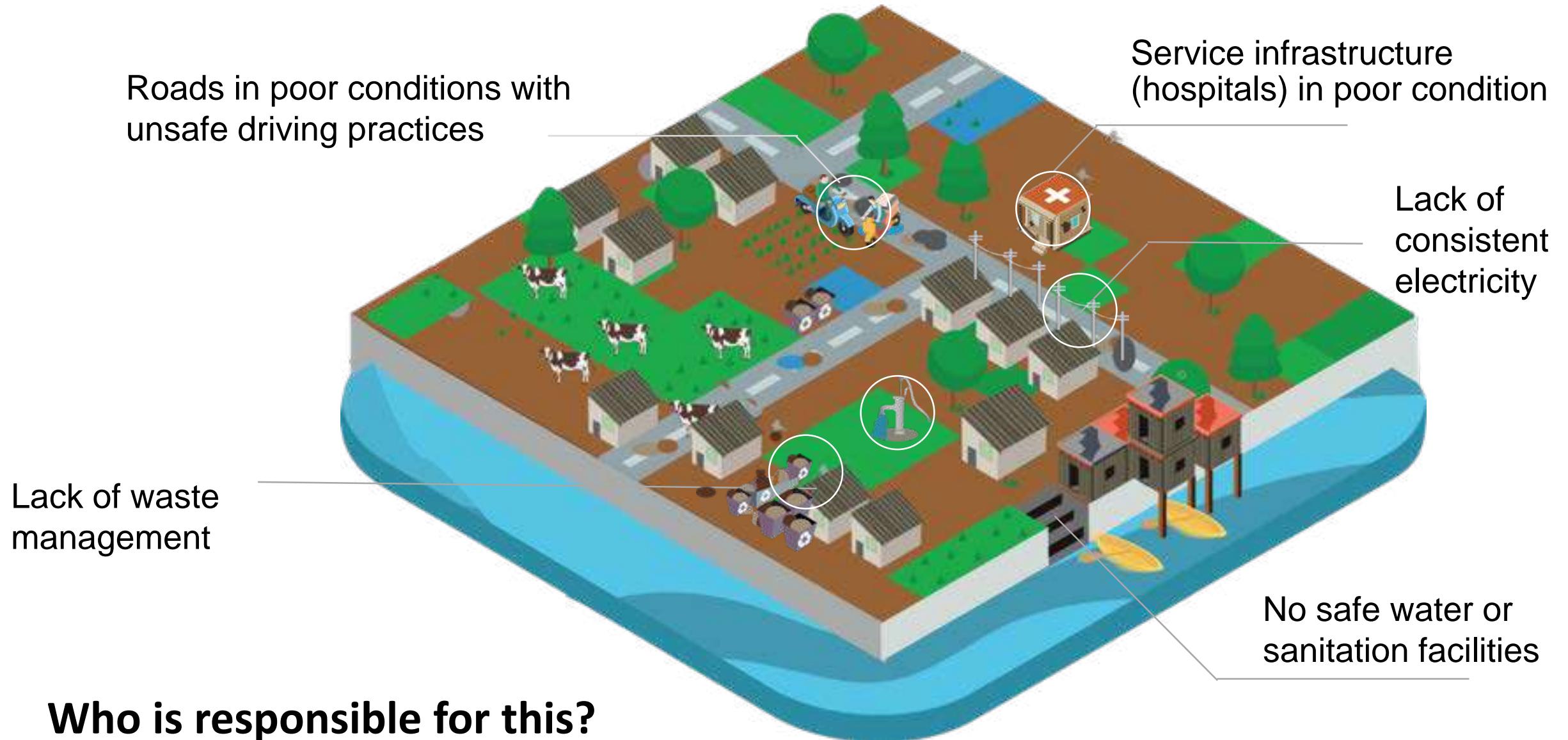
Occupation health and safety

- Injuries, respiratory diseases, malnutrition

Lifestyle related

- Non-communicable diseases, mental diseases, sexual-transmitted diseases

Many SEZs are in underdeveloped border areas



Limited health data available to understand the situation



Health service situation is often unclear

- **Data fragmentation:** Public Facility Data, Private Facility Data
- **Self treatment:** Pharmacies
- **Cross border facility utilization:** Its better 'over there'
- **Data collection:** Aggregation of incidence (new cases) and prevalence (overall cases)
- **Some health outcomes not captured clearly**

Worker accommodations needs to be monitored




Hazardous material management needs to be improved






Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases across borders

Hotspot Risk Map of Wildlife EIDs



Risk: 0 (Low) - 1 1/2 Standard Deviations

- 0.023 - 0.05
- 0.056 - 0.08
- 0.089 - 0.12




NEW STRAITS TIMES

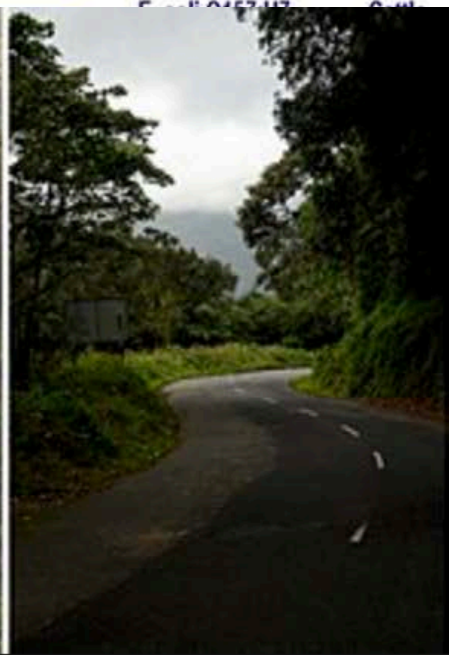

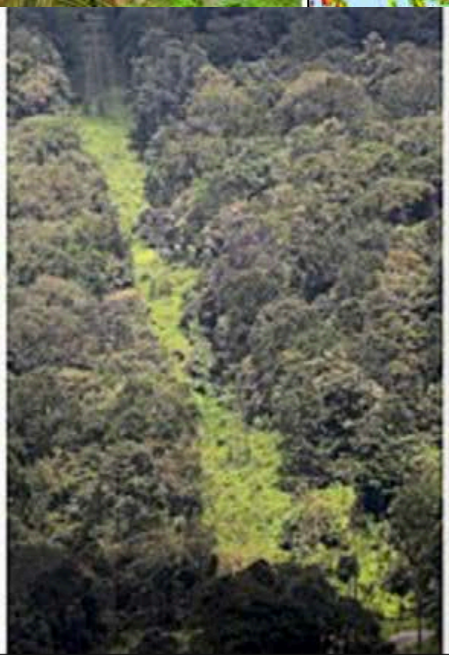
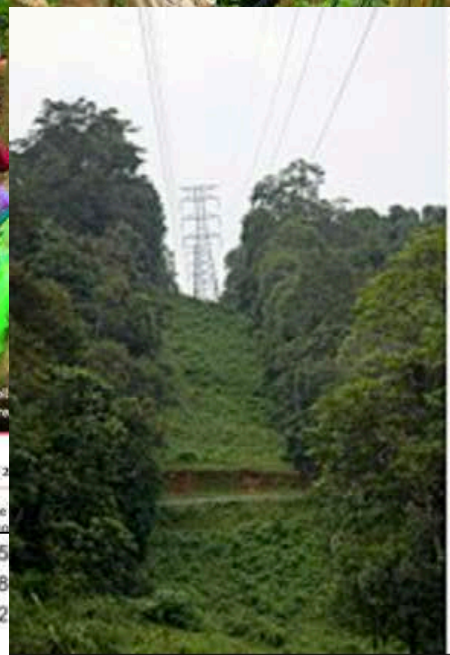
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First identified in Malaysia, deadly Nipah virus spreads in India

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The death toll stems the spread



Breaches in species barrier: selected emerging infections in humans identified since 1976



Infection	Animal linked to transmission	Year infection first reported
Ebola virus	Bats	1976
HIV-1	Primates	1981
...	...	1982
...	...	1982
...	...	1986
...	...	1994
...	...	1996
...	...	1996
...	...	1997
...	...	1999
...	...	2003
...	...	2009

Mobile and migrant workers are vulnerable

- Limited health services
- Infectious and lifestyle disease
- Family breakdown
- Living conditions
- Ethnic/gender vulnerability
- Cultural shifts/shocks
- Transboundary health risks



2.

Business case for health impact assessment

Fines, reputational risks



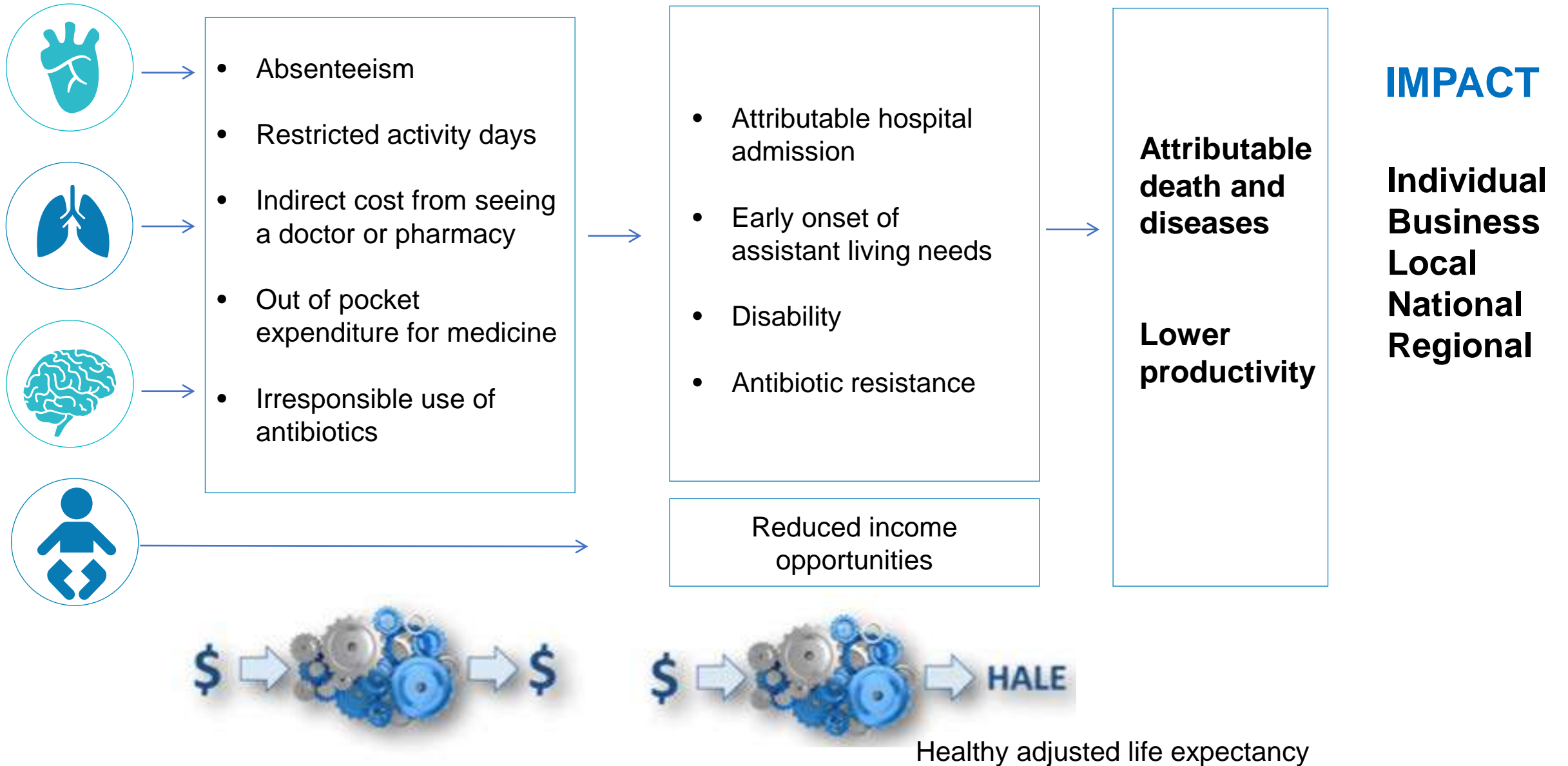
**Community-company
conflict**



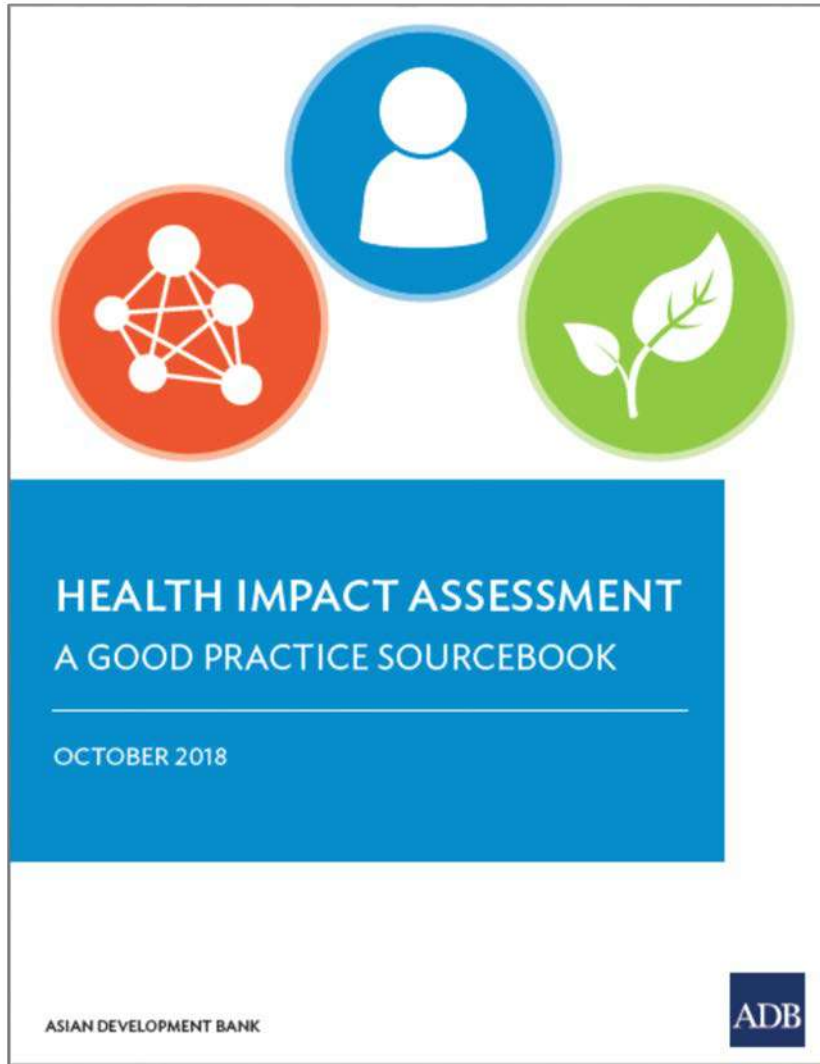
**Worker productivity
reduced**



Bad workers' health has an economic impact

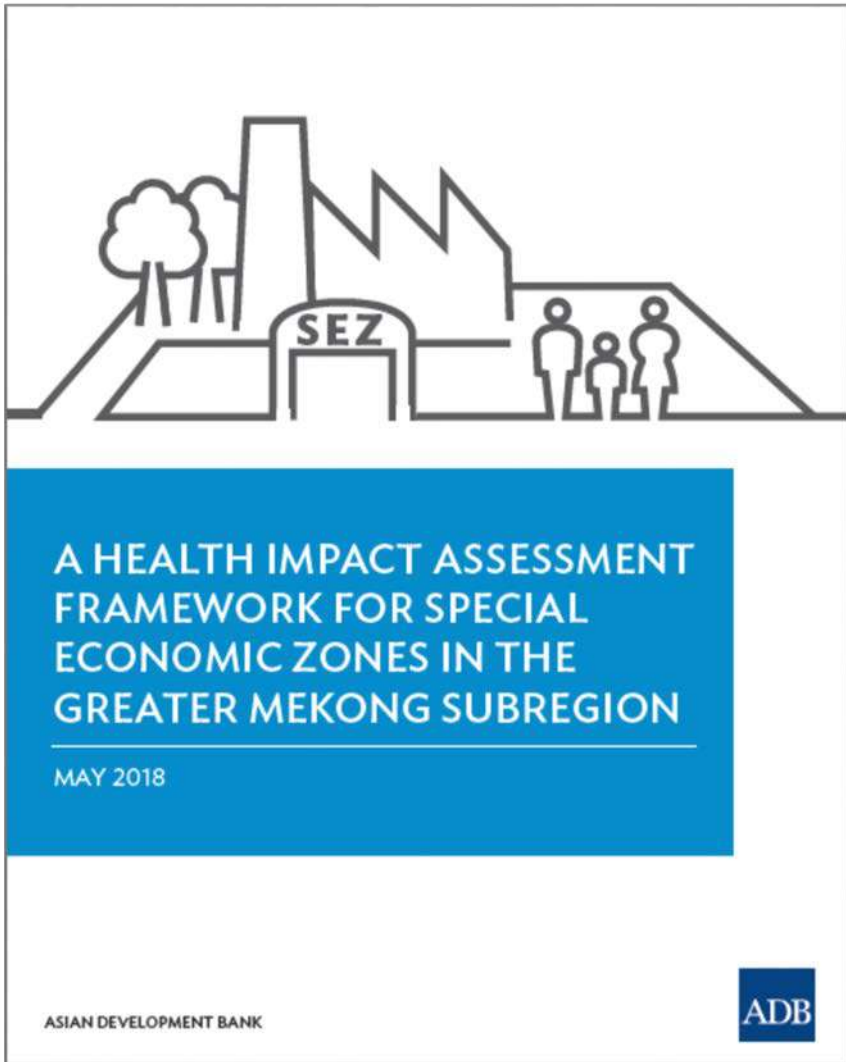


Health Impact Assessment is a tool



Combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.

Health Impact Assessment Framework in SEZs



Identify and manage health risks and opportunities associated with unprecedented economic growth and development in SEZs.

Looks at determinants of health.



A HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION

MAY 2018

Content

1. GMS Country Profiles
2. Health Opportunities and Risks
3. Health Impact Assessment in SEZs
4. Health Impact Assessment Guidelines

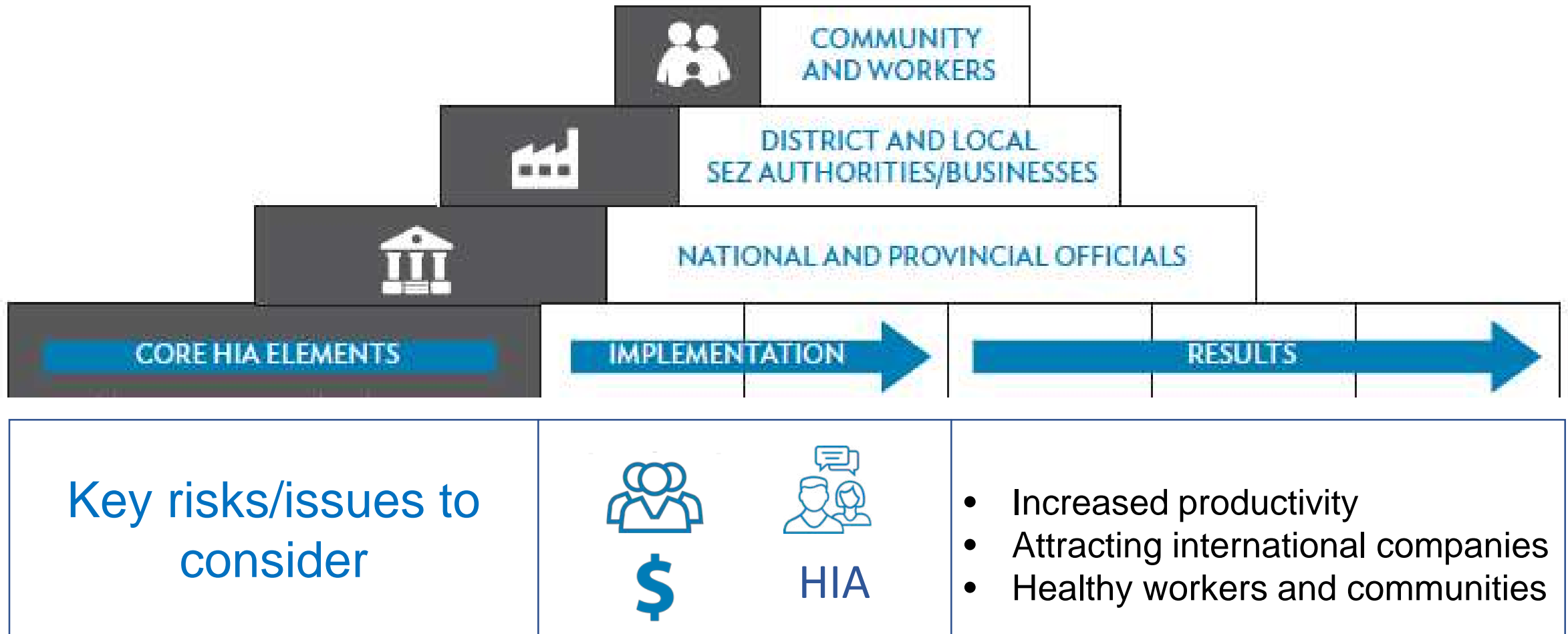
Indicators for Baseline Data Collection

- Additional Data Collection Tools
- Grievance Management Resources
- Gender Equality Standards for EZ Authorities and businesses
- Health Risk Assessment Tools

Core concepts of SEZ HIA Framework

- Improved **cross-disciplinary understanding** of health risks and opportunities
- Support for a **harmonized approach** to manage health
- Maximizing **social and economic prosperity** for people and businesses
- **Effective SEZ management** support tool
- Focused primarily on **areas supporting SEZ development** rather than individual SEZ businesses or contained SEZ areas

Health Impact Assessment Framework for Economic Zones

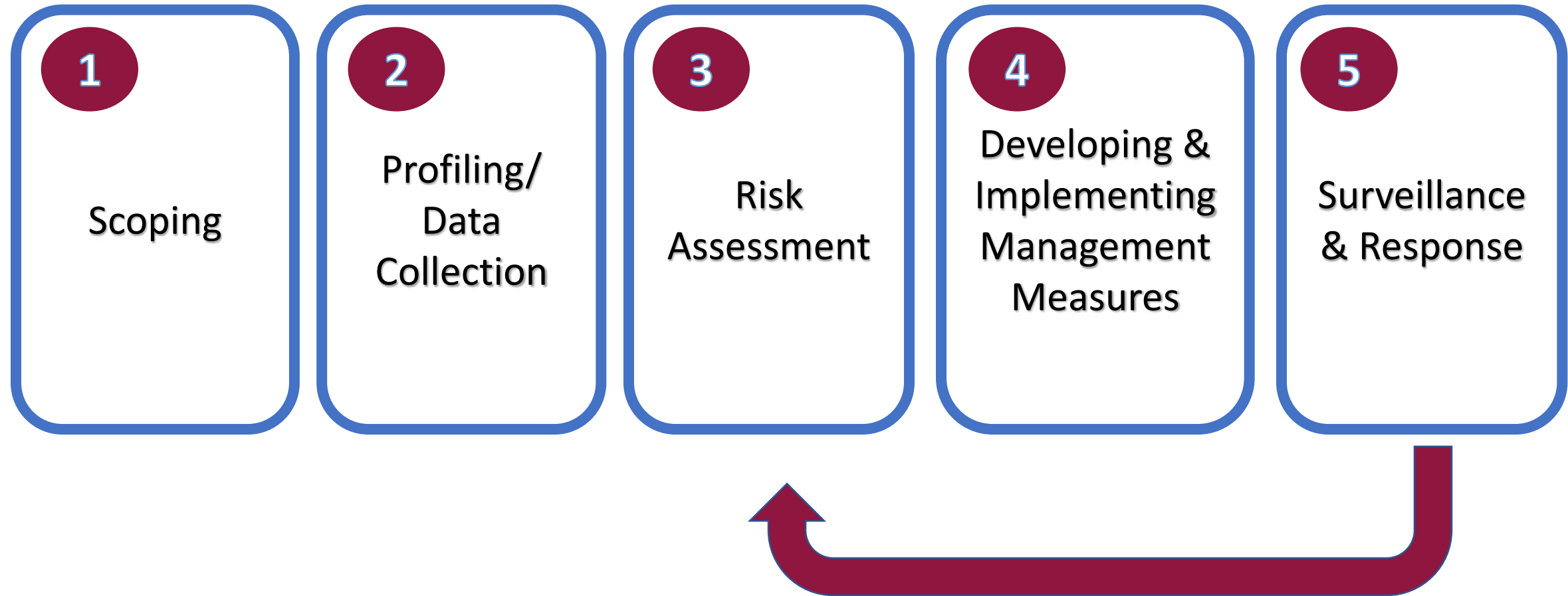


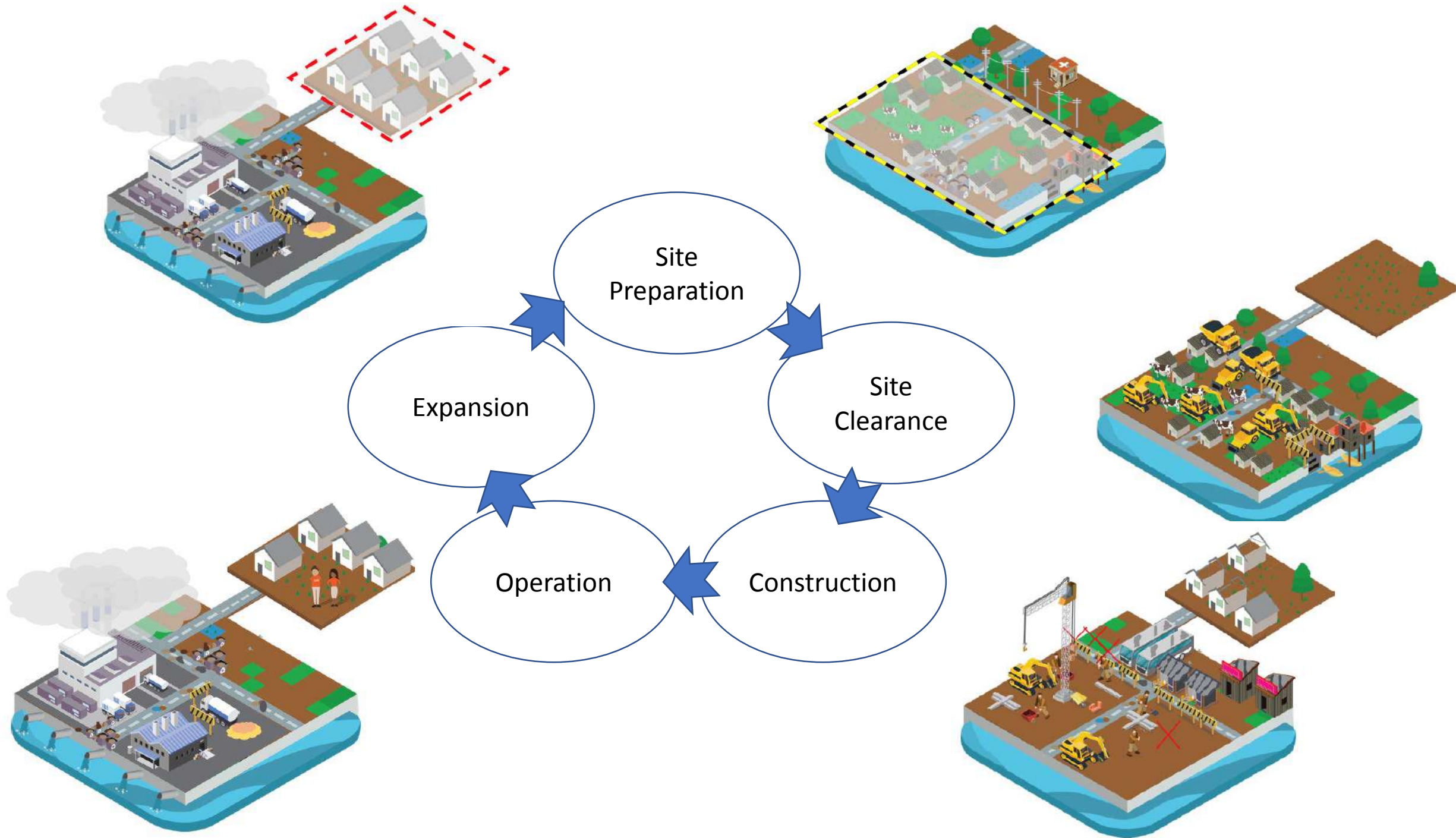
Identifying determinants of health risks

Associated Determinant	Health Outcome
Chaotic Traffic	Traffic morbidity and mortality
Standing water	Vector-borne diseases
Resettlement/Loss of livelihood/Stress	(mental well-being and depression)
Crowded conditions	Multi-drug resistant TB
Poor Personal Health Practices	Other communicable diseases
Exposure to Dust and other airborne emissions	Respiratory infections and diseases

CAN BE MANAGED

Applying a systematic process





Based upon experience in Viet Nam

Nghi Son Economic Zone, 2013-2017



Supported country policies and frameworks



**A Health Impact Assessment Guideline for
Special Economic Zone Development in Thailand:
Draft September 2017**



**A Health Impact Assessment Guideline for
Special Economic Zone Development in Lao PDR:
Draft October 2017**

Build on country policies and frameworks

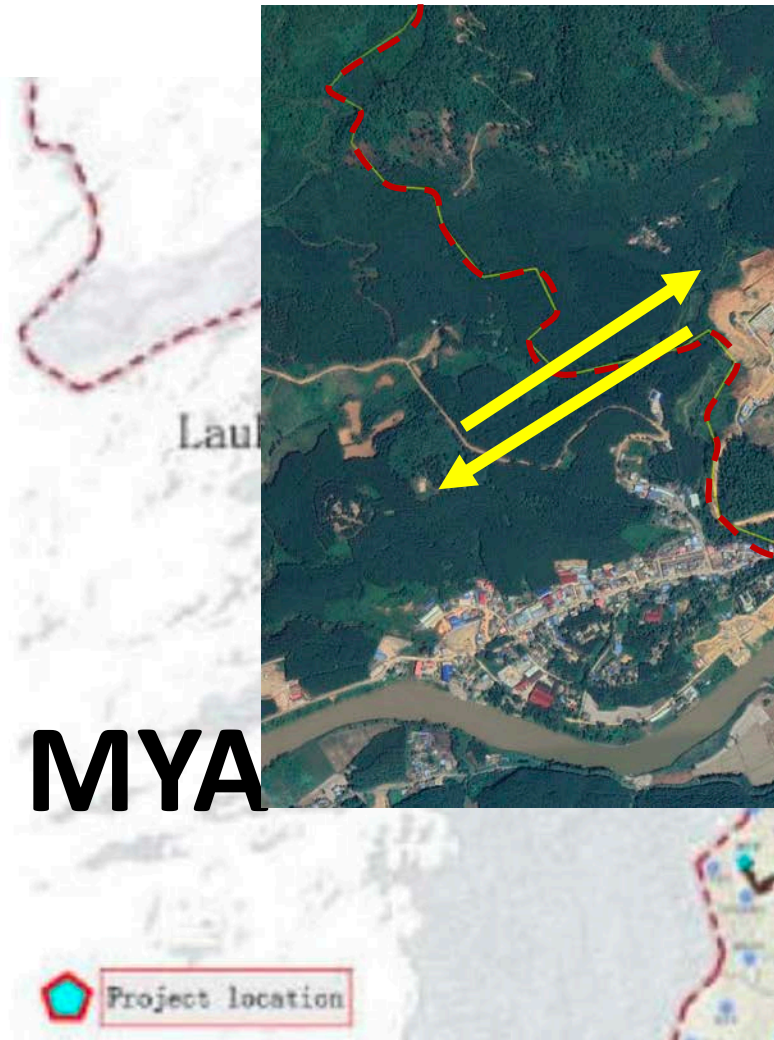
Country	HIA Legislation	HIA Guidelines	SEZ HIA Demo Projects
Cambodia	In EIA	Under development	0
Lao PDR	✓	✓	1
Myanmar	In EIA	Under development	1
Thailand	✓	✓	1
Viet Nam	✓	Updating	0

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

Applied in demonstration projects in economic zones

- **Savan-SENO SEZ, Lao PDR and Mukdahan SEZ, Thailand**
 - Implemented HIA Framework for SEZ in both locations simultaneously
 - Governments embedded the framework into policy.
- **Thilawa SEZ, Myanmar**
 - Developed a series of management plans focused on hazardous material, waste management, and health and safety (based on HIA framework for SEZ)
- **Yunnan-Lincang Border Economic Zone**
 - Conducted a rapid HIA based upon methodology set out in HIA framework

Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone



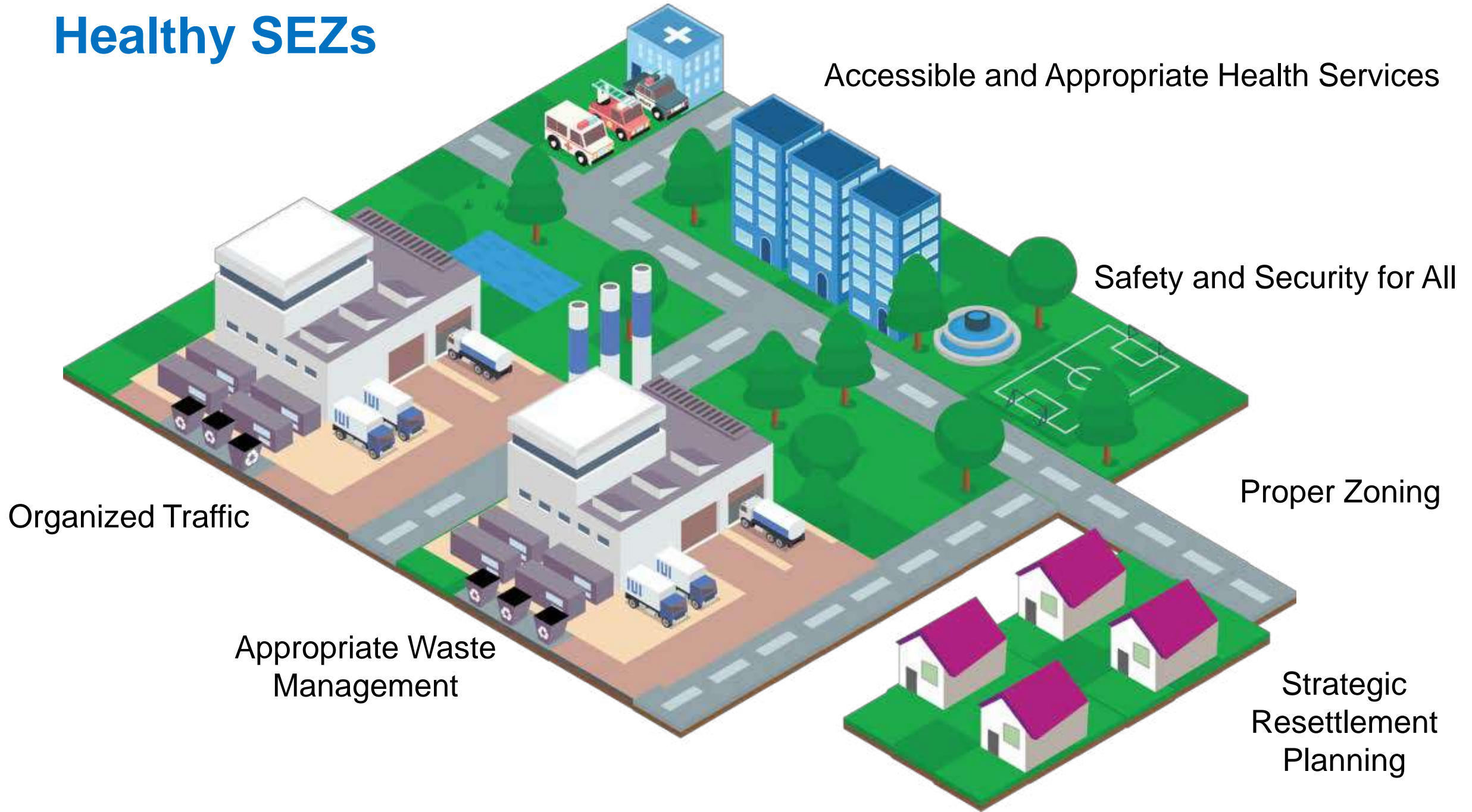
SEZs benefit from a public health management plan

Multi-disciplinary



- Health Impact Assessment in SEZ leads to a public health management plan
- Plan implemented by all stakeholders
- Local government or SEZ operator lead implementation
- Funding needs to be mobilized from SEZ

Healthy SEZs



So, what can we do to advance HIA in SEZs?

Align HIA policies and guidelines for SEZ.

Improve the development and implementation of public health plans in SEZ.
Create best practices.

Advocate for HIA among decision makers.

Apply the SEZ Health Impact Assessment framework.

Support partnerships between private and public sector.





Paradigm shift #1

Enable good governance



Policies and
guidelines not
implemented



HIA SEZ policies and
guidelines are
reinforced across
sectors and borders



Paradigm shift # 2

Certified EZs



Lack of emphasis
on health



Infrastructure and SEZ
development are
“health” certified



Paradigm shift #3

Prioritize sustainable and healthy EZs



**Short term profit gain
prioritized**



**Sustainable business
development incentivized and
communities benefit from EZ
development**

Healthy Economic Zone Highlights

April
2017



**HIA Work
for SEZ
began in
Lao PDR**

June
2017



**HIA Work
for SEZ
began in
Thailand**

October
2017



**Draft
health
guidelines
developed**

November
2017



**Regional
SEZ Forum
Bangkok**

May 2018



**GMS – HIA
for SEZ
framework
published**

The Future

Aug
2018

Dec
2018

2019 onwards



HIA and
SEZ
Forum



Economic
Corridor
Forum



**Development of project which
improves access to health services to
mobile and migrant workers in SEZs**

Thank you!



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