Health Impact Assessment in the Energy Sector

Delya Sommerville/Yina Xiao
JHU/Eni
USA/Mexico
dsommer5@jhu.edu/yina.xiao@eni.com
linkedin.com/in/delya-sommerville
www.linkedin.com/in/yina-xiao

Global Health Manager
Eni Mexico
HIA Process: What, Why and How

HIA process for public and private is similar

Concept - "outside the fence line"

HIA drivers
- Legal, international finance institutions, industry best practice, company requirements and commitments

Stand-alone vs integrated, publicly available vs internal, over full project cycle vs specific activities, developed vs developing countries, performed by internal resources vs consultants

Reference: International Finance Corporation (IFC), Health impact assessment: a guide for the oil and gas industry | Ipieca
HIA in Industry: What is Effective

At predicting positive and negative impacts
At preventing project or operational delays

As a risk management tool
In stakeholder engagement
In influencing decision making

At raising awareness of health as a relevant and significant cross cutting issue

At providing basis for community health management plan (HMP)
At providing basis for community investment
HIA in Industry: What Good Process Looks Like

Success factors
- Timing and timeliness
- HIA team
- Leadership support

What doesn’t help
- Not engaging stakeholders appropriately
- Performing after project started, not producing in timely manner, not following through recommendations
- No proper handover to the local team
HIA in Industry: Performance

Not all companies do it
Some moved to integrated impact assessment
How it works for energy transition projects
Health equity, environmental justice emerging topics
## Case Studies: Two Scenarios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Integrated ESHIA, publicly available</td>
<td>Stand-alone HIA, in country, internal document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main driver</td>
<td>Compliance with Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry requirements</td>
<td>Company requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project description</td>
<td>Hydrocarbon exploration licensing</td>
<td>Expansion of biofuels facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducted by</td>
<td>Large environmental firm</td>
<td>HIA consultants jointly with company rep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health impacts identified</td>
<td>Potential increased noise, decreased air quality due to aircraft use, pressure on health services, waste, increase in diseases, road accidents</td>
<td>Increase in diseases, pressure on health services, increase in diseases, road accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What worked well</td>
<td>Health info was integrated into ESHIA incl combined mgt plan</td>
<td>Need to do HIA recognised and fulfilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What could be improved</td>
<td>Human rights impact assessment was separate</td>
<td>Full life cycle of the project not considered, the report was issued after the project ended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIA in Energy: Benefits, Challenges and Opportunities

Benefits
- Baseline record in support for monitoring and mitigation
- Foster internal & external communication

Challenges
- Lack of requirements
- Financial and human resources
- Organisational management structure
- Public private cooperation

Opportunities related to energy transformation
- Geographies, projects, legal requirements, impacts different
- Innovation in technology and application
Let’s continue the conversation!
Post questions and comments in the IAIA24 app.

Delya Sommerville/Yina Xiao
JHU/Eni
USA/Mexico
dsommer5@jhu.edu/yina.xiao@eni.com
linkedin.com/in/delya-sommerville
linkedin.com/in/yina-xiao-35a60224