การมีส่วนร่วมในกระบวนการประเมินผลกระทบทางสุขภาพ เพื่อการพัฒนานโยบายสาธารณะ

สมพร เพ็งค่ำ

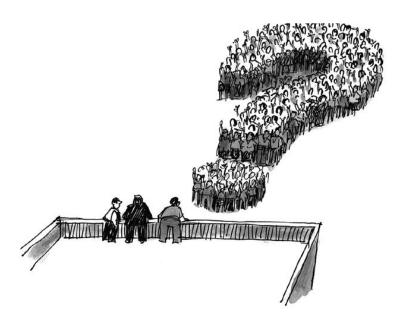
CHIA Platform in Southeast Asia

















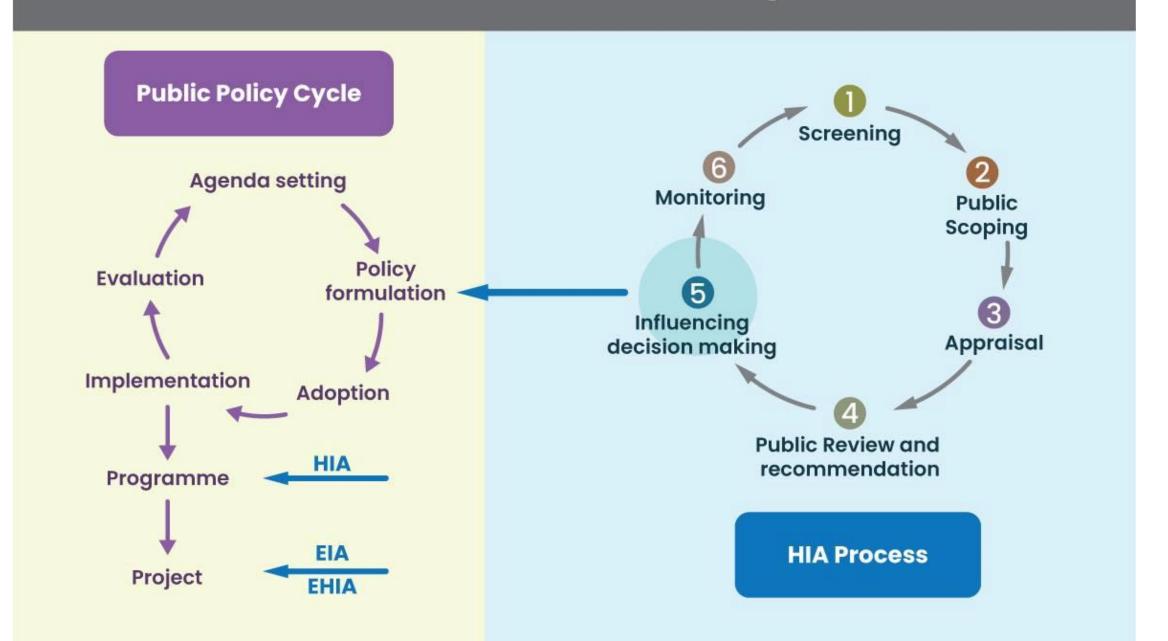




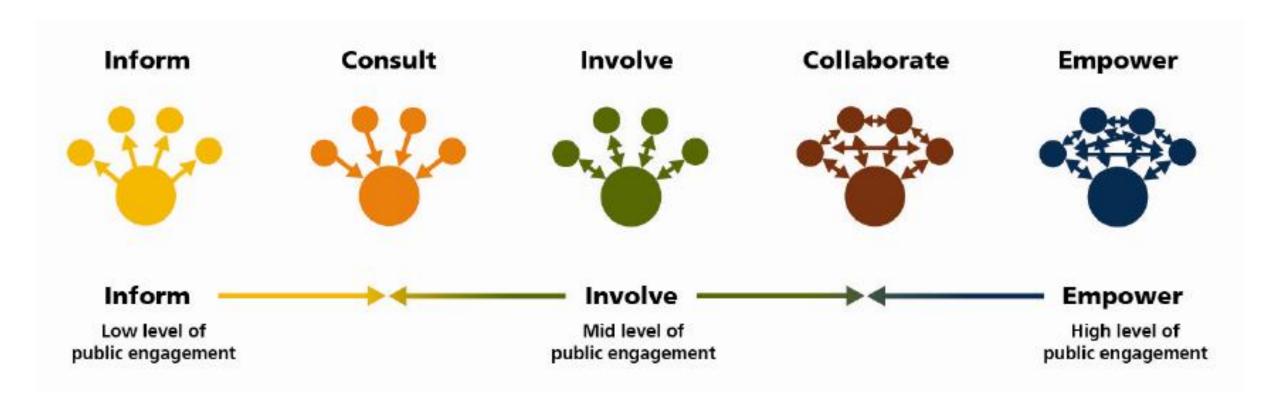


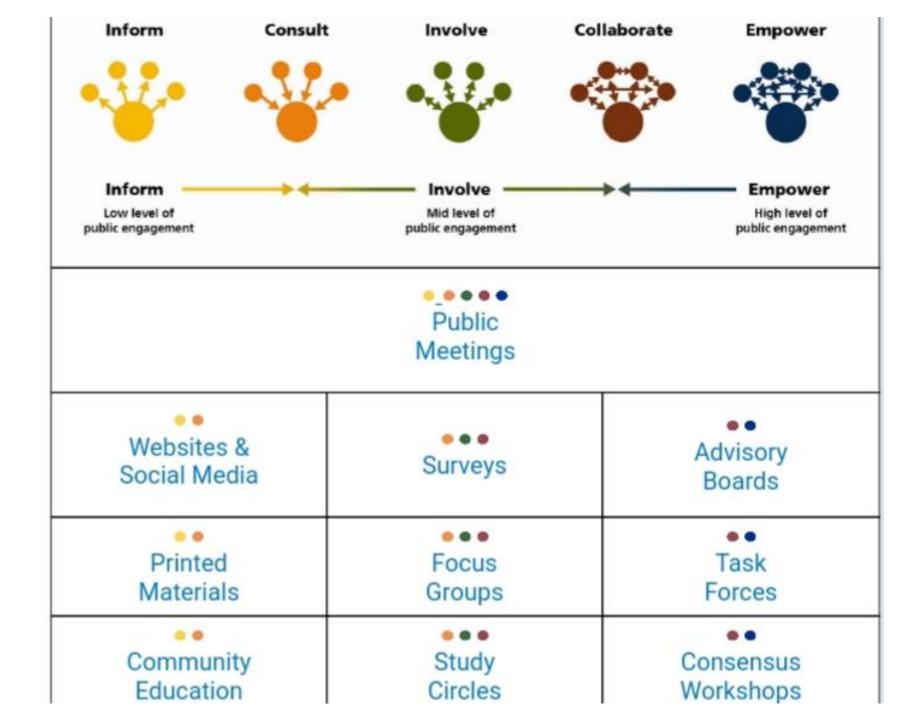


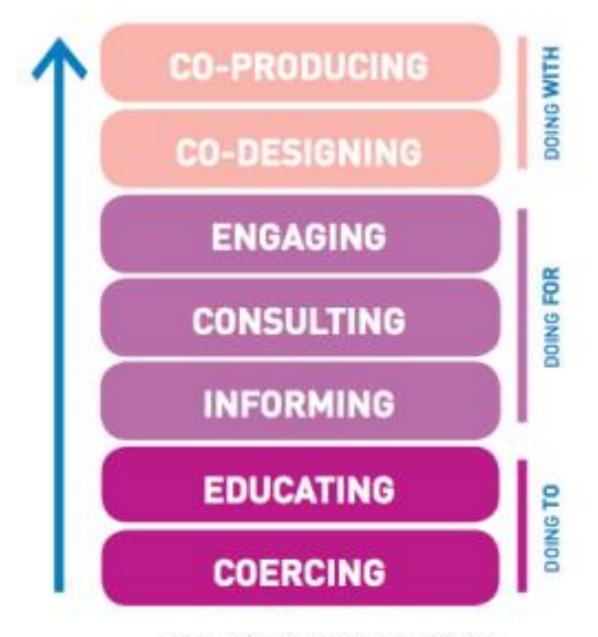
HIA and Public Policy



Public Participation







Source: new economics foundation

Production of knowledge

MODE OF KNOWLEDGE		KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION
Mode 1	Disciplinary Knowledge	Disciplinarity Homogeneous production sites Insular knowledge
Mode 2	Problem-Solving Knowledge	Trans-disciplinarity, Heterogeneous, tanks- institutional production sites, Socially useful knowledge
Mode 3	Knowledge Production Systems	

Co-Production of knowledge

กรณี การฟื้นฟูตะกั่วในลำห้วยคลิตี้

Lead contamination

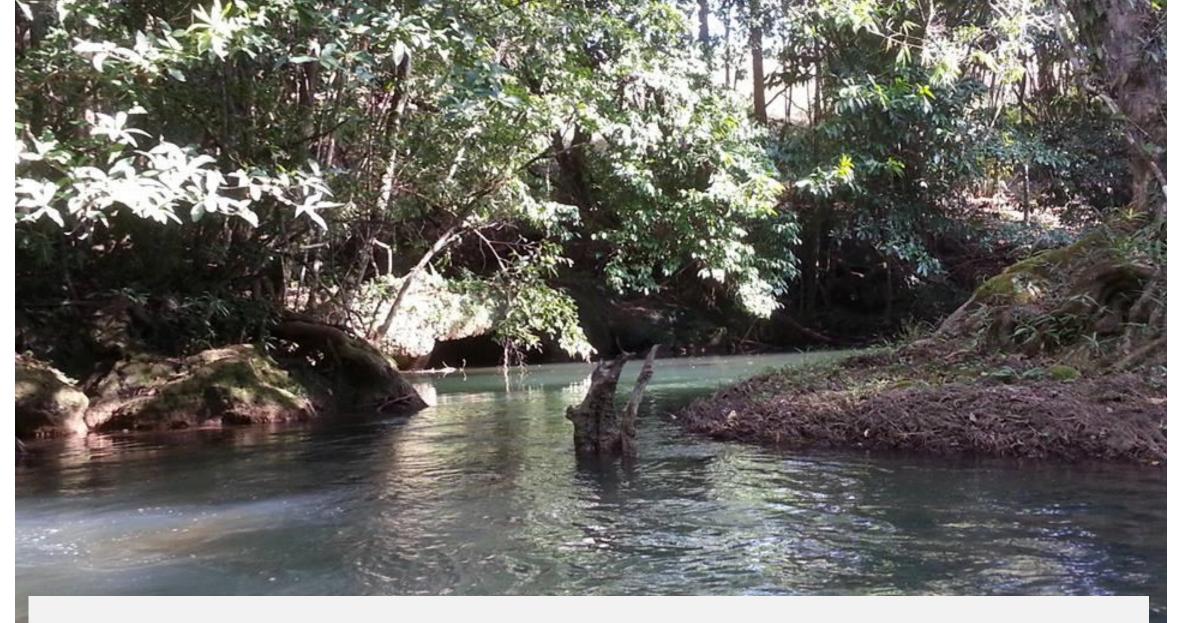








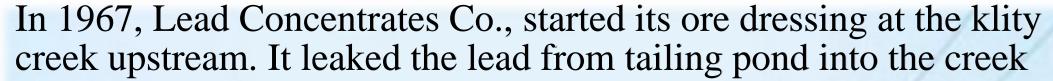




The klity creek is a main natural resource for people.











Regarding their bound to the creek and their need, villagers have utilizing fresh water from the creek.





Some of villagers became sick with similar symptom and later pass away









This brought responsible government agencies to come into the area.

They put up signs saying

"This is dangerous areas.

Do not use it."

The provincial department of public health also put up signs prohibiting the villagers to eat the fish and temporarily stop using the water.







หมู่บ้านคลิตี้ล่าง ตำบลชะแล อำเภอทองผาภูมิ จังหวัดกาญจนบุรี

In 2003, The Klity community exercised their right through Justice System – Filed lawsuits both civil and administrative case.

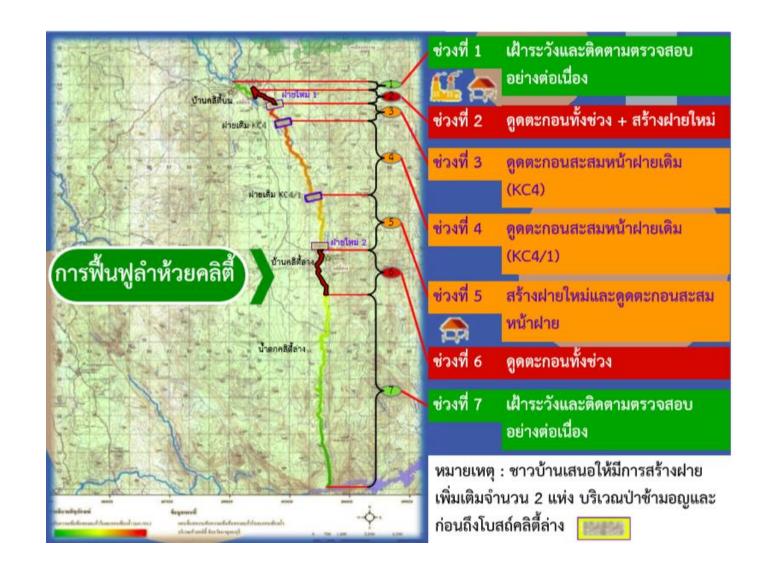


Regarding administrative case, on the January 10, 2013, we get partial justice from a decision.



The study proposed 5 main plans:

- 1) clean-up plan at the mine and nearby area
- 2) environment monitoring plan
- 3) health monitoring plan
- 4) socio-economic plan and
- 5) monitor and evaluation plan for the clean-up plan









- In the meantime, the community has to find ways to get clean and safe water to sustain their lives.
- They used the compensation money from the case and donations to build a water system that would bring lead-free water to the community.











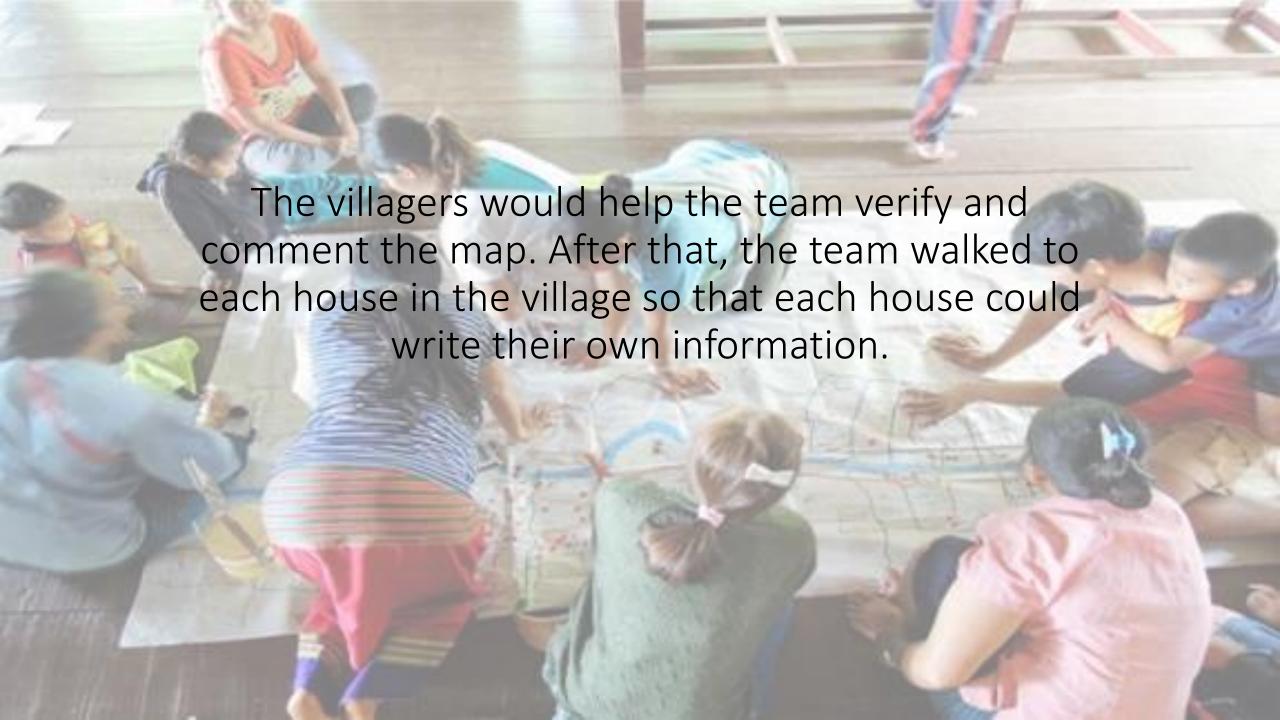








The day after, we presented the map at the temple because it's a Buddhist day and a lot of villagers would gather at the temple.





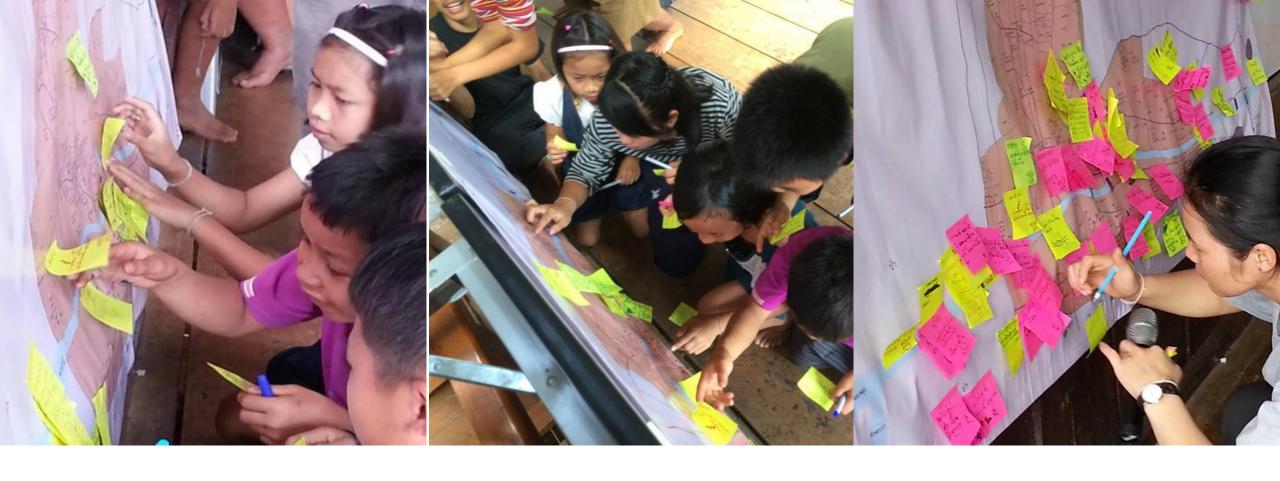


This is a great to meet every house and survey the population in the village.





After the graphic team worked on the map, we asked the children and youth to get involved and show the map at the youth camp.



At the camp, youth got the chance to put in their own information such as where they swim, dive, wash cloths, bath, or wash dishes.



The whole map was verified again at the last day of Vassa by the community before it's developed into a complete comprehensive map of how Klity Lang community uses the creek.

- From the map, we find a very surprising fact. Everyone in every house uses the creek directly.
- They use it to drink, to make rice, to cook, to wash dishes, to wash cloths, to bath.
- They eat the fish and other aquatic animals in the creek.
- They use the creek to farm.







The next step involves working with experts

• The team used the map to consult with academics and experts from Social Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University.





- We placed PCD's clean-up plan on the community map and found out that PCD's plan did not cover where and how Klity Lang uses the creek.
- This simply shows the community is still at risk.











PCD said that they would use the community map to review the boundary for clean-up and the environmental monitoring system.







The health department said that they were happy to share the blood test results and include it on the map and the family tree. They hoped to work together with the community to develop a health monitoring system as requested by the community.











จากระบบเฝ้าระวังโดยชุมชน community-led impact monitoring สู่ การฟื้นฟูชุมชน



























กรอบแนวคิดการฟื้นฟูชุมชนของชาวบ้าน คลิตี้ หนุนเสริมคุณค่า ลดความเสี่ยง

Community Engagement & & Community Health Impact Assessment – CHIA

What is CHIA?

CHIA is a joint learning process by local communities to equip themselves with sound information and evidences in order to make healthiest decisions on policies, projects, or development activities. Its ultimate goal is to ensures social and health justice.

Main concepts

CHIA integrates three concepts in its process:

- Health emphasizes holistic promotion on health and well-being by recognizing social factors
- Education strengthens community capacity on lifelong learning skills
- Public policy enhances participatory process in public policy, balances the decision-making power, ensures accountability

6 steps of CHIA

- 1. Knowing Community Core Value
- 2. Knowing Policy/Project
- 3. Knowing Community Right and Policy Procedure
- 4. Appraisal
- 5. Influencing policy decision making
- 6. Monitoring







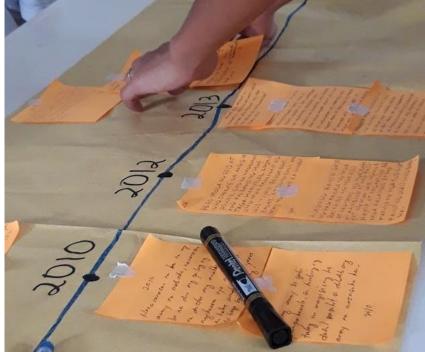




















Community-based VS Community-led

www.chiaplatform.org



Featured



ข่าวและกิจกรรม 2019:10:04

สัมนาวิชาการ การฟื้นฟูพื้นที่ปนเปื้อน มลพิษ: จากกรณีเหมืองทองคำจังหวัดเลย สู่ข้อพิจารณาทางนโยบายการบริหาร จัดการแร่ของไทย



สื่อและสิ่งพิบพ์ 2019:08:18

สรุปสถานการณ์ผลกระทบต่อชุมชน กรณี โครงการเหมืองแร่หินอุตสาหกรรม ต.ดง มะไฟ อ.สุวรรณคูหา จ.หนองบัวลำภู



Infographic 2019/08/18

แผนที่ชุมชน ผลกระทบจากโครงการ เหมืองแร่หินอุตสาหกรรม ต.ดงมะไฟ อ.สุวรรณคูหา จ.หนองบัวลำภู



พื้นที่ปฏิบัติกา

ผลกระทบต่อชุมชน กรณีเหมืองหิน ต.ดง มะไฟ จ.หนองบัวลำภู