

Knowledge Management Based for HIA Capacity Building in Thailand



Jittima Rodsawad
Department of Health, Thailand

Contents

- Introduction
- Knowledge Vision to direct and achievement
- Knowledge Sharing
- Knowledge asset
- Lesson learnt
- Conclusion

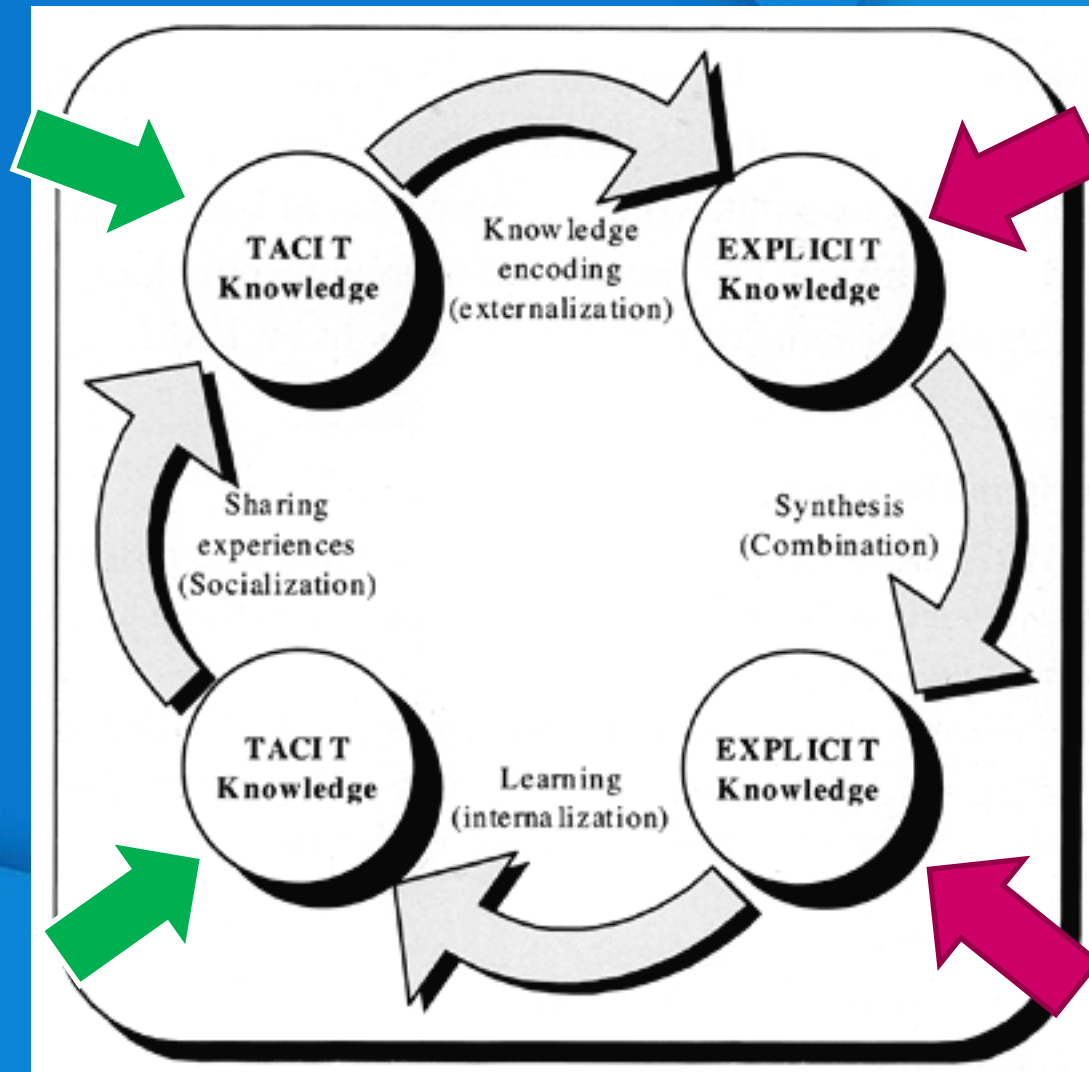


INTRODUCTION

- HIA has been relatively new concept in Thai society
- Most of capacity building concept may limit in providing knowledge, skills and attitudes in HIA application



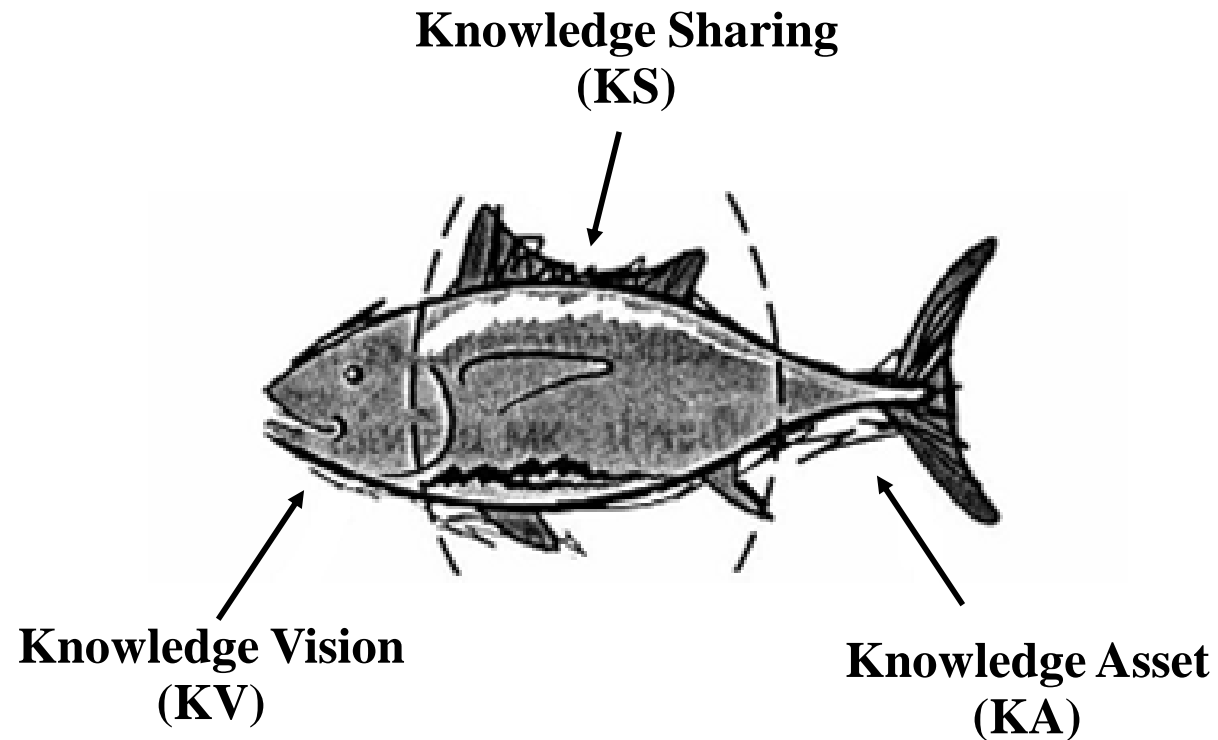
Nonaka's SECI Model of Knowledge Creation (Nonaka, 1994)



- Thai KM model was applied to provide active learning process in exchange and sharing knowledge gained from real situations



Knowledge Management Model for Thai Society (Prapon 2005)



“TUNA Model”

The image features a solid blue background with several overlapping, semi-transparent, curved shapes that create a layered, paper-like effect. The text is centered and rendered in a white, serif font with a thin black outline.

KNOWLEDGE VISION
TO DIRECT AN ACHIEVEMENT

- Set up the expected outcome of the HIA capacity building to strongly enable participants understand value and benefits of HIA
- Identified a target group which incorporate either health and non health organizations to involve the workshop
- Identified the current issue on HIA experiences



HIA application presented in the workshop

Issues	Implemented by
HIA for Power Plant	DOH
HIA for Pesticides Application in Community	SAO & DOH
HIA : Community Participation in Water Management	Center of Community Development
HIA for Healthy Public Policy on Obesity Restriction and Sugar Consumption Control in Thai Society	DOH
HIA for Health Cities Development	DOH

The background is a solid blue color with several large, overlapping, white, curved shapes that resemble stylized waves or abstract folds. These shapes are positioned in the upper and middle sections of the frame, creating a sense of depth and movement.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING:
A POWERFUL DELIBERATIVE PROCESS
TO SHARE AND LEARN

- A HIA capacity building workshop was held to provide knowledge sharing
- There were more than 100 participants from various organization attended the workshop
- A number of HIA utilization undertaken in different contexts were demonstrated through ‘Story telling’ technique by empirical practitioners

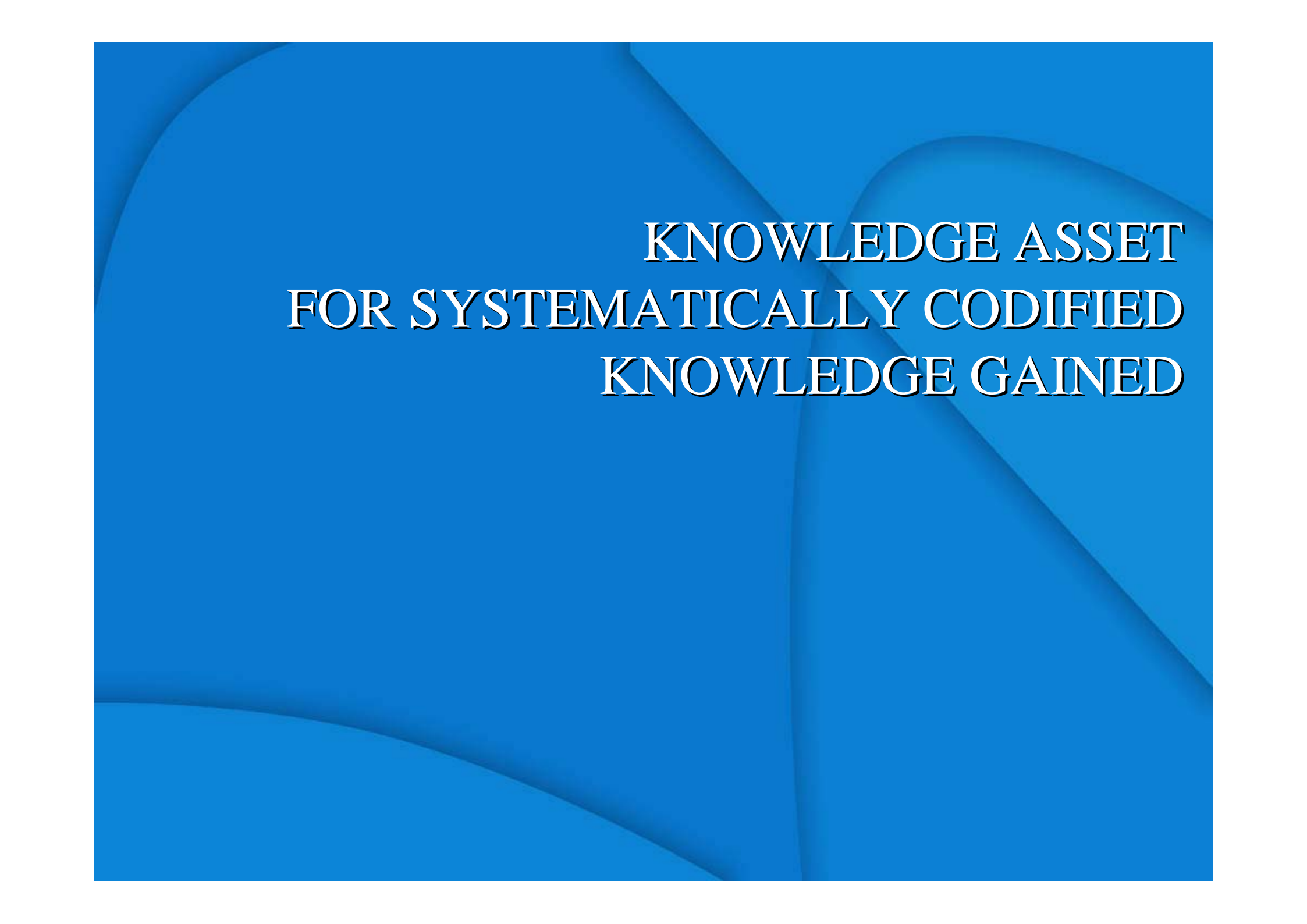


- There were a wide range of valuable knowledge resulted from learning and sharing process vary from context and condition
 - Water management of Prachinburi River
 - Power plant in Ratchaburi Province
 - Pesticide use in Bau-Nguen Sub-district



- Common lesson learnt among various HIA utilization
 - Evidence based information and meaningful public participation in early stage with transparency were crucial
 - Multidiscipline was required to integrate as a key for health-oriented throughout the HIA process
 - Obvious role of HIA practitioners should be without any conflict of interest



The background is a solid blue color with several overlapping, semi-transparent white shapes that create a layered, paper-like effect. The shapes are curved and overlap each other, with some appearing to be on top of others, creating a sense of depth and movement. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

KNOWLEDGE ASSET
FOR SYSTEMATICALLY CODIFIED
KNOWLEDGE GAINED

- Book namely ‘Knowledge Management on Health Impact Assessment’ was established to transform knowledge gained from KM practices into newly codified knowledge



LESSON LEARNT

- To influence Public Health personnel or coordinated relevant agencies to apply HIA, it possibly require clear perspective to understand its core values and benefits
- Knowledge sharing through successful of HIA utilization could inspire practitioners to consider its feasibility and have more capable in problem-solving in HIA process effectively



- The basis of KM practice could support group of people to share and learn from each others by giving and receiving
- Partnership was build up among health and non-health agencies and also concerned organization involved in the workshop



CONCLUSION

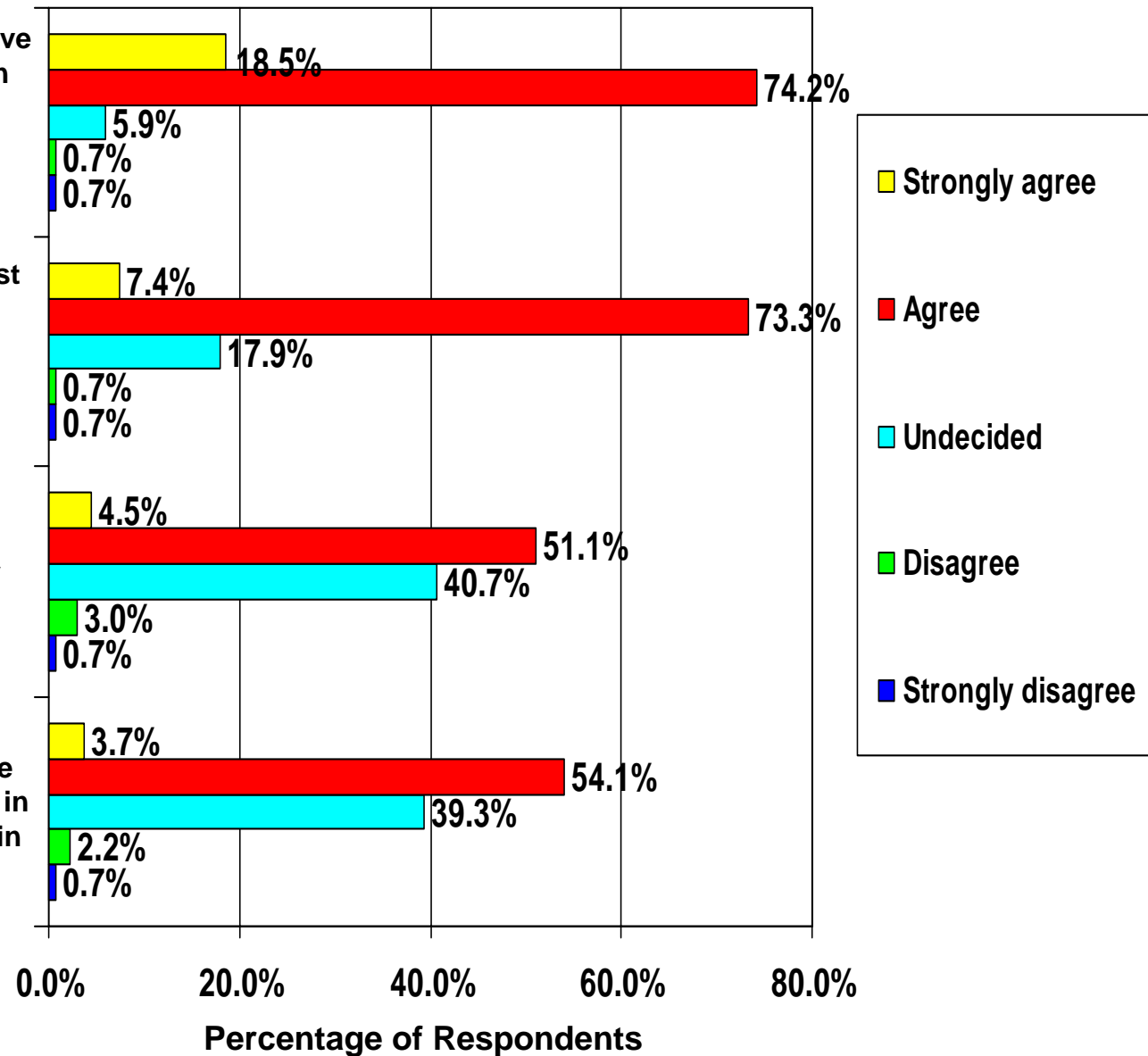
The result of evaluation of the workshop

Presenters had comprehensive experiences and presented in clear manners of HIA implementation

Workshops provided the most useful information to make participants increase knowledge in HIA

After workshop, participants would have confidence to apply HIA in appropriate way in public health task

Workshops based on knowledge management were undertaken to meet the aims in providing an active learning in most useful manner



- The workshop provided the most useful information to help participants increase knowledge in HIA
- Regarding to emphasis on wide perspective of HIA experiences, there possibly remained a gap in this practice
- Further training program required knowledge related to a wide range of HIA methodology to support them and build more confidence in applying HIA effectively

THANK YOU!

