

HIAs from a Human Security Approach Perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean

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Outline

1. Demographics of the LAC Region
2. Relationship between global and regional mandates and HIA
 - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - The Health in All Policies strategy
 - The Human Security approach
3. Past HIA efforts and practitioner views in LAC
4. Opportunities
 - HIA of youth violence prevention plans in Central America

Demographics

- 582 million inhabitants
- 45 million indigenous
- 79% of population urban
- 93% literacy with marked differences in rural areas and low resource countries
- 40% of population living in poverty
- High levels of social inequality (Gini coefficient between 0.38 and 0.55)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2013

Transforming Our World

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Equity is the defining principle of the SDGs





Our responsibility is to become more compelling advocates for health in and beyond SDG 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all



Target 1.3: Implement social protection systems for all



Target 16.1: reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere



Target 6.1: achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water



Target 2.2: End malnutrition, achieve targets for reductions child stunting and wasting



Target 5.2: End all forms of violence against all women and girls



Target 4.2: ensure access to early childhood development, care and pre-primary education

Other goals and targets e.g. 10 (inequality), 11 (cities), 13 (climate change)

Health in All Policies (HiAP)

“An approach to public policies across sectors that systematically takes into account the health implications of decisions, seeks synergies, and avoids harmful health impacts in order to improve population health and health equity”

2013 Helsinki Statement on Health in All Policies



Focus on reducing health inequities using multi-sectorial approaches and identifying win-win situations with other sectors.

HIA

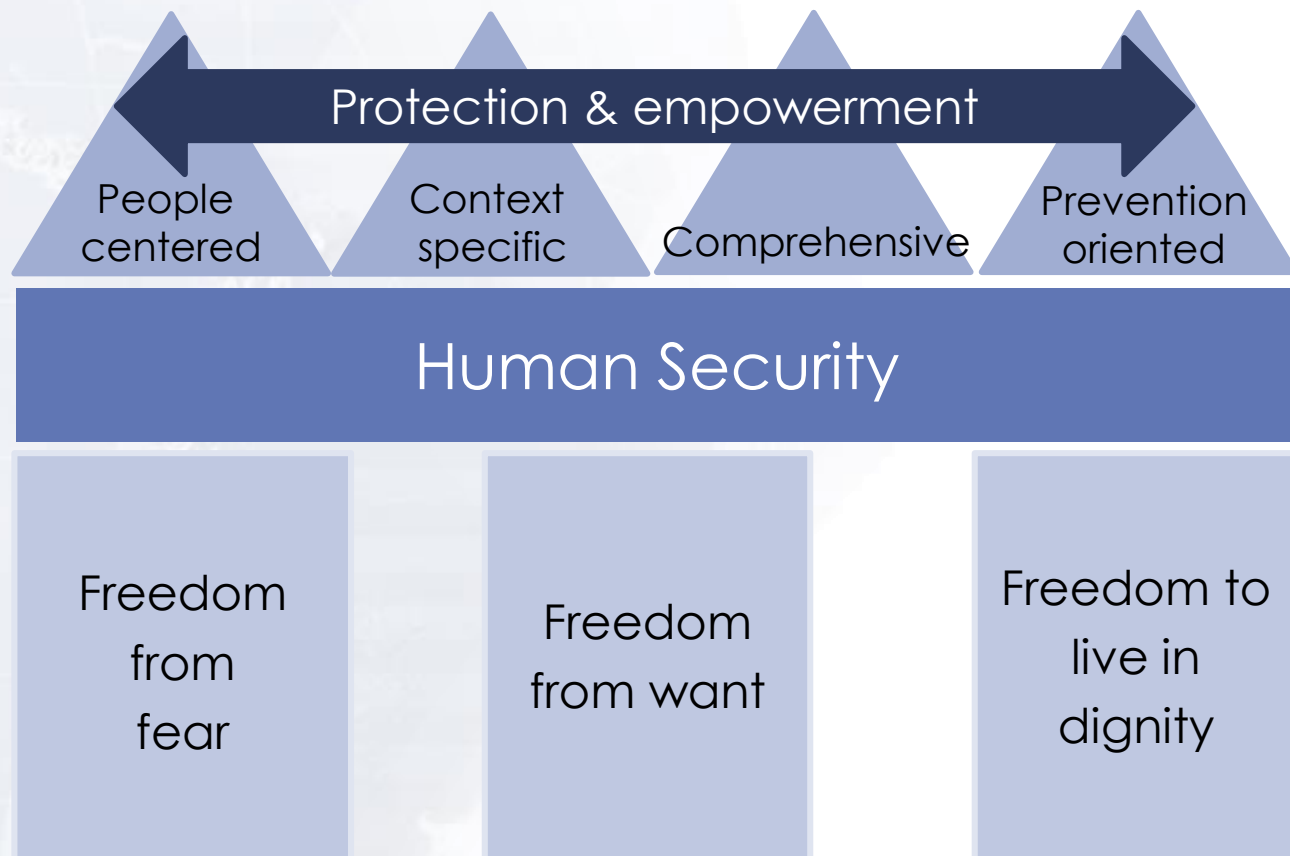
- One of the most structured approaches for HiAP
- A systematic approach to addressing determinants



The Human Security approach

An approach to identify and address widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of the people.

It strengthens community resilience through a good governance process



Past HIA efforts in LAC



Source: Drury, J., PAHO (2014)



Practitioner views in LAC

- Nonexistent in most countries
- Some integration into mining and water resource management
- Limited advances including health in EIAs
- Limited number of examples that respect published HIA guidelines
- Only multinationals in extractive industries developing internal guidelines for their companies
- Case of Brazil increasing participation of Ministry of Health in large EIA projects

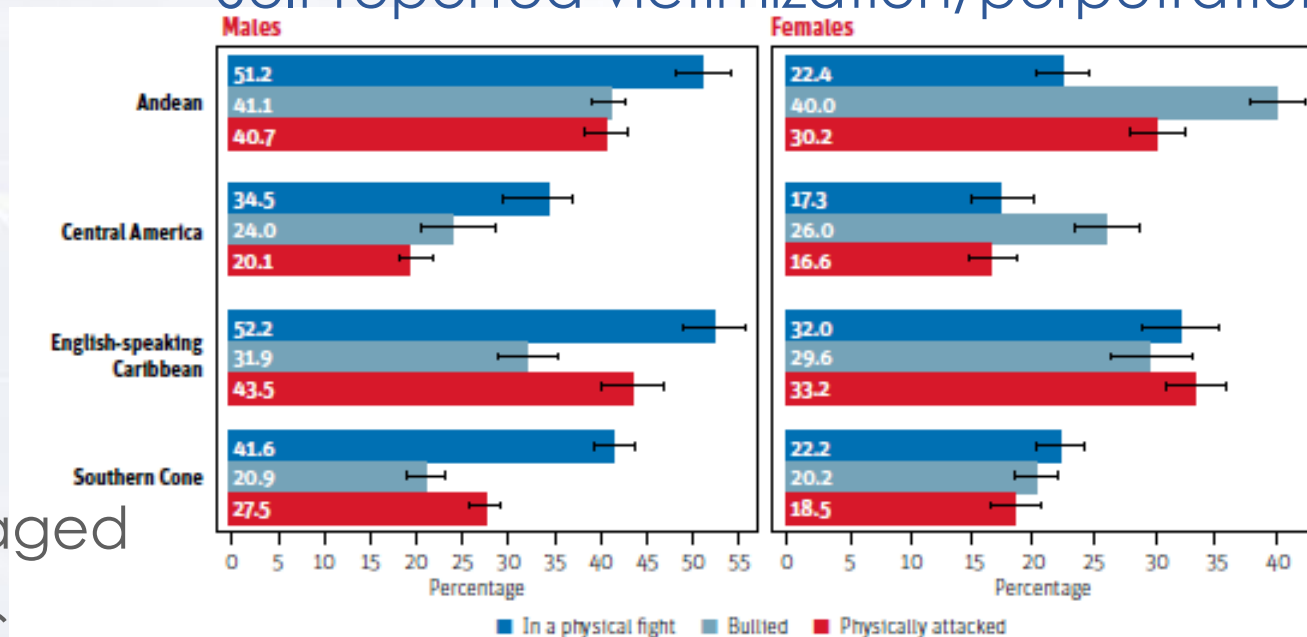
Source: Drury J., PAHO (2014)

Opportunities

- Assessment of national youth violence prevention plans using a human security lens in Central America.
 - Systematic engagement of health and public security sectors.
 - Training on the human security approach.
 - Network of HIA practitioners using a human security lens.
 - Systematic assessments of national plans and in selected communities.

Why youth violence prevention?

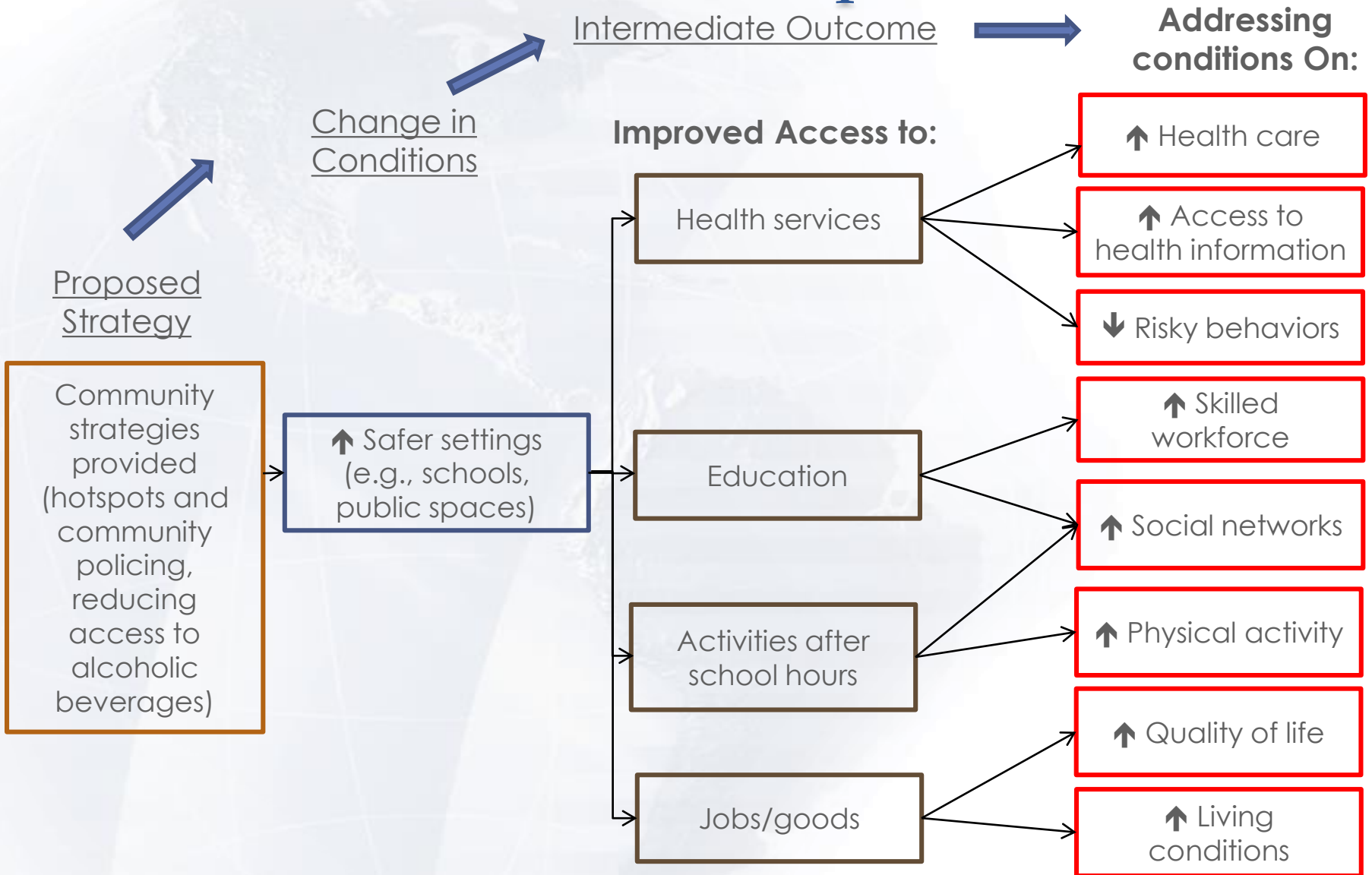
Self-reported victimization/perpetration



Homicide is the leading cause of death in persons aged 10–29 years in LAC.

The consequences and treatment of non-fatal injuries resulting from youth violence constitutes a major burden on health systems.

Direct and indirect impacts on health



HIA from a human security approach perspective

Five core indicators:

To what extent the youth violence prevention plan is:

➤ People-centered

➤ Context-specific

➤ Promotion/prevention oriented

➤ Comprehensive, and

addresses good governance (protection-promotion framework)?

Thank you!