STP- LA ASSOCIATE FELLOWS UPDATES

- Gracia María Romero
  Faculty of Chemical Sciences and Pharmacy
  Nacional Autonomous University of Honduras.

- Natiela Beatriz de Oliveira
  Department of Environmental Health, Worker and Public
  Health Emergencies Surveillance - DSASTE
  Ministry of Health, Brasil.
Brazillian Chemicals Road Map

Natiela Beatriz de Oliveira

General Coordination of Environmental Health Surveillance - CGVAM
Department of Environmental Health, Worker and Public Health Emergencies Surveillance - DSASTE

Ministry of Health

08/07/2019
natiela.oliveira@saude.gov.br
Resolução WHA69.4 (2016) - “The role of the health sector in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards the 2020 goals and beyond”.

Chemicals Road map to enhance health sector engagement in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards the 2020 goal and beyond.
WHO, 2017

**CHEMICALS**

- WHA56: Resolution S6.22 called for inclusion of health in SAICM

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

- 2002: WSSD 2002, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation paragraph 23 sets the goal for sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste by 2020, and calls for the development of a "strategic approach to international chemicals management"

- 2006: ICCM1: The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management is adopted

- WHA59: Resolution S9.15 officially recognized SAICM

- ICCM3: WHO's Strategy for strengthening the engagement of the health sector in implementation of SAICM is adopted

- WHO: Health sector priorities are updated

- ICCM4: The overall orientation and guidance document is endorsed

- WHA69: Resolution 69.4: The role of the health sector in SAICM towards the 2020 goal and beyond

- WHA70: WHO Chemicals road map is approved

- 2012: WSSD 2012, The Future We Want paragraphs 213 and 214 reaffirm the 2020 goal and SAICM

- 2015: UNGA 66, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- 2016

- 2017

- ICCM3 SAICM 2020 Goal

- 2020

- Target 3.9

- Target 6.3

- Target 12.4

- 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
Chemicals Road Map

Overall objective of the Strategic Approach
To achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle is a cross-cutting issue that will contribute to achieving many, if not all, 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The targets below are only those that specifically mention chemicals.

**Goal 3**
**Target 3.9**
By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

**Goal 6**
**Target 6.3**
By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

**Goal 12**
**Target 12.4**
By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
ACTION AREAS

RISK REDUCTION
- Health protection strategies
- Healthy health care settings
- Raising awareness

KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE
- Risk assessment, biomonitoring and surveillance
- Measuring progress
- Sharing and collaborating

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY
- National policy and regulatory frameworks
- International Health Regulations (2005)
- Training and education

LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION
- Health in all chemicals policies
- Health sector engagement and coordination
- Engagement with other sectors and stakeholders
RISK REDUCTION
Actions focused on risk management by and within the health sector, including health protection strategies, regulating chemicals, public education, and sharing information and best practices.

HEALTH IN ALL CHEMICAL POLICIES
- Improve awareness of the health impacts of chemicals and exposure through the life cycle.
- Promote inclusivity and equitable health priorities in chemical policies, gap analysis, and implementation plans.
- Develop and implement policies to ensure chemicals are appropriately and humanely managed.
- Pursue additional initiatives to mobilize resources for the health sector, including for sound management of chemicals and waste.
- Organize high-level sessions on chemical health policy for political and senior officials and experts.
- Strengthen the component of national and international health and environmental processes, including high-level engagement.
- Include gender equity as a common policy, strategies for the sound management of hazardous chemicals and waste.

NATIONAL POLICY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK
- Identify gaps and supplement stronger national policy with frameworks to address the impacts of chemicals on the life cycle of chemicals.
- Focus on the 11 basic elements in paragraph 19 of the Agenda 21, 1992.
- Contribute to the development of tools and guidelines for chemical health policies.
- Establish a national framework for chemical management as the IOMC Toolbox.
- Support implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, coordinating it with appropriate agencies.
- Support the environment and biodiversity through the safe use of chemicals.
- Support the discharge of toxic chemicals and advocate appropriate recycling technology.
- Ensure compliance with existing regulations and preventing illegal trafficking.
- Strengthen national and regional chemical management.

RISK ASSESSMENT, BIOMONITORING, AND SURVEILLANCE
- Develop and implement health promotion and protection strategies for the life cycle of high-priority chemicals, particularly for vulnerable populations.
- Actively engage in and support the implementation of the chemicals and waste-related initiatives, particularly health protective aspects.
- Support ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and build capacity to assess and address chemical impacts of mercury exposure, in line with resolution WHA67.11 (2014).
- Collaborate to identify and promote reduced-risk alternatives, taking into account the life cycle of substances and products, including waste, and promoting the use of these alternatives.

HEALTH PROTECTION STRATEGIES
- Provide guidance for health care settings to promote and facilitate the use of safer alternatives and sound management of health care waste, drawing on relevant guidance from WHO and others, such as that adopted under multilateral environmental agreements.
- Develop and implement awareness campaigns for health care workers about chemicals of concern and established best practices for safe chemical management within the health sector, including occupational, patient care, and environmental impacts in health care settings.
- Use WHO guidance to reduce the life cycle impacts of mercury in health care and manage mercury-contaminated waste (in line with Articles 4, 10, and 11 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury).

HEALTHY HEALTH CARE SETTINGS
- Finalize guidelines on the prevention and management of lead poisoning; implement forthcoming guidelines, and phase out paints containing lead by 2020 as per the objectives of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint.

RAISING AWARENESS
- Develop and launch public awareness campaigns for priority health issues related to chemicals throughout their life cycle, e.g., e-waste, highly hazardous pesticides, lead, mercury and other chemicals of major public health concern, occupational hazards, chemicals subject to international actions, and maternal and child health.
- Promote communication of relevant information, including training, on chemicals used in products and processes, to enable informed decision-making by all actors throughout the product life cycle, and to promote safer alternatives.
- Publish and use articles on chemicals-related health sector issues in peer-reviewed health care, medical, toxicology and other related journals, including those of professional bodies.
- Support development of the health-related components of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, including the UNEP/WHO Information Clearing House.

Outcome:
Improved health, in both the short and the long term and for future generations through the reduction of risk to health from exposure to chemicals throughout their life cycle, including as waste, resulting from increased health protection activities by the health sector at the national, regional, and international level, as well as from greater interest and awareness within the health sector and the general population.
Step 1 • Determining potential activities

Step 2 • Prioritization

Step 3 • Implementation planning

Step 4 • Communication and sharing
Step 1 - Determining potential activities

- a) Identify the activities carried out and planned in the planning of Vigipeq
- b) Propose actions to be carried out by the team
- c) Identify priority of the activities
## Step 2 – Prioritization

### RISK REDUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Activity</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Priority Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weighting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the proposed activities - optional
Step 3 – Implementation Planning

Planning the activities of Vigipeq according to the actions of the Chemicals Road Map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES</th>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Step 4 - Communication and sharing

The WHO provides suggestions to communicate Chemicals Road Map – It depends on the target audience.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUMMARY OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTION AREA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RISK REDUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Step 4 - Communication and sharing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RISK REDUCTION</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH PROTECTION STRATEGIES</td>
<td>HEALTHY HEALTH CARE SETTINGS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RISK ASSESSMENT, BIOMONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE</td>
<td>MEASURING PROGRESS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS</td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH IN ALL CHEMICALS POLICIES</td>
<td>HEALTH SECTOR ENGAGEMENT AND COORDINATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 4 - Communication and sharing

RISK REDUCTION

- Develop and implement the Health Surveillance of Populations Exposed to Chemical Substances (Vigipeq), with a view to approaching chemical substances in general, including VSPEA and other priorities. This surveillance will be based on the main productive activities of importance to the health and contaminated areas of the country.


- Publish reports, newsletters and articles with information on health surveillance of chemicals in the country.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

- Publish the revision of the regulation for the control and surveillance of water quality for human consumption and its standard of potability.

- Support the approval of the Draft Chemicals Law, which provides for the inventory, evaluation and control of chemical substances in the country. And implement the activities directed to the health sector foreseen in the project.

- Develop a strategy to train state and municipal Health Department professionals to implement the Vigipeq, taking into account the local reality of each state.

- Prepare a roadmap for responding to emergencies with chemicals and contaminated areas and enable health professionals to implement.

- Strengthen the Toxicological Centers (CIATox) in the Health Public System. And seek strategies for insertion of toxicology as a compulsory discipline in the training curriculum of health professionals.
Step 4 - Communication and sharing

**KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE**

- Identify the main productive activities of importance for the Vigipeq, and identify the populations exposed and the routes of exposure of these chemicals. Identify and relate health effects, data sources and indicators for monitoring and monitoring related diseases.

- Elaborate and publish the map of chemicals health risk of Brazil, of the priority substances, as one of the validation and implementation of the methodology.

- Develop a strategy for integrating information systems of interest to Health Surveillance of Exposed Populations to Chemical Substances and other topics of interest in Environmental Health Surveillance.

- Develop and implement evidence-based guidelines and protocols for the identification of health effects and qualification of care and reporting of cases of chemical intoxication by health professionals.

- Prioritize and promote research that helps reduce the lack of scientific knowledge on the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment.

**LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION**

- Elaborate, publish and implement the National Policy on Environmental Health Surveillance (PNVSA).

- Elaborate strategy to raise awareness of high level representatives of the country on the subject of chemical safety.

- Raise the awareness of high level managers on the importance of maintaining and strengthening Conasq and its working groups, in view of the fact that this group allows the participation of all sectors involved in the discussions related to the country's chemical management issue.

- Participate actively in the national and international discussions related to the Rotterdam, Basel, Stockholm and Minamata International Conventions, taking the vision of the health sector.

- Provide technical subsidies to Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) about chemicals substances for discussion in the international conventions.
Next steps

1. Workshop with the entire health sector

2. Bring together the planned activities of the health sector

3. Publish and implement
Obrigada!

Muchas Gracias!

Thank you!