



Actions taken under Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe – CEHAPE

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Salsomaggiore**



Outline

**5th Ministerial
Conference**

**WHO tools to support
CEHAPE**

Country progress

CEHAPE

What? Who? When?



The European environment and health process

WHO Ministerial conferences

1989 Frankfurt



1994 Helsinki



1999 London



2004 **Budapest**

Outcomes

- European Charter on Environment and Health
- 'Concern for Europe's Tomorrow'
- WHO European Centre for Environment and Health

- Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe (EHAPE)
- National Environment and Health Action Plans (NEHAPs)
- European Environment and Health Committee (EEHC)

- Protocol on Water and Health
- Charter on Transport, Environment and Health
- Renewed mandate of the EEHC

- **CEHAPE**
- **Declaration**





Fourth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health Budapest, 23-25 June 2004

1200 delegates and observers from 52 member states, 11 international organizations and 11 NGOs, 48 Ministries of Health and Environment, 21 Vice Ministers and 10 Secretaries of State



Main outcomes:

- Conference Declaration
- Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe (CEHAPE)



What is CEHAPE and what is it not?

It is NOT:

- One size-fits-all
- Prescriptive
- A set of pre-decided targets
- A theoretical recommendation

It IS:

- A framework to develop own policies and programs
- Policy options based on best evidence
- Impetus to set own national targets and indicators
- Linked to implementation



What is CEHAPE?

CEHAPE is a science-based political commitment by the Member States for the Member States:

- To give political visibility and ensure political commitment to protecting children's health from environmental hazards
- To orient priority actions and policies with commitment to actions addressing both national and region-wide priorities
- To provide a framework that Member States can use to develop their national plans and policies for CHE
- To address the special vulnerability of children to a series of environmental risk factors/hazards





Who is CEHAPE?

- WHO, Regional Office for Europe
- The European Environment and Health Committee
- European Commission, European Environment Agency
- UNECE, UNEP, UNICEF, OECD, REC
- NGOs like HEAL, WECF, ISDE
- Representatives from all 53 Member States



CEHAPE

Regional Priority Goals (1)

RPG I Poor water supply and inadequate sanitation

“To prevent and significantly reduce the morbidity and mortality arising from gastrointestinal disorders and other health effects, by ensuring that adequate measures are taken to improve access to safe water and adequate sanitation for all children.”



RPG II Mobility and transport, physical activity, unsafe building and construction standards and materials

“To prevent and substantially reduce health consequences from accidents and injuries and pursue a decrease in morbidity from lack of adequate physical activity by promoting safe, secure and supportive human settlements for all children.”





CEHAPE

Regional Priority Goals (2)

RPG III Indoor air pollution, outdoor air pollution

"To prevent and reduce respiratory disease due to outdoor and indoor air pollution, thereby contributing to a reduction in the frequency of asthmatic attacks in order to ensure that children can live in an environment with clean air."



RPG IV Hazardous chemicals, noise, occupational risks, ionizing radiation, non-ionizing radiation

"To reduce the risk of disease and disability arising from exposure to hazardous chemicals (such as heavy metals), physical agents (e.g. excessive noise) and biological agents and to hazardous working environments during pregnancy, childhood and adolescence."





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CEHAPE - Monitoring actions by Member State

<http://www.euro.who.int/eehc>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying the URL: <http://www.euro.who.int/eehc/countryinfo?language=English&Country=FR>. The page title is "European Environment and Health Committee (EEHC)".

The main content area is titled "European Environment and Health Committee" and features a navigation menu on the left with the following items:

- Implementation
- Country information
- Environment and health issues in Europe
- Home
- EEHC members
- EEHC package
- Policy documents
- Environment and health issues in Europe
- Environment and health process
- CEHAPE Task Force
- Contact the secretariat
- Search EEHC
- Fourth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health
- Members

The main content area is titled "France" and features a map of France highlighted in blue. Below the map, the text reads:

Environment and health focal point
Ms Céline Couderc
Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development
20, avenue de Ségur
75302 Paris 07 SP
France

On the right side of the page, there are several sections with links:

- Basic statistics**
 - Direct from Health for all (HEA) database
- Steps toward implementation**
 - France
 - Steps towards implementation
- National Environmental Health Action Plan**
 - France (in French)
 - France (English abstract)
- Progress on Regional Priority Goals**
 - France (pdf, 126KB)
 - Table of progress on Regional Priority Goal III
- What are NGOs doing?**
 - civil society
- What are IGOs doing?**
 - Intergovernmental organizations



CEHAPE - Progress Implementation status

■ **REVISING THEIR NEHAPS WITH CHILD-SPECIFIC CHAPTERS/ACTIONS:**

Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, FYROM, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkey

■ **"STAND ALONE" CEHAP:**

Austria, Cyprus, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom

■ **5 countries are preparing a NEHAP for the first time, including child-specific actions:**

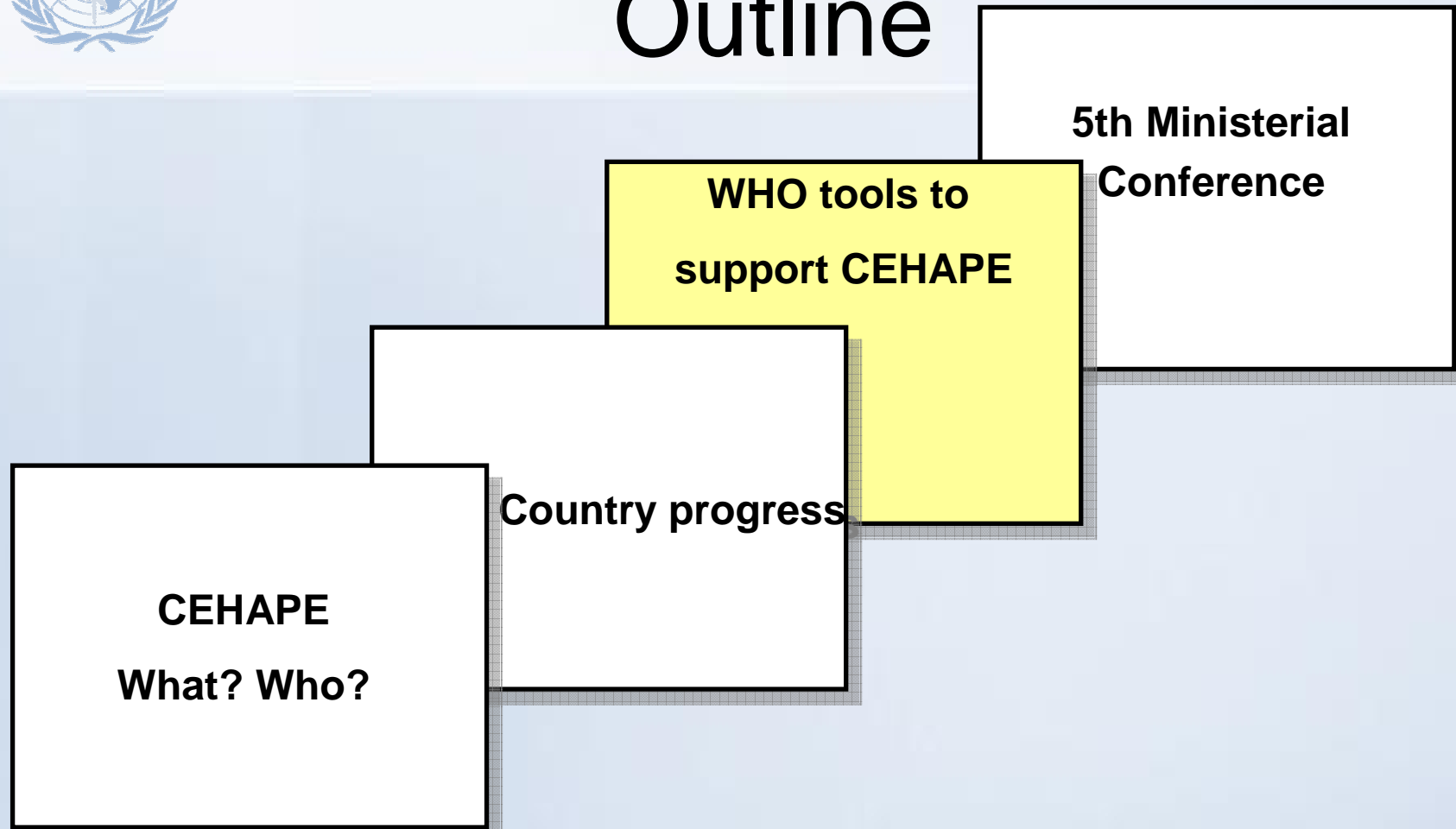
Iceland, Italy, Spain, Montenegro, Israel intends to start in 2007

■ **Already implementing a NEHAP with child-specific actions:**

Albania, France, Germany, Hungary, Ukraine



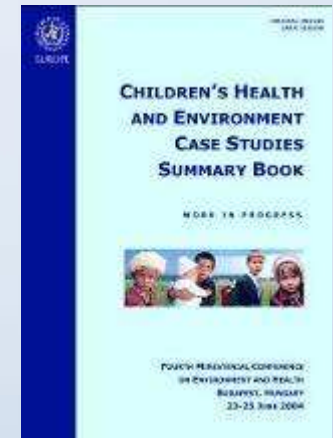
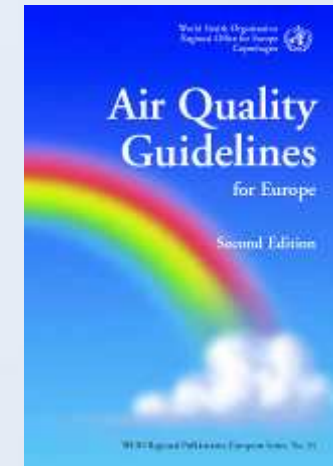
Outline





Available WHO Euro tools

- Environment and Health Performance Reviews
- WHO Norms and standards
 - ⇒ Drinking water quality guidelines, Recreational water quality guidelines, Codex Alimentarius standards and guidelines, Noise Guidelines, Night Noise Guidelines, Air Quality Guidelines etc.
- Web-based country reporting for better exchange of good practice
- Indicators
- Training materials - capacity building for E&H professionals
- Paediatric environmental history
- Implementation tools - The Action Pack
- CHE National Profiles





1. CHE Training materials

I. CHILDREN ARE NOT LITTLE ADULTS

- 1) **Why children** (finalized)
- 2) **Children are not little adults** (finalized)
- 3) **The paediatric environmental and health history** (finalized)
- 4) Global change and children (draft)

II. SPECIFIC EXPOSURES AND EFFECTS IN CHILDREN

- 5) **Outdoor air pollution** (finalized)
- 6) **Indoor air pollution** (finalized)
- 7) **Pesticides** (finalized)
- 8) **Lead** (finalized)
- 9) **Mercury** (finalized)
- 10) Other heavy metals (draft)
- 11) Household and consumer products (draft)
- 12) Noise (draft)
- 13) Solid and toxic waste (draft)
- 14) **Water** (finalized)
- 15) Sanitation and hygiene (draft)
- 16) Food safety (draft)
- 17) **Children and chemicals** (finalized)
- 18) Industrial chemicals (draft)
- 19) **Persistent Organic Pollutants** (finalized)
- 20) Second-hand tobacco smoke (draft)
- 21) Mycotoxins, plants, fungi and derivatives
- 22) Envenomations
- 23) Injuries (WHO -EURO)
- 24) Injuries (WHO -EURO): Road traffic
- 25) Injuries (WHO -EURO): Falls
- 26) Injuries (WHO -EURO): Burns
- 27) Injuries (WHO -EURO): Drownings
- 28) Injuries (WHO -EURO): Poisoning
- 29) Injuries (WHO -EURO): Animal-related
- 30) Traffic (WHO - EURO)
- 31) Ionizing and non-ionizing radiations (draft)
- 32) Occupational risks (WHO - EURO)
- 33) Extreme social/conflict situations

III. SPECIFIC ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS AND SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT

- 34) Respiratory diseases (draft)
- 35) Childhood cancer (draft)
- 36) Allergies (draft)
- 37)) Infectious diseases
- 38) Immune disorders
- 39) Neurobehavioral and developmental disorders (draft)
- 40) Endocrine disorders and reproductive health effects
- 41) Teratogenicity (draft)
- 42) Haematological diseases
- 43) Case studies

V. TOWARDS THE PROTECTION OF CEH

- 44) Risk communication (draft)
- 45) Epidemiology risk assessment (draft)
- 46) Towards the protection of CEH:
International & national agendas

VI. PROPOSED NEW TOPICS

- 47) Bio-monitoring and environmental monitoring
- 48) Breast milk contaminants
- 49) Fetal origins of disease and environmental risk factors (draft)
- 50) Reproductive environmental health (draft)
- 51) Indicators (draft)



3. The CEHAPE Action Pack: a science- and practice-based tool

Table of actions
Learning from science

Case studies
Learning from practice

Table of actions

Action	Scientific Evidence
Monitor and protect intermittent and small water supplies, with special attention to rural settings.	The collected evidence shows consistent and positive results for all covered interventions (chlorination, solar disinfection, filtration, flocculation-disinfection) at point-of-use. (...) Potential adverse health effects can arise from some of the interventions through inadequate
Schools and other public buildings where children congregate should have adequate, clean toilet facilities with water and soap for hand washing.	Potential adverse health effects can arise from some of the interventions through inadequate application or improper use (e.g. through contamination with by-products of chlorination). (...) Little evidence is available on the sustainability of the interventions effects.
Monitor and protect intermittent and small water supplies, with special attention to rural settings.	The collected evidence shows consistent and positive results for all covered interventions (chlorination, solar disinfection, filtration, flocculation-disinfection) at point-of-use. (...) Potential adverse health effects can arise from the interventions through inadequate

Collection of case studies

The image shows a collection of case study documents. Three documents are clearly visible with their titles: "Sanitabus a piedi" or walking bus, "Polluted drinking water", and "Hand Hygiene in Danish kindergartens". The documents contain text, images, and structured information, representing practical examples of water and sanitation interventions.



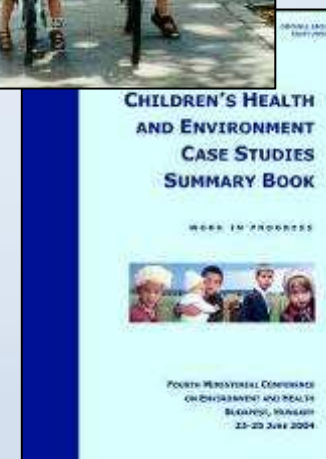
Table of child-specific actions

- A **practical instrument** that provides Member States with a menu of actions they can take to protect children from environmental risk factors
- Possible contribution of different sectors
- Assessment of "**what works**" by means of what is **scientifically** validated through literature
- Tool useful for implementation of Health in all policies



Case studies

- ▶ Sharing experience through a standardized format
- ▶ document actions, the planning process, report on results, and extract lessons learned
- ▶ Collection being expanded continuously
- ▶ Case studies used in WHO CHE training workshops to maximize dissemination and sharing of experiences
- ▶ match them with evidence-based actions from the CEHAPE Table of child-specific actions





Case studies

Risk factors covered

- Mobility and transport
- Indoor/outdoor air pollution
- Hazardous chemicals
- Dietary intake
- Unsafe building
- Unsafe water
- Food contamination
- Radiation
- Noise

Sectors involved

- Health
- Education
- Parents
- Local authority
- Environment
- Industry

Most commonly collaborating sectors:

health, education, parents and local authorities





Case studies

The Netherlands Poisonous Persuaders

Aims:

To raise awareness and increase knowledge of parents for prevention of accidents

To make practical solutions for prevention of accidental poisoning available

Campaign aiming to reduce number of accidents with household chemicals and pharmaceuticals among children 0-4

Setting	Kindergarten, health care facilities, household, internet, retail and pharmacies, who sell poisonous chemicals and pharmaceuticals
Target audience	Parents/family, industry
Target beneficiaries	Children 0-4
Driving force	-Consumer Safety Institute (ConSafe) -Health professionals: Child Health Centres and professional educators registered/working in the office of the Health Centres
Partners	Retailer and pharmacists, internet, mass media (TV) Ministry of Health
Number of target population reached	87% of parents with children 0-4



Sector contributions:

- ▶ **Consumer Safety Institute** trained staff of child health centres.
- ▶ **Child health centres** and other trainees disseminated information materials and gave practical information to parents
- ▶ **Industry** disseminated information about the packaging of chemical household products and put safety locks on it.
- ▶ **Mass media** informed parents and educators by internet-campaign-site

Results

- ▶ Increased KAP of parents about poisonous threats
- ▶ number of accidents reduced by 15%, admissions to hospital reduced by 50%.

Key factors leading to success:

- ▶ Use of a mass media approach for raising awareness about the problem
- ▶ Distribution of tailor-made information (internet and info materials) to increase knowledge
- ▶ Gaining knowledge about the expectations and opinions of target group
- ▶ To have more specific knowledge about cultures and behaviour of immigrants is important
- ▶ **The collaboration between various sectors was critical**
- ▶ knowledge about your target (risk) groups



The CEHAPE Action Pack

Table of actions

Action

Monitor and protect intermittent and small water supplies, with special attention to rural settings.

Schools and other public buildings where children congregate should have adequate, clean toilet facilities with water and soap for hand washing.

Ensure safe disposal of human waste water and sewage well away from areas where children play.

Collection of case studies



Ecological sanitation for safe and affordable waste management in rural Romania

- ❑ **Installation of urine-diverting toilets, filters and wash basins in schools**
- ❑ **Dissemination of information on local water quality (rural wells)**
 - Improved hygiene in schools
 - Improved health outcomes (fewer cases of blue-baby-syndrome)
 - Water-free sanitation can be costly



4. CHE National profiles

- Assessment to examine the children's health and environment situation in the country
 - input from governmental, international, and non-governmental organizations, including professional organizations, academia and the private sector
 - Looks at government and national capabilities to improve policies to protect children from environmental hazards
- Helps country prioritize actions required to implement the CEHAPE or related action plans (revised NEHAPs).



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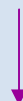
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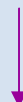
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2009 *Italy*

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- European Environment and Health Committee (EEHC)

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- Charter on Transport, Environment and Health
- Renewed mandate of the EEHC

- CEHAPE
- Declaration

-Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and health



CEHAPE

Follow-up mechanism

- Budapest Conference, June 2004
- Formation of CEHAPE Task Force
 - Environment and health focal points
 - Reporting
 - 4 meetings on all RPGs
- Development of implementation tools
 - Table of actions, Case studies etc
- Intergovernmental mid-term review (IMR) in June 2007
 - Report on implementation
- ***5th Ministerial Conference, Italy, 2009***



Some new themes – still focus on children but...

- ***Inequity and environment and health***
- ***Working with new stakeholders including local authorities, private sector and youth***
- Gender issues
- Specific needs of NIS and SEE
- Synergies and new opportunities in working across boundaries (climate change)
- Economic influence on environment and health policy making



Thank you for your interest!

For more information please contact us at:

childhealthenv@euro.who.int

<http://www.euro.who.int/childhealthenv/>

