The Libreville Declaration and its implementation process in Kenya

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Outline of presentation

- Introduction
- Disease burden in Africa
- Libreville Declaration process
- Libreville Declaration status
- Biodiversity's relevance to human health
- Recommendations
- Conclusions
The environment is one of the primary determinants of individual and community health.

Exposure to physical, chemical and biological risk factors in the environment can harm human health.

African governments are motivated to improve environmental conditions in order to protect human health and well-being.
Africa continues to face the “traditional” environmental challenges including:

- poor access to safe drinking water
- hygiene issues induced by poor sanitation and
- diminishing environmentally sound with sustainable restorative, self cleansing and rehabilitative ecosystems

Decisions touching on the two sectors needs to addressed jointly to be cost effective
Disease burden in Africa
Over 23% of deaths in Africa, estimated at more than 2.4 million each year, are attributable to avoidable environmental risk factors. (WHO, 2008).

In Kenya, over 21,800 deaths occur per year from environmental degradation (water, sanitation and hygiene).

Major environmental diseases include malaria, diarrhea, leishmaniasis, dengue fever, schistosomiasis and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs).
DISEASE BURDEN IN AFRICA

% of global disease burden in DALYs

- Diarrhoea
- Lower resp. infections
- Other unintentional inj.
- Malaria
- Road traffic injuries
- COPD
- Perinatal conditions
- Ischaemic heart dis.
- Childhood cluster
- Lead-caused MMR
- Drownings
- HIV/AIDS

Environmental fraction
non-environmental

World Health Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1998</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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Libreville Declaration process

Ministers of Health and Environment held a conference in Libreville, Gabon, from 52 countries and signed the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa.
The Libreville Declaration recognises that an integrated policy approach is the best way to address the inter-linked health and environment issues.

The Declaration urges member states to implement priority inter-sectoral programmes at all levels in health and environment sectors.

The conference adopted the eleven action points as part of Libreville Declaration on health and environment in Africa.
Libreville Declaration process (3)

Joint health and environment interventions leads to improved health
LD : Implementation process in Kenya(5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Situation Analysis and Needs Assessment (SANA)</th>
<th>Finalised (209)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>National Plans of Joint Action (NPJA)</td>
<td>Finalised(2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>Proposal development, Institutionalisation of HESA(continuous)</td>
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</table>
Libreville Declaration status
Libreville Declaration status (1)

- This has resulted in developing programmes on climate change and adaptation.

- The Ministry of Environment and Mineral resources is implementing river restoration programs and clean up campaigns (Nairobi, Sosian, Chania,)

- Development of inventories for Mercury emissions
Libreville Declaration status (2)

- Libreville Declaration is widely accepted by key institutions as manifested by the development of SANA and NPJA documents.
- Has contributed to reduced disease burden especially the prevalence of diarrhoea diseases: cholera has decreased considerably.
- Joint implementation of the use of mercury in dental amalgams.
- Joint response to issues of DDT.

Cases

Deaths

Years

Cases

Deaths
## Libreville Declaration status (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Link with LD process</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector collaboration</td>
<td>KCTT regular meetings</td>
<td>Action number 2</td>
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<td>Joint Resource mobilisation</td>
<td>Proposal development</td>
<td>Action 10</td>
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<td>Joint programming</td>
<td>Joint agreements: SAICM, National Action Plans</td>
<td>Action 3 and Action 7</td>
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<td>Joint implementation</td>
<td>Reduction in disease burden (cholera, and diarrhoea diseases)</td>
<td>Risk factors</td>
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Biodiversity's relevance to human health
Biodiversity's relevance to human health (1)

- The continued depression and degradation of Africa biodiversity is manifestly having negative modification to life supporting systems such as ability of the national ecosystems to reduce air pollution, polluted drinking water, water for irrigation and contaminated agricultural products by natural and man made pollutants etc.
Some of the health issues influenced by biodiversity include dietary health and nutrition security, infectious disease, medicinal resources, social and psychological health.

Biodiversity provides critical support for drug discovery and the availability of medicinal resources.

In Africa, a significant proportion of drugs are derived, directly or indirectly, from biological sources.
Ongoing remedial Action in Kenya in line with Libreville Declaration

- Delineation and protection riparian reserve to enhance restorative and self cleansing capacity,

- An integrated solid waste management strategy developed

- Enforcement of environmental legislations,

- Development of sanitary landfills,
Moving forward: What is required?

- Regional and national political commitment and support,
- High political acceptance and blessing across ministries and agencies
- Programs which are multidisciplinary with, interagency corroboration between national and UN Agencies
- Leadership and catalytic actions
- Building on ongoing programmatic activities
Recommendations

- African countries stands to benefit from implementation of Libreville Declaration process.

- The situation analysis and needs assessment (SANAs) provide the continent picture on health and Environment status.

- Libreville Declaration on health and environment supports a common platform for planning, programming and implementation of health and environment programmes.
Conclusions

- LD provides a regional framework for implementation of health and environment concerns

- A number of African countries are in process of implementing key stages of the declaration

- The implementation of Libreville Declaration continues to addresses the key risk factors to human health.