Integration of activities within the implementation of the revised Global Master Plan with WHO collaborative centres

A Kosbayeva
Technical officer,
WHO European Centre for Environment and Health, Bonn, Germany

Objectives:

1. to devise and implement policy instruments on workers’ health
2. to protect and promote health at the workplace
3. to improve the performance of and access to occupational health services
4. to provide and communicate evidence for action and practice
5. to incorporate workers’ health into other policies
WHO Collaborating Centres

WHO CCs are defined as "...an institution designated by the Director-General to form part of an international collaborative network carrying out activities in support of the Organization's programme at all levels.

WHO CCs are a highly valued mechanism of cooperation in which selected institutions are recognized by WHO to assist the Organization with implementing its mandated work.

supporting the achievement of planned strategic objectives at the regional and global levels; enhancing the scientific validity of its global health work; and developing and strengthening institutional capacity in countries and regions.
Functions of WHO CCs

- collection, collation and dissemination of information
- standardization of terminology, technology, methods and procedures
- development of evidence-based technical guidance tools and resource materials
- development and application of appropriate technology;
- provision of reference substances and other services;
- participation in collaborative research developed under WHO's leadership;
- training; coordination of activities carried out by several institutions on a given subject;
- capacity-building work at country level; as well as
- provision of monitoring, preparedness and response services to deal with disease outbreaks and public health emergencies
WHO Collaborating Centres on OSH

6th Croatian Congress on Occupational Health

ESSENTIALS FOR WORKERS’ HEALTH

SEARO 8%
WPRO 17%
EURO 38%
AMRO 31%
AFRO 4%
EMRO 2%

kortum
ivanov
kosbayeva

38%
5%
57%
57%
10th meeting of the global network of WHO CCs for occupational health

1. to review the progress made on the implementation of the GMP and develop recommendations for updating as necessary,

2. to discuss the strategic directions for global action on workers’ health in the context of the post-2015 development agenda

3. to develop ways of working guide for the future activities of the Network, bearing in mind the new requirements of WHO for working with the CCs and the results of the post-implementation review.
WHO Reforms, including working with Collaborating Centres

- fewer priorities producing good quality products for Member States.
- supply-driven and process-oriented work to results-based and demand-driven planning and implementation.
- post-implementation review to revise structure, ways of working, etc.
Global Master Plan (GMP)

To the Global Plan of Action on Workers' Health 2012-2017 by WHO and its Collaborating Centres for Occupational Health

- framework for joint work between WHO Secretariat (Headquarters and the Regional Offices) and the WHO collaborating centres for occupational health
- intended to guide the development of the individual workplans for collaboration between WHO and each Collaborating Centre
- will be updated by the 10th Meeting of the global network of WHO CCs for occupational health in May 2015
Priorities of the GMP

1. Regional and national programmes on occupational non-communicable diseases with, focus on cancer, silica and asbestos-related diseases.


3. Tools, standards and capacities for healthy workplaces.

Priorities of the GMP (cont)

4. Occupational health aspects of emerging technologies →

Global metrics of workers’ health

5. Classification, diagnostic and exposure criteria for occupational diseases.

6. Knowledge networks on occupational health and safety for vulnerable groups and high risk sectors.
Expected products to the priorities

1. Regional and national programmes on occupational non-communicable diseases with, focus on cancer, silica and asbestos-related diseases. (EUR)


3. Tools, standards and capacities for workplace health (global)
   3.1 International toolkits for workplace health - improving the physical, chemical, biological, musculo-skeletal disorders, and psychosocial working environment, personal resources.
   3.2 WHO modules for training on healthy workplaces.
   3.3 WHO guidelines on occupational exposure to manufactured nanomaterials.
Expected products to the priorities

   • Guidance and tools for scaling up health coverage of workers.
   • Creation, dissemination, and evaluation of training and education materials for building capacities of primary care providers to deliver essential interventions for workers’ health
   • Strengthening national health policies and systems regarding workers' health and national profiles/outlooks.
   • EUR Regional Product 4.5. Action plan for scaling up coverage with and improving the quality of occupational health interventions and services in South East Europe.
Expected products to the priorities

5. Global metrics of workers’ health
   • Global observatory of workers’ health
   • Global indicators of workers’ health
   • Global burden of disease attributable to selected occupational risks

6. Classification, diagnostic and exposure criteria for occupational diseases
   • Global guidance on methods for early diagnosis of priority occupational diseases

7. Knowledge networks on occupational health and safety for vulnerable groups and high risk sectors.
Further implications

SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Programme Budget 2016-17

In the Output Indicator 3.5.1:

“Number of countries that have developed national policy instruments for workers' health with support from WHO”


Global Plans:

• develop national outlooks of workers’ health and national policy instruments for workers’ health (Cuba, Colombia, Tanzania, Madagascar, Russia, Qatar, Vietnam)

• **Workers’ Health in the International OneHealth Costing Tool:** developing national strategies for scaling up coverage with essential interventions for workers’ health

• report on the minimum requirements for health protection at the workplace

• guidelines for occupational risks of manufactured nanomaterials
In the WHO European Region: Health 2020 policy

European policy framework supporting action across government and society for health and well-being, embedding:

- European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol (2012–2020)
- Parma Declaration on Environment and Health, 2010
- European framework to promote physical activity for health, 2007
Parma Declaration, Goal 4: Preventing disease arising from chemical, biological and physical environments

- contribute to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and to the development of the global legal instrument on mercury;
- protect each child from ... harmful substances, focusing on pregnant and breast-feeding women
- act on the risks of exposure to carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxicants, including radon, ultraviolet radiation, asbestos and endocrine disruptors... and develop by 2015 national programmes for elimination of asbestos-related diseases in collaboration with WHO and ILO
Parma Declaration, Goal 4: Preventing disease arising from chemical, biological and physical environments (cont)

- more research into the potentially adverse effects of persistent, endocrine-disrupting and bio-accumulating chemicals and their combination and identification of safer alternatives. Increase research into the use of nanoparticles in products and nanomaterials, and electromagnetic fields

- pay attention to child labour and exploitation [...], and especially to hazardous chemicals and physical stressors
Thematic areas for consideration in the region

- Age management
- Asbestos
- Occupational health services for all
- Vulnerable groups (migrants)

- In relation to:
  - Health 2020 implementation
  - Parma commitments
Collaboration

- Working closer with BSN network
- Directions of Bucharest Statement
- Activities within BCAs for 2016-2017
- Using web-streamed communication for the identified topics
Thank you for your attention!