

# Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa

Libreville, 29 August 2008



REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE



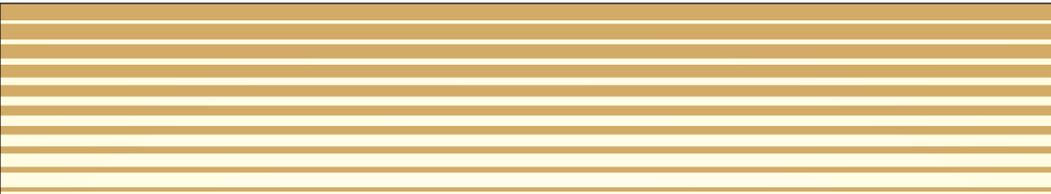
United Nations  
Environment Programme

UNEP



World Health  
Organization

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for Africa



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## Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa

### Libreville, 29 August 2008

We, African ministers responsible for health and the environment, meeting from 28 to 29 August 2008 in Libreville, Gabon;

*Reaffirming* our commitment to implement all conventions and declarations that bear on health and environment linkages, in particular:

- the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (1972);
- the Alma-Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care (1978);
- the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991);
- the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992);
- the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the subsequent Millennium Development Goals (2000);
- the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002);
- the Africa Health Strategy (of the African Union) : 2007 - 2015;
- the recommendation of the Joint International Conference on "Desertification and the International Policy Imperative" (2006);
- the Algiers Declaration on Research for Health in Africa (2008);
- the Ouagadougou Declaration on Primary Health Care and Health Systems in Africa (2008);
- the Ethekwini Declaration on Hygiene and Sanitation (2008);
- the Bali Declaration on Waste Management for Human Health and Livelihood (2008);

#### Concerned that:

- Over 23% of deaths in Africa, estimated at more than 2.4 million each year, are attributable to avoidable environmental risk factors, with particular impacts on the poorest and the most

vulnerable groups (children, women, rural poor, people with disabilities, displaced populations and the elderly);

- 60% of the vital ecosystem services of the planet are being degraded, or are being subjected to excessive pressures, and that it is these services that maintain the quality of air, land and water resources;
- The Bamako Convention on Hazardous Wastes adopted in 1991 is not being implemented;
- Africa is increasingly being affected by natural disasters caused by climate change;

#### Recognizing that:

- There is a need for further research to increase understanding of the vulnerability of humans to environmental risk factors, particularly in Africa;
- It is necessary and urgent to implement in our countries the imperative of sustainable development in efforts to achieve economic growth;
- There are constraints on accelerated implementation of the necessary integrated strategies to protect populations against risks resulting from environmental degradation, including risk factors such as poor access to safe drinking water, poor sanitation and air quality, vector-borne diseases, chemicals, poor waste management, new toxic substances, desertification, industrial and household-related risks, and natural disasters;

#### Convinced that:

- The emergence of new environmental risks (climate change, industrial expansion, and new technologies) presents new threats to public health;
- Africa is, of all the world's geographic regions, the most vulnerable in the face of these challenges;
- Well-managed health and environmental risks impact positively on national economies, including through increased foreign direct investments and tourism;
- The involvement and commitment of all actors is necessary for concerted and coherent action;
- Health security can be achieved through a healthy environment;

#### Therefore declare that we, African countries, commit ourselves to:

1. Establishing a health-and-environment strategic alliance, as the basis for plans of joint action;
2. Developing or updating our national, subregional and regional frameworks in order to address more effectively the issue of environmental impacts on health, through integration of these links in policies, strategies, regulations and national development plans;
3. Ensuring integration of agreed objectives in the areas of health and environment in national poverty reduction strategies by implementing priority intersectoral programmes at all levels, aimed at accelerating achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
4. Building national, subregional and regional capacities to better prevent environment-related health problems, through the establishment or strengthening of health and environment institutions;
5. Supporting knowledge acquisition and management in the area of health and environment, particularly through applied research at local, subregional and regional levels, while ensuring coordination of scientific and technical publications so as to identify knowledge gaps and research priorities and to support education and training at all levels;
6. Establishing or strengthening systems for health and environment surveillance to allow measurement of interlinked health and environment impacts and to identify emerging risks, in order to manage them better;
7. Effectively implementing national, subregional and regional mechanisms for enforcing compliance with international conventions and national regulations to protect populations from health threats related to the environment, including accession to and implementation of the Bamako Convention by those countries that have not yet done so;
8. Setting up national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess performance in implementing priority programmes and peer review mechanisms to learn from each other's experience;

9. Instituting the practice of systematic assessment of health and environment risks, in particular through the development of procedures to assess impacts on health, and to produce national environment outlook reports;
10. Developing partnerships for targeted and specific advocacy on health and environment issues aimed at institutions and communities including the youth, parliamentarians, local governments, education ministries, civil society and the private sector;
11. Achieving a balance in the allocation of national budgetary resources for intersectoral health-and-environment programmes;

**Call upon:**

The World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to:

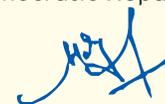
- ▶ support, along with other partners and donors, including African development banks and African subregional economic communities, the implementation of this Declaration, and to increase their efforts in advocacy, in resource mobilization and in obtaining new and additional investments in order to strengthen the strategic alliance between health and environment;
- ▶ help African countries to share experiences, develop capacity, and establish a mechanism for monitoring progress towards the fulfillment of the commitments made at this conference, through peer review, and to organize a second Inter-Ministerial Conference on Health and Environment in Africa before the end of 2010; and
- ▶ support the implementation of health and environment conventions and agreements and the establishment of an African network for surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular those with environment determinants.

**We call on** his Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo Ondimba, President of the Republic of Gabon, host country, to present this declaration to the African Union.

**Done at Libreville on 29 August 2008.**

## Signatories

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria




Republic of Angola



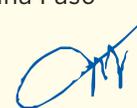
Republic of Benin



Republic of Botswana



Burkina Faso




Republic of Burundi

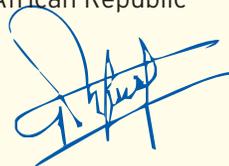


Republic of Cameroon

Republic of Cape Verde



Central African Republic




Republic of Chad



Union of the Comoros



Democratic Republic of the Congo



Republic of the Congo



Republic of Côte d'Ivoire



Republic of Djibouti

Arab Republic of Egypt



Republic of Equatorial Guinea



State of Eritrea

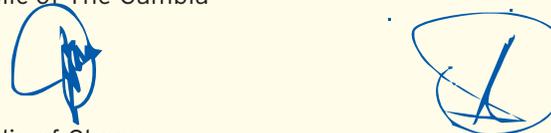
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



Gabonese Republic



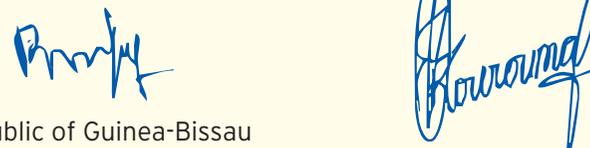
Republic of The Gambia



Republic of Ghana



Republic of Guinea



Republic of Guinea-Bissau



Republic of Kenya



Kingdom of Lesotho



Republic of Liberia



Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Republic of Madagascar

Republic of Malawi

Republic of Mali

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Republic of Mauritius

Kingdom of Morocco

Republic of Mozambique

Republic of Namibia

Republic of Niger

Federal Republic of Nigeria

Republic of Rwanda

Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe

Republic of Senegal

Republic of Seychelles

Republic of Sierra Leone

Somali Republic

Republic of South Africa

Republic of the Sudan



Kingdom of Swaziland



United Republic of Tanzania



Togolese Republic



Tunisian Republic

Republic of Uganda



Republic of Zambia



Republic of Zimbabwe

