



**World Federation of Public Health Associations**  
**Fédération mondiale des associations de santé publique**  
**Federación mundial de las asociaciones de salud pública**

## **Environmental**

**Outline of the resolutions ‘Population and Ecological Sustainability’, ‘Persistent Organic Pollutants’, ‘DDT Production Facilities’, ‘Update On Policy Resolution On DDT’, ‘Improving the Control of Malaria While Instituting Alternatives to DDT’, ‘Health Care without Harm: Public Health Consequences of Medical Waste’, ‘Global Climate Change’, ‘Support for International Action to Eliminate Persistent Organic Pollutants’, ‘Zero Waste’, ‘Global Ban On The Mining And Use Of Asbestos’ and ‘Safer Chemical Policies’)**

The 11 resolutions, passed by the WFPHA General Assembly were published in the period between 1994 and 2008 under the heading ‘**Environmental**’. The outline of the resolutions as follows:

In the context of international actions on sustainable economic growth and sustainable development, and recognizing that rapid population growth and increasing poverty are critical factors impinging on the achievement of WHO's global goals, the WFPHA emphasizes that action is required simultaneously at many levels (*Population and Ecological Sustainability, 1994*).

Demanding the need for public health association involvement in the process of global decision-making in the persistent use of organic pollutants (*Persistent Organic Pollutants, 1996*).

Promotion of Chemical Safety, with special attention to Persistent Organic Pollutants (Resolution 50.13), WFPHA calls upon governments and aid organizations to commit to improving malarial risk management while moving away from the use of DDT (*DDT Production Facilities, 1997*).

Showing the update on the resolution “Improving the Control of Malaria While Instituting Alternatives to DDT” by listing a number of activities and policy advances have occurred that include the WFPHA's principles as set out in the resolution (*Update On Policy Resolution On DDT, 1999*).

Recognizing and understanding that malaria is both an effect of and a contributor to extreme poverty in many parts of the developing world, and affirming that effective and affordable substitutes for DDT in malaria vector control should be researched and instituted (*Improving the Control of Malaria While Instituting Alternatives to DDT, 1999*).



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Stating WFPHA view on the issue of public health consequences of medical waste, and actions that should be taken to approach the problem (*Health Care without Harm: Public Health Consequences of Medical Waste, 1999*).

Recognizing the role of carbon dioxide in global change in temperature, and concluding that the public health community needs to act by increasing research, education, prevention, monitoring, and assessment pertaining to long-term, intergenerational public health issues that may arise from climate and ecological change (*Global Climate Change, 2001*).

Stating facts, views and recommendations by the WFPHA on the persistent use of organic pollutants (*Support for International Action to Eliminate Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001*).

Brief comments on 'Zero Waste Principles' supported by the WFPHA and UN (*Zero Waste, 2003*).

Summary on the production and further use of asbestos products, and the World Federation of Public Health Associations call upon international organizations to establish and implement a global ban (*Global Ban On The Mining And Use Of Asbestos, 2005*).

The view of the WFPHA on management of chemical environment by governments on a global level (*Safer Chemical Policies, 2008*).