

Strategic Environmental Management

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Outline of presentation

- Introduction to SEM
- What is EMP
- SDG and SEM
- Environmental pollution and SEM
- OEHL division

SEM



Management of interaction and impact of human societies on the environment in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner.

EMP (Environmental Management Plan)



- Every development project must have their own EMP.

EMP is a site-specific plan developed to ensure that all necessary measures are identified and implemented in order to protect the environment and comply with environmental legislation.

- -Environmental Conservation Law (2012),
- - Environmental Conservation Rules (2014) and
- - Environmental Initial Assessment procedure (2015).



Example for EMP are

- Water Resource Management
- Water Pollution Management
- Health Impact Assessment

But in our country, there is no EMP for each development project.

Strategic Environmental Management



- Area- wide approach
- Inclusive of all sectors
- Focus on – Water safety and security, environmental pollution, climate change, economics, biodiversity, health and well-being and disaster
- State and Regional strategy down to District Strategy
- Water management is one of SEM

(Funding is important to develop SEM)

SDG and SEM



Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1: *By 2030, achieve **universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for ALL***

Target 6.2: *By 2030, achieve access to **adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for ALL**, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*

SDG Indicator for Drinking Water

6.1.1: Percentage of population using **safely managed drinking water** services

Definition: Population using an improved drinking water source (MDG definition) which is:

- located on premises, **Accessibility**
- available when needed, and **Availability**
- free of faecal and priority chemical contamination **Quality**

MDG/SDG	Service ladder	Progressive realization		
SDG 6.1	Safely managed drinking water	Improved facility located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination	Developed	
MDG continuity	Basic water	Improved facility within 30 minutes round trip collection time		Developing
	Unimproved water	Unimproved facility does not protect against contamination		
	No service	Surface water		

Activate
Go to Setting

Environmental pollution and SEM



Pollution of environment leads to environmental deterioration, impacts on the health of living organisms, global warming, depletion of ozone layer and reduced efficiency of farm lands and crop fields.

Strategic environmental management is the main way to prevent five basic types of environmental pollution, namely air, water, soil, noise and light pollution .

Changes in water environment effects on health



- ***Water borne diseases:*** Cholera, typhoid, bacillary dysentery, diarrhea, leptospirosis, infectious hepatitis, poliomyelitis, rotavirus diarrhea, helminthiasis, giardiasis and amoebiasis
- ***Water washed diseases:*** Diseases due to lack of water (scabies, skin sepsis and ulcer , trachoma)
- ***Water based diseases:*** Disease due to presence of an aquatic host : Schistosomiasis (Snail), fish tape worm (Cyclops)
- ***Water related diseases:*** DHF, malaria, filariasis.

-To prevent water related diseases (e.g. DHF, malaria, filariasis),
Vector Borne Disease Control Program, by department of Public
Health, MOHS

-Strategic Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
(WASH), in Schools and in Health Facilities 2016-2030 by
collaboration of Ministry of Health and Sports, Education,
Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation with the funding supported by
UNICEF.

Surveillance of water borne diseases by reporting from Basic Health
Staffs. In case of disaster, Central Epidemiological Unit (DOPH) under
MOHS is responsible for prevention of water borne diseases.



In our country,
use Emission guideline developed from Environmental
Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources
and Environmental Conservation

[http://www.gmseoc.org/uploads/resources/266/attachment/Myanmar%20Environmental%20Quality%20\(Emission\)%20Guidelines_Unofficial_English.pdf](http://www.gmseoc.org/uploads/resources/266/attachment/Myanmar%20Environmental%20Quality%20(Emission)%20Guidelines_Unofficial_English.pdf)



There must be EMP and contingency plan for each development project

e.g. In Latpadaung Taung Copper Mining Project, use sulphuric acid for extraction of copper and so there is sulphuric acid tank

- There must be Site emergency action plan
- If not, in case of disaster, leakage of sulphuric acid from the plant will exert serious adverse effects on the environment.

Occupational and Environmental Health Division (OEHD)



OEHD, the department of Public Health (DOPH) , under MOHS
Governmental organization working on prevention of
environmental health problems

Our Environmental Health Policy is to mitigate and eliminate
the health problems related to environmental pollution and to
implement healthy environment for community

Our OEHD is one of the member of EIA review committee
especially HIA in collaboration with other governments (e.g.
Environmental Conservation Department).



Governance is important for Strategic Environmental Management

SEM needs Partnership and responsibilities

∴ SEM is all in one approach.



THANK YOU