



Step-by-Step Guide

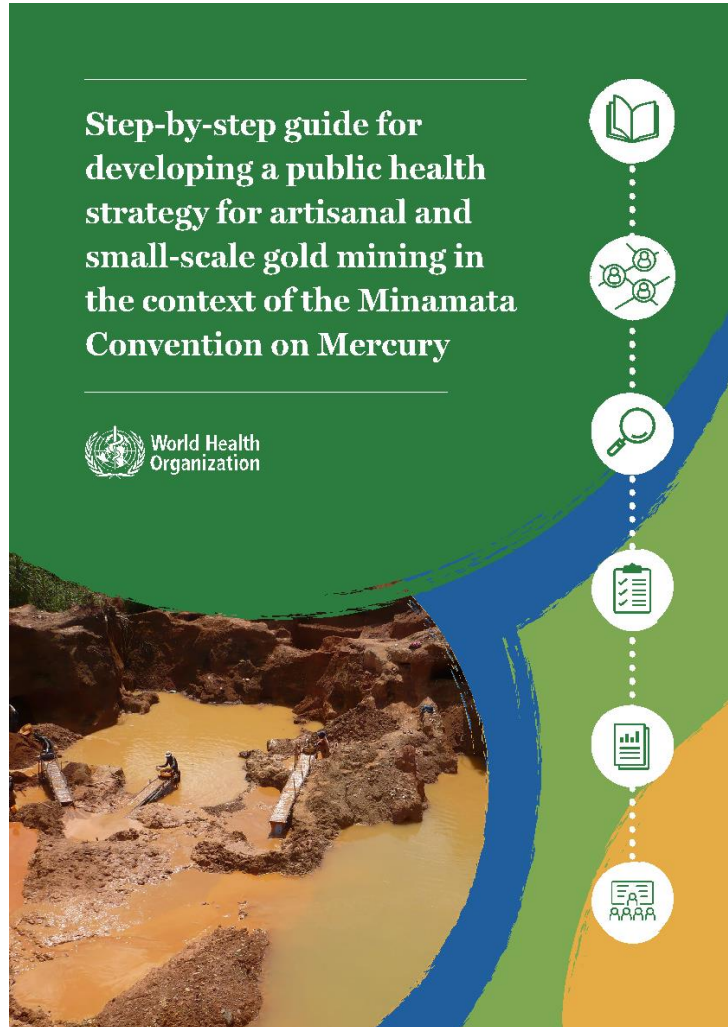
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Co-organized by: Swiss TPH



Introduction to the Step-by-Step Guide



Purpose of the step-by-step guide

- Provide guidance on the overall approach to generating an evidence base for ASM-related health issues through two assessments:
 - **Institutional capacity assessment**
 - **Rapid Health Assessment**

- Provide guidance for translating the evidence and knowledge gained into a public health strategy

- Share lessons learned from the three pilot studies in Ghana, Mozambique and Nigeria.

Source: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240022768>

Introduction to the Step-by-Step Guide

Step-by-step guide structure

i. Methodological aspects and activities

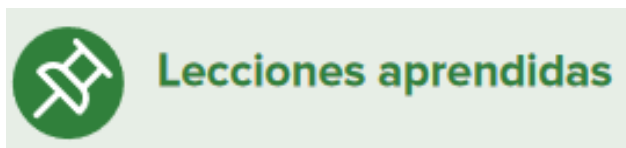


ii. Tools and associated templates

Al final de la guía se enumeran los documentos de antecedentes, orientación y los informes que se pueden encontrar en la sección [recursos adicionales](#).

Los modelos y herramientas para el método de investigación descritos en esta guía se presentan en los [anexos](#) del final de la guía.

iii. Lessons learned





Temas de salud ▾

Países ▾

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Guía paso a paso para desarrollar una estrategia de salud pública para la extracción de oro artesanal y en pequeña escala en el contexto del Convenio de Minamata sobre el Mercurio

Guía paso a paso para desarrollar una estrategia de salud pública para la extracción de oro artesanal y en pequeña escala en el contexto del Convenio de Minamata sobre el Mercurio

31 de marzo de 2021 | Publicación



Descargar (780,2 kB)

Visión de conjunto

Los investigadores u otros evaluadores deben utilizar esta guía para ayudar a los ministerios de salud a desarrollar una estrategia de salud pública como parte del Plan de acción nacional (PAN) de la Extracción de oro artesanal y en pequeña escala (MAPE).

Las pruebas recopiladas aclararán los temas clave a considerar para la estrategia de salud pública. La OMS y el Instituto Suizo de Salud Tropical y Pública elaboraron el método de recopilación y utilización de las pruebas y lo probaron en tres países (Ghana, Mozambique y Nigeria) entre 2017 y 2019.

Los objetivos de la guía paso a paso son los siguientes:

- proporcionar orientaciones sobre el método general, incluidas las plantillas y los instrumentos, para llevar a cabo las actividades de evaluación que proporcionarán una base de pruebas;
- ofrecer orientación para transformar las pruebas, los hallazgos y las ideas obtenidas de las evaluaciones en una estrategia de salud pública; y
- compartir las lecciones aprendidas de los tres estudios piloto en Ghana, Mozambique y Nigeria que aplicaron el método.

Otros idiomas: [Arabe](#) | [Ingles](#) | [Frances](#) | [Portugues](#) | [Ruso](#)

[Anexo 1.](#) Evaluación de la capacidad institucional: marco metodológico

[Anexo 2.](#) Evaluación de la capacidad institucional: cuestionarios para entrevistas a informantes clave

[Anexo 3.](#) Evaluación rápida de la salud: protocolo del estudio

[Anexo 4.](#) Evaluación rápida de la salud: consentimiento informado del informante clave

[Anexo 5.](#) Evaluación rápida de la salud: consentimiento informado del participante de la discusión en grupos focales

EQUIPO DE LA OMS

Chemical Safety and Health Unit

NÚMERO DE PÁGINAS

16

NÚMEROS DE REFERENCIA

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IGO[English](#)[العربية](#)[Français](#)[Русский](#)[Português](#)[6 languages](#)[All Tools and Templates](#)

Six steps to developing a public health strategy

Paso 1  **Leer el documento de orientación de la OMS**

Paso 2  **Participación de las partes interesadas**

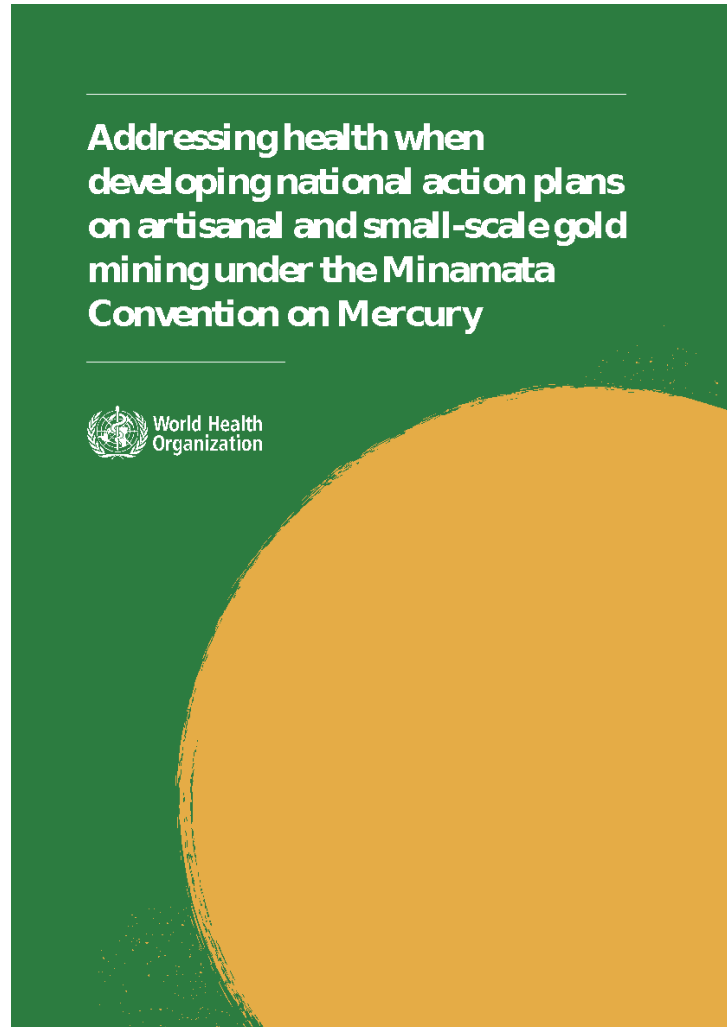
Paso 3  **Planificar las evaluaciones**

Paso 4  **Llevar a cabo las evaluaciones**

Paso 5  **Sintetizar los hallazgos y hacer las recomendaciones**

Paso 6  **Organizar un taller nacional de múltiples partes interesadas para desarrollar la salud pública**

Step 1: Read the WHO guidance document (2019)



- Placing "health" in the broader context of the NAP process
- Guidance on where and how health aspects should be taken into account during the NIP development process:
 - by establishing national coordination mechanisms
 - in developing a national overview of the ASM sector
 - Etc.
- It is recommended to familiarize yourself with other literature using the ["Minamata Convention on Mercury: annotated bibliography with information from WHO"](#).

Source: <https://www.who.int/es/publications/i/item/WHO-CED-PHE-EPE-19.9>

Step 2: Stakeholder engagement

- Identifying and engaging stakeholders from the outset
- Define the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, for example:
 - Coordination and implementation of evaluations
 - Community liaison and awareness-raising activities
 - Organize and moderate the workshop to develop the public health strategy.

Lessons learned

- A broad range of stakeholders is essential to developing a relevant, realistic and meaningful public health strategy: public health experts often do not know many of the characteristics and realities of ASM communities beyond health.
- Working groups help to coordinate different activities and focus on defined responsibilities.

Step 3: Plan evaluations

3.1: Institutional capacity assessment

Objective: To assess institutional capacities at the national and subnational levels to address ASM-related health problems.

Methods: Document review, key informant interviews, key informant interviews.

3.2: Rapid Health Assessment

Objective: To assess the health situation of ASM communities and the capacity of the health system to respond to their particular health needs.

Methods: Document review, visits to artisanal gold mining communities, observations, focus group discussions with miners and community members, key informant interviews, sanitation facility assessments

Step 3: Plan the assessments

3.1: Institutional capacity assessment

3.2: Rapid Health Assessment

- A. Identify research questions
- B. Familiarization with the methods
- C. Document Review
- D. Adapting methods, tools and templates to the local context
- E. Identifying key informants and study sites

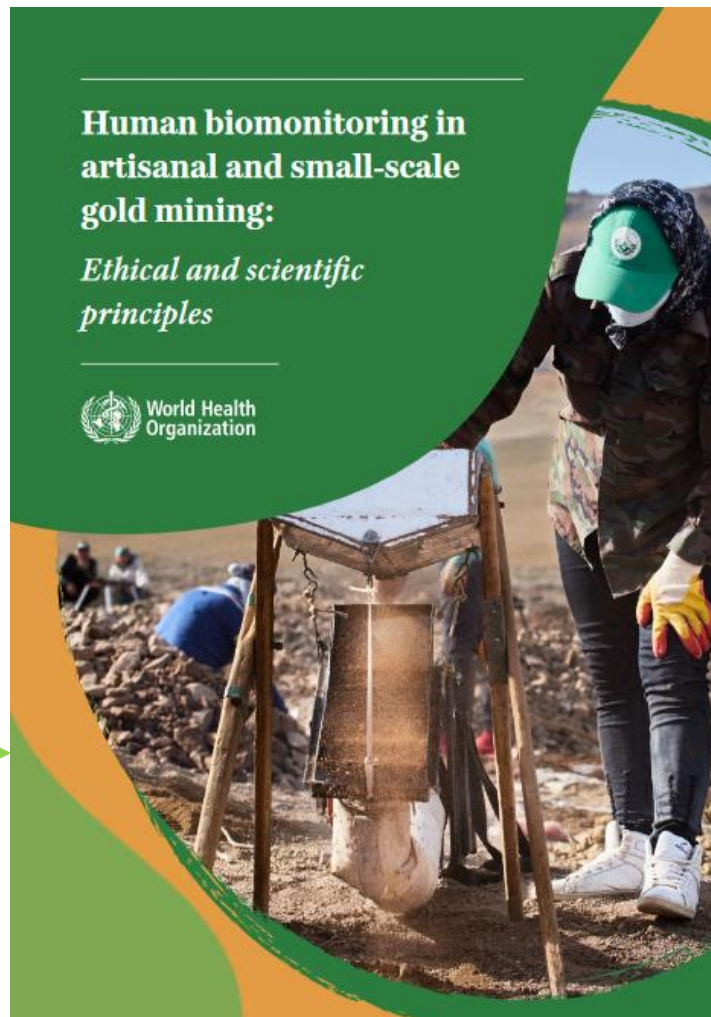
Examples of research questions

- To what extent are existing regulations, policies, structures and processes in place at the national and sub-national levels to respond to ASM health-related issues? (ECI)
- What are the health problems reported by miners and health care providers living and working in ASM areas? (ERS)

Step 3: Plan the assessments

Lessons learned

- The stakeholder map and ministry organizational charts help to understand the organization and identify key informants.
- Because of the sensitivities associated with ASM, the ethical approval process can be particularly rigorous and lengthy. It is recommended that a robust study protocol be developed and submitted early in the process of preparing for evaluations.



Objective:
It provides an overview of the internationally agreed ethical and scientific principles that must be adhered to in scientific research involving human subjects, in a context.

Step 4: Conduct the assessments

4.1: Institutional capacity assessment

4.2: Rapid Health Assessment

- Collecting data

[Tools and templates](#)

- Key informant interviews
 - Discussion groups
 - Direct observations
 - Sanitary facility evaluations
 - Health Statistics
- Analyze the data and write a report with the conclusions.

Lessons learned

- You need to be flexible in recruiting key informants, as some may be outside the previously identified individuals.
- Including diverse stakeholders is essential to understanding the realities of working and living in ASM communities.

Step 5: Synthesize the results and make recommendations

4.1: Institutional capacity assessment

- Assessment of institutional capacities at national and subnational levels
- Formulation of recommendations at the "policy and normative", "structural" and "process" levels

4.2: Rapid Health Assessment

- Assessment of health issues related to artisanal gold mining and health systems preparedness
- Formulation of recommendations at the "individual", "community" and "institutional" levels.

Lessons learned

- Recommendations should be comprehensive, but can be structured according to country needs
- Graphs are useful to present results visually and help make the results understandable to different audiences.

Step 6: Hold a national multi-stakeholder workshop to develop the public health strategy

The objectives of the national multi-stakeholder workshop are:

- Share the findings and recommendations of the two evaluations with the stakeholders.
- Jointly develop the public health strategy based on the findings and recommendations of the evaluations.

Based on the syntheses and recommendations of the assessments, participants should agree on 3 to 5 priority areas in the public health strategy

Nigeria	Ghana y Mozambique
1. La concienciación	1. Las repercusiones directas de la minería
2. La generación de pruebas mediante la recopilación de datos	2. Las repercusiones indirectas de la minería
3. El fortalecimiento de la coordinación del sistema de salud	3. Las capacidades del sistema de salud
4. La creación de capacidad para prevenir, detectar y actuar de manera efectiva	4. Otras capacidades institucionales

Step 6: Hold a national multi-stakeholder workshop to develop the public health strategy

- The minimum goal at the end of the workshop is to have a draft public health strategy, which can be refined after the workshop.

Public Health Strategy

Towards a National Action Plan for Reduction/Elimination of Mercury Use in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) in Nigeria
(Draft)



Federal Ministry of Health



Comprehensive public health strategy prepared by the Federal Ministry of Health of Nigeria following the workshop

Lessons learned

- Stakeholders highlighted the direct benefits of the presentation of the findings and recommendations to help them develop the public health strategy
- As participatory as possible
- The Ministry of Health should obtain the approval of the final public health strategy from the various stakeholders before submitting it to the NIP committee.

General experience of the Step-by-Step Guide approach

- A realistic timeframe for implementation is 6 to 12 months, depending on country-related factors such as the length of the ethics approval process.
- Four to five days for institutional capacity assessment as well as per ASGM community visited for rapid health assessment (~2-3 weeks data collection)
- At least two full days were needed for the workshop to have sufficient time to present all the findings and recommendations of the assessment and to undertake the group work to develop the public health strategy.
- The two assessments achieved their objective of generating the evidence base for artisanal gold mining-related health problems and institutional capacities, thus providing the basis for developing public health strategies.

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