

### Waste Audit Case Collection Form

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| Name of SAI   | SAI PARAGUAY  |  |
| Title of audit  | Social service institute combined audit (IPS)   |  |
| Publishing year                                       | 2018  |  |
| What risks/policy areas did the audit approach?       | Management of waste produced in hospitals   |  |
| Main audit questions and corresponding criteria       | <b>Audit questions:</b>   | <b>Criteria:</b>   |
|   | 1. Verify the activities developed by the IPS, regarding the integral management of waste generated in health and related establishments                      | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Law 3361/07 on waste generated in health and related establishments</li> <li>2. Decree 6538/11 by which law 3361 of waste generated in health and related establishments is regulated</li> <li>3. Law 294/93 evaluation of environmental impact and its regulatory decree 954/13 and 453/13</li> </ol> |
|   | 2. Verify the degree of compliance with current regulations and the mitigation measures established in the environmental impact study                         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Law 3361/07 on waste generated in health and related establishments</li> <li>2. Decree 6538/11 by which law 3361 of waste generated in health and related establishments is regulated</li> <li>3. Law 294/93 evaluation of environmental impact and its regulatory decree 954/13 and 453/13</li> </ol> |
| What were the data sources and how was data analysed? | <p>Questionnaire to the officials of the social service institute (IPS) responsible for the management of waste.</p> <p>Minutes of verifications in situ.</p> |  |

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| <p>Conclusions and main recommendations</p> | <p><b><u>Conclusions</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Of 79 sanitary establishments in charge of IPS, 64 do not have environmental impact declaration (environmental license).</li> <li>2. The dependent health establishments of IPS are not subscribed as waste generators in the general management of environmental health (Digesa in Spanish).</li> <li>3. Sites for the temporary storage of waste used in the verified sanitary establishments do not comply with all the requirements established.</li> <li>4. In the regional hospitals of IPS Encarnacion and city of the east (both borders cities in Paraguay) do not count with trolleys for the internal transport of exclusive use for waste types ii, iii, iv and v.</li> <li>5. The health establishments of the ministry of public health and social welfare do not have environmental impact declaration (environmental license).</li> <li>6. The sites for treatment of hospital residues of cities Encarnacion, Coronel Oviedo, San Pedro de Ykuamandyyu and national hospital of Itaugua do not have an environmental impact declaration (environmental license).</li> <li>7. Temporary deposits for waste used in the national hospital of Itaugua, general hospital of Barrio Obrero, hospital of trauma prof. Dr Manuel Giagni and in the regional hospital of Encarnacion did not fulfil the specific construction characteristics established in the current legislation.</li> <li>8. The collection of waste in the national hospital of Itaugua and in the regional hospital of Encarnacion is carried out in cars and containers that do not comply with the technical specifications established, while in the regional hospital of Ciudad del Este and in the general hospital of Barrio Obrero, the collection and transportation of residues was manually.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Recommendations</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IPS must carry out the corresponding procedures for obtaining the environmental impact declaration .</li> </ol> |
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|   | <p>2. IPS must register all its sanitary establishments in the national register of waste generators managed by Digesa (the general management of environmental health).</p> <p>3. IPS must adjust according to the legal regulations in terms of the conditions, all the sites used for the temporary storage of waste generated in sanitary establishments.</p> <p>4. The regional hospital of IPS Encarnacion and Ciudad del Este should purchase trolleys for the internal transport of waste types ii, iii, iv and v conforming to those established by the legal regulations.</p>  |   |   |  |   |                          |
| <p>Which of the following aspects are covered in the audit and you can provide case?<br/><br/>(select all that apply)</p> | <p>Sustainable Development Goals, International Conventions, EU Directives related to waste management</p>   | <p>National legal instruments (description of instruments, weakness in legislation and regulation, incoherence of acts)</p> | <p>Economic Incentives in waste management (i.e. charges, taxes, subsidies)</p> | <p>Mapping out the actors of waste management and their responsibilities</p> | <p>Methods of collecting and analysing data</p> | <p>Cooperative audit</p> |
| <p>Challenges and risks</p>   | <p>Lack of response to auditors by the entity.<br/>Insufficient information provided.<br/>Areas of danger for the health of auditors.</p>  |   |   |  |   |                          |
| <p>Link to audit report</p>   | <p><a href="http://www.contraloria.gov.py/index.php/categorias-de-archivos/category/130-instituto-de-prevision-social-ips">http://www.contraloria.gov.py/index.php/categorias-de-archivos/category/130-instituto-de-prevision-social-ips</a><br/>In the link you will find the following document to access:<br/>Final Report Resolution CGR N ° 044/18, Instituto de Prevision Social – IPS – Environmental Aspects Pages 271-300<br/>Executive Summary Resolution CGR No. 044/18, Instituto de Prevision Social - IPS</p> <p><a href="http://www.contraloria.gov.py/index.php/categorias-de-archivos/category/59-ministerio-de-salud-publica-y-bienestar-social">http://www.contraloria.gov.py/index.php/categorias-de-archivos/category/59-ministerio-de-salud-publica-y-bienestar-social</a><br/>In the link you will find the following document to access:<br/>Final Report Resolution CGR N ° 044/18, Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare - Environmental AspectsPages 303-351<br/>Executive Summary Resolution CGR No. 044/18, Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> |   |   |  |   |                          |

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| Other relevant information and comments | <p>IPS is the entity that is in charge of the retirement system of employees working in private companies, the national magistrery and others. also, provides a health system in various points of the country for its associates.</p> <p>The ministry of public health and social welfare have got with hospitals and health centres for the attention to the public in general and also, is the authority of application of the Law 3361/7 "of residues generated in the health and related establishments" and its decree regulatory 6538/11, through which also fiscalizes and controls public and private health establishments throughout the country.</p> |
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### Specifying questions and comments

#### Question:

Can you describe how you overcame the challenges and risks that occurred during the audit? (Lack of response to the auditors to other SAIs, insufficient information, danger areas for auditor).

#### Answer:

IPS: Lack of response to the auditors: the audit team carried out in situ verifications, to check the management of the waste generated in the hospitals, in terms of compliance with the current legal regulations where evidences were taken by photographs, questionnaires, interviews.

MSPBS: Lack of response to the auditors: in the absence of response by the entities, the audit team presented observations so that the entities make their respective releases, with supporting documentation. In those cases, in which discharges were filed and these were convincing, the final report was eliminated, for those cases in which the support was not sufficient, it remained in the final report.

#### Question:

What would you recommend to other SAIs when considering the management of hospital waste?

#### Answer:

IPS, MSPBS:

- a) Take biosafety measures for the auditors, since they are exposed at places with high pathogen content.
- b) Take into account the final disposal of waste that does not end with the removal of hospital waste.
- c) The high turnover of the personnel requires continuous training in the correct classification of waste.
- d) As far as possible, analysis of the environment, food, bathrooms, kitchens, and other places, in which contamination by germs can be detected that

usually cause hospital-acquired infections that may be associated with inadequate waste management.

e) Check that the waste collection schedule will not be at the same time with the food distribution schedule.

f) Verify the existence of an electronic waste management plan for biomedical equipment, computers, fluorescent tubes, radioactive waste, mercury, among others chemicals.

**Question:**

What could be the potential risks and challenges?

**Answer:**

IPS:

- a) Contamination with highly pathogenic germs for the health of the auditors.
- b) The final disposal is defective, contaminating landfills, the environment and other people.
- c) The instruments used must be certified for use, especially for the correct weight.
- d) Bad disinfection of temporary waste deposits.
- e) Contamination with chemical residues, such as medicines and / or expired reagents.
- f) Lack of training of auditors to work in dangerous environments.
- g) Lack of training of the auditors for the adequate use of personal protective equipment.

MSPBS:

- a) Contamination with highly pathogenic germs for the health of the auditors.
- b) The final disposal is a risk, contaminating landfills, the environment and to other people.
- c) The instruments used must be certified for use, especially for the correct weight.
- d) Bad disinfection of temporary waste deposits.
- e) Contamination with chemical residues, such as medicines and / or expired reagents.