CCH III

PROGRAMME AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

GOAL: **Reduce the impact of poor environmental conditions on human health**

OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE: National and Regional capacity to respond to environmental health conditions in the Caribbean improved or enhanced

SUB PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES/ PURPOSE	NATIONAL EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	OPPORTUNITIES FOR JOINT REGIONAL ACTION STRATEGIES	INSTITUTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
Institutional Strengthening	To strengthen Environmental Health (EH) Units/ Departments to better address EH needs at the national and local levels	1. EH Strategic plans and annual w/programmes developed and implemented	1.1 All EH Units have developed Strategic National EH Plans with defined programmes and budget allocation by December 2011 1.2 All countries have effective and functioning Port Health programs by 2011	Develop a Caribbean Regional Environmental Health strategic plan and guidelines or model for the preparation of national strategic plans Evaluate the status of imlementation of the environmental components of the International Health Regulations and prepare regional capacity building programs	PAHO, CARICOM, CEHI, Other RHIs, TLIs PAHO, CEHI PAHO, CEHI	Industrial, commercial and domestic development place considerable challenges on the environment as well as expose the population to conditions or risks that may endanger human health. Management of environmental health services for the 21st Century requires greater technical expertise and proactive leadership to both direct and respond appropriately. A comprehensive strategic plan will

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				Develop core indicators for monitoring and evaluating EH systems	PAHO, CEHI, CAREC, CHRC CDB	provide the framework for action and also address the relevant aspects of sustainable development
		2 Holistic, comprehensive and sustainable programmes for the development of EHOs implemented	21. Full complement of EH staff with relevant capability based on needs assessment in place in 80% of countries by 2012	Provide assistance to countries in conducting EH Needs Assessments including preparation of programme and budget for training of EH staff	PAHO, CEHI	The majority of the EHOs do not have the "new" technical skills to respond to the 21st Century environmental health challenges. Innovative preparation and re-skilling programs are therefore necessary
			2.2 A mechanism for sharing expertise and knowledge among regional EHOs endorsed and implemented in all MSs by 2011	Develop and implement specialized training programmes for EHOs.	PAHO, CEHI, Other RHIs	
				Expand 3 STEP Training to more countries.	PAHO, CARICOM	
				Review and development of competency models and skill sets for EHOs for	PAHO, CEHI , Governments , TLIs	

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				performance in the 21st Century		
		3. A cadre of well- trained EH officers available in the region	3.1 A mechanism for sharing expertise and knowledge among regional EHOs is endorsed and implemented in all MSs by 2011	Develop a clearing house facility of EH expertise in the region and mobilize resources to facilitate movement of the team as necessary	CEHI, PAHO. CARICOM	
	To improve the public awareness of environmental health concerns in MSs	4. All EH Unit have in place PA/PE strategies and programmes that are adequately resourced and fully operationalized	4.1 60% increase in awareness of EH and how to respond to EH risks in all target groups by 2013 4.2 EH representation on major inter-sectoral committees in all countries by 2011	Development of guidelines and tools for conducting assessment of EH awareness in the general population. Development of model PA/PE strategies and programmes to promote EH awareness based on the findings of the assessments	CEHI, PAHO, TLIs PAHO, CEHI CEHI, PAHO, CAREC	

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				Prepare and disseminate generic public awareness materials to EH units		
	To strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for EH management at the national leveL	5. Harmonized EH legal and regulatory framework implemented in MSs	5.1 EH Legislation revised in all Member States by 2012	Co-ordinate the preparation of comprehensive model harmonized legislation for EH matters including, governance, water food, solid and liquid waste, vector, and environmental hazard management Mobilize resources to promote the adaptation of the model legislation at the national and regional levels	CARICOM, PAHO, CEHI CARICOM, PAHO PAHO, CEHI, CARICOM	

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Water Resources Management (MDG 7)	To improve the management of water resources through a holistic and integrated approach	1. Integrated water resources management policies and plans developed and implemented incorporating the concept of IWRM and Water Safety 2. Relevant legislation for Water Management enforced	1.1 80 % of countries have a functioning Integrated Water Policy program in place by 2012 incorporating the principles of water safety and IWRM 1.2 50% of MSs have management structure to enforce harmonized and/or enacted legislation based on the concept and principles of IWRM by 2013	1. Provide technical guidelines to support countries in developing Integrated Water Policies and Plans . 2.. Provide technical support to countries in promoting the uptake of a) Water Policy and Plan, b) model legislation for integrated water management and c) IWRM and Water Safety Plans	CEHI, IWCAM IWCAM, CEHI, CARICOM CEHI, IWCAM CEHI, IWCAM	For many countries water resources are a part of the sustainable development mechanisms as recreational waters are part of the tourism attraction and potable water is required for national and visitor consumption. The extensive tourist hotel development places considerable strain on the availability of water for both potable and plant watering usages (e.g. golf courses) Special programs for the management of water resources will enhance the ability of the countries to maximize the use of this vital resource

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	Potable and recreational water quality and quantity improved.	2. Water supply augmentation options promoted in the region (e.g. rain water harvesting)	2.1 All countries with Integrated Water policies and Plans have built-in incentives for supply augmentation by 2011 2.2 50% of countries endorse the implementation of RWH technologies as an efficient and effective supply augmentation by 2011 2.3 60% of countries implement water augmentation options by 2011	Develop and promote water augmentation models and options including rain water harvesting Develop and promote policy brief for incentives for supply augmentation	CEHI, IWCAM CEHI, IWCAM, CARICOM CEHI, IWCAM	

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		3. Water quality monitoring systems improved	3.1 90% of all samples in all countries meet WHO guidelines 90% of the time for MB and physical parameters by 2011 for both potable and recreational waters	Strengthen laboratories to implement water quality monitoring programmes	CEHI, PAHO, IWCAM	
Vector Control	To reduce the incidence of vector borne diseases at the national level	1. EH Units strengthened to reduce the incidence of vector borne diseases	1.1 Enhanced Integrated Vector control plan and programme adequately resourced and fully operationalized in all countries by 2011	Revision or development of an effective and efficient Caribbean regional vector monitoring and surveillance systems	PAHO, CAREC PAHO, CAREC, CEHI	Outbreak of vector borne diseases in the Caribbean can have a significant economic impact on the region. Due to the tourism related economy many more persons than residents visit the region annually. Tourists come from around the world, including from countries that have

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			1.2 By 2012 a 50% reduction in the reported cases of vector borne diseases reported from base year 2005	Develop and conduct training programmes on Vector Control for EH officers Establish a program to reduce vulnerability to vector borne diseases through the sharing of resources and identification of lead agencies or governments	CARICOM, PAHO. CEHI, national Governments	endemic exotic diseases not known in the region. The travel time between such countries and the Caribbean are well within the incubation period of the diseases. Such conditions emphasizes the need for vigilant surveillance systems to reduce or prevent the spread or introduction of diseases that may be transmitted by vectors such as aedes aegypti and anopheles mosquitoes that are present in the region.
		2. Public more informed regarding the risk associated with vectors and modifies its behavior accordingly	2.1 All EH Units have in place a PA/PE strategy and programme for vector control that is adequately resourced and is fully operationalized by 2011	Develop and disseminate PA/PE materials using various media	PAHO, CAREC, CEHI	

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Liquid Waste and Excreta Disposal	To improve the management of liquid waste and excreta disposal	1. Countries meet requirements of regional and international agreements re waste and pollution (such as GPA, MDGs)	1.1 Inter-sectoral programmes for managing liquid waste and excreta incorporating international and regional requirements is fully resourced and operationalized in all countries by 2011 1.2 Regional Guidelines for liquid waste and excreta disposal used as national guidelines by the EH units in 80% of the countries by 2011	Provide support to countries to develop, promote and implement plans for Liquid waste and excreta disposal Develop and promote the use of regional guidelines as national guidelines/standards for ED and LW; Develop and conduct training in the use of the guidelines	CEHI, PAHO, CWWA, CBWMP, UWI CEHI, PAHO, CWWA, CBWMP CEHI, PAHO, CWWA, CBWMP, UWI	Most countries do not have the physical and technical infrastructure to effectively manage, discharge or monitor the impact of liquid waste on the environment. There is an urgency to improve the conditions for liquid waste management since several countries are also experiencing contamination of some of the recreational water sites due to discharge of liquid waste in the marine environment.

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		2. Appropriate technology options reviewed and adopted in the region	2.1 Information on appropriate technology options available for dissemination by 2011 2.2 All EH units utilize the AT Handbook on LW and ED as a guide for project approval in all countries by 2011	Prepare handbook of appropriate technology and investment options Develop and implement a programme for promoting the use of appropriate technology for LW and ED Develop and conduct training in the use of appropriate technology for LW and ED	CEHi CEHI CEHI,PAHO	
		3. Capacity and capability of EH units to effectively and efficiently manage LQ and ED interventions improved	3.1 ED and LW management interventions in all countries utilized information generated through the monitoring and surveillance systems by 2011	Provide support to countries in developing and implementing monitoring and surveillance systems using up to date technology for LW and ED Develop and implement a training	CEHI,PAHO CEHI,PAHO	

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				programme for all countries in the LW and ED monitoring.	CEHI,PAHO	
			3.2 National and regional capacity building programmes for LW and ED management focusing on the key economic sector , human health and the environment are developed, resourced and operational by 2011 in all countries	Conduct a Training needs assessment for LW and ED in the countries Develop and conduct specific training programmes for LW and ED management for key target groups Develop and promote a certification system LW and ED management operators	CEHI,PAHO CEHI,PAHO	
Solid Waste Management	To improve Solid Waste Management	1. Integrated waste management options implemented (options such as re-cycling, reduction and reuse, cleaner production)	1.1 Inter-sectoral plans and programmes for managing solid waste are fully resourced and operationalized in all MS by 2011	Develop guidelines and provide technical support for re-cycling, reduction and re-use in implementing solid waste management plans and programme	CEHI, PAHO	

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		2. Effective programs for bio-medical and hazardous waste implemented	2.1 Agreements on hazardous and bio-medical waste standards established in all countries by 2011 2.2 Mechanisms to manage hazardous and bio-medical waste introduced in 75% of all countries by 2012	Develop regional guidelines and agreements for the disposal of bio-medical and hazardous water Prepare regional proposals for resource mobilization to build capacity for the management of bio-medical and hazardous waste	CEHI, PAHO, World Bank, CDB	
		3. Improved systems for SWM implemented	3.1 Decision support system using up-to-date data is operationalized in 50% of the solid waste management authorities by 2012	Provide technical support for reviewing solid waste management systems in the countries Provide technical support for upgrading/improving solid waste management systems in the countries including SWM information systems	CEHI, PAHO CEHI, PAHO CEHI, PAHO	

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				Organize training in the upgraded systems including the information systems for SWM authorities		
		1. Economically feasible options for WM promoted	4.1 Compendium on appropriate technology and best WM practices for the region available to MSs by 2011	Research, review, and promote appropriate technology options and best practices for the region, economically feasible options	CEHI, PAHO	
			4.2 Sustainable Financing plans and programmes incorporating Public-private partnership is operationalized in all countries by 2012	Provide support to countries in developing and promoting financing plans and programmes for WM Support a programme for collaboration between the public and private sectors for implementing economically feasible option for WM at both the national and regional levels	CEHI, PAHO CEHI, PAHO	

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		2. Mechanisms for sharing information, experiences and expertise among WM agencies and authorities promoted	5.1 75% of the solid waste management authorities participate in the regional waste management virtual forum at least 60% of the time by 2011	Develop, promote and management a virtual regional Waste management forum.	CEHI, PAHO	
			2.2 100% of the Solid Waste Management Authorities participate in the Annual Meeting of Solid Waste Authorities conducted in order to facilitate networking by 2011	Support the establishment network of Solid Waste Authorities Coordinate and conduct Annual Solid Waste Management Meeting	CEHI, PAHO CEHI, PAHO	
Workers' Health	To improve workers' wellbeing through	1. WH Policy, Legislation and Plans developed and	1.1 OSH policies, legalization, plans and programmes	Provide assistance to countries to conduct WH Assessments	PAHO, CARICOM, ILO	

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	improved work environment	implemented in the region to include insurance coverage related to occupational accidents	incorporating insurance coverage for occupational accidents implemented in all MS by 2012	(Policy, Legislation, plans, institutional and administrative framework etc including baseline data)		
		2. Mechanisms to monitor, detect and respond to environmental hazards installed	2.1 Occupational and work related diseases and accidents reduced by 60% in all MSs by 2012 from baseline year 2010	Develop and promote the adoption and adaptation of model WH legislation Develop and implement a programme for building capacity in EH/Labour Officers to conduct workplace monitoring, surveillance and investigation	PAHO, CARICOM PAHO, CARICOM	
			2.1 Provision of a resourced response pool to conduct environmental	Develop standards and guidelines for the construction and maintenance of "healthy buildings"	PAHO/WHO. CEHI, ILO, CARICOM	The change in use and designs of buildings, the increased reliance on air-conditioning

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			epidemiological investigations 2.2 National mechanism to enforce standards for healthy buildings and environmental hazards in the workplace	Prepare a regional technical team to conduct investigations on environmental hazards that affect human health Maintain a regional WH Clearinghouse facility	PAHO, CEHI, CARICOM	and expansion in the industrial sectors of several economies places greater emphasis on the need for a regional capacity to address matters relating to environmental epidemiology