

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

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## Issues and Challenges

Increasing urbanization and demographic growth have a significant impact on the quality of the environment and the increased demand for basic sanitation services. The deterioration of the environment affects the entire population, but particularly pregnant women, children, and older adults.

In the Region of the Americas, potable water coverage in urban areas is 90% and in rural areas is 61.4%. The problems of service provision are more serious in periurban areas, particularly in marginal poverty areas that are increasing in size as a result of migration from rural areas. This situation, together with the lack of sanitary surveillance, poses clear risks to health.

Although in 1995 23 countries in the Region reported that the majority of people living in urban communities had access to water treated according to WHO guidelines for potable water, this situation does not apply to people living in rural areas. And although disinfection of water provision systems has undergone significant progress, there are still several unresolved problems. Among these are the lack of chlorine and the lack of funds to ensure continuous water provision to the population.

The lack of sewage treatment continues to be one of the most significant health problems in the Region. It is estimated that 31.32% of the population does not have access to systems for the elimination of sewage in Latin America and the Caribbean. An evaluation carried out in 2000 showed that only 13.70% of sewage collected through drains are appropriately treated. The use of properly treated sewage is being considered as one of the alternatives to confront the increasing problem of limited water resources, and some countries are beginning to issue legislation related to this issue.

Because of the urbanization process, the needs for adequate handling of solid wastes have increased more than 80% over previous years. In spite of that, coverage of services of collection of solid waste is now only 89% in the cities and 60% in middle-size or small cities. In this regard, one of the most serious problems is the final elimination of wastes, which in many cases contaminates water or is used as animal food. Inadequate elimination of solid wastes increases the proliferation of rodents, insects, and other disease-spreading vectors.

The elimination of domestic and industrial waste can generate risks both directly and indirectly to the population. In this regard, people living in poor marginal urban areas are the most susceptible to the environmental contamination produced by domestic and industrial waste products.

The destruction of the ozone shield, modification of ecosystems, and changes in temperature, together with indoor contamination due to tobacco smoke and carbon monoxide combustion, are also significant risk factors, particularly for children. Pesticides also pose a danger both to children and adults when they are stored in the home. When used in agriculture they directly affect agricultural workers and the populations living close to cultivated lands. In addition, pesticide residues can affect the population through the contamination of foods, water, and the air.

The mining industry is another important source of contamination. The extraction and refining of copper, arsenic in the water sources, and lead in the air can produce adverse effects, particularly in children. Lead, when suspended in the air as particulate matter, can be absorbed in the blood and, even in relatively low concentration, seriously impact children's mental development. Although no reliable figures are available

regarding the consequences of chemical contamination, it is possible to assert that chemical substances can produce serious effects, and that these effects are on the increase throughout the Region.

Inadequate working conditions can be a significant risk factor in terms of morbidity, mortality, potential years of life lost, and life with disabilities. This situation is particularly serious due to the increasing participation of women and children in the labor market, especially in the informal sector.

In the area of workers' health, one of the most serious problems is the subdiagnostic, the under-registration and the under-notification of workers' morbidity and mortality. One consequence is that the data does not properly reflect the traditional health problems or the emerging ones due to the application of new technologies, or the problems of workers not covered by social security regulations.

The number of women and child workers has increased throughout the Region. Between 1960 and 1990 the number of economically active women rose from 18 to 57 million in Latin America. In 1996, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated a child labor force of 15 million in the Region. Children who work are at special risk not only with respect to their education but also regarding their physical, emotional, and social development.

Over 100 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean are exposed to atmospheric contaminants in amounts clearly over the recommended values. The main causes of contamination are increasing urbanization, energy consumption and industrialization. It is estimated that 80% of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean lives in urban areas and that this proportion will increase to 90% by the year 2020. This growth will also cause significant increases in energy consumption and therefore, in different kinds of contamination. Although air contamination is a priority issue, the general level of knowledge about its dangers is poor. Consequently, there is great need for information, training, and raising of awareness concerning this issue.

According to statistics from the United Nations, in 1994, 41% of homes were in poor and 17% in extremely poor conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is estimated that only 63% of homes are in adequate living conditions. Inadequate housing is particularly prevalent in rural and urban marginal areas. The vulnerability of people living in these conditions increases in areas with high rates of malaria, dengue, Chagas disease, and yellow fever, as well as with high respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases. Areas prone to flooding and landslides also pose a serious risk increasing the destruction of homes and general infrastructure.

Water contamination is a serious problem in the Region, due to disposal of liquid and solid residues in rivers, lakes, and oceans. Only a few countries in the Region have facilities for the treatment of sewage. That includes not only domestic but also hospital and industrial sewage, which in many cases directly contaminates water sources. The situation is further compounded by water contamination resulting from the use of pesticides and fertilizers.

## The Response of the Secretariat

The response of the Secretariat is described in the regional projects identified for the following areas:

1. Promotion, coordination and implementation of technical cooperation activities directed towards diminishing the inequities related to the exposure to environmental risks:
  - 1.1. Drinking Water and Sanitation
  - 1.2. Solid Waste in urban areas and health facilities
  - 1.3. Healthy housing and environments

- 1.4. Environmental risks to health
- 1.5. Environmental protection and health
- 1.6. Workers' Health
- 1.7. Incorporation of health issues into environmental management
- 2. Strengthen the capacity of national institutions to develop technologies for managing environmental risks for public health:
  - 2.1. Drinking Water and Sanitation
  - 2.2. Solid Waste in urban areas and health facilities
  - 2.3. Healthy housing and environments
  - 2.4. Environmental risks to health
  - 2.5. Environmental protection and health
  - 2.6. Information on health and the environment
  - 2.7. Quality of laboratory sample analysis
  - 2.8. Appropriate technology for basic sanitation

## Projects

- 1. Promotion, coordination and implementation of technical cooperation activities directed towards diminishing the inequities related to the exposure to environmental risks:

### 1.1 Drinking Water and Sanitation

Purpose	Indicators
The countries develop their national capacity to increase the coverage, quality, and efficiency of drinking water supply and sanitation services and overcome inequities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total drinking water coverage increased to 95% in LAC.</li> <li>• Total sanitation coverage increased to 90% in LAC.</li> <li>• Water disinfecting increased to 75% in LAC.</li> <li>• Urban Population served by <b>continuous</b> drinking water supply systems increased to 50% in LAC.</li> <li>• Wastewater treatment increased to 40% in LAC.</li> </ul>
Expected Results	Indicators
Methodological instruments that will facilitate the <b>modernization</b> of WSS Sector with formulation of policies and strategies developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific instruments disseminated to 5 countries for the development and implementation of reform and modernization projects.</li> <li>• Specific guidelines designed and disseminated for regulatory framework in 5 countries.</li> </ul>
Guidelines formulated for <b>universal</b> drinking water <b>coverage</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines disseminated to all countries on housing connections and easy access to reach universal coverage.</li> <li>• Guidelines for formulating policies and strategies to reduce inequities.</li> </ul>
Managerial instruments for the <b>improvement</b> of drinking <b>water quality</b> developed and disseminated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least one instrument disseminated to all countries with emphasis on water quality surveillance and control.</li> <li>• Collaborating centers network established.</li> </ul>

<p>Guidelines for rehabilitating drinking water systems developed and disseminated emphasizing unaccounted water and intermittent systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instruments disseminate for water quality certification.</li> <li>• At least one guideline developed with emphasis on the physical rehabilitation of the systems, the decrease of unaccounted water and the decrease of facilities intermittence.</li> <li>• Regional Information System designed and implemented (SISAM).</li> </ul>
<p>Guidelines for expanding the coverage of sewage and sanitation system disseminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least one guideline distributed to all countries including the formulation of sectoral policies.</li> <li>• Regional Information System designed and implemented (SISAM).</li> </ul>
<p>Advocacy initiative established for increased access to water supply and sanitation and better quality of services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote community participation, health education and the Inter-American Water Day (IAWD).</li> </ul>
<p>Cooperation networks established for planning and development of human resources in water and sanitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Inter-American Environmental Health Distance Learning Network" consolidated.</li> <li>• Collaborating centers supporting training programs.</li> </ul>
<p>Activities to reduce vulnerability of water supplies to natural disasters implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability analysis of water supplies implemented with PED/CEPIS Projects in 10 countries</li> <li>• Coordination at HQ with Task Force during emergencies to provide support to the countries.</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Solid Waste in Urban Areas and Health Facilities

Purpose	Indicators
<p>The countries develop their national capacity to increase the coverage, quality, and efficiency of services for the management of municipal solid waste and health facility waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% coverage of solid waste collection and sanitary disposal for cities with more than one million inhabitants.</li> <li>• 70% coverage for cities of less than 100 thousand inhabitants.</li> </ul>

Expected Results	Indicators
<p>Methodological instruments that will facilitate the <b>modernization</b> of Solid Waste Sector with emphasis on the quality, coverage and municipal service efficiency developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific instruments disseminated to 4 countries for the development and implementation of reform and modernization projects.</li> <li>• Specific guidelines designed and disseminated for regulatory framework in 4 countries.</li> </ul>
<p>Guidelines formulated for expanding the coverage and improving the quality of municipal solid waste and health facility waste services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines disseminated to all countries including the formulation of policies and strategies for increase coverage.</li> </ul>
<p>Advocacy initiative established for increased access to municipal solid waste services, including sanitary education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Network established to support "Children out of Garbage" Initiative.</li> <li>• Sanitary education regional initiative connected with Primary Environmental Attention.</li> </ul>

Cooperation networks established for planning and development of human resources and information systems in solid wastes.

- "Inter-American Environmental Health Distance Learning Network" consolidated.
- Collaborating centers supporting training programs.
- Regional Information Systems designed and implemented (SISAM).

### 1.3 Healthy Housing and Environments

Purpose	Indicators
The countries develop their national capacity for the control of environmental risks and the promotion of healthy housing and environments and rural environmental sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific instruments established for 5 countries for healthy housing, with emphasis in the prevention of Chagas disease, dengue and malaria.</li> <li>• Rural environmental health plans developed in at least five countries.</li> </ul>

Expected Results	Indicators
The Inter-American Health in Housing Network developed and functioning, expanding its sphere of multisectorial and multidisciplinary action, disseminating knowledge, and promoting the exchange of information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised and updated 10 health in housing diagnosis in the region.</li> <li>• The Network will have 3 new centers and two publications on diagnosis and reduction of health risks including proposals for policy planning</li> </ul>
Guidelines established for the formulation of policies, programs, and projects on rural environmental sanitation developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Reference documents for Rural Environment Sanitation, with emphasis on environmental primary care established.</li> <li>• Rural environmental sanitation network established.</li> </ul>

### 1.4 Environmental Risks to Health

Purpose	Indicators
Countries developed their institutional capacity to assess risks, establish environmental quality criteria and standards, and carry out environmental surveillance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health institutions coordinated with other sectors in developing healthy setting.</li> <li>• Environmental regulations are formulated based on health risk assessments.</li> </ul>

Expected Results	Indicators
Regional network established for environmental health surveillance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 50% of the countries participating in the network.</li> <li>• Environmental health surveillance is used as in instrument for disease prevention and health promotion in the countries.</li> </ul>

Regional network for the evaluation and control of health risks related to chemical hazards and hazardous waste.

- At least 30% of the countries participating in the network.
- Dissemination of risk assessment model to other countries.

Training Program in risk assessment, including environmental epidemiology, toxicology, risk communication and others.

- Countries have available training program plans in risk assessment methodologies, including the use of distance learning strategies.

### 1.5 Environmental Protection and Health

Purpose	Indicators
The countries strengthen their capacity to administer, protect, and preserve the quality of their resources, water, air, and soil, from a human health perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multisectorial committees, including civil society, established in at least 30% of the countries.</li> </ul>

Expected Results	Indicators
Proposals for programs to improve water resources formulated and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposals include the management of water sources and human protection.</li> <li>• One regional plan developed for the region.</li> </ul>
Formulation and implementation of plans for air quality promoted and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 15 countries are developing air quality programs.</li> <li>• All countries have available plans for elimination of lead in gasoline.</li> </ul>
Strategies and programs promoted to ensure that health concerns are taken into account in environmental impact assessments in health (EIAS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 10 countries in the process of incorporating legislation for EIAS.</li> </ul>

### 1.6 Workers' Health

Purpose	Indicators
The countries strengthen their technical and institutional capacity to improve working conditions, environments, and quality of life in the workplace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15% of countries with surveillance systems in place.</li> <li>• Prevention programs for occupational risks established in at 10% of the countries.</li> <li>• Workers' Health legislation updated and implemented in one subregion.</li> </ul>

Expected Results	Indicators
Information systems for occupational surveillance of risks and conditions detrimental to workers' health evaluated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Systems in five countries evaluated including at least three occupational diseases.</li> </ul>
Models(s) of "healthy workplaces and environments" developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All countries have models available including for local level and large enterprises.</li> </ul>
Guidelines developed for the organization of comprehensive health services for workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The guidelines include workers' health promotion and disease prevention; and rehabilitation.</li> </ul>

- Studies and evaluations of preventive programs for workers' health conducted.
- At least on study for each of the priority problems, including the economic and social costs of occupational illnesses and accidents (emphasizing equity issues)

### 1. 7 Incorporation of Health Issues into Environmental Management

Purpose	Indicators
Within the framework of sustainable human development, the countries improve health and quality of life, achieving a healthy and sustainable environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National social development plans include health and the environment components in human development.</li> <li>• Countries formulate Agenda 21 at national and local levels.</li> </ul>

Expected Results	Indicators
Methodologies, mechanisms, and instruments developed and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All countries have methodologies available to enable them to fulfill the commitments of Agenda 21, the Pan American Charter on Health and Environment in Sustainable Human Development, and the Summits of the Americas</li> </ul>
Regional networks supporting primary environmental care developed and promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of the following networks: Red International de Ecoclubes; Centros de Atencion Primaria Ambiental; Red Panamericana de Municipios.</li> </ul>
Mechanisms established for sharing information and experiences on the strategy of primary environmental care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanisms address different participants of multisectorial nature, including health and environment ministries.</li> <li>• A Regional forum on health and environment in sustainable development established.</li> </ul>
The Platform for PAHO Technical Cooperation in Health and Environment for Central America implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of PAHO in political decision making and processes for the environmental agenda in CA established</li> <li>• Funding proposals for technical cooperation for USD 1 Million approved</li> <li>• Programmatic coherence given to technical cooperation in EH in the countries of Central America.</li> </ul>
Proposals for the development of programs for human resources education in the area of health and environment formulated and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ten countries have available training program proposals to include municipal and local levels.</li> </ul>

The total regular budget funds in the area of diminishing inequities related to the exposure to environmental risks are: \$ 4,959.6

## 2. Strengthen the Capacity of National Institutions to Develop Technologies for Managing Environmental Risks for Public Health

### 2.1 Drinking Water and Sanitation

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
The countries of the Region increase the supply of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation methods and strengthen their capacities for that purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of the countries implement new public policies, institutional and legal frameworks and national plans.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Regional projects evaluated and a second stage proposed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project on water and sanitation for indigenous population</li> <li>• Project of drinking water treatment systems</li> <li>• Project for treatment and use of wastewater.</li> </ul>
The Latin American and Caribbean project to protect drinking water, sewerage and public sanitation systems from emergencies and natural disasters concluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final report of project and proposal for second stage submitted.</li> </ul>
Direct support provided to the countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least six missions to countries conducted in response to country needs.</li> </ul>

### 2.2 Solid Waste in Urban Areas and Health Facilities

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
The countries of the Region improve municipal solid wastes services and strengthen their capacity for that purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 20% of the countries have implemented public policies, institutional and legal frameworks and national plans to improve public sanitation.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
The sustainability of municipal solid wastes micro-enterprises in depressed areas of the countries evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation report includes recommendations on basic criteria for sustainability.</li> </ul>
A regional project for proper management of solid waste in health care facilities formulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project proposal submitted for approval to external partners.</li> </ul>
Direct support provided to the countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least eight missions to countries conducted in response to country needs</li> </ul>

## 2.3 Healthy Housing and Environments

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
The countries of the Region improve sanitary conditions of housing and the sanitary quality of food and strengthen their institutional capacity for that purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 20% of the countries have implemented public policies, institutional and legal frameworks and national plans to improve public sanitation.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
A regional project for the improvement of health in housing in depressed areas of the countries formulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project proposal submitted to external partners for financial support.</li> </ul>
A regional training network for health in housing designed and a strategy proposed for its implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The network includes at least 50% of the countries interested.</li> </ul>
Basic criteria proposed for the design of sectoral policies disseminated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The criteria is disseminated to all countries and it includes institutional and legal frameworks, and national plans for the creation of healthy environments</li> </ul>
A regional training network for the creation of healthy environments designed and a strategy proposed for its implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The network includes collaborating centers that provide training support.</li> </ul>
A regional project for the creation of healthy environments in the border areas of countries formulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project proposal submitted to interested countries and financing partners.</li> </ul>
Direct support provided to the countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least ten missions to countries conducted in response to country needs</li> </ul>

## 2.4 Environmental Risks to Health

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
The countries of the Region strengthen their capacity to evaluate and control chemical risks to human health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 20% of the countries have implemented public policies, institutional and legal frameworks and national plans to improve public sanitation</li> </ul>
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
The performance of the Toxicology Network in Latin America and the Caribbean (RETOXLAC) evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation study covers risks to chemical substances and intoxication.</li> </ul>
A regional project for the expansion and strengthening of RETOXLAC evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation report disseminated through the network</li> </ul>
The third stage of the regional project of the Pan American Network for Environmental Waste Management (REPAMAR) carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work plan implemented and evaluation reports disseminated.</li> <li>• A fourth stage formulated.</li> </ul>
Direct support provided to the countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least ten missions to countries conducted in response to country needs</li> </ul>

## 2.5 Environmental Protection and Health

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
The countries of the Region increase their capacity to evaluate and control the potential risks to human health associated with development processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 20% of the countries have implemented public policies, institutional and legal frameworks and national plans to improve public sanitation</li> </ul>
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
A regional training network on environmental impact assessments (EIAs) designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The design includes strategies proposed for its implementation</li> </ul>
Basic criteria proposed for the design of sectoral policies, for the assessment and control of water and air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The criteria includes the design of institutional and legal frameworks, and national plans.</li> </ul>
A regional training network for the assessment and control of water and air pollution designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The design includes strategies proposed for its implementation</li> </ul>
Regional project formulated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One project for the assessment and control of air pollution in areas adjacent to mineral deposits or mining operations.</li> <li>One project for the assessment and control of pollution of binational or continental rivers.</li> </ul>
The results of the first stage of the Project on Child Health and the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean (CHELAC) evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The evaluation report includes a proposal for the second stage, submitted to partners.</li> </ul>
Direct support provided to the countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least twelve missions to countries conducted in response to country needs</li> </ul>

## 2.6 Information on Health and the Environment

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
The countries of the Region increase their capacity to access up-to-date information on the assessment and control of environmental risks to human health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 20% of the countries have implemented public policies, institutional and legal frameworks and national plans to improve public sanitation</li> </ul>
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
The capacity of the countries to access up-to-date information on assessment and control of environmental risks to human health evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation report disseminated to all countries participating in the study.</li> </ul>
Basic criteria proposed for the design of information policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The criteria includes policies for institutional frameworks, and media for the collection and dissemination of information on health and the environment</li> </ul>
A regional training network for the collection and dissemination of information on health and the environment designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal included strategies for implementation of the network</li> </ul>

The Virtual Environmental Health Library (VEHL) in Latin America and the Caribbean operational.	• First stage evaluated and proposal for second stage submitted.
Direct support provided to the countries	• At least eight missions to countries conducted in response to country needs

## 2.7 Quality of Laboratory Sample Analysis

Purpose	Indicators
Improvement of the quality of laboratory analysis of environmental samples in the countries of the Region.	• At least 20% of the countries have implemented public policies, institutional and legal frameworks and national plans to improve public sanitation

Expected Results	Indicators
The capacity and quality of laboratory analysis of environmental samples in the countries assessed	• All countries participate in the assessment process.
Basic criteria proposed for the design of policies for improving the quality of laboratory analysis of environmental samples	• The criteria includes guidelines for the establishment of institutional frameworks, strategies, and tools
A regional training network for improving the quality of laboratory analysis of environmental samples designed	• The proposal includes strategies for implementation
A regional project for improvement and accreditation of the quality of laboratory analysis formulated.	• The proposal includes strategies for its implementation
A regional network of accredited laboratories established.	• The laboratories participating are performing analysis of environmental samples in accordance with the ISO 25.
Direct support provided to the countries	• At least eight missions to countries conducted in response to country needs

## 2.8 Appropriate Technology for Basic Sanitation

Purpose	Indicators
The countries of the Region step up the use of appropriate technologies for the solution of their basic sanitation problems and strengthen their institutional capacity for that purpose.	• At least 20% of the countries have implemented public policies, institutional and legal frameworks and national plans to improve public sanitation

Expected Results	Indicators
The Regional Program for Promotion of the Use of Appropriate Basic Sanitation Technologies evaluated	• Evaluation report disseminated through the CEPIS Web page.
Basic criteria proposed to stepped up use of appropriate technologies for basic sanitation	• The criteria will include the design of policies, establishment of institutional frameworks, and development of means.

A regional network for training in the use of appropriate basic sanitation technologies designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposal will include strategies for its implementation</li> </ul>
The Regional Program for Promotion of the Use of Appropriate Basic Sanitation Technologies has been consolidated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least ten countries participating in the program.</li> <li>• Information disseminated through CEPIS Web page.</li> </ul>
Direct support provided to the countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least eight missions to countries conducted in response to country needs</li> </ul>

The total regular budget funds in the area of developing technologies for managing environmental risks are: \$ 5,588.0

<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM BUDGET DISTRIBUTION BY ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL</b>				
<b>Organizational Level</b>	<b>Regular Budget</b>		<b>Other Sources</b>	
	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
Country Programs	10,719.5	10,722.6	7,086.3	-
Intercountry Programs	10,078.1	10,547.6	6,537.5	2,740.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,797.6</b>	<b>21,270.2</b>	<b>13,623.8</b>	<b>2,740.0</b>