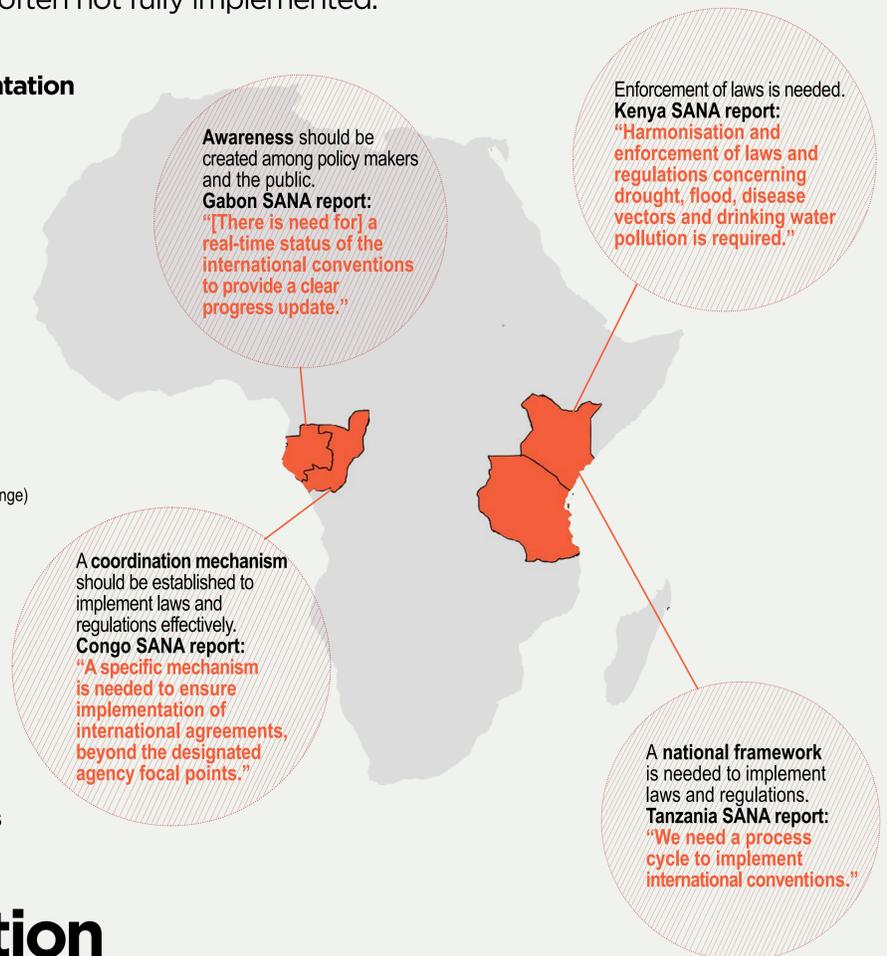
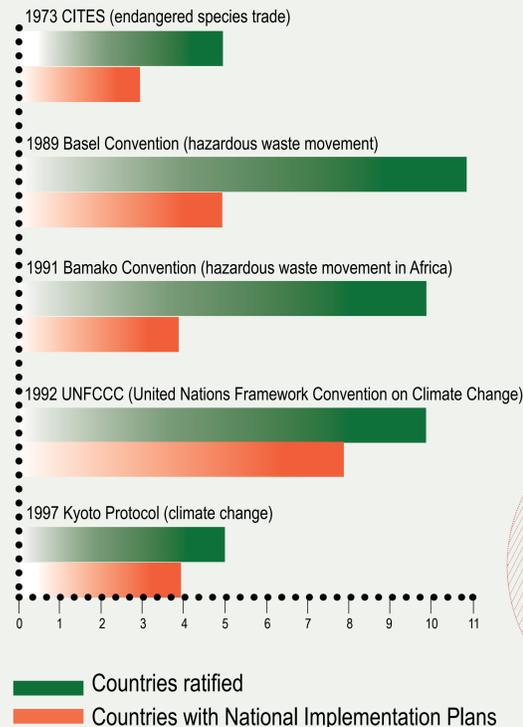


## 3. Regulations and legislation

Many countries have been slow to develop and enforce **local environment-related health regulations**. International conventions may be signed, but are often not fully implemented.

### International conventions and implementation



## 4. Intersectoral coordination

### Why is **coordination** a problem?

- There is no **integrated monitoring and evaluation** for health and environment programmes.
- There is no **coordinating mechanism** for surveillance and research.
- National poverty reduction plans do not feature **health and environment goals**.
- Institutional arrangements for the coordination of poverty, environment and health programmes are **lacking**.

In all African countries, strategic alliances between environment and health structures are weak or non-existent. Strengthening intersectoral coordination is key.

### What needs to happen next?

- Establish overarching **national coordination** mechanisms.
- Set up **research coordination** systems and databases.
- Establish environment and health **task teams**.
- Improve **dialogue** between sectors.

## 5. Institution building

To practically address the challenges of environment and health, countries in Africa need to establish numerous new structures and systems.

### What needs to be **strengthened and built**?

