**B/ Interdisciplinary communications and data exchange needed with** (from third column, depending on project and expertise on EA team):

- Engineers
- Toxicologists
- Medical entomologists
- Parasitologists
- Epidemiologists
- Nutritionists
- Agronomists/geographers
- (Health) Ecologists
- Public health experts
- Anthropologists
- Community leaders/representatives

The Screening component is concerned with the provision of quick answers to the key questions: (1) Does this project affect long-term sustainability of development? (2) If an EA is required, how does health need to be taken into account? Most experts with the basic backgrounds identified in the above listing, under A, will need training in/information on:

* Basics of HA and EA methodology.
* Sources of data and how to access these.

At the same time, external experts and members of the public to be consulted as listed under B, will need quick information on:

* Basics of HA and EA methodology.
* Their specific role in the screening component of EA.

Although a similar rough analysis could be made for the other modules of the framework, such an effort would be more effectively delegated to a later stage, after the framework has been exposed to a wider group of experts and practitioners. The above merely serves to demonstrate that weaknesses in current human resource deployment can be identified on the basis of a logical framework.

## Resources

Without attempting to undertake a full inventory of resources available, both within the Commonwealth and in other countries, the meeting noted the existence of various specialized institutions, including those represented by the participants (see Annex 2). A wider inventory would need to be made in order to identify potential sources of expertise, potential capacity for the delegation of specific tasks, existing databases, documents, training materials and programmes already underway for the promotion of HA as part of EA. The meeting stressed that, as there should be no duplication of effort, the main focus for follow-up would need to be on harmonization and coordination, particularly in the development of country-level activities.

It was noted that the stimulus to hold this meeting arose from work on a proposal from the tenth Commonwealth Health Ministers' meeting which led to the commissioning of the University of Wollongong, Australia, to develop HA manuals for testing in the Pacific and Asian regions. These manuals were for use by health and environmental workers and by community groups, particularly women, and had their first trials in 1994.

The group noted the interest already existing in WHO and several of its Regional Offices, and in particular the work on HA undertaken by the joint WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNCHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control (PEEM), whose membership and Collaborating Centres network embraces several Commonwealth countries. Without ignoring several initiatives already underway elsewhere, the meeting noted the relatively dense concentration of HA efforts already being made by WHO and the PEEM networks in the Southeast Asian and Western Pacific Regions. In particular the recent initiative of WHO's Regional Office for the Western Pacific (Manila) and the WHO Headquarters (Geneva) to attempt obtaining UNEP support for the strengthening of country-level activities was considered relevant. Another recent development of great interest concerns a series of intersectoral HA training workshops underway in a number of countries of the African region (including some Commonwealth states) by PEEM in Collaboration with the Health Impact Programme (HIP) of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and the Danish Bilharzia Laboratory (DBL), mainly because of its emphasis on problem-oriented interdisciplinary collaboration skills.

Although the group did not attempt to arrive at a complete inventory of existing training materials, a quick search by participants brought to light an impressive list (briefly summarized in Annex 4). The meeting expressed the need to have such materials assembled in a database, to be kept up-to-date and made accessible to potential users. This could be a key role for a Commonwealth institution, preferably linked up with the WHO or PEEM network of Collaborating Centres.

There was a strong consensus that a need exists for a core guidance document, to be assembled around a framework of EA modules, similar to the one produced here (but refined and improved where necessary), that could be used to identify the roles of HA in various stages of EA for a variety of projects in a variety of environmental settings, the skills required, the intersectoral efforts to be made and the information sources to be used. Such a document should be a practitioners' "road map", rather than a comprehensive textbook. It should refer to existing documentation, which should be identified and made part of the database. Creating such a core document would be instrumental in identifying remaining gaps in the more specialized HA/EA literature, so that further efforts may be directed at filling these. The whole process should be guided from the onset by feedback from country-level experts. Country studies and workshop should be held to provide the necessary link with field situations in a variety of settings.