

OFFICE OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



ACTION PLAN FOR  
INTEGRATING  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

2004 - 2005

# **Environmental Justice in the Office of International Affairs**

## **Executive Summary and Overview**

The overall mission of the Office of International Affairs is to protect U.S. human health and the environment, and to advance U.S. environmental interests through international engagement. Within this mission, OIA promotes environmental justice by informing our counterparts of EPA's commitment to be fair and inclusive in all of our work, and by suggesting environmental justice concepts that identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of activities that target minority populations and low income populations. Ultimately our goals will lead to equal environmental protection for all people.

Our international programs are designed to focus on four environmental ends that will improve quality of life in the global community: clean air, clean water, sound management of toxics, and marine protection. OIA could not successfully implement EPA's international programs without working collaboratively with other EPA program and regional offices, and other U.S. government agencies. Since these partners are also environmental justice advocates, environmental justice principles which inform EPA's domestic programs, also inform the development and implementation of EPA's international programs.

In order to better understand the needs, experiences, preferences and views of civil society in partner countries, OIA relies on its association with national and international advisory boards inclusive of affected community representatives. The International Subcommittee of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC), and other environmental justice proponents, have been valuable in representing both site-specific and historical environmental justice implications.

As boundaries between domestic and global environmental issues erode, environmental challenges facing the United States have become more complex. In an increasingly interconnected world, domestic environmental quality and public health often require global action which in turn have economic, political, cultural, and humanitarian implications. As in the United States, the burden of a degraded environment in developing countries has been even greater to minority and low

income communities, often with little or no inclusion in the decision-making processes.

The fair treatment of all people and their right to meaningful involvement in the environmental decision making process does not exist in many countries. OIA has the challenge of respecting the traditions, laws and protocols in the countries where we work, while encouraging environmental justice for all people.

Former Administrator Whitman's memorandum of August 9, 2001, committed the Environmental Protection Agency to integrate environmental justice into all programs, policies, and activities, consistent with existing environmental laws and their implementing regulations. This charge has certainly fortified our influence to integrate environmental justice when international collaborative efforts with EPA occur. While other countries are not bound to existing U.S. environmental laws and regulations, a growing number of global societies are recognizing the value of protecting one another, as we all move to achieve a sustainable world.

### Global Evolution

Thirty two years ago in Stockholm, global representatives agreed to respond to the urgent need to address environmental deterioration. Twelve years ago, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, participants agreed that the protection of the environment and social and economic development are fundamental to sustainable development, and Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development were adopted to assist in achieving such development.

In August/September 2002, government representatives from around the world gathered in Johannesburg, South Africa, to participate in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The WSSD marked the 10 year anniversary of the Rio Earth Summit, and focused on clear and practical measures to implement sustainable development. In this collective effort to move from "commitments to action", more than 100 world leaders and 22,000 world representatives reaffirmed the Rio principles and the full implementation of Agenda 21. In addition, they assumed a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection– at the local, national, regional and global levels, and also committed to

building a human, equitable and caring global society, cognizant of the need for human dignity for all. Implementation of these commitments through the use of voluntary “partnerships” formed at and since the WSSD, will go far in providing environmental justice for all.

### OIA’s Commitment

OIA’s senior leaders are committed to the principles of environmental justice both at home and abroad. Here at EPA, OIA senior leaders are dedicated to maintaining a diverse workforce at all levels, and OIA works to ensure that policies are developed with broad sensitivity and understanding. OIA’s senior leadership also is committed to ensuring that OIA managers and staff integrate environmental justice into all of our work, and have the necessary tools to do be effective in doing so.

As part of creating the necessary tools, OIA senior management asked the NEJAC International Subcommittee to provide guidance on a working definition for environmental justice in the international context. The work of the International Subcommittee serves as a reference and guide in helping OIA and EPA appropriately imbue our international work with the principles of environmental justice (See Appendix #1).

OIA supports increased stakeholder input, inclusion, and decision-making along the U.S.- Mexico border and everywhere we work. We are achieving this through increased access to information and policy tools, translation of key documents, stakeholder forums, and where possible the inclusion of stakeholders in planning and project oversight.

Finally, OIA management and staff continue to lead by example. It is a privilege to represent the United States in international work, and our concepts will only be reproduced if we apply them ourselves, and they lead to fairer and more inclusive outcomes.

This Plan identifies OIA’s current strategies and activities to support environmental justice and sets new goals and objectives to make our environmental justice program more effective and far reaching.

**OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PLAN OF ACTION  
2004 and BEYOND**

Staff are encouraged to make every attempt to ensure that all EPA international programs are implemented promoting the fair treatment and early meaningful involvement in the decision making process of all affected people. To help accomplish this, OIA will:

- C Ensure that staff representing EPA in international work have basic knowledge of environmental justice concepts and how these concepts might be incorporated in day to day work.
- C Consult with the Office of Environmental Justice to develop training that will aid in integrating environmental justice into international work.
- C Require that OIA office directors consider the inclusion of environmental justice in the program development processes.
- C Require that staff inform country counterparts early in the process of international collaborative work, of EPA's commitment to environmental justice and the expectation that it be considered in the implementation of collaborative programs.
- C Make information available in multi-media approaches, and attempt to make more documents available in multiple languages. In general our priorities are Spanish, French, and Chinese.
- C Ensure that free trade agreements are developed to enact, enforce or maintain environmental laws and regulations that protect human health and the environment.
- C Continue OIA's partnership with NEJAC's International Subcommittee, and other stakeholder groups and representatives, to gain perspectives of global environmental justice issues.
- C Include environmental justice implementation concepts in all OIA program strategy papers, trade agreements and strategic plans for international partnerships.

## **I. Organizational Infrastructure**

OIA consists of four Offices: the Office of International Environmental Policy, the Office of Western Hemisphere and Bilateral Affairs, the Office of Management Operations, and the Office of Technology Cooperation and Assistance.

- *Office of International Environmental Policy* – This Office promotes effective international environmental and trade policies and agreements which reduce significant risk to human health and ecosystems.
- *Office of Technology Cooperation and Assistance* – This Office develops and implements a broad range of international technical assistance, training, information management, and capacity building programs in priority countries and regions. The Environmental Justice Program is housed in the Office of Technology Cooperation and Assistance, as part of multi media and media specific programs, (air, water, and toxics), that assist in the protection of human health and the environment.
- *Office of Western Hemisphere and Bilateral Affairs* – This Office provides environmental and country-specific expertise in support of EPA’s bilateral capacity-building, technical assistance and policy programs with priority countries and regions.
- *Office of Management Operations* – This Office manages the international travel and visitors programs in addition to OIA’s grants, contracts, interagency agreements, and cooperative agreements, budget and finances, human resources, information systems, and administrative operations.

OIA places a priority on cross-office coordination. Representatives from all or some of the four offices share their specific knowledge and expertise to work together toward common goals. Environmental justice concepts are integrated into this process to ensure that affected people are treated fairly.

## **II. Management Support**

OIA management endorses environmental justice and attests to success in programs when environmental justice tools are applied. This strong commitment to invoke environmental justice into all OIA programs is reinforced frequently.

Office directors are expected to consider environmental justice concerns in the development of program processes. As OIA moves to refocus much of its work, consideration of environmental justice will be included in every program strategy as a “measure of success”.

In addition, the Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator is a member of EPA’s Environmental Justice Steering Committee and informs the Committee members of the status of international environmental justice work, many times sharing how models and strategies derived in the EPA regions and program offices were used to successfully integrate environmental justice into our international programs.

### **III. Operational Resources**

The Office of International Affairs is staffed with eighty full time employees, the smallest Assistant Administratorship in EPA. All of OIA’s program managers and staff devote significant time developing concepts and strategies that integrate environmental justice which helps ensure success and fairness of our programs.

Surveyed OIA staff estimate that they spend at least 5% of their time developing programs that include elements of environmental justice and many hours informing representatives from governments of other countries of processes to implement those strategies.

### **IV. Program Support**

OIA staff work daily with internal and external, domestic and international partners to address the environmental justice related issues our programs are designed to eradicate. All of OIA’s programs and activities are tied together by the shared goal to protect human health, and safeguard and improve the environment. Workgroups are temporary and developed based on specific EJ issues.

OIA has ongoing consultations with the International Subcommittee of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council, (NEJAC). In addition, there are telephone conference calls with various tribal groups to dialogue on various international issues.

### **Multilateral Organizations**

Management and staff work with multilateral organizations which have teams, workgroups, and partnerships that focus on environmental justice related issues which ultimately tie to our programs. Examples of these organizations are:

*Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)*

- C OECD's work embraces a broad range of national and international environmental challenges. It is a forum for member governments to address common problems, encourage cooperation on new approaches to environmental policy, promote integration of environmental and economic policies, share data, information and experience, strengthen international agreements, promote accountability among member nations, and assess environmental performance and results. The OECD has addressed the issue of "social cohesion" and has formulated guidelines on "corporate responsibility". Not only do these issues tie to OIA's environmental justice work, but they are addressed in the International Subcommittee's Strategic Plan.

*North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)*

- The CEC fosters protection and improvement of the environment in North America for the well-being of present and future generations, promotes sustainable development based on cooperation and mutually supportive environmental and economic policies, supports the environmental goals of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), enhances compliance with and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations; and, promotes transparency and public participation in the development and application of environmental laws, regulations and policies.
- The North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC), of which the U.S. is a Party, and for which EPA is the US lead federal agency, is a precedential instrument in international law, allowing citizens direct access to an international process. Articles 14 and 15 of NAAEC allows citizens and NGOs with a forum to directly petition the Secretariat to undertake a factual record to examine whether any of the three governments have effectively enforced its environmental laws. It is US policy, and therefore EPA practice under Executive Order 12915 to permit the development of factual records to the fullest extent possible.



- The CEC has also institutionalized the input of stakeholders through the Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC), National Advisory Committee (NAC), and Government Advisory Committee (GAC) which encourages and therefore often includes the participation of outside stakeholders such as NGOs, indigenous peoples, environmental justice advocates, and tribal government representatives.
- OIA works with the CEC to bolster the representation of indigenous peoples and tribal government leaders in its work.

### Environment and Trade

Our trade policy aims to achieve the United States commitment that will remove barriers in foreign markets, while further liberalizing our market at home. Our goal is that free and open trade create new jobs and new income, and lift the lives of all people.

In developing and negotiating free trade agreements, OIA works to ensure effective enforcement of environmental laws, high levels of environmental protection, and assurances that environmental laws are not weakened to encourage trade and/or investment. OIA works dilligently with international organizations to encourage corporate responsibility.

### Children's Environmental Health

The children's environmental health program at OIA supports work with indigenous communities in the Arctic with subsistence diets. The goal is to ensure that the communities and policy makers better understand exposure levels to metals and persistent organic toxics and better understand any related health effects in infants and children.

Mercury is important, in particular, to the developing fetus and to young children on a global basis. OIA continues to engage in international communication about the risks and ways to prevent or curtail mercury emissions as an important component of a new United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Program on Mercury, which OIA and EPA helped to spearhead.

OIA collaborates with international partners to reduce indoor air pollution from

environmental tobacco smoke and cook stoves and reduce outdoor air pollution from vehicles and fuels. Exposures from these sources increase or exacerbate respiratory illnesses for young children in developing countries. The OIA activities to improve access to drinking water in Central America and Africa also protects children's health and can be particularly important in environmental justice communities.

In addition to UNEP, another important international partner for children's environmental health is the World Health Organization (WHO). The EPA-WHO collaboration recognizes that poverty exacerbates the special health vulnerabilities of children to some environmental risks and also that children in some cultures and communities face unique or heightened risks. EPA is a partner with the World Health Organization and many other groups in developing the *Healthy Environments for Children Alliance*.

In the Western Hemisphere, OIA and EPA are collaborating very closely with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United States Centers for Disease Control (CDC). We expect to establish an EPA-CDC-PAHO framework for environmental health collaboration in this hemisphere by September of 2004. This new framework will build higher levels of collaboration among our three organizations and lead to greater effectiveness in our children's environmental health programs.

#### International Visitor's Program

OIA administers EPA's International Visitors Program, and hosts 2,000-2,500 international visitors each year who come to the U.S. to discuss various environmental justice related issues. All segments of foreign countries are represented in interactive dialogues with EPA specialists working on issues of interest to the visitors. These meetings provide opportunities for dialogue and solution-oriented tool sharing. In 2003, representatives from over fifty countries visited OIA and shared environmental justice issues common to those in other countries. Studying these common issues has helped reaffirm OIA's commitment to our four main environmental ends: clean air, clean water, sound management of toxics, and marine protection.

A detailed summary of the countries who visited OIA in 2003 and the issues they discussed are attached. (*See Appendix # 2*) Notice the similarity of issues

throughout the world.

## **V. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Alignment (link to mission and priorities)**

OIA's environmental justice program is a major tool in the implementation of all OIA programs and therefore is linked to our GPRA priorities. OIA's strategy is to inform international counterparts of EPA's commitment to environmental justice activities and of EPA's expectation that environmental justice concepts be applied to the fullest extent. In addition, OIA programs are developed to address specific components of environmental justice.

## **VI. Internal Organizational Engagement**

OIA's programs are interrelated and environmental justice is considered a mandatory tool used across offices and programs. OIA staff communicates and works with staff of the Office of Environmental Justice. In addition, OIA relies on the expertise of other program and regional offices to develop international implementation strategies that best focus on meeting the projects needs while promoting environmental justice.

## **VII. External Stakeholder Engagement**

Since 1995, OIA has sponsored the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council's International Subcommittee to advise EPA on various stakeholder views regarding international environmental justice issues affecting human health and the environment. This association has been a great investment for OIA since our primary international counterparts are government officials and we don't always know the experiences of affected communities. OIA has found the Subcommittee's advice to be reliable, representative, and sound, and has resulted in successful areas of work that we might not have otherwise known to explore. This interaction has resulted in major steps forward toward our environmental justice goals.

Specific to our work on the U.S.-Mexico border, OIA receives input from both the Good Neighbor Environment Board, and the National Advisory Committee. Numerous public participation processes and advisory boards, managed through the CEC Secretariat, provide valuable input to OIA.

## Tribal Outreach

The federal governments of Canada, the U.S., and Mexico carry out bi-national co-leadership and partnership roles and responsibilities to help ensure protection of the many Tribes living along the 5,500 miles U.S. border with Canada and the 2,000 miles U.S. border with Mexico. Many international efforts are underway to ensure that human health, wildlife, and their habitats are protected. In a number of U.S. border regions, remediation of historic pollution areas contaminated land or toxic sediment in waterways has been completed or is near completion to restore impaired and adversely impacted environmental conditions.

OIA holds periodic meetings with representatives from Indigenous Peoples to discuss specific environmental justice related issues of great interest to their communities. These collaborative discussions on mercury and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), have been extremely helpful to OIA and have helped us design toxic programs with more sensitivity and better understanding.

OIA is involved in the Agency's priority work on cross-cutting EPA - Tribes issues, which includes challenges and goals to strengthen EPA - Tribes consultations and cooperation on international issues.

## **VIII. Information Outreach**

Because access to information is imperative, OIA has an International Environmental Information Program: an ongoing process to share information to external groups regarding environmental justice related issues. In cooperation with the EPA Office of Environmental Information, this program coordinates the Agency's collection, use and distribution of international environmental data.

OIA receives hundreds of e-mail questions per year on specific international environmental issues and attempts to respond to each one within two days of receipt. In addition, there is an abundance of printed outreach material that is distributed to various stakeholder groups and upon request.

In the Summer of 2003, OIA sponsored a full page EPA insert in La Opinion and its associated newspapers throughout the U.S. This Spanish-language insert highlighted some of EPA's most significant initiatives. OIA's contribution focused on the new Border 2012 Plan for improving environment and human health on

both sides of the Mexico-U.S. border.

### Examples of OIA Outreach Efforts

An ongoing example is a pilot project on environmental education of African Women and Girls in Ghana and Benin, in Sub Saharan Africa. The goal of this project is to educate women and girls in urban and peri-urban areas on priority environmental issues facing their communities and empower them to address these issues. OIA is working with two African middle schools, one in Ghana (English speaking) and one in Benin (French speaking) to: 1) provide computers, basic internet web-search training and identify key environment-related websites, (2) work with teachers to develop environmental courses on safe drinking water, clean air, solid waste management and environmental health, and (3) establish a sister school relationship with two schools in the United States, one urban, one tribal, which will include a two week exchange visit for selected participants.

In our efforts to help Africa phase lead out of gasoline by 2006, OIA has developed several outreach tools to educate the public on the risks of lead to public health. In addition to working on other projects with other organizations, OIA works collaboratively with the Environmental Justice Networking Forum (EJNF), a consortium of EJ communities across South Africa, to educate people on the issue of lead. In one project, Actors perform a brilliant hour long play, a comedy, relaying the tragedy of over exposure to lead. This play is performed at community meetings, workshops, conferences, seminars, demonstrations, outdoor theater performances, public teach-ins, schools and churches.

### **IX. Identifying Stakeholders**

Where environmental processes do not appear to consider all stakeholders, OIA attempts to create an awareness, at all levels, of the benefits of collaborative problem solving. This is a good example: Acting on a recommendation of the International Subcommittee to link international environmental justice groups with U.S. environmental justice groups with similar issues, on two occasions, OIA has invited delegations from South Africa and Thailand to the United States to learn how environmental justice could be applied to collaboratively tackle issues. The second week the groups were hosted by the International Subcommittee and participated in the meeting of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council, where they witnessed how collaborative decision-making can be

accomplished. As funds permit, OIA would like to create more opportunities for international representatives to witness the environmental justice process in the U.S.

OIA funds the publication of documents in different languages or provides funds to other organizations to translate materials. In addition, many of EPA's program offices produce their materials in multiple languages and OIA works to share these materials with our many domestic and international partners.

## **X. Language Communication Outreach**

OIA initiated the "Spanish Language Resources" web site which links all EPA documents, databases, etc. which are available in Spanish. The site benefits both the Spanish-speaking community in the U.S. and in other countries. EPA information has been translated into many languages, however, OIA would like to translate more documents into, French (which would cover much of Africa), and Chinese. Staff of OIA speak many languages and are able to communicate with a great number of our customers.

## **XI. Data Collection**

While OIA does not collect data, it links data from the various data collecting program and regional offices with international customers who need it. In our international collaborative efforts, this data is imperative in developing environmental justice related programs.

## **XII. Professional and Organization Development**

All staff will be encouraged to complete environmental justice training specific to international work which will be developed and offered by OIA and the Office of Environmental Justice. In addition, training will be offered to impart a baseline knowledge of how to address tribes and the environmental problems distinct to their communities.

OIA plans to continue to meet with environmental justice advocates who can help us determine what EPA programs worked well for affected communities and how others could be improved. OIA staff forums will be developed to exchange ideas on how best to promote environmental justice, examples of best practices and

lessons learned.

## **Environmental Justice in the International Context**

(Developed by the NEJAC International Subcommittee)

1. *What is international environmental justice?*

International environmental justice is the right to a safe, healthy, productive and sustainable environment for all global inhabitants.

2. *What are the elements of international environmental justice?*

Human Rights

International environmental justice is grounded in fundamental human rights, including the rights to life, health and culture, the right to a healthy environment, the right to environmental information, the right to participate in environmental decision-making, the right to effective remedies for environmental harm, the right to self-determination, and the right to be free from any form of discrimination in regard to actions and decisions that affect the environment. International environmental justice seeks to achieve equitable access to environmental amenities (such as clean air and clean water) and to ensure that no communities are disproportionately burdened by pollution or natural resource degradation.

Attention to International Inequality

International environmental justice concerns itself with the structural inequalities among nations that prevent the attainment of environmental justice. These include the inequitable international distribution of wealth resulting from the former colonial exploitation of many developing countries; the inordinate influence of developed countries in determining the work and priorities of multilateral institutions; international trade, lending and investment practices that disproportionately burden the poor in developing countries and degrade essential natural resources; the exploitation of the poor and destruction of the environment by transnational corporations headquartered in developed countries; and the historic and ongoing oppression and suppression of indigenous peoples and indigenous political and legal systems (resulting in lack of experience in democratic self-governance and the ability to ensure environmental sustainability). An environmental justice approach to international environmental problems seeks to mitigate the structural inequalities that reinforce the privileged position of developed countries at the expense of the poor and the environment in developing countries.



### Community Empowerment

International environmental justice seeks to empower the communities directly affected by pollution or natural resource degradation. Drawing upon the lessons of the environmental justice movement in the United States and of grassroots ecological struggles in developing countries, international environmental justice recognizes that environmental degradation has been disproportionately borne by poor and marginalized communities in the developing world. The realization of environmental justice requires transparent and meaningful participation by the affected communities in governmental decision-making at the local, regional and national levels and transparent and meaningful public participation in the decision-making of multilateral development banks, corporate investors, donor agencies and bilateral and multilateral trade institutions.

#### 3. *What concepts of justice does international environmental justice encompass?*

International environmental justice applies social justice concerns to international environmental problems. Social justice concerns encompass distributional equity (equitable distribution of environmental burdens and equitable access to environmental amenities), procedural fairness (models of decision-making that provide disadvantaged groups with greater legal and technical resources and ensure equal access to decision-makers and the decision-making process), and corrective justice (the obligation of those who harm the environment to compensate the affected communities and repair the harm). International environmental justice is also mindful of the ways in which other forms of social injustice (based, for example, on race, gender, class, and ethnicity) compound environmental injustice and of the need to incorporate an understanding of these other axes of oppression into an analysis of environmental injustice.

#### 4. *How can international environmental justice be operationalized?*

International environmental justice should be incorporated into every aspect of the Office of International Affairs' (OIA) work. This section provides examples of how this might be done.

First, an international environmental justice approach analyzes the larger economic and political factors that produce environmental degradation (for example, excessive pesticide use or natural resource extraction resulting from export-oriented development programs mandated by international lending institutions or U.S.-funded development programs). This entails assessing how the economic program or activity distributes economic benefits and environmental burdens among and within nations, with particular attention to the impact on poor and marginalized communities. OIA might work with the relevant US or multilateral institution to develop proposals to enhance the participation of the affected communities, to reduce adverse environmental impacts, and to improve the bargaining position of developing countries vis-à-vis U.S. or international

institutions.

Second, an international environmental justice approach adopts a bottom-up rather than a top-down methodology. It pays particular attention to the effect of an economic activity or environmental program on disadvantaged communities, and attempts to implement policies or devise proposals to empower the disadvantaged community. For example, OIA might work with USTR to assess the impact of NAFTA and other trade agreements on marginalized communities in developing countries and might develop substantive and procedural proposals to mitigate these impacts. OIA might also develop training modules on environmental justice and public participation to train environmental ministry personnel in developing countries.

Third, an international environmental justice approach seeks to hold economic actors accountable for the harm they cause in developing countries and in marginalized communities and to promote environmentally responsible corporate behavior. For example, it is cheaper to operate a hazardous manufacturing facility in a developing country with inadequate (or unenforced) environmental and worker safety standards than to operate the same facility in the United States. An environmental justice approach attempts to create incentives for economic actors to adopt environmental and worker protection measures in their foreign operations (including the operations of subsidiaries and contractors) that are as protective as the best practices adopted in the United States.

Fourth, an environmental justice approach seeks to promote analysis and disclosure of the environmental and environmental justice impact of private and governmental activities in developing countries. This includes analysis and disclosure by corporate actors and by foreign governments as well as analysis and disclosure by the U.S. government of the environmental impact of the activities that it funds or conducts abroad. OIA's efforts to assess the impact on the ecosystem and on local communities of the aerial fumigation of the coca crop in Colombia and to promote transparency and openness on the part of the U.S. government officials are examples of an environmental justice approach to international environmental problems.

Finally, an international environmental justice approach recognizes that environmental degradation often reinforces other forms of subordination, including subordination on the basis of gender, race, and class. Consequently, efforts to address environmental injustice must be particularly sensitive to the voices of marginalized groups and must draw upon the insights and analyses of other observers (such as journalists, academics, and non-governmental organizations) in order to understand the relationship between environmental degradation and other forms of injustice.

**OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
INTERNATIONAL VISITORS PROGRAM  
2003**

<b>FY-2003 HQ's Does not include report from Pesticides, or the Regions  Country</b>	<b>Total Number of Visitors</b>	<b>Issues</b>
Albania	1	EPA Overview, Urban Planning
Algeria	3	EPA Overview, Industrial Water Regulations, Trade Policy, Finance Issues, International Projects with Africa
Argentina	3	EPA Overview, State/Federal Relations, International Affairs
Armenia	3	International Standards Organizations (ISO) 14,000, New and Existing Chemicals, Green Chemistry, Green Engineering
Austria	1	EPA Overview, Reduction of Vehicle Emissions, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Recycling, Drinking Water for Groundwater
Australia	7	Clean-up of Superfund Sites, International Affairs, Urban Planning, Water and Waste Water Infrastructure, Biotechnology, Food Safety, GMO's
Azerbaijan	15	International Standards Organizations (ISO) 14,000, New and Existing Chemicals, Green Chemistry, Green Engineering, EPA Overview, R & D & Grants, Water Modeling, LCA, Ecological Monitoring, Nutrient Criteria, EPA's Public Relations/Affairs, Ground Water and Drinking Water Protection, Waste Water Management, NPDES permits, Run-off into Watersheds, Drinking Water and Health Diseases, Vehicle Emissions
Bosnia	1	Building Environmental Management with Public and Private Sectors
Belarus	3	EPA Overview, State/Local Relations, Ground Water and Drinking Water Protection, Waste Water Management, NPDES Permits, Run-off into Watersheds, Drinking Water and Health Diseases
Brazil	43	EPA Overview, Drinking Water Standards,

		Sewage Treatment, Criminal Enforcement, Water Enforcement, How Communities deal with Environmental Enforcement, National Environmental Advisory Committee, Recycling of Household Waste, Reduction of SO2 and NOX, Koyoto Protocol, Air Emissions Monitoring, Sulfur Reduction from Gas, Waste Water Treatment, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Recovery of Polluted Oceans, Overview of the Pesticides Program, Pesticide Regulations and Re- registration Process
Bulgaria	20	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy, Community Waste Recycling, Sewage Treatment, Reduction of Vehicle Emissions, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Recycling, Drinking Water for Groundwater, Biotechnology, Biosafety, Overview of the Pesticides Program
Burkina Faso	1	EPA Overview, International Projects with Africa, State/Local Relations
Cambodia	2	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, Reduction of Vehicle Emissions, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Recycling, Drinking Water from Groundwater
Cameroon	1	EPA Overview, International Projects with Africa, State/Local Relations, Reduction of Vehicle Emissions, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Recycling, Drinking Water for Groundwater
Canada	12	EPA Overview, Urban Planning, Energy, Energy and Industry, Air, Tribal, Natural Gas Star Program, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), International Activities with Canada, International Conference Planning
Chad	1	EPA Overview, International Projects with Africa, State/Local Relations
Chile	4	EPA Overview, State/Local Relations, Mining Clean-up & Enforcement, International Activities, International Affairs, Biopesticides, GMO's, Gov't Relations regarding Pesticide Issues with other Federal Agencies, Food Safety
China	229	EPA Overview, Mostly Water Issues: River Clean-up and Monitoring, Watershed Management, Lake Clean-up, Drinking Water Standards, Clean Water Act, Sewage Treatment, Air Emissions from Coal Burning, International Affairs, Enforcement of Environmental Laws, Industrial Enforcement, Environmental Education, South-North Water Diversion Project, Urban Planning and

		Economic Growth, Biotechnology, Food Safety, GMO's, Establishing Pesticide Tolerances, Pesticides Overview, Biopesticides Regulation Process, Chemical Regulation Process, Maximum Pesticide Residue Levels Allowable, Importation of Pesticides, Data Protection and Intellectual Property Rights, EPA- OECD Harmonization Efforts, NAFTA, Pesticides Re- registration Process, International Programs Pesticides, Pesticides and Organic Farming , PCB's, Termiticides, Stolkholm Convention
Congo	2	EPA Overview, International Projects with Africa, State/Local Relations
Cote D'Ivoire	2	Environmental Enforcement, Building Environmental Management with Public and Private Sectors
Costa Rica	5	EPA Overview, International Affairs, State/Local Relations, Pesticides Issues: Registration and Reregistration, Pest Control-Herbicides & Insecticides, Life Cycle of New Active Ingredients, Pesticides Chemistry, Acute Toxicity of Pesticides, Fate and Ecological Risk Assessment of Pesticides, Fungicides, Antimicrobial Pesticides, Biopesticides, Analytical Chemistry Lab Tour, Westmoreland County Pesticides Registration Tour, Food Imports, Worker Protection, and Regulatory Process
Czech Republic	1	EPA Overview, Urban Planning
Denmark	3	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, Reduction of Vehicle Emissions, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Recycling, Drinking Water from Groundwater, Biopesticides, GMO's, Food Safety
Dominican Rep.	1	EPA Overview, International Affairs, State/Local Relations
Ecuador	2	EPA Overview, International Affairs, State/Local Relations
El Salvador	1	EPA Overview, International Affairs, State/Local Relations
Egypt	9	Drinking Water Standards
Eritera	1	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development
Estonia	1	EPA Overview, Urban Planning,
Ethiopia	1	EPA Overview, Reduction of Vehicle Emissions, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Recycling, Drinking Water for Groundwater
France	7	EPA Overview, International Projects with Africa, State/Local Relations, Nuclear Safety, Superfund

Gaza	4	EPA Overview, Urban Planning, Vehicle Emissions Reduction
Georgia	2	International Standards Organizations (ISO) 14,000, New and Existing Chemicals, Green Chemistry, Green Engineering, Vehicle Emissions
Germany	3	Environmental Justice, Chemical Management
Ghana	2	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, State/Federal Local Relations
Grenada	1	EPA Overview, Vehicle Emissions, Drinking Water from Ground Water, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Trash Recycling
Guatemala	3	EPA Overview, International Affairs, State/Local Relations, Pesticides Issues: Registration and Reregistration, Pest Control-Herbicides & Insecticides, Life Cycle of New Active Ingredients, Pesticides Chemistry, Acute Toxicity of Pesticides, Fate and Ecological Risk Assessment of Pesticides, Fungicides, Antimicrobial Pesticides, Biopesticides, Analytical Chemistry Lab Tour, Westmoreland County Pesticides Registration Tour, Food Imports, Worker Protection, and Regulatory Process
Hungary	2	EPA Overview & Intergovernmental Relations, Environmental Enforcement, Environmental Justice, Overview of Research & Development, International Activities with Hungary, Cost Benefit Analysis, Urban Planning
Honduras	5	EPA Overview, International Affairs, State/Local Relations, Pesticides Issues: Registration and Reregistration, Pest Control-Herbicides & Insecticides, Life Cycle of New Active Ingredients, Pesticides Chemistry, Acute Toxicity of Pesticides, Fate and Ecological Risk Assessment of Pesticides, Fungicides, Antimicrobial Pesticides, Biopesticides, Analytical Chemistry Lab Tour, Westmoreland County Pesticides Registration Tour, Food Imports, Worker Protection, and Regulatory Process
Iceland	3	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, International Affairs
India	26	EPA Overview, State/Federal Relations, Overview of our R & D, International Projects with India, Clean Fuels, Diesel Retrofit, Sulfur Reduction, Partnerships with EPA, Building Environmental Management with Public and Private Sectors
Israel	18	EPA Overview, Reduction of Vehicle Emissions, Marine

		Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Recycling, Drinking Water from Groundwater, State/Federal Relations, Homeland Security, Online Water Monitoring, Risk Assessment and Threat of Water Scenarios, Identification of Drinking Water Contaminants, Acute Health Risks, Emergency Response and Decontamination, Hardening Water Physical Systems, Vehicle Emissions Reduction
Italy	14	RCRA Enforcement, Safe Drinking Water, State Revolving Fund for Drinking Water and Sewage Treatment, International Affairs, Waste to Energy, Hazardous Waste Treatment Technologies
Jamaica	1	EPA Overview, Vehicle Emissions, Drinking Water from Ground Water, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Trash Recycling
Japan	67	EPA Overview, Alternative Fuels, Nuclear Power Reg's, Auto Energy Efficiency, Water Quality Criteria for Nonylpenol RM-1 Report, Global Warming, Renewable Energy, Emissions Reduction, Soil Remediation, Air Emissions from Coal, Enforcement for Illegal Dumpers of Hazardous Waste, Kyoto Protocol, Emissions Trading, Industrial Waste Clean-up, OUST, Radioactive Waste Disposal, Transportation and Air Quality Management, International Affairs, Environmental Enforcement
Jordan	1	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development
Kazakhstan	7	International Standards Organizations (ISO) 14,000, New and Existing Chemicals, Green Chemistry, Green Engineering, Ground Water and Drinking Water Protection, Waste Water Management, NPDES permits, Run-off into Watersheds, Drinking Water and Health Diseases, Vehicle Emissions
Kenya	1	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development
Korea	45	Watershed Management, Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL's), Climate Change: Greenhouse Gas Reduction, Ambient Air Pollution, Maximum Allowable Air Emissions Levels, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, WSSD Action Plan, Marine Preservation, Recycling of Construction Waste
Kosovo	1	EPA Overview, Urban Planning
Kyrgyzstan	10	International Standards Organizations (ISO) 14,000, New and Existing Chemicals, Green Chemistry, Green Engineering, E-Regulations, E-Government, Vehicle Emissions
Lebanon	1	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development
Liberia	1	Building Environmental Management with Public and Private

		Sectors
Malta	2	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, Urban Planning
Mauritius	1	EPA Overview, International Projects with Africa, State/Local Relations
Mexico	1	EPA Overview, State/Federal Relations, Environmental Justice, Indoor Air Initiative, Mexico Border Issues, Waste Water Management
Moldova	2	International Standards Organizations (ISO) 14,000, New and Existing Chemicals, Green Chemistry, Green Engineering, Vehicle Emissions
Nambia	1	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development
Namibia	1	EPA Overview, State/Federal Relations
Nairobi	1	HQ's Library Tour
Nepal	2	EPA Overview, Urban Planning, Building Environmental Management with Public and Private Sectors
New Zealand	1	Drinking Water from Surface Water, Drinking Water Purification Systems
Nicaragua	5	Pesticides Issues: Registration and Reregistration, Pest Control-Herbicides & Insecticides, Life Cycle of New Active Ingredients, Pesticides Chemistry, Acute Toxicity of Pesticides, Fate and Ecological Risk Assessment of Pesticides, Fungicides, Antimicrobial Pesticides, Biopesticides, Analytical Chemistry Lab Tour, Westmoreland County Pesticides Registration Tour, Food Imports, Worker Protection, and Regulatory Process
Oman	1	EPA Overview, Vehicle Emissions, Drinking Water from Ground Water, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Trash Recycling
Pakistan	4	EPA Overview, State/Federal Relations, International Affairs and Projects, Building Environmental Management with Public and Private Sectors
Panama	1	EPA Overview, International Affairs, State/Local Relations
Peru	3	EPA Overview, International Affairs, State/Local Relations, Pesticides Issues: Registration and Reregistration, Pest Control-Herbicides & Insecticides, Life Cycle of New Active Ingredients, Pesticides Chemistry, Acute Toxicity of Pesticides, Fate and Ecological Risk Assessment of Pesticides, Fungicides, Antimicrobial Pesticides, Biopesticides, Analytical Chemistry Lab Tour, Westmoreland County Pesticides Registration Tour, Food Imports, Worker Protection, and Regulatory Process



Philippines	3	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, Urban Planning, International Projects with Africa
Poland	5	EPA Overview, Land Use Planning, Environmental Justice and Disadvantaged People
Portugal	2	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, Impact Measures/Models for Economic Incentives, Climate Change & Renewable Energy, Air Quality Regulations and Monitoring, EPA's Regulatory Process
Russia	28	International Standards Organizations (ISO) 14,000, New and Existing Chemicals, Green Chemistry, Green Engineering, EPA Overview, State/Federal Relationships, Brownfields, Enforcement, International Projects with Russia, Ground Water and Drinking Water Protection, Waste Water Management, NPDES Permits, Run-off into Watersheds, Drinking Water and Health Diseases, Vehicle Emissions
Senegal	2	EPA Overview, Vehicle Emissions, Drinking Water from Ground Water, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Trash Recycling
Serbia (Montenegro)	3	EPA Overview, Urban Planning, International Projects with Africa, EPA's State and Local Relationships, Constructive Engagement with Environmental Interest and Lobbying Groups
Singapore	9	Environmental Technology Verification for Ballast Waters, Building Environmental Management with Public and Private Sectors
South Africa	4	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, Collaboration with EPA/OIA, Lead Phase-Out
South Korea	2	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development
Spain	27	EPA Overview, Enforcement of Environmental Laws, International Activities, EPA Overview, Reduction of Vehicle Emissions, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Recycling, Drinking Water for Groundwater
St. Kitts	1	EPA Overview, Coastal Zone Management, Community Waste Recycling
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	3	EPA Overview, Coastal Zone Management, Community Waste Recycling
Sri Lanka	5	Wetlands Protection, Creation, and Clean-up, and Enforcement, EPA Overview, Urban Planning, International Project with Africa, International Affairs,
Swaziland	1	EPA Overview, International Projects with Africa, State/Local Relations
Sweden	1	Waste Water Management

Taiwan	1	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development & Urban Planning, Noise Pollution
Tanzania	2	EPA Overview, International Projects with Africa, State/Local Relations
Tajikistan	1	Vehicle Emissions Reduction
Turkmenistan	1	EPA Overview, R & D & Grants, Water Modeling, LCA, Ecological Monitoring, Nutrient Criteria
Turkey	2	EPA Overview, State/Federal Relations, Vehicle Emissions Reduction
Thailand	22	EPA Overview, State/Federal Relations, Environmental Justice, Environmental Enforcement and Compliance, Administrative Law Judges Process, Environmental Impact Assessments, International Collaboration, Building Environmental Management with Public and Private Sectors
Tunisia	6	EPA Overview, Industrial Water Regulations, Trade Policy, Finance Issues, International Projects with Africa, Enforcement and Compliance of Environmental Laws
Ukraine	12	EPA Overview, Research & Development, Water Modeling, Ecological Monitoring, LCA, Nutrient Criteria, Ground Water and Drinking Water Protection, Waste Water Management, NPDES Permits, Farm Run-off into Watersheds, Drinking Water and Health Diseases, Vehicle Emissions Reduction
United Arab Emirates	2	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, Reduction of Vehicle Emissions, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Recycling, Drinking Water for Groundwater, State/Federal Relations
United Kingdom	15	Human Health, IRIS Superfund, Exposure Assessment and Superfund, CERCLA and Environmental Enforcement and Compliance, International Activities, Nuclear Waste Clean-up, Emergency Preparedness, Chemical Strategy, Biopesticides, GMO's, Food Safety
Uganda	1	EPA Overview, International Projects with Africa, State/Local Relations
Uzbekistan	11	International Standards Organizations (ISO) 14,000, New and Existing Chemicals, Green Chemistry, Green Engineering, US Federal Budget, Ground Water and Drinking Water Protection, Waste Water Management, NPDES Permits, Farm Run-off into Watersheds, Drinking Water and Health Diseases
Viet Nam	10	Waste Water Management, Community Recycling, Dioxin, Agent Orange

West Bank	4	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development, Reduction of Vehicle Emissions, Marine Preservation, Public/Private Partnerships, Community Recycling, Drinking Water for Groundwater, State/Federal Relations
Yemen	1	EPA Overview, Sustainable Development
Zambia	12	Drinking Water from Ground Water, Waste Water Treatment, Industrial Water Pollution from Mining, Community Based Environmental Protection, Landfills, EPA Overview, State/Federal Relations, International Projects with Africa

## 04-05 Environmental Justice Action Plan for the Office of International Affairs

**Objective 1. Risk Reduction / Protect Environmental and Public Health** - To ensure equal implementation of environmental laws to achieve significant risk reduction which will improve the environment and/or public health of affected communities.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE)	Lead Contact
----------	--------	---------	-----------------	--------------

<p>Develop infrastructure and capacity for air quality monitoring in key source countries to determine the impact of air pollution on the US and its impact on public health.</p> <p>Capacity building with a strong foundation on urban air quality management, transport and motor vehicles, including clean fuels and new technologies, and voluntary programs with corporations.</p> <p>Pollution prevention and energy efficiency work to reduce persistent and bioaccumulative pollutants and greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Support WSSD partnership to reduce lead in gasoline, sulfur in diesel and gasoline, and to increase energy efficiency of fuel use, by providing assistance on converting refineries and retrofitting vehicles with emission controls and transferring new vehicle technology.</p> <p>Work with Canada and Mexico to develop regional air pollution management programs.</p> <p>Seek international financing for international air projects and ensure international trade and investment agreements protect U.S. regulatory authority concerning air.</p>	<p>Build capacity to develop and implement regional and global monitoring and assessment programs for air emissions in key source countries, to determine the impact of trans-boundary air pollution on the U.S., to improve local health, and to reduce emissions that cause global climate change.</p> <p>Support development of infrastructure in key source countries to assess, understand, and control air quality and protect and improve health effects.</p> <p>Reduce risk to human health by supporting the reduction of carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulates and greenhouse gasses in key countries.</p> <p>Eliminate the global use of lead in gasoline;and reduce sulfur in diesel and gasoline in key source countries.</p>	<p>Air quality monitoring programs in place in key countries with data available to EPA for assessment.</p> <p>Network of trained and knowledgeable air quality management professions will lead to an increased number of air quality management strategies and more quality information for decision makers, including air monitoring and emission inventory information. Strategies will provide necessary institutional framework for reducing industrial and mobile source pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Increase countries' programs to reduce Pb in gasoline, and sulfur in diesel and gasoline, thus reducing emissions of Pb PM, Nox, CO and HC in vehicle exhaust, and programs and projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Strategies will lead to reductions of air pollution in key countries and regions, in childhood respiratory disease, in long-range transport to the U.S., and reductions in pollutants that cause climate change.</p>	<p>FTE \$</p>	<p>Jane Metcalfe metcalfe.jane@epa.gov</p>
--	--	--	-------------------	--

**Ojective 1. Risk Reduction / Protect Environmental and Public Health** - To ensure equal implementation of environmental laws to achieve significant risk reduction which will improve the environment and/or public health of affected communities.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE)	Lead Contact
----------	--------	---------	-----------------	--------------

<p>Support WSSD partnership to define and implement interagency follow-up to WSSD water and sanitation commitment.</p> <p>Work through interagency partnership to develop new international partnership for World Water Forum.</p> <p>Expand CEC efforts on watershed management in the U.S., Mexico and Canada to improve drinking water and sanitation, including analyzing local water pricing and watershed management issues, and promoting accessible, affordable technologies for improving water management.</p> <p>Assist in creating a platform for international private-public partnership and cooperation to build local public environmental finance architecture in developing countries.</p> <p>Seek international financing for international water projects to ensure that trade and investment agreements protect U.S. regulatory authority concerning water.</p>	<p>Reduce the proportion of people around the world without adequate sanitation.</p> <p>Establish watershed management plans in countries that accept the goals to improve drinking water and sanitation, especially with Mexico and Canada.</p> <p>By 2010, implement water-borne disease surveillance systems and provide access to information for health and water professionals to enable better decision-making in key countries.</p>	<p>Increase the number of communities that have the capacity to provide clean water and sanitation.</p> <p>Implement water sector reform programs in key countries</p> <p>Increase the number of key countries developing and implementing water sector reform programs.</p> <p>Strengthen water and wastewater utilities in key countries.</p> <p>Support the UN Millennium Goal Declaration to halve the proportion of people around the world without safe drinking water</p>	<p>FTE 2.5</p>	<p>Stephanie Adrian adrian.stephanie@epa.gov</p>
--	---	--	----------------	--

**Objective 1. Risk Reduction / Protect Environmental and Public Health** - To ensure equal implementation of environmental laws to achieve significant risk reduction which will improve the environment and/or public health of affected communities.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Res.(FTE)	Contact
----------	--------	---------	-----------	---------

<p>Establish policies, activities and mechanisms for reducing global mercury releases in connection with the UNEP Global Mercury Assessment process.</p> <p>Characterize and quantify PCBs, obsolete pesticide stockpiles and dioxin/furan sources, develop and test destruction/elimination technologies, and retrofit operating systems in cooperation with UNEP, the Arctic Council and key countries.</p> <p>Promote the sound management of chemicals internationally in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS).</p> <p>Implement CEC North American Regional Action Plans (NARAPS) for dioxins/furans, hexachlorobenzene, lindane and mercury, as well as a NARAP on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment for persistent toxics in general.</p> <p>Achieve multimedia PBT pollution reduction goals that affect US-Canada watershed ecosystems (e.g., Great Lakes, Columbia River, Puget Sound-Georgia Basin, Taku River watersheds).</p> <p>Obtain international financing for international toxics projects and reduce U.S. domestic risks from international toxics through trade negotiations and trade-related capacity building.</p>	<p>Help key countries implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.</p> <p>Inventories, demonstration projects and feasibility studies have been completed leading to measurable reductions in emissions or stockpiles of PCBs, dioxins/furans and obsolete pesticides.</p> <p>Continue a chemicals information exchange network which is in place to help countries develop programs and infrastructure for POPs/PBTs management.</p> <p>Continue to reduce mercury use and sources of emissions in key countries contributing to the global mercury pool.</p>	<p>By 2010, reduce by 50% (2002 baseline) the international transport of persistent organic pollutants, including PCBs, obsolete pesticides and dioxin/furans, from key source countries to the U.S., and identify by 2007 the next generation of chemicals of international concern.</p> <p>Reduce mercury use and release by other countries that contributes to U.S. domestic risk from mercury.</p>	<p>FTEs - 5</p> <p>\$800K annually, Leveraged with donor contributions from other countries totalling \$400K annually</p>	<p>Bob Dyer dyer.bob@epa.gov</p>
---	--	---	---	--------------------------------------

**Objective 1. Risk Reduction / Protect Environmental and Public Health** - To ensure equal implementation of environmental laws to achieve significant risk reduction which will improve the environment and/or public health of affected communities.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Res.(FTE)	Contact
----------	--------	---------	-----------	---------

<p>Successful negotiation of the Global Ballast Water Treaty.</p> <p>Initiate negotiation of more stringent NOx and Sox standards applicable to marine shipping.</p> <p>Develop U.S. proposals for Sox Emission Control Areas adjacent to North America.</p> <p>Reach agreement on key regulatory and legislative variables critical to U.S. ratification of the Global Antifouling Treaty.</p> <p>Integrate OIA efforts on marine policy, toxics, trade, finance policy, and bilateral activities into a joint effort addressing land based marine pollution in the Caribbean Basin.</p> <p>Identify specific pollution prevention efforts applicable to pollution sources affecting the Arctic Ocean.</p> <p>Move ratification packages to the Senate for the 1996 London Protocol, the 1999 LBS Protocol, and the 2001 Global Antifouling Treaty.</p> <p>Identify specific trade provisions to protect coral reef ecosystems.</p>	<p>Agree on key policy decisions within EPA/USG to draft legislative amendments critical to U.S. ratification of the Global Antifouling Treaty.</p> <p>Obtain international agreement on a biological performance standard applicable to ballast water discharges from ships.</p> <p>Reduce degradation of the Caribbean Basin through implementation of the LBS Protocol.</p> <p>Identify specific trade provisions designed to reduce international trade in coral reef species.</p> <p>By 2006, obtain international agreement on more stringent Nox and Sox standards applicable to marine shipping.</p> <p>Coordinate strategies to reduce POPs releases to the marine environment.</p>	<p>Reduce degradation of the marine environment through a reduction of vessel source pollution and ocean dumping, including a global prohibition, no later than 2008, on the use of tributyltin (TBT) on vessels.</p> <p>By 2012, all new ships entering the U.S. will manage their ballast water in a manner designed to prevent the introduction of non-native aquatic species.</p> <p>By 2008, obtain international agreement to reduce air emissions from ships by 30% or more (1997 year baseline) that contribute to the degradation of U.S. and global air quality.</p> <p>By 2015, reduce pollution loads resulting from land-based sources in the Gulf of Mexico and Wider Caribbean and implement integrated coastal and ocean management programs.</p>	<p>FTE 1.5</p>	<p>Bryan Wood-Thomas wood-thomas,bryan@epa.gov</p>
--	--	---	----------------	--

**Objective 2. - Outreach and Communication** - *To provide opportunities for meaningful involvement and ensure effective communication between the Agency decision makers and stakeholders, including all affected communities.*

Activity	Output	Outcome	Res.(FTE)	Contact
----------	--------	---------	-----------	---------



<p>Continue to manage EPA's International Visitors Program.</p> <p>Provide access to information regarding EPA activity.</p> <p>Support the participation of all stakeholders at EPA collaborated international meetings.</p> <p>Support innovative ways to communicate information to communities.</p>	<p>Provide forums for country to country discussions regarding environmental justice related issues, and solution related tool sharing.</p> <p>Support avenues to educate communities on a specific EPA activity issue. Why activities are needed, what the dangers are, possible alternatives and goals.</p> <p>Ensure that all stakeholders, especially those from affected communities are represented at EPA co-sponsored meetings, and that they fully participate.</p> <p>Continue to sponsor activities such as a theater production using actors from the affected communities to inform of health risks. Also circulate fact sheets through churches, taxi drivers, schools, markets, etc.</p>	<p>Increased awareness of global synonymies of environmental justice implications and solutions.</p> <p>Communities are aware, informed, involved and supportive of efforts to ultimately improve health and the environment.</p> <p>All stakeholder views are fully considered in the decision making process.</p> <p>Affected communities will better informed of risks.</p>	<p>FTE _____ \$_____</p>	
---	---	--	----------------------------------	--

**Objective 3. Training** - To provide training for EPA managers and staff to enable them to incorporate environmental justice considerations into their decision making process.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Res.(FTE)	Contact
----------	--------	---------	-----------	---------

<p>Conduct training for OIA staff on EJ issues.</p>	<p>By 2005, all OIA staff will have attended at least one training on EJ issues.</p>	<p>OIA Staff will understand environmental justice.</p>	<p>FTE _____ \$ _____</p>	
<p>Provide staff with overview of environmental justice and how to relate it to EPA's international work.</p>	<p>Invited the Director of the Office of Environmental Justice talk to all OIA staff about the benefits of integrating environmental justice in EPA's international work.</p>	<p>OIA Staff will be committed to integrate environmental justice into all of our work.</p>		
<p>Develop Environmental Justice training pertinent to international work.</p>	<p>Collaborate with the National Environmental Justice Training Manager to development useful tools to integrate EJ in EPA's international work.</p>	<p>Staff will receive training that will relate directly to the work here in the Office of International Affairs.</p>		
<p>Establish "Speaker Series" on various aspects of environmental justice implications.</p>	<p>Invite representatives from various stakeholder groups to lecture OIA staff on specific injustices.</p>	<p>Staff will benefit from hearing aspects of real life environmental justice struggles not always shared in government to government work.</p>		

**Objective 4. Federal, State, Tribal and Local Government Coordination** - To ensure effective coordination across all levels of government to address the environmental and/or public health concerns of affected communities.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
----------	--------	---------	--------------------	--------------

Continue coordination with international, multilateral organizations on EJ issues (including OECD, CEC, and the WHO).	Coordinate efforts with multilateral organizations that focus on environmental justice related issues which tie to EPA's international programs.	OIA staff gain and share a wider perspective of EJ issues.	FTE _____ \$ _____	Name E-Mail Address
Continue to collaborate with the governments of Canada and Mexico to help ensure protection of the many Tribes living along the U.S. borders with Mexico and Canada.	Develop coordinated programs to monitor and access conditions, prevent and control, air, water, waste and other pollution.	Reduce risk to ensure that human health, wildlife, and their habitats are protected.		
Continue to hold periodic meetings with Tribal representatives.	Via teleconference or face to face meetings, hold collaborative discussions on issues of interest to Tribes, i.e., mercury, persistent organic pollutants, etc..	Collaborative discussions are helpful to OIA in designing programs with more sensitivity and better understanding.		

**Objective 5. Grants and Contracts Administration** - To promote effective and efficient management of all grants and contracts to ensure that the environmental and public health concerns of affected communities are addressed.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
Continue to enter into contracts with partner organizations to assist full representation.	Increase input and funds to ensure that all stakeholders are invited to international meetings, and encouraged them to fully participate in the decision making process.	Affected communities are assisted in implementation efforts.	FTE - .30	Name Phone Number E-Mail Address
Continue to provide grants to community organizations.	Increase funds to assist communities in outreach efforts.	Enable communities to help, educate and protect themselves from environmental and human health risks.		

